

***Escherichia coli*, Strain 9.0111**

Catalog No. NR-17632

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Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Enterobacteriaceae, Escherichia*

Species: *Escherichia coli*

Strain: 9.0111

Serotype: O128:H2^{1,2}

Original Source: *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), strain 9.0111 is a human isolate.^{1,2}

Comment: The complete genome of *E. coli*, strain 9.0111 is available (GenBank: [AEZZ000000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/AZZ000000000)). *E. coli*, strain 9.0111 has been typed as a non-O157, Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC) strain.^{1,2}

E. coli is a Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacterium commonly found in the gut flora of warm-blooded animals and is the primary facultative anaerobe of the human gastrointestinal tract. While most *E. coli* strains are harmless and are an important part of a healthy intestinal tract, some serotypes are pathogenic, causing diarrhea, urinary tract infections, respiratory illness, pneumonia, or other illnesses in their host.³⁻⁵ Pathogenic *E. coli* may be transmitted through contaminated food or water, or through contact with infected persons or animals. The six pathotypes associated with diarrhea and collectively referred to as diarrheagenic *E. coli* are: Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* [STEC; also referred to as Verocytotoxin-producing *E. coli* (VTEC) or enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC)]⁶, enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC)⁷, enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC)⁸, enteroaggregative *E. coli* (EAEC)⁹, enteroinvasive *E. coli* (EIEC) and diffusely adherent *E. coli* (DAEC).¹⁰

STEC bacteria can cause diarrhea in humans and several STEC serotypes have been frequently associated with severe human disease, such as hemorrhagic colitis and hemolytic uremic syndrome. The *E. coli* 9.0111 genome encodes for both Shiga-like type I toxin (Stx1) and Shiga-like type II toxin (Stx2).^{1,2}

The presence of chromosomal virulence markers *stx1* and *stx2* in NR-17632 have been confirmed by PCR amplification of extracted DNA.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 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-17632 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, Nutrient broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar, Nutrient agar or Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood 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: *Escherichia coli*, Strain 9.0111, NR-17632.”

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.

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