SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

## Bordetella pertussis, Strain H921

# Catalog No. NR-42457

## For research use only. Not for use in humans.

### Contributor:

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#### Manufacturer:

**BEI Resources** 

### **Product Description:**

<u>Bacteria Classification</u>: Alcaligenaceae, Bordetella <u>Species</u>: Bordetella pertussis

<u>Strain</u>: H921

- <u>Original Source</u>: Bordetella pertussis (B. pertussis), strain H921 was isolated in 2012 from a nasopharyngeal swab of a patient with whooping cough in Washington, USA.<sup>1</sup>
- <u>Comments</u>: The complete genome of *B. pertussis*, strain H921 has been sequenced (GenBank: AXSM00000000).<sup>2</sup>

*B. pertussis* is a Gram-negative, fastidious, non-motile coccobacilli that is a highly contagious, exclusively human pathogen. It is the causative agent of pertussis (whooping cough), an acute upper respiratory tract infection characterized by coughing fits (paroxysms), a whooping noise heard in the subsequent inspiration following a paroxysm, and prolonged clinical course lasting for several weeks. Infection in adolescents and adults is typically mild; however, in children, particularly young infants, the infection can be severe and sometimes deadly.<sup>3,4,5</sup>

#### **Material Provided:**

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Bordet Gengou broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

<u>Note</u>: If homogeneity is required for your intended use, please purify prior to initiating work.

#### Packaging/Storage:

NR-42457 was packaged aseptically in cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -60°C or colder immediately upon arrival. For long-term storage, the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen freezer is recommended. Freezethaw cycles should be avoided.

#### **Growth Conditions:**

#### Media:

Stainer-Scholte broth with Heptakis or Bordet Gengou broth or equivalent

Regan-Lowe agar or Bordet Gengou agar (with or without 10% defibrinated sheep blood) or equivalent<sup>1</sup>

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C Atmosphere: Aerobic with or without 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

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#### Propagation:

- 1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use, then thaw.
- 2. Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube of broth.
- 3. Use several drops of the suspension to inoculate an agar slant and/or plate.
- 4. Incubate the tube (with shaking), slant and/or plate at 37°C for 2 to 7 days.<sup>1</sup>

### Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Bordetella pertussis*, Strain H921, NR-42457."

### **Biosafety Level: 2**

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>. 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

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### **References:**

- 1. Harvill, E., Personal Communication.
- Harvill, E. T., et al. "Genome Sequences of 28 Bordetella pertussis U.S. Outbreak Strains Dating from 2010 to 2012." <u>Genome Announc.</u> 1 (2013): e01075-13. PubMed: 24356839.
- Friedman, R. L. "Pertussis: The Disease and New Diagnostic Methods." <u>Clin. Microbiol. Rev.</u> 1 (1998): 365-376. PubMed: 2906814.
- Mattoo, S. and J. D. Cherry. "Molecular Pathogenesis, Epidemiology, and Clinical Manifestations of Respiratory Infections due to *Bordetella pertussis* and other *Bordetella* Subspecies." <u>Clin. Microbiol. Rev.</u> 18 (2005): 326-382. PubMed: 15831828.
- 5. Sabella, C. "Pertussis: Old Foe, Persistent Problem." <u>Cleve. Clin. J. Med.</u> 72 (2005): 601-608. PubMed: 16044656.

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