b|e|i RESOURCES
SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Certificate of Analysis for NR-50124

Elizabethkingia anophelis, Strain Ag1

Catalog No. NR-50124

Product Description: *Elizabethkingia anophelis* (*E. anophelis),* strain Ag1 was isolated in 2010 from the midgut of a mosquito (*Anopheles gambiae*, strain G3) in Las Cruces, New Mexico, USA.

Lot[1]: 64360364 **Manufacturing Date: 15JUL2016**

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Phenotypic Analysis		
Cellular morphology	Gram-negative rods	Gram-negative rods
Colony morphology[2]	Report results	Circular, convex, entire, smooth and cream (Figure 1)
Motility (wet mount)	Report results	Non-motile
Biochemical tests		
Catalase	Positive	Positive
Oxidase	Positive	Positive
VITEK® 2 Compact (GN card)	≥ 90% probability of being *Elizabethkingia* sp.	*E. meningoseptica* (99% probability)[3,4]
VITEK® MS (MALDI-TOF)	*Elizabethkingia* sp.	*E. meningoseptica* (99.9%)[4]
Genotypic Analysis		
Sequencing of 16S ribosomal RNA gene (1460 base pairs)	≥ 99% sequence identity to *E. anophelis,* Strain Ag1 (GenBank: AHHG00000000)	100% sequence identity to *E. anophelis,* Strain Ag1 (GenBank: AHHG01000050)[5]
Digital DNA-DNA hybridization (dDDH)[6]	> 70% for species identification	*E. anopheles* (85%)
Purity (post-freeze)[7]	Consistent with expected colony morphology	Consistent with expected colony morphology
Viability (post-freeze)[2]	Growth	Growth

[1]NR-50124 was produced by inoculation of the deposited material into Tryptic Soy broth and grown for 2 days at 37°C in a microaerophilic atmosphere (~ 6-16% O_2 and 2-10% CO_2). Broth inoculum was added to Tryptic Soy agar kolles, which were grown for 1 day at 37°C in an aerobic atmosphere to produce this lot.

[2]1 day on Tryptic Soy agar at 37°C in an aerobic atmosphere

[3]Percent probabilities above 90% indicate a close match to the typical biochemical pattern for the given organism, with a percent probability of 99% being a perfect match between the test reaction pattern and the unique biochemical pattern of the given organism or organism group. For additional information, please refer to O'Hara, C.M. and J. M. Miller. "Evaluation of the VITEK 2 ID-GNB Assay for Identification of Members of the Family Enterobacteriaceae and Other Nonenteric Gram-Negative Bacilli and Comparison with the VITEK GNI+ Card." J. Clin. Microbiol. 41 (2003): 2096-2101. PubMed: 12734254.

[4]Neither the VITEK® 2 database or the VITEK® MS (MALDI-TOF) database contains *E. anopheles.* Both tests were used to confirm to genus. For additional information, refer to Lau, S. K., et al. "Evidence for *Elizabethkingia anophelis* Transmission from Mother to Infant, Hong Kong." Emerg. Infect. Dis. 21 (2015): 232-241. PubMed: 25625669.

[5]Also consistent with other *Elizabethkingia* species.

[6]Relatedness between bacterial strains has traditionally been determined using DDH. For additional information, refer to Auch, A.F., et al. "Digital DNA-DNA Hybridization for Microbial Species Delineation by Means of Genome-to-Genome Sequence Comparison." Stand Genomic Sci, 2 (2010): 117-134, PubMed: 21304684.

[7]Purity of this lot was assessed for 7 days on Tryptic Soy agar at 37°C in an aerobic atmosphere.

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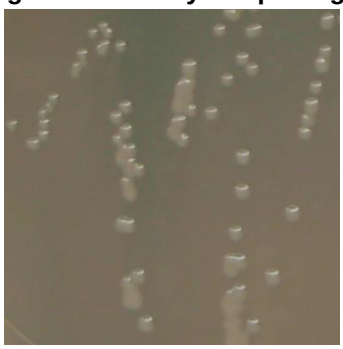
Figure 1: Colony Morphology



Date: 28 SEP 2016 **Signature:**

BEI Resources Authentication

ATCC®, on behalf of BEI Resources, hereby represents and warrants that the material provided under this certificate has been subjected to the tests and procedures specified and that the results described, along with any other data provided in this certificate, are true and accurate to the best of ATCC®'s knowledge.

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