

Genomic DNA from Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica, 2004 Pennsylvania Tomato Outbreak, Serovar Typhimurium, Isolate 8

Catalog No. NR-4621

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Product Description:

Genomic DNA was obtained from a preparation of *Salmonella enterica* (*S. enterica*) subsp. *enterica* serovar Typhimurium that was isolated from the stool of a patient with diarrhea during the 2004 *Salmonella* outbreak in Pennsylvania.^{1,2}

S. enterica subsp. *enterica* serovar Typhimurium is a major cause of gastroenteritis. These bacteria are host generalists that occur in humans and many other mammals. Additionally, this serovar causes typhoid-like disease in mice and is used as a mouse model of human typhoid fever.³ The complete genome sequence of several strains of *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar Typhimurium are in progress [strain DT104 (Definitive Type 104; a multidrug resistant strain), strain SL1344 (a genetically marked subline of a calf-virulent isolate) and strain TR7095 (a wild-type strain)] and strain LT2 has been completed (GenBank: AE006468).³

NR-4621 has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of approximately 1500 bp of the 16S ribosomal RNA.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains 4 to 6 μ g of bacterial genomic DNA in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl and 1 mM EDTA, pH ~ 7.4). The concentration is shown on the Certificate of Analysis. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-4621 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 *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*, 2004 Pennsylvania Tomato Outbreak, Serovar

Typhimurium, Isolate 8, NR-4621."

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. <u>Biosafety in</u> <u>Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories</u>. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007; see <u>www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm</u>.

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References:

- Sandt, C. H., et al. "The Key Role of Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis in Investigation of a Large Multiserotype and Multistate Food-Borne Outbreak of Salmonella Infections Centered in Pennsylvania." J. Clin. Microbiol. 44 (2006): 3208-3212. PubMed: 16954249.
- 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). "Outbreaks of Salmonella Infections Associated with

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Eating Roma Tomatoes--United States and Canada, 2004." <u>Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep.</u> 54 (2005): 325-328. PubMed: 15815562.

 McClelland, M., et al. "Complete Genome Sequence of Salmonella enterica Serovar Typhimurium LT2." <u>Nature</u> 413 (2001): 852-856. PubMed: 11677609. GenBank: AE006468.

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