

Prevotella oris, Strain F0302

Catalog No. HM-93

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Prevotellaceae*, *Prevotella*

Species: *Prevotella oris*

Strain: F0302

Original Source: *Prevotella oris* (*P. oris*), strain F0302 was isolated in November 1978 from the subgingival plaque of a healthy, 20-year-old white male patient with severe periodontitis in the United States.^{1,2}

Comments: *P. oris*, strain F0302 ([HMP ID 0971](#)) is a reference genome for [The Human Microbiome Project](#) (HMP). HMP is an initiative to identify and characterize human microbial flora. The complete genome of *P. oris*, strain F0302 was sequenced at the Genome Institute at [Washington University](#) (GenBank: [ACUZ00000000](#)).

Note: HMP material is taxonomically classified by the depositor. Quality control of these materials is only performed to demonstrate that the material distributed by BEI Resources is identical to the deposited material.

P. oris is a Gram-negative, obligately anaerobic, rod-shaped bacterium commonly found in the microflora of a human mouth, especially in patients with periodontal disease.^{3,4} It is an opportunistic pathogen that has been associated with dentoalveolar abscesses and spreading odontogenic infections.^{5,6,7}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Modified Chopped Meat medium supplemented with 5% DMSO.

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

Packaging/Storage:

HM-93 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. Freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

Growth Conditions:

Media:

Modified Chopped Meat Medium or equivalent.

Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Anaerobic

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, slant and/or plate at 37°C for 2 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Prevotella oris*, Strain F0302, HM-93."

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. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 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. Jacques Izard, Personal Communication
2. [HMP ID 0971](#) (*Prevotella oris*, strain F0302)
3. Holdeman, L. V., et al. "*Bacteroides oris* and *Bacteroides buccae*, New Species from Human Periodontitis and Other Human Infections." Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 32 (1982): 125-131.
4. Shah, H. N. and D. M. Collins. "*Prevotella*, a New Genus to Include *Bacteroides melaninogenicus* and Related Species Formerly Classified in the Genus *Bacteroides*." Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 40 (1990): 205-208. PubMed: 2223612.
5. Bein, T., J. Brem and T. Schüsselbauer. "Bacteremia and Sepsis due to *Prevotella oris* from Dentoalveolar Abscesses." Intensive Care Med. 29 (2003): 856. PubMed: 12664220.
6. Frat, J.-P., et al. "Cervical Spinal Epidural Abscess and Meningitis due to *Prevotella oris* and *Peptostreptococcus micros* after Retropharyngeal Surgery." Intensive Care Med. 30 (2004): 1695. PubMed: 15034651.
7. Riggio, M. P. and A. Lennon. "Development of a Novel PCR Assay for Detection of *Prevotella oris* in Clinical Specimens." FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 276 (2007): 123-128. PubMed: 17937671.

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