

***Peptoniphilus lacrimalis*, Strain DNF00528**

Catalog No. HM-1161

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Peptoniphilaceae*, *Peptoniphilus*¹

Species: *Peptoniphilus lacrimalis*

Strain: DNF00528

Original Source: *Peptoniphilus lacrimalis* (*P. lacrimalis*), strain DNF00528 was isolated on July 26, 2011, from vaginal fluid collected from a woman that tested positive for bacterial vaginosis in the United States.^{2,3}

Comments: *P. lacrimalis*, strain DNF00528 ([HMP ID 2134](#)) is a reference genome for [The Human Microbiome Project](#) (HMP). HMP is an initiative to identify and characterize human microbial flora. The complete genome of *P. lacrimalis*, strain DNF00528 was sequenced at the [J. Craig Venter Institute](#) (GenBank: [JRNL00000000](#)).

Note: HMP material is taxonomically classified by the depositor. Quality control of these materials is only performed to demonstrate that the material distributed by BEI Resources is identical to the deposited material.

P. lacrimalis is an obligately anaerobic, non-motile, non-sporulating, Gram-positive coccus often isolated from human eye discharge.^{4,5} This non-saccharolytic, butyrate-producing bacterium is associated with persistent bacterial vaginosis in some women.⁶

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Modified Reinforced Clostridial broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

HM-1161 was packaged aseptically in 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:

Modified Reinforced Clostridial broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Anaerobic

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 3 to 8 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Peptoniphilus lacrimalis*, Strain DNF00528, HM-1161."

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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References:

1. Johnson, C. N., et al. "*Peptoniphilus stercorisuis* sp. nov., Isolated from a Swine Manure Storage Tank and Description of *Peptoniphilaceae* fam. nov." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 64 (2014): 3538-3545. PubMed: 25056296.
2. Fredricks, D. N., Personal Communication.
3. GenBank: [KF280292](#)
4. Ezaki, T., et al. "Proposal of the Genera *Anaerococcus* gen. nov., *Peptoniphilus* gen. nov. and *Gallicola* gen. nov. for Members of the Genus *Peptostreptococcus*." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 51 (2001): 1521-1528. PubMed: 11491354.
5. Li, N., et al. "Three New Species of the Genus *Peptostreptococcus* Isolated from Humans: *Peptostreptococcus vaginalis* sp. nov., *Peptostreptococcus lacrimalis* sp. nov., and *Peptostreptococcus lactolyticus* sp. nov." Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 42 (1992): 602-605. PubMed: 1390111.
6. Marrazzo, J. M., et al. "Relationship of Specific Vaginal Bacteria and Bacterial Vaginosis Treatment Failure in Women Who Have Sex with Women: A Cohort Study." Ann. Intern. Med. 149 (2008): 20-28. PubMed: 18591634.

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