

***Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*, Strain S11975 (Serovar Newport)**

**Catalog No. NR-22087**

**For research use only. Not for human use.**

**Contributor:**

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**Manufacturer:**

BEI Resources

**Product Description:**

Bacteria Classification: *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Salmonella*

Species: *Salmonella enterica*

Subspecies: *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*

Serovar: Newport

Strain: S11975 (also referred to as strain 11975)<sup>1</sup>

Original Source: *Salmonella enterica* (*S. enterica*) subsp. *enterica*, strain S11975 was isolated in 2006 from cattle feces in Washington, USA.<sup>1,2</sup>

*S. enterica* are Gram-negative, rod-shaped, flagellated bacteria. The species is divided into six subspecies (I, II, IIIa, IIIb, IV, VI) where only subspecies I, subsp. *enterica*, is considered of clinical relevance.<sup>3</sup> Salmonellosis (non-typhoidal), due to the greater than 1500 serovars of *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica*, is one of the most common food-borne diseases with approximately 1 million cases that occur in the United States every year.<sup>4</sup> Pathogenicity results from a variety of virulence factors found in plasmids, prophages, and five pathogenicity islands which allow these organisms to colonize and infect host organisms.<sup>5,6</sup>

*S. enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar Newport (formerly *Salmonella Newport*) is prevalent in many geographic regions and has ranked in the top three *Salmonella* serotypes associated with foodborne outbreaks from 1995 to 2011 in the U.S. It is responsible for several major outbreaks involving tomatoes, ground beef, alfalfa sprouts, and other foods since 2002.<sup>7</sup> Dairy cattle have been identified as the main reservoir and antimicrobial resistance is particularly problematic in many serovar Newport strains.<sup>8</sup> At least three distinct evolutionary lineages exist in this serotype.<sup>7,9</sup>

**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-22087 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 or Nutrient broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar or 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 at 37°C for 24 hours.

**Citation:**

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*, Strain S11975 (Serovar Newport), NR-22087."

**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](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm).

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