Product Information Sheet for HM-1095

Mageeibacillus indolicus, Strain S7-24-11 (Deposited as Clostridiales bacterium BVAB3, Strain S7-24-11)

Catalog No. HM-1095

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
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Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: *Ruminococcaceae, Mageeibacillus*
Species: *Mageeibacillus indolicus*
Strain: S7-24-11 (also referred to as 0009-5 and BVAB3)[3]
Original Source: *Mageeibacillus indolicus (M. indolicus)*, strain S7-24-11 was isolated in 2012 from a woman with bacterial vaginosis in Washington, USA.[1,2]
Comments: *M. indolicus*, strain S7-24-11 (HMP ID 1632) 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 *M. indolicus*, strain S7-24-11 was sequenced at the J. Craig Venter Institute (GenBank: JPIC01000000).
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.

M. indolicus is a Gram-negative, obligately anaerobic, non-motile rod that was named as a new genus and species in 2015.[3,4] *M. indolicus* was first identified in 2005 as one of three bacteria in the order Clostridiales associated with bacterial vaginosis (Bacterial vaginosis associated bacterium-3; BVAB3).[5,6] *M. indolicus* is also associated with cervicitis.[7]

Material Provided:
Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Tryptic Soy Yeast Extract broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:
HM-1095 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:
Tryptic Soy Yeast Extract broth or equivalent
Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood 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 4 to 7 days

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Mageeibacillus indolicus*, Strain S7-24-11, HM-1095."

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.

Disclaimers:
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References:

1. Sizova, M., Personal Communication.
2. HMP ID 1632 (*Mageeibacillus indolicus*, strain S7-24-11)
3. Austin, M. N., et al. "*Mageeibacillus indolicus* gen. nov., sp. nov.: A Novel Bacterium Isolated from the Female Genital Tract." Anaerobe 32 (2015): 37-42. PubMed: 25482717.
4. Oren, A. and G. M. Garrity. "List of New Names and New Combinations Previously Effectively, but not Validly, Published." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 66 (2016): 4299-4305.
5. Fredericks, D. N., T. L. Fiedler and J. M. Marrazzo. "Molecular Identification of Bacteria Associated with Bacterial Vaginosis." N. Engl. J. Med. 353 (2005): 1899-1911. PubMed: 16267321.
6. Fredericks, D. N., et al. "Targeted PCR for Detection of Vaginal Bacteria Associated with Bacterial Vaginosis." J. Clin. Microbiol. 45 (2007): 3270-3276. PubMed: 17687006.
7. Gorgos, L. M., et al. "Relationship of Specific Bacteria in the Cervical and Vaginal Microbiotas with Cervicitis." Sex. Transm. Dis. 42 (2015): 475-481. PubMed: 26267872.