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SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Certificate of Analysis for NR-46476

Acanthamoeba sp., Strain CDC:V548

Catalog No. NR-46476

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

Product Description: *Acanthamoeba* sp., strain CDC:V548 is a clinical isolate, deposited as genotype T1, collected in 2004 from the brain tissue of a 51-year-old male patient with granulomatous amoebic encephalitis in Utah, USA.

Lot[1]: 2240 **Manufacturing Date: 28NOV2016**

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Cellular Morphology[2]	Report results	Adherent, non-adherent and refractile
Genotyping[3] Sequencing of 18S ribosomal RNA gene (~ 440 base pairs)	≥ 99% sequence identity to *Acanthamoeba* sp., strain CDC:V548 (GenBank: DQ339096.1)	100% sequence identity to *Acanthamoeba* sp., strain CDC:V548 (GenBank: DQ339096.1)
Functional Activity by PCR Amplification[3,4] 18S ribosomal RNA gene (amplicon ASA.S1)	423 to 551 base pair amplicon	~ 450 base pair amplicon
Viable Cell Count by Hemocytometry[3]	> 10^6 cells/mL	1.2 × 10^7 cells/mL
Viability[2,5]	Growth	Growth
Sterility (21-day incubation)[2]		
Harpo's HTYE broth[6], 37°C and 26°C, aerobic	No growth	No growth
Tryptic Soy broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic	No growth	No growth
Sabouraud Dextrose broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic	No growth	No growth
DMEM with 10% FBS, 37°C, aerobic	No growth	No growth
Sheep Blood agar, 37°C, aerobic	No growth	No growth
Sheep Blood agar, 37°C, anaerobic	No growth	No growth
Thioglycollate broth, 37°C, anaerobic	No growth	No growth

[1]NR-46476 was produced by cultivation of the deposited material in Peptone Yeast Glucose (PYG) medium (ATCC® medium 712) for 5 days at 30°C in an aerobic atmosphere to produce this lot.
[2]Testing completed on vialed, post-freeze material.
[3]Testing completed on bulk material prior to vialing and freezing.
[4]PCR amplification was performed using the JDP1 and JDP2 primer set (JDP1: 5'-GGCCCAGATCGTTTACCGTGAA-3' and JDP2: 5'-TCTCACAAGCTGCTAGGGAGTCA-3') as described in Schroeder, J. M., et al. "Use of Subgenic 18S Ribosomal DNA PCR and Sequencing for Genus and Genotype Identification of Acanthamoebae from Humans with Keratitis and from Sewage Sludge." J. Clin. Microbiol. 39 (2001): 1903-1911. PubMed: 11326011.
[5]Viable cells were observed after 2 days at 30°C in an aerobic atmosphere in PYG medium.
[6]Atlas, Ronald M. Handbook of Microbiological Media. 3rd ed. Ed. Lawrence C. Parks. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2004, p. 798.

Date: 17 APR 2017 **Signature:**

BEI Resources Authentication

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