

***Plesiomonas* sp., Strain HPP0020**

Catalog No. HM-791

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Plesiomonas*

Species: *Plesiomonas* sp.

Strain: HPP0020

Original Source: *Plesiomonas* sp., strain HPP0020 was isolated from a biopsy of ileo-anal pouch mucosa of a human subject in the United States.^{1,2}

Comments: *Plesiomonas* sp., strain HPP0020 ([HMP ID 1213](#)) 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 *Plesiomonas* sp., strain HPP0020 is currently being sequenced at the [Broad Institute](#).

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.

Plesiomonas are Gram-negative, facultative anaerobic, motile, rod-shaped bacteria comprised of a single species, *Plesiomonas shigelloides* (*P. shigelloides*).^{3,4} *P. shigelloides* is a common inhabitant of soil, water, and animals, but is not considered to be a member of normal human gastrointestinal flora.⁵ It is a causative agent of acute gastroenteritis following consumption of seafood or untreated water.^{3,4} In rare cases, it has been implicated as the causative agent of extra-intestinal infections, including bacteremia, eye infections, infected pleural effusion and meningitis in infants.⁵⁻⁷ *P. shigelloides* is resistant to most penicillins due to beta-lactamase production but susceptible to most other first-line antibiotics.^{1,7}

Material Provided:

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

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

Packaging/Storage:

HM-791 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:

Nutrient broth or equivalent

Nutrient agar 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 24 hours.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Plesiomonas* sp., Strain HPP0020, HM-791."

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. Schmidt, T. M., Personal Communication.
2. [HMP ID 1213](#) (*Plesiomonas* sp., strain HPP0020).
3. Arai, T., et al. "A Survey of *Plesiomonas shigelloides* from Aquatic Environments, Domestic Animals, Pets and Humans." J. Hyg. (Lond). 84 (1980): 203-211. PubMed: 7358962.
4. Janda, J. M., S. L. Abbott and C. J. McIver. "*Plesiomonas shigelloides* Revisited." Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 29 (2016): 349-374. PubMed: 26960939.
5. Ingram, C. W., A. J. Morrison, Jr. and R. E. Levitz. "Gastroenteritis, Sepsis, and Osteomyelitis Caused by *Plesiomonas shigelloides* in an Immunocompetent Host: Case Report and Review of the Literature." J. Clin. Microbiol. 25 (1987): 1791-1793. PubMed: 3308955.
6. Humphreys, H., B. Keogh and C. T. Keane. "Septicaemia and Pleural Effusion Due to *Plesiomonas shigelloides*." Postgrad. Med. J. 62 (1986): 663-664. PubMed: 3748932.
7. Xia, F. Q., P. N. Liu and Y. H. Zhou. "Meningoencephalitis Caused by *Plesiomonas shigelloides* in a Chinese Neonate: Case Report and Literature Review." Ital. J. Pediatr. 41 (2015): 3. PubMed: 25599746.

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