

Helicobacter pylori, Strain R046Wa

Catalog No. NR-43735

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Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Helicobacteraceae*, *Helicobacter*

Species: *Helicobacter pylori*

Strain: R046Wa

Original Source: *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*), strain R046Wa was isolated from gastric biopsy homogenate of an asymptomatic post-menopausal female patient in Alberta, Canada.^{1,2}

Comments: *H. pylori*, strain R046Wa is part of a genome sequencing project at the [Institute for Genome Sciences](#) at the University of Maryland.^{2,3} The complete genome of *H. pylori*, strain R046Wa has been sequenced (GenBank: [AMOW00000000](#)).

H. pylori is a microaerophilic, Gram-negative, nonsporulating, spiral-shaped and flagellated rod commonly found in the human stomach, present in about half of the world population.^{4,5} It is an opportunistic pathogen linked to diseases of the upper gastrointestinal tract including: gastric and duodenal ulcers, chronic gastritis, and stomach cancer.² *H. pylori* infections are difficult to cure and successful treatment generally requires the administration of several antibacterial agents simultaneously.^{6,7}

Material Provided:

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

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-43735 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:

Tryptic Soy broth or Brain Heart Infusion broth or Brucella

broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar or Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or Brucella agar or Columbia agar with 7% defibrinated horse blood, 5 µg/mL trimethoprim, 5 µg/mL vancomycin, 10 µg/mL cefsulodin and 2.5 µg/mL amphotericin B¹ or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic with 5% CO₂ or microaerophilic

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 4 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Helicobacter pylori*, Strain R046Wa, NR-43735."

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. Blanchard, T. G., Personal Communication.
2. Blanchard, T. G., et al. "Genome Sequences of 65 *Helicobacter pylori* Strains Isolated from Asymptomatic Individuals and Patients with Gastric Cancer, Peptic Ulcer Disease, or Gastritis." *Pathog. Dis.* 68 (2013): 39-43. PubMed: 23661595.
3. Blanchard, T. G., W. F. Fricke and S. Czinn. "Comparative Sequence Analysis of *H. pylori* Isolates from Subjects with Distinct Gastric Pathologies." [Institute for Genome Sciences](http://gscid.igs.umaryland.edu/doc/whitepapers/comparative_sequence_analysis_of_h_pylori_isolates_from_subjects_with_distinct_gastric_pathologies.pdf) at the University of Maryland. <http://gscid.igs.umaryland.edu/doc/whitepapers/comparative_sequence_analysis_of_h_pylori_isolates_from_subjects_with_distinct_gastric_pathologies.pdf>
4. Cover, T. L. and M. J. Blaser. "*Helicobacter pylori* in Health and Disease." *Gastroenterology* 136 (2009): 1863-1873. PubMed: 19457415.
5. Tomb, J. F., et al. "The Complete Genome Sequence of the Gastric Pathogen *Helicobacter pylori*." *Nature* 388 (1997): 539-47. PubMed: 9252185.
6. Graham, D. Y., H. Lu and Y. Yamaoka. "Therapy for *Helicobacter pylori* Infection Can Be Improved: Sequential Therapy and Beyond." *Drugs* 68 (2008): 725-736. PubMed: 18416582.
7. Graham, D. Y. and L. Fischbach. "*Helicobacter pylori* Treatment in the Era of Increasing Antibiotic Resistance." *Gut* 59 (2010): 1143-1153. PubMed: 20525969.

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