

***Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *doylei*,
Strain 093**

Catalog No. NR-124

(Derived from ATCC® 49349™)

For research only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

ATCC®

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Campylobacteraceae*,
Campylobacter

Species: *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *doylei*

Type Strain: 093, NCTC 11951

Original Source:¹ Clinical isolate from the feces of a young child with diarrhea in Australia (1986)

Comments: *Campylobacter jejuni* (*C. jejuni*) subsp. *doylei*, strain 093 was deposited at ATCC® in 1989 by Dr. R. J. Owen, Deputy Curator, Central Public Health Laboratory, National Collection of Type Cultures, London, England.

C. jejuni is a Gram-negative slender, curved, motile rod commonly found in animal feces. It is a microaerophilic organism that is very sensitive to environmental stresses.² *C. jejuni* is among the most frequently identified bacterial causes of human gastroenteritis in the United States and other industrialized countries.² Food poisoning caused by *C. jejuni* can be largely attributed to the consumption of contaminated food animal products, especially poultry. In most cases, the resulting infection can be severely debilitating but is rarely life-threatening. *C. jejuni* is composed of two subspecies: *doylei* and *jejuni*. They can be distinguished from each other on the basis of nitrate reduction and Cephalothin susceptibility.²⁻⁴ The pathogenic role of *C. jejuni* subsp. *doylei* is not known.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in 0.5X Tryptic Soy Broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-124 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
Tryptic Soy Agar

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Microaerophilic (3–5% O₂ and 4–8% CO₂)

Propagation:

1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use; thaw slowly.
2. Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube of Tryptic Soy Broth.
3. Use several drops of the suspension to inoculate a Tryptic Soy Agar slant and/or plate.
4. Incubate the tubes and plate at 37°C for 24 hours under microaerophilic conditions.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *doylei*, Strain 093, NR-124.”

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/bmb15/bmb15toc.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 make 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. Steele, T. W. and R. J. Owen. "*Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *doylei* subsp. nov., a Subspecies of Nitrate-Negative Campylobacters Isolated from Human Clinical Specimens." Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 38 (1988): 316–318.
2. Altekruze, S. F., et al. "*Campylobacter jejuni*—An Emerging Foodborne Pathogen." Emerg. Infect. Dis. 5 (1999): 28–35. PubMed: 10081669.
3. Gibreel, A. and D. E. Taylor. "Macrolide Resistance in *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Campylobacter coli*." J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 58 (2006): 243–255. PubMed: 16735431.
4. Snelling, W. J., et al. "*Campylobacter jejuni*." Lett. Appl. Microbiol. 41 (2005): 297–302. PubMed: 16162134.
5. Owen, R. J., M. Costas, and L. L. Sloss. "Electrophoretic Protein Typing of *Campylobacter jejuni* subspecies "*doylei*" (Nitrate-Negative Campylobacter-Like Organisms) from Human Faeces and Gastric Mucosa." Eur. J. Epidemiol. 4 (1988): 277–283. PubMed: 3053235.

ATCC® is a trademark of the American Type Culture Collection.

