

Genomic DNA from *Burkholderia mallei*, Strain China 7 (NBL 7)

Catalog No. NR-9318

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Product Description:

Genomic DNA was isolated from a preparation of *Burkholderia mallei* (*B. mallei*), strain China 7 (BEI Resources NR-4071). NR-4071 was derived from ATCC® 23344™ via several passages by different individuals prior to its deposit at BEI Resources. Genome variability upon passage has been reported to be a feature of *B. mallei*, strain China 7 (ATCC® 23344™).¹ Genomic DNA from BEI Resources NR-23 (a preparation of *B. mallei* strain China 7 that was produced directly from ATCC® 23344™) is available as BEI Resources NR-2535.

B. mallei, strain China 7 was isolated from postmortem cultures of knee fluid, skin pustules, and blood of a Chinese soldier who died in Burma (1944) from a glanders-melioidosis type of infection. The complete genomic sequence of *Burkholderia mallei*, strain China 7 has been determined (GenBank: CP000010 and CP000011).²

NR-9318 has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of approximately 1500 bp of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 4 to 6 µg of bacterial genomic DNA in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 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-9318 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at 4°C or colder immediately upon arrival. For optimal long-term storage, freezing the material at -20°C or colder is recommended. 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 *Burkholderia mallei*, Strain China 7 (NBL 7), NR-9318."

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. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

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References:

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3. Bauernfeind, A., et al. "Molecular Procedure for Rapid Detection of *Burkholderia mallei* and *Burkholderia pseudomallei*." J. Clin. Microbiol. 36 (1998): 2737-2741. PubMed: 9705426.
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5. Gee, J. E., et al. "Use of 16S rRNA Gene Sequencing for Rapid Identification and Differentiation of *Burkholderia pseudomallei* and *B. mallei*." J. Clin. Microbiol. 41 (2003): 4647-4654. PubMed: 14532197.
6. Ong, C., et al. "Patterns of Large-Scale Genomic Variation in Virulent and Avirulent *Burkholderia* Species." Genome Res. 14 (2004): 2295-2307. PubMed: 15520292.

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