SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Coccidioides immitis, Strain RS

Catalog No. NR-48942

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

Bridget M. Barker, Assistant Research Professor, Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, USA

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

<u>Classification</u>: Onygenales, Coccidioides <u>Species</u>: Coccidioides immitis <u>Strain/Isolate</u>: RS

<u>Original Source</u>: Coccidioides immitis (C. immitis), strain RS was isolated from a human in California, USA.¹⁻³

<u>Comments</u>: *C. immitis*, strain RS was deposited as part of a <u>Coccidioides Sequencing Project</u> at the Broad Institute. The complete genome of *C. immitis*, strain RS has been sequenced (GenBank: <u>AAEC00000000.3</u>).²

C. immitis is a dimorphic fungal pathogen and causative agent of coccidioidomycosis, also known as San Joaquin Valley fever, in both immunocompetent and immunocompromised humans, as well as in mammals, primarily in arid regions of North and South America.⁴ Transmission occurs through inhalation of the infectious airborne arthroconidia from soil, which undergo an asexual life cycle and enlarge to form parasitic spherules that eventually rupture to release endospores, leading to a potentially fatal, disseminated disease.⁴⁻⁶ While transmission between hosts has not been established, infection through transplanted tissues has occurred.⁷ The original classification as a single species with two distinct geographic populations, California and non-California C. immitis, has evolved, with the non-California isolates established as a new species, C. posadasii, in 2002.^{5,8,9} The current geographic distribution of *C. immitis* isolates includes Central and Southern California, Arizona, Utah, Washington, the Baja California region of Mexico, and Colombia.^{5,7,10} Analysis of hybrid genotypes suggests the two species may co-exist in nature and undergo sexual reproduction, with predominant gene flow from *C. posadasii* to *C. immitis*^{5,11,12}

Material Provided:

Each vial of NR-48942 contains approximately 0.7 mL of fungal culture containing 20% glycerol.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-48942 was packaged aseptically in cryovials and is provided frozen on dry ice. The product should be stored at -70°C or colder.

Growth Conditions:

Media:

Emmons' Modified Sabouraud Dextrose broth or Yeast Mold (YM) broth or equivalent

Emmons' Modified Sabouraud Dextrose agar or equivalent Incubation: Temperature: 37°C Atmosphere: Aerobic

Propagation:

- 1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use; thaw rapidly in a water bath at 25°C to 30°C. Typically, this takes less than 5 minutes.
- 2. Transfer the entire contents of the vial into Emmons' Modified Sabouraud Dextrose broth.
- 3. Incubate at 37°C for 6 to 12 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Coccidioides immitis*, Strain RS, NR-48942."

Biosafety Level: 3

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. <u>Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories</u>. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

Disclaimers:

You are authorized to use this product for research use only. It is not intended for human use.

Use of this product is subject to the terms and conditions of the BEI Resources Material Transfer Agreement (MTA). The MTA is available on our Web site at <u>www.beiresources.org</u>.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC[®] nor the U.S. Government makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. Neither ATCC[®] nor the U.S. Government warrants that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

This product is sent with the condition that you are responsible for its safe storage, handling, use and disposal. ATCC[®] and the U.S. Government are not liable for any damages or injuries arising from receipt and/or use of this product. While reasonable effort is made to ensure authenticity and reliability of materials on deposit, the U.S. Government, ATCC[®], their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:

This material is distributed for internal research, noncommercial purposes only. This material, its product or its derivatives may not be distributed to third parties. Except as performed under a U.S. Government contract, individuals contemplating commercial use of the material, its products or its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a

BEI Resources www.beiresources.org E-mail: <u>contact@beiresources.org</u> Tel: 800-359-7370 Fax: 703-365-2898 **b**|**e**|**i** resources

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

References:

- 1. Barker, B. M., Personal Communication.
- Neafsey, D. E., et al. "Population Genomic Sequencing of *Coccidioides* Fungi Reveals Recent Hybridization and Transposon Control." <u>Genome Res.</u> 20 (2010): 938-946. PubMed: 20516208.
- Tintelnot, K., et al. "Taxonomic and Diagnostic Markers for Identification of *Coccidioides immitis* and *Coccidioides posadasii*. <u>Med. Mycol.</u> 45 (2007): 385-393. PubMed: 17654264.
- Whiston, E., et al. "Comparative Transcriptomics of the Saprobic and Parasitic Growth Phases in *Coccidioides* spp." <u>PLoS One</u> 7 (2012): e41034. PubMed: 22911737.
- Teixeira, M. M. and B. M. Barker. "Use of Population Genetics to Assess the Ecology, Evolution, and Population Structure of *Coccidioides*." <u>Emerg. Infect. Dis.</u> 22 (2016): 1022-1030. PubMed: 22911737.
- Lewis, E. R., J. R. Bowers and B. M. Barker. "Dust Devil: The Life and Times of the Fungus that Causes Valley Fever." <u>PLoS Pathogen</u> 11 (2015): e1004762. PubMed: 25973899.
- Luna-Isaac, J. A., et al. "Genetic Analysis of the Endemic Fungal Pathogens *Coccidioides posadasii* and *Coccidioides immitis* in Mexico." <u>Med. Mycol.</u> 52 (2014): 156-166. PubMed: 24577001.
- Sano, A., et al. "Reexamination of *Coccidioides* spp. Reserved in the Research Center for Pathogenic Fungi and Microbial Toxicoses, Chiba University, Based on a Multiple Gene Analysis." <u>Nihon Ishinkin Gakkai Zasshi</u> 47 (2006): 113-117. PubMed: 16699492.
- Fischer, M. C., et al. "Molecular and Phenotypic Description of *Coccidioides posadasii* sp. nov., Previously Recognized as the Non-California Population of *Coccidioides immitis.*" <u>Mycologia</u> 94 (2002): 73-84. PubMed: 21156479.
- Litvintseva, A. P., et al. "Valley Fever: Finding New Places for an Old Disease: *Coccidioides immitis* Found in Washington State Soil Associated with Recent Human Infection." <u>Clin. Infect. Dis.</u> 60 (2015): e1-3. PubMed: 25165087.
- Neafsey, D. E., et al. "Population Genomic Sequencing of Coccidioides Fungi Reveals Recent Hybridization and Transposon Control." <u>Genome Res.</u> 20 (2010): 938-946. PubMed: 20516208.
- Koufopanou, V., A. Burt and J. W. Taylor. "Concordance of Gene Genealogies Reveals Reproductive Isolation in the Pathogenic Fungus *Coccidioides immitis.*" <u>Proc. Natl.</u> <u>Acad. Sci. USA</u> 94 (1997): 5478-5482. PubMed: 9144263.

ATCC[®] is a trademark of the American Type Culture Collection.

