

### Genomic DNA from *Escherichia coli*, Strain E2539C1

#### Catalog No. NR-3043

#### For research use only. Not for human use.

**Contributor:**  
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#### Product Description:

Genomic DNA was isolated from a preparation of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), strain E2539C1, serotype O25:K98:NM.

Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC), strain E2539C1 was isolated from human feces from a shipboard outbreak of diarrheal illness in 1976. *E. coli*, strain E2539C1 is reported to produce heat-labile toxin (LT).<sup>1,2</sup>

NR-3043 has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of approximately 1500 bp of the 16S ribosomal RNA.

#### Material Provided:

Each vial contains 4–6 µg of bacterial genomic DNA in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0). The concentration is shown on the Certificate of Analysis. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

#### Packaging/Storage:

NR-3043 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen on dry ice and should be stored at -20°C or colder immediately upon arrival. Freeze-thaw cycles should be minimized.

#### Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Genomic DNA from *Escherichia coli*, Strain E2539C1, NR-3043.”

#### Biosafety Level: 1

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, 2007; see [www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm).

#### Disclaimers:

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#### References:

1. Wachsmuth, K., J. Wells, P. Shipley, and R. Ryder. “Heat-Labile Enterotoxin Production in Isolates from a Shipboard Outbreak of Human Diarrheal Illness.” Infect. Immun. 24 (1979): 793–797. PubMed: 381200.
2. Wachsmuth, K., et al. “Genetic Transfer of Antimicrobial Resistance and Enterotoxigenicity Among *Escherichia coli* Strains.” Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 23 (1983): 278–283. PubMed: 6340604.
3. Lang, A. L., et al. “Multiplex PCR for Detection of the Heat-Labile Toxin Gene and Shiga-Like Toxin I and II Genes in *Escherichia coli* Isolated from Natural Waters.” Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 60 (1994): 3145–3149. PubMed: 7944359.
4. Lumish, R. M., et al. “Heat-Labile Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* Induced Diarrhea Aboard a Miami-Based Cruise Ship.” Am. J. Epidemiol. 111 (1980): 432–436. PubMed: 6990749.
5. Feng, P., P. I. Fields, B. Swaminathan, and T. S. Whittam. “Characterization of Nonmotile Variants of *Escherichia coli* O157 and Other Serotypes by Using an Antiflagellin Monoclonal Antibody.” J. Clin. Microbiol. 34 (1996): 2856–2859. PubMed: 8897201.

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