

Product Information Sheet for NR-3019

Genomic DNA from Francisella tularensis subsp. holarctica, Strain KY99-3387

Catalog No. NR-3019

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Contributor:

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Product Description:

Genomic DNA was isolated from a preparation of Francisella tularensis (F. tularensis) subsp. holarctica, strain KY99-3387.

F. tularensis is a small, non-motile, aerobic, pleomorphic, gram-negative coccobacillus. Very little is known about the virulence mechanisms of *F. tularensis*, but growth in macrophages is central to the bacterium's ability to cause disease.1

F. tularensis subsp. holarctica KY99-3387 is a human isolate from Kentucky (1999).

NR-3019 has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of ~ 1500 bp of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene as well as amplification of a subspecies-specific sequence of ~ 1250 bp (Type B; subsp. holarctica).2

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 5 µg of bacterial genomic DNA in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH ~ 7.4). The concentration, expressed as µg per µL, is shown on the Certificate of Analysis. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-3019 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen on dry ice and should be stored at -20°C or colder immediately upon arrival. Freeze-thaw cycles should be minimized.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Genomic DNA from Francisella tularensis subsp. holarctica, Strain KY99-3387, NR-3019."

Biosafety Level: 1

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. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 4th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1999. HHS Publication No. (CDC) 93-8395. This text is available online at www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl4/bmbl4toc.htm.

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- 2. Petersen, J. M., et al. "Laboratory Analysis of Tularemia in Wild-Trapped, Commercially Traded Prairie Dogs, Texas, 2002." Emerg. Infect. Dis. 10 (2004): 419-425. PubMed: 15109407.
- 3. McLendon, M. K., M. A. Apicella, and L.-A. H. Allen. "Francisella tularensis: Taxonomy, Genetics, Immunopathogenesis of a Potential Agent of Biowarfare."

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- Farlow, J., et al. "Francisella tularensis in the United States." Emerg. Infect. Dis. 11 (2005): 1835–1841. PubMed: 16485467.
- Petersen, J. M. and M. E. Schriefer. "Tularemia: Emergence/Re-emergence." <u>Vet. Res.</u> 36 (2005): 455-467. PubMed: 15845234.
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- 8. Titball, R. W., A. Johansson, and M. Forsman. "Will the Enigma of *Francisella tularensis* Virulence Soon Be Solved?" <u>Trends Microbiol.</u> 11 (2003): 118–123. PubMed: 12648943.
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- Ellis, J., P. C. Oyston, M. Green, and R. W. Titball. "Tularemia." <u>Clin. Microbiol. Rev.</u> 15 (2002): 631–646. PubMed: 12364373.

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