

Sporothrix globosa*, Isolate 1*Catalog No. NR-41302****For research use only. Not for human use.****Contributor:**

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Classification: *Ophiostomataceae*, *Sporothrix*

Species: *Sporothrix globosa* (This item was deposited as *Sporothrix schenckii* but was reclassified as *Sporothrix globosa*).^{1,2}

Isolate: 1

Original Source: *Sporothrix globosa* (*S. globosa*), isolate 1 was obtained from human skin tissue in China in May 2008.²

The fungal genus *Sporothrix* includes about sixty species, with global distribution.^{3,4} *S. globosa* is an ascomycetous dimorphic organism, which is one of the species of *Sporothrix* responsible for the subcutaneous mycosis sporotrichosis.^{5,6} *S. globosa* is moderately virulent compared to other species within the *S. schenckii* complex. The *S. schenckii* complex is composed of the following species: *S. albicans*, *S. brasiliensis*, *S. globosa*, *S. luriei*, *S. mexicana* and *S. schenckii*.^{7,8}

Material Provided:

Each vial of NR-41302 contains approximately 0.5 mL of spores and mycelia in 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-41302 was packaged aseptically in cryovials and is provided frozen on dry ice. The product should be stored at -60°C or colder. For long term storage, cryogenic temperature (-130°C or colder), preferably in the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen freezer, is recommended.

Growth Conditions:Media:

Yeast Mold broth or Nutrient broth or equivalent
Yeast Mold agar or Nutrient agar or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 25°C to 30°C
Atmosphere: Aerobic

Propagation:

1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use; thaw rapidly in a waterbath at 25°C to 30°C. Typically, this takes less than 5 minutes.
2. Immediately after thawing, inoculate an agar plate with approximately 40 µL of thawed culture or transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube of broth.
3. Incubate the plate or tube at 25°C to 30°C for 2 to 4 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Sporothrix globosa*, Isolate 1, NR-41302."

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:

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2. Zhang, Q. Q., Personal Communication.
3. Teixeira, M. M., et al. "Comparative Genomics of the Major Fungal Agents of Human and Animal Sporotrichosis: *Sporothrix schenckii* and *Sporothrix brasiliensis*." BMC Genomics 15 (2014): 943. PubMed: 25351875.
4. De Oliveira, M. M., et al. "Rapid Identification of *Sporothrix* Species by T3B Fingerprinting." J. Clin. Microbiol. 50 (2012): 2159-2162. PubMed: 22403427.
5. Oliveira, M. M., et al. "Molecular Identification of the *Sporothrix schenckii* Complex." Rev. Iberoam Micol. 31 (2014): 2-6. PubMed: 24270070.
6. Oliveira, M. M., et al. "Molecular Identification of *Sporothrix* Species Involved in the First Familial Outbreak of Sporotrichosis in the State of Espírito Santo, Southeastern Brazil." Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz 108 (2013): 936-938. PubMed: 24141957.
7. Fernandes, G. F., et al. "Characterization of Virulence Profile, Protein Secretion and Immunogenicity of Different *Sporothrix schenckii sensu stricto* Isolates Compared with *Sporothrix globosa* and *Sporothrix brasiliensis* Species." Virulence 4 (2013): 241-249. PubMed: 23324498.
8. López-Romero, E., et al. "*Sporothrix schenckii* Complex and Sporotrichosis, an Emerging Health Problem." Future Microbiol. 6 (2011): 85-102. PubMed: 21162638.

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