

Product Information Sheet for NR-49259

Mycobacterium NLA000700039

caprae, Strain

Catalog No. NR-49259

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

Dick van Soolingen, Ph.D., Professor, Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory, National Institute of Public Health and the Environment, Bilthoven, The Netherlands

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Mycobacteriaceae, Mycobacterium

Species: Mycobacterium caprae

Strain: NLA000700039

<u>Original Source</u>: *Mycobacterium caprae (M. caprae)*, strain NLA000700039 was isolated in December 2006 from human pus.¹

M. caprae is an acid-fast, Gram-positive, non-motile, rod-shaped bacterium originally classified as a subspecies of M. tuberculosis, and later transferred to M. bovis, before being classified as its own species within the M. tuberculosis complex.²⁻⁴ M. caprae is the causative agent of tuberculosis in humans and domestic livestock in Europe and Northern Africa, including goats (Capra aegagrus hircus), sheep (Ovis aries), pigs (Sus scrofa domestica), and cattle (Bos primigenius), and in wild boars (Sus scrofa), red deer (Cervus elaphus), gray wolves (Canus lupus), and fox (Vulpes vulpes), as well as a dromedary camel (Camelus dromedarius), bison (Bison bison) and antelope (Addax nasomaculatus) in zoological parks.⁵⁻¹⁹

M. caprae is differentiated from the *M. tuberculosis* complex based on a unique combination of *pncA*, *oxyR*, *katG* and *gyrA* gene polymorphisms, specific nucleotide substitutions in the *gyrB* gene, a distinct restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) pattern associated with insertion sequence *6110*, and unique spoligotyping patterns.^{3,20}

Material Provided:

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

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-49259 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 Middlebrook ADC enrichment or

equivalent

Middlebrook 7H10 agar with Middlebrook 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.
- Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube of broth.
- Use several drops of the suspension to inoculate an agar slant and/or plate.
- 4. Incubate the tubes and 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 caprae*, Strain NLA000700039, NR-49259."

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/bmbl5/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

BEI Resources

www.beiresources.org

E-mail: contact@beiresources.org

Tel: 800-359-7370 Fax: 703-365-2898



SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Product Information Sheet for NR-49259

damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:

This material is distributed for internal research, noncommercial 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. van Soolingen, D., Personal Communication.
- Aranaz, A., et al. "Mycobacterium tuberculosis subsp. caprae subsp. nov.: A Taxonomic Study of a New Member of the Mycobacterium tuberculosis Complex Isolated from Goats in Spain." <u>Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.</u> 49 (1999): 1263-1273. PubMed: 10425790.
- 3. Aranaz, A., et al. "Elevation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis subsp. caprae Aranaz et al. 1999 to Species Rank as Mycobacterium caprae comb. nov., sp. nov." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Micriobiol. 53 (2003): 1785-1789. PubMed: 14657105.
- Niemann, S., E. Richter and S. Rüsch-Gerdes. "Biochemical and Genetic Evidence for the Transfer of Mycobacterium tuberculosis subsp. caprae Aranaz et al. 1999 to the Species Mycobacterium bovis Karlson and Lessel 1970 (Approved Lists 1980) as Mycobacterium bovis subsp. caprae comb. nov." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 52 (2002): 433-436. PubMed: 11931153.
- 5. Prodinger, W. M., et al. "Mycobacterium caprae Infection in Humans." Expert. Rev. Anti. Infect. Ther. 12 (2014): 1501-1513. PubMed: 25345680.
- Bayraktar, B., et al. "Mycobacterium caprae Causing Lymphadenitis in a Child." Pediatr. Infect. Dis. J. 30 (2011): 1012-1013. PubMed: 21997664.
- Nebreda, T., et al. "Peritoneal Tuberculosis due to Mycobacterium caprae." IDCases 4 (2016): 50-52. PubMed: 27134824.
- Prodinger, W. M., et al. "Characterization of *Mycobacterium caprae* Isolates from Europe by Mycobacterial Interspersed Repetitive Unit Genotyping. J. Clin. Microbiol. 43 (2005): 4984-4992. PubMed: 16207952.
- Amato, L., et al. "Identification of Mycobacterium caprae in a Dairy Farm in North-Eastern Italy." Int. J. Infect. Dis. 53S (2016): 71.
- 10. Beširović, H., et al. "Bovine Tuberculosis in Bosnia and Herzegovina Caused by Mycobacterium caprae." Veterinarski Arhiv 82 (2012): 341-349.
- 11. Cvetnic, Z., et al. "Mycobacterium caprae in Cattle and Humans in Croatia." Int. J. Tuberc. Lung Dis. 51 (2006): 523-531. PubMed: 17519097.
- 12. Chiari, M., et al. "Isolation of Mycobacterium caprae (Lechtal Genotype) from Red Deer (Cervus elaphus) in Italy." J. Wildl. Dis. 50 (2014): 330-333. PubMed: 24499334.

- 13. Csivinscik, A., et al. "Surveillance of Mycobacterium caprae Infection in a Wild Boar (Sus scrofa) Population in South-Western Hungary." Veterinarski Arhiv 86 (2016): 767-775.
- 14. Muñoz Mendoza, M., et al. "Tuberculosis due to Mycobacterium bovis and Mycobacterium caprae in Sheep." Vet. J. 191 (2012): 267-269. PubMed: 21703887.
- 15. Orlowska, B., et al. "Mycobacterium caprae Transmission to Free-Living Grey Wolves (Canis lupus) in the Bieszczady Mountains in Southern Poland." Eur. J. Wildl. Res. 63 (2017): 21.
- 16. Rodgriguez, S., et al. "Mycobacterium caprae Infection in Livestock and Wildlife, Spain." Emerg. Infect. Dis. 17 (2011): 532-535. PubMed: 21392452.
- 17. Schoepf, K., et al. "A Two-Years' Survey on the Prevalence of Tuberculosis Caused by Mycobacterium caprae in Red Deer (Cervus elaphus) in the Tyrol, Austria." ISRN Vet. Sci. 2012 (2012): 245138. PubMed: 23762580.
- 18. Pate, M., et al. "Outbreak of Tuberculosis Caused by Mycobacterium caprae in a Zoological Garden." J. Vet. Med. B Infect. Dis. Vet. Public Health. 53 (2006): 387-392. PubMed: 17010043.
- 19. Krajewska, M., et al. "Tuberculosis in Antelopes in a Zoo in Poland - Problem of Public Health." Pol. J. Microbiol. 64 (2015): 395-397. PubMed: 26999962.
- 20. Duarte, E. L., et al. "Spoligotype Diversity of Mycobacterium bovis and Mycobacterium caprae Animal Isolates." Vet. Microbiol. 13 (2008): 415-421. PubMed: 18417301.

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

BEI Resources

E-mail: contact@beiresources.org www.beiresources.org

Tel: 800-359-7370 Fax: 703-365-2898