

***Olsenella* sp., Strain DNF00959**

Catalog No. HM-1239

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Coriobacteriaceae, Olsenella*

Species: *Olsenella* sp.

Strain: DNF00959

Original Source: *Olsenella* sp., strain DNF00959 is a vaginal isolate obtained in December 2011 from a woman with bacterial vaginosis.^{1,2}

Comments: *Olsenella* sp., strain DNF00959 ([HMP ID 1868](#)) is a reference genome for [The Human Microbiome Project](#) (HMP). HMP is an initiative to identify and characterize human microbial flora. The complete genome of *Olsenella* sp., strain DNF00959 was sequenced at the Genome Institute at [Washington University](#) (GenBank: [LSDE00000000](#)).

Note: HMP material is taxonomically classified by the depositor. Quality control of these materials is only performed to demonstrate that the material distributed by BEI Resources is identical to the deposited material.

Olsenella species are generally anaerobic, Gram-positive, non-motile, non-spore-forming, rod-shaped bacteria that are found in the oral cavity of patients with periodontitis and endodontic infections; some species can be found in animal rumen.^{1,3-5} *Olsenella* species have also been found in the vaginal microflora of women with bacterial vaginosis.^{1,6}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Peptone Yeast Extract Glucose (PYG) broth with 0.1% Tween 80 supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

HM-1239 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:

PYG broth with 0.1% Tween 80 or equivalent

PYG agar with 0.1% Tween 80 or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Anaerobic

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 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Olsenella* sp., Strain DNF00959, HM-1239.”

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. Fredricks, D. N., Personal Communication.
2. [HMP ID 1868](#) (*Olsenella* sp., strain DNF00959)
3. Dewhirst, F. E., et al. "Characterization of Novel Human Oral Isolates and Cloned 16S rDNA Sequences that Fall in the Family *Coriobacteriaceae*: Description of *Olsenella* gen. nov., Reclassification of *Lactobacillus uli* as *Olsenella uli* comb. nov. and Description of *Olsenella profusa* sp. nov." *Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.* 51 (2001): 1797-1804. PubMed: 11594611.
4. Kraatz, M., R. J. Wallace and L. Svensson. "*Olsenella umbonata* sp. nov., a Microaerotolerant Anaerobic Lactic Acid Bacterium from the Sheep Rumen and Pig Jejunum, and Emended Descriptions of *Olsenella*, *Olsenella uli* and *Olsenella profusa*." *Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.* 61 (2011): 795-803. PubMed: 20435744.
5. Göker, M., et al. "Complete Genome Sequence of *Olsenella uli* Type Strain (VPI D76D-27C)." *Stand. Genomic Sci.* 3 (2010): 76-84. PubMed: 21304694.
6. Oakley, B. B., et al. "Diversity of Human Vaginal Bacterial Communities and Associations with Clinically Defined Bacterial Vaginosis." *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 74 (2008): 4898-4909. PubMed: 18487399.

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