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SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Strain 1079205

Catalog No. NR-56650

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor and Manufacturer: ATCC[®]

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Pseudomonadaceae, Pseudomonas Species: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Strain: 1079205

- Original Source: Pseudomonas aeruginosa (P. aeruginosa), strain 1079205 was isolated in 2014 from a urine sample of a 79-year-old male in Thailand.
- Comments: P. aeruginosa, strain 1079205 was deposited as part of the Global Priority Superbugs Collection. NR-56650 was deposited as resistant to amikacin, aztreonam, cefepime, ceftazidime, ceftazidime/avibactam, ciprofloxacin, doripenem, levofloxacin, imipenem, meropenem and piperacillin/tazobactam.

P. aeruginosa is a Gram-negative, aerobic, rod-shaped bacterium with unipolar motility that thrives in many diverse environments including soil, water and certain eukaryotic hosts. It is a key emerging opportunistic pathogen in animals, including humans and plants. While it rarely infects healthy individuals, P. aeruginosa causes severe acute and chronic nosocomial infections in immunocompromised or catheterized patients, especially in patients with cystic fibrosis, burns, cancer or HIV.1,2,3 Infections of this type are often highly antibiotic resistant, difficult to eradicate and often lead to death. The ability of P. aeruginosa to survive on minimal nutritional requirements, tolerate a variety of physical conditions and rapidly develop resistance during the course of therapy has allowed it to persist in both community and hospital settings.3,4

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.3 mL of bacterial culture in Tryptic Soy broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-56650 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:

- Tryptic Soy broth or Brain Heart Infusion broth or Nutrient broth or equivalent
- Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or Brain Heart Infusion agar or Nutrient agar or equivalent

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Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C Atmosphere: Aerobic 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.
- Incubate the tube, slant and/or plate at 37°C for 1 day. 4

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Strain 1079205, NR-56650."

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 (BMBL). 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020.

Disclaimers:

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References:

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- Dettman, J. R., et al. "Evolutionary Genomics of Epidemic and Nonepidemic Strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa.*" <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</u> 110 (2013): 21065-21070. PubMed: 24324153.
- Morita, Y., J. Tomida and Y. Kawamura. "Responses of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* to Antimicrobials." Front. Microbiol. 4 (2014): 422. PubMed: 24409175.
- Lister, P. D., D. J. Wolter and N. D. Hanson. "Antibacterial-Resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: Clinical Impact and Complex Regulation of Chromosomally Encoded Resistance Mechanisms." <u>Clin. Microbiol. Rev.</u> 22 (2009): 582-610. PubMed: 19822890.

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