

Product Information Sheet for NR-30707

Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Strain 96-3095

Catalog No. NR-30707

This reagent is the tangible property of the U.S. Government.

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

William R. Mac Kenzie, M.D., Medical Officer, Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, Tuberculosis Trials Consortium at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Mycobacteriaceae*, *Mycobacterium*

Species: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

Strain: 96-3095

Original Source: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*), strain 96-3095 was isolated between 1995 and 2000 from human sputum from an HIV-negative patient infected with pulmonary tuberculosis in North America.^{1,2}

Comment: *M. tuberculosis*, strain 96-3095 was deposited as a multi-drug sensitive (MDS) strain of tuberculosis with sensitivity to rifampicin and isoniazid.^{1,2}

M. tuberculosis is an acid-fast, Gram-positive, non-motile, rod-shaped aerobic bacterium. It is the causative agent of tuberculosis (TB) and is responsible for more morbidity in humans than any other bacterial disease. *M. tuberculosis* is a slow-growing pathogen with a thick, lipid-rich cell wall, lending bacilli the unusual propensity to shut down its metabolism in the face of adverse conditions and enter a latent phase in which it displays phenotypic resistance to antibiotic therapy. The primary focus of infection is the lungs, with TB being spread by infectious aerosols produced by coughing. The spread of multidrug-resistant (MDR) and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB is a major medical and public health concern.³⁻⁸

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.7 mL of bacterial culture in Middlebrook 7H9 broth with ADC enrichment with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-30707 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:

Middlebrook 7H9 broth with ADC enrichment or equivalent

Middlebrook 7H10 agar with OADC enrichment or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic (with or without 5% CO₂)

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 2 to 6 weeks.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Strain 96-3095, NR-30707."

Biosafety Level: 3

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/bmb15/index.htm.

This publication recommends that practices with this agent include the use of respiratory protection and the implementation of specific procedures and use of specialized equipment to prevent and contain aerosols.

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. Benator, D., et al. "Rifapentine and Isoniazid Once a Week Versus Rifampicin and Isoniazid Twice a Week for Treatment of Drug-Susceptible Pulmonary Tuberculosis in HIV-Negative Patients: A Randomized Clinical Trial." Lancet 360 (2002): 528-534. PubMed: 12241657.
2. Mac Kenzie, W. R., Personal Communication.
3. Cole, S. T., et al. "Deciphering the Biology of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from the Complete Genome Sequence." Nature 393 (1998): 537-544. PubMed: 9634230.
4. Young, D. B., et al. "Confronting the Scientific Obstacles to Global Control of Tuberculosis." J. Clin. Invest. 118 (2008): 1255-1265. PubMed: 18382738.
5. Dye, C. "Doomsday Postponed? Preventing and Reversing Epidemics of Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis." Nat. Rev. Microbiol. 7 (2009): 81-87. PubMed: 19079354.
6. Chan, E. D. and M. D. Iseman. "Multidrug-Resistant and Extensively Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis: A Review." Curr. Opin. Infect. Dis. 21 (2008): 587-595. PubMed: 18978526.
7. Balganesh, T. S., P. M. Alzari and S. T. Cole. "Rising Standards for Tuberculosis Drug Development." Trends Pharmacol. Sci. 29 (2008): 576-581. PubMed: 18799223.
8. Murphy, D. J. and J. R. Brown. "Novel Drug Target Strategies against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*." Curr. Opin. Microbiol. 11 (2008): 422-427. PubMed: 18801459.

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

