Product Information Sheet for NR-2491

Bacillus megaterium, Strain Ford 19 (Gibson 1060)

The strain designation on the vial is incorrect.

Catalog No. NR-2491

(Derived from ATCC® 14581™)

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

ATCC®

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Bacillaceae, Bacillus*
Species: *Bacillus megaterium*
Type Strain: Ford 19 (Gibson 1060; NCTC 10342, CCM 2007, DSM 32, IAM 13418)
Original Source:[1,2] Isolated by W. W. Ford
Comments: *Bacillus megaterium*, strain Ford 19 was deposited at ATCC® in 1962 by Dr. Ruth E. Gordon, Institute of Microbiology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Bacillus megaterium is a Gram-positive, spore-forming aerobe. It is one of the largest and most common of the spore-bearing bacteria and has been found in dust, soil, milk, water, and as a lab contaminant.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Nutrient Broth supplemented with 20% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-2491 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:
Nutrient Broth
Nutrient Agar
Incubation:
Temperature: 30°C
Atmosphere: Aerobic
Propagation:

1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use; thaw slowly.
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 tubes and plate at 30°C for 24 hours.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: *Bacillus megaterium*, Strain Ford 19 (Gibson 1060), NR-2491."

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, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

Disclaimers:

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References:

1. Lawrence, J. S. and W. W. Ford. "Spore-Bearing Bacteria in Milk." J. Bacteriol. 1 (1916): 277–320.51. PubMed: 16558697.

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2. Smith, N. R., T. Gibson, R. E. Gordon, and P. H. A. Sneath. "Type Cultures and Proposed Neotype Cultures of Some Species in the Genus *Bacillus*." J. Gen. Microbiol. 34 (1964): 269–272. PubMed: 14135533.
3. Yang, L.-M., et al. "Microbial Metabolism of Steviol and Steviol-16α,17-Epoxide." Phytochemistry 68 (2007): 562–570. PubMed: 17207824.
4. Xu, D. and J.-C. Côté. "Phylogenetic Relationships between *Bacillus* Species and Related Genera Inferred from Comparison of 3' End 16S rDNA and 5' End 16S–23S ITS Nucleotide Sequences." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 53 (2003): 695–704. PubMed: 12807189.
5. Chiou, C.-Y., H.-H. Wang, and G.-C. Shaw. "Identification and Characterization of the Non-PTS *fru* Locus of *Bacillus megaterium* ATCC 14581." Mol. Genet. Genomics 268 (2002): 240–248. PubMed: 12395198.

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