

***Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*, Strain 14028s Δ crp (Serovar Typhimurium)**

Catalog No. NR-40695

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*^{1,2}

Serogroup: B

Serovar: Typhimurium

Strain: 14028s Δ crp³ (STM14:4173, STM:3466)

Original Source: *Salmonella enterica* (*S. enterica*) subsp. *enterica*, strain 14028s Δ crp (serovar Typhimurium) was derived from strain 14028s (strain 14028s was originally known as strain 14028, however, a variant of the original strain with a rough colony morphology was designated 14028r and the original smooth strain was renamed 14028s). Strain 14028 is a descendent of strain CDC 6516-60 which was isolated from pools of hearts and livers of 4-week-old chickens.⁴

Comments: The Δ crp mutant of strain 14028s was produced by creating a PCR product with *crp* homologous sequences at the 5' and 3' ends of a linear fragment containing a kanamycin resistance cassette. *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica*, strain 14028s was transformed, and insertion of the *kan* cassette in place of *crp* was confirmed by PCR. The final non-polar deletions were constructed by elimination of the *kan* cassette.⁵ The complete genome (GenBank: [CP001363.1](#)) and plasmid (GenBank: [CP001362.1](#)) sequences are available for strain 14028s.

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. 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 an estimated two million cases that occur in the United States every year.⁶ 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.⁷

S. enterica subsp. *enterica* serovar Typhimurium (formerly *Salmonella typhimurium*) is a major cause of gastroenteritis. These bacteria are host generalists that occur in humans and many other mammals. Septic shock resulting in part from

lipopolysaccharide (LPS) is a primary complication associated with serovar Typhimurium infection.⁸ Due to its similarity to the clinical and pathological effects in humans, calves are currently used as an animal model for human enterocolitis caused by this serotype.⁹ Additionally, this serovar causes typhoid-like disease in mice and is used as a mouse model of human typhoid fever.⁴

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in 0.5X LB broth (supplemented with 1% Bacto-tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract and 1% sodium chloride) with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-40695 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 14028s Δ crp (Serovar Typhimurium), NR-40695."

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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