

Genomic DNA from *Bacillus anthracis*, Strain Sterne ΔGBAA0419-2

Catalog No. NR-10305

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Contributor:

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Product Description:

Genomic DNA was isolated from a preparation of *Bacillus anthracis* (*B. anthracis*), strain Sterne ΔGBAA0419-2.

B. anthracis, strain Sterne ΔGBAA0419-2 is a deletion mutant of the toxigenic acapsulate original Sterne strain (34F2), constructed by replacing codons 10 through 14 with three in-frame stop codons followed by the recognition site for *Bam*HI (to facilitate screening of the correct mutation). The remainder of the putative calcium/proton exchanger gene (GBAA0419-2) retains the wild type sequence.^{1,2} Additional information is available at the [Resource Center for Biodefense Proteomics Research \(BPRC\)](http://www.beiresources.org/Resource-Center-for-Biodefense-Proteomics-Research-(BPRC)).

B. anthracis virulence is dependent on the possession of two large plasmids, pXO1 and pXO2, which are responsible for the expression of an extracellular toxin and a polysaccharide capsule, respectively. The extracellular toxin is composed of three proteins: lethal factor, edema factor, and protective antigen.³ The Sterne strain of *B. anthracis* is known to contain pXO1 and lack pXO2.

NR-10305 has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of approximately 1500 bp of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene. The presence of plasmid pXO1 and absence of plasmid pXO2 have been confirmed by PCR amplification of plasmid-specific sequences from extracted DNA.

Material Provided:

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-10305 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 contributed by P. Hanna, University of Michigan for distribution through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Genomic DNA from *Bacillus anthracis*, Strain Sterne ΔGBAA0419-2, NR-10305.”

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](http://www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmb15/bmb15toc.htm). 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmb15/bmb15toc.htm.

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References:

1. http://pir.georgetown.edu/cgi-bin/textsearch_cat_ra.pl?datatype=bacteria&search=1&fid0=ID&query0=NR-10001
2. Sterne, M. "The Immunization of Laboratory Animals against Anthrax." *Onderstepoort J. Vet. Sci. Anim. Ind.* 13 (1939): 313-317.
3. Oncü, S., S. Oncü, and S. Sakarya. "Anthrax-An Overview." *Med. Sci. Monit.* 9 (2003): RA276-RA283. PubMed: 14586293.
4. Spencer, R. C. "*Bacillus anthracis*." *J. Clin. Pathol.* 56 (2003): 182-187. PubMed: 12610093.
5. Passalacqua, K. D., et al. "The Global Transcriptional Responses of *Bacillus anthracis* Sterne (34F2) and a Δ sodA1 Mutant to Paraquat Reveal Metal Ion Homeostasis Imbalances during Endogenous Superoxide Stress." *J. Bacteriol.* 189 (2007): 3996-4013. PubMed: 17384197.

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