

***Lysinibacillus sphaericus*, Strain Ford 25 (CCM 2177)**

Catalog No. NR-2496

(Derived from ATCC® 4525™)

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Contributor:

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Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Bacillaceae*, *Bacillus*

Species: *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* (also referred to as *Bacillus sphaericus*)^{1,2}

Strain: Ford 25 (CCM 2177)

Comments: *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* (*L. sphaericus*), strain Ford 25 (CCM 2177) was deposited at ATCC® by Dr. William W. Ford.³

L. sphaericus is a mesophilic, strictly aerobic, spore-forming bacillus. These bacteria metabolize a variety of organic and amino acids but cannot metabolize sugars.⁴ During sporulation some strains of *L. sphaericus* synthesize a parasporal crystal which contains proteins that are toxic to the larvae of a variety of mosquito species.^{4,5}

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 purify prior to initiating work.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-2496 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: *Lysinibacillus sphaericus*, Strain Ford 25 (CCM 2177), NR-2496."

Biosafety Level: 1

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/bmb15/bmb15toc.htm.

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References:

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