Product Information Sheet for NR-28791

Salmonella enterica subsp. *enterica*, Strain SL475 (CVM29188) (Serovar Kentucky)

Catalog No. NR-28791

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
Mark K. Mammel, Microbiologist, Division of Molecular Biology, Office of Applied Research and Safety Assessment, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Laurel, Maryland, USA

Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Salmonella*
Species: *Salmonella enterica*
Subspecies: *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*
Serovar: Kentucky
Strain: SL475 (also referred to as CVM29188)[1,2]
Original Source: *Salmonella enterica* (*S. enterica*) subsp. *enterica*, strain SL475 (CVM29188) was isolated in 2003 from a chicken breast sample purchased through the National Antimicrobial Monitoring System (NARMS) retail meat surveillance program in Georgia, USA.[3]
Comments: Strain SL475 (CVM29188) is reported to be a multi-drug resistant strain.[1,3] The complete genome for *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica*, strain SL475 (CVM29188) was sequenced at the J. Craig Venter Institute (GenBank: ABAK00000000); strain SL475 (CVM29188) is reported to contain three plasmids: an approximately 150 kilobase (kb) pair resistance/virulence plasmid (GenBank: CP001122), an approximately 100 kb pair resistance plasmid (CP001121) and an approximately 46 kb pair unknown plasmid (CP001123).[1,3]

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.[4] 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.[5] 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.[6,7]

S. enterica subsp. *enterica* serovar Kentucky (formerly *Salmonella Kentucky*) is wide-spread in the food supply but very rarely associated with human illness. It is often found in animal samples and has been the most common serotype isolated from chickens and chicken meat.[3,8] Some serovar Kentucky strains display multi-drug resistance[3,9,10] and share plasmid homology with that of avian pathogenic *Escherichia coli* (APEC) isolates.[3]

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-28791 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 SL475 (CVM29188) (Serovar Kentucky), NR-28791."

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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