

***Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*,  
Strain SL477 (CT\_02021853) (Serovar  
Dublin)**

**Catalog No. NR-28793**

**For research use only. Not for human use.**

**Contributor:**

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**Manufacturer:**

BEI Resources

**Product Description:**

Bacteria Classification: *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Salmonella*

Species: *Salmonella enterica*

Subspecies: *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*

Serovar: Dublin

Strain: SL477 (also referred to as strain CT\_02021853 CVM35944, AM22486-13 and MOENT0284-05)<sup>1,2</sup>

Original Source: *Salmonella enterica* (*S. enterica*) subsp. *enterica*, strain SL477 (CT\_02021853) was isolated in 2004 from a human in Missouri, USA.<sup>1,2</sup>

Comments: The complete genome of *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica*, strain SL477 (CT\_02021853) is available (GenBank: [CP001144](#)).<sup>1</sup> Strain SL477 (CT\_02021853) is reported to contain an approximately 74.5 kilobase pair plasmid (GenBank: [CP001143](#)).<sup>1</sup>

*S. enterica* are Gram-negative, rod-shaped, flagellated bacteria. The species is divided into six subspecies (I, II, IIIa, IIIb, IV, VI) where only subspecies I, subsp. *enterica*, is considered of clinical relevance.<sup>3</sup> Salmonellosis (non-typhoidal), due to the greater than 1500 serovars of *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica*, is one of the most common food-borne diseases with approximately 1 million cases that occur in the United States every year.<sup>4</sup> Pathogenicity results from a variety of virulence factors found in plasmids, prophages, and five pathogenicity islands which allow these organisms to colonize and infect host organisms.<sup>5,6</sup>

*S. enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar Dublin (formerly *Salmonella dublin*) is a host-adapted, cattle-specific serovar that is very uncommon in other species.<sup>7</sup> Clinical signs associated with acute enteritis in cattle include fever, anorexia, depression, reduced milk yield, abortion and diarrhea.<sup>8,9</sup> Human infections are rare but severe, representing less than seven percent of all reported serovars.<sup>6</sup> Antimicrobial resistance observed in this serovar is believed to have emerged in cattle, unaffected by the use of antimicrobials in human populations (in contrast to *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar Typhimurium, whose selection focus could be within any of the many host species that this serovar infects).

The genomic sequence of several strains of *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar Dublin have been completed<sup>1,10</sup> and several others are in progress.<sup>11</sup>

**Material Provided:**

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

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

**Packaging/Storage:**

NR-28793 was packaged aseptically, in screw-capped plastic 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 Nutrient broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or Nutrient agar or equivalent

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.
4. Incubate the tube, slant and/or plate at 37°C for 24 hours.

**Citation:**

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*, Strain SL477 (CT\_02021853) (Serovar Dublin), NR-28793."

**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. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see [www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm).

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### References:

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