Product Information Sheet for NR-17788

Acinetobacter radioresistens, Strain WC-A-157

Catalog No. NR-17788

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
Mikeljon P. Nikolich, Ph.D., Department of Dangerous Bacterial Pathogens, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring, Maryland, USA

Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: *Moraxellaceae, Acinetobacter*
Species: *Acinetobacter radioresistens*
Strain: WC-A-157
Original Source: *Acinetobacter radioresistens* (*A. radioresistens*), strain WC-A-157 is an environmental isolate from Camp Delta in Iraq, 2008.[1]
Comments: *A. radioresistens*, strain WC-A-157 is part of the "Genomic Sequencing of a Diversity of US Military *Acinetobacter baumannii-calcoaceticus* Complex Isolates" project to sequence the genomes of clinical and environmental isolates of medically relevant *Acinetobacter* spp.[2] The complete genome of *A. radioresistens*, strain WC-A-157 is available (GenBank: ALIR00000000).

A. radioresistens is a non-motile, non-sporulent, non-acid fast, obligate aerobic, Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacterium which is resistant to radiation, dessication and carbapenem antibiotics. *A. radioresistens* is a constituent of normal human skin microflora and is considered an opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised patients.[3-6]

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-17788 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 Condition:
Media:
Tryptic Soy broth or equivalent
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 for 24 hours.

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Acinetobacter radioresistens*, Strain WC-A-157, NR-17788."

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.

Disclaimers:
You are authorized to use this product for research use only. It is not intended for human use.

Use of this product is subject to the terms and conditions of the BEI Resources Material Transfer Agreement (MTA). The MTA is available on our Web site at www.beiresources.org.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. Neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government warrants that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

This product is sent with the condition that you are responsible for its safe storage, handling, use and disposal. ATCC® and the U.S. Government are not liable for any damages or injuries arising from receipt and/or use of this product. While reasonable effort is made to ensure authenticity and reliability of materials on deposit, the U.S. Government, ATCC®, their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:
This material is distributed for internal research, non-commercial purposes only. This material, its product or its derivatives may not be distributed to third parties. Except as performed under a U.S. Government contract, individuals contemplating commercial use of the material, its products or its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

References:

1. Nikolich, M. P., Personal Communication.
2. Nikolich, M. P. "*Acinetobacter baumannii* is an Emerging Nosocomial Pathogen and is an Important Emerging Pathogen in Treatment of Wounds in US Military Practice." J. Craig Venter Institute. (2009) <http://gsc.jcvi.org/projects/gsc/a_baumannii/index.php>.
3. Nishimura, Y., T. Ino and H. Iizuka. "*Acinetobacter radioresistens* sp. nov. Isolated from Cotton and Soil." Inter. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 38 (1988): 209-211.
4. Christensen, E. A., P. Gerner-Smidt and H. Kristensen. "Radiation Resistance of Clinical *Acinetobacter* spp.: a Need for Concern?" J. Hosp. Infect. 18 (1991): 85-92. PubMed: 1678764.
5. Jawad, A., et al. "Exceptional Desiccation Tolerance of *Acinetobacter radioresistens*." J. Hosp. Infect. 39 (1998): 235-240. PubMed: 9699144.
6. Poirel, L., et al. "*Acinetobacter radioresistens* as a Silent Source of Carbapenem Resistance for *Acinetobacter* spp." Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 52 (2008): 1252-1256. PubMed: 18195058.

Support Provided by NIAID

BEI Resources
www.beiresources.org

E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898