

# Product Information Sheet for HM-713

## ***Bacteroides fragilis*, Strain CL03T00C08**

### **Catalog No. HM-713**

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

#### **Contributor:**

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#### **Manufacturer:**

BEI Resources

#### **Product Description:**

Bacteria Classification: *Bacteroidaceae*, *Bacteroides*

Species: *Bacteroides fragilis*

Strain: CL03T00C08

Original Source: *Bacteroides fragilis* (*B. fragilis*), strain  
CL03T00C08 was isolated from healthy adult human feces  
in Massachusetts, USA.<sup>1</sup>

Comments: *B. fragilis*, strain CL03T00C08 ([HMP ID 1066](#)) 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 *B. fragilis*,  
strain CL03T00C08 was sequenced at the [Broad Institute](#)  
(GenBank: [AGXK00000000](#)).

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.

*B. fragilis* is a Gram-negative, anaerobic, non-motile bacterium  
that is both a normal colonic commensal, critical to host  
mucosal and systemic immunity and an opportunistic  
pathogen.<sup>2,3</sup> Although only a minor component of the human  
gut microflora (<1%), *B. fragilis* isolates are the primary  
anaerobe in clinical specimens, bloodstream infections and  
abdominal abscesses.<sup>3</sup> Strains are classified as either  
nontoxigenic or enterotoxigenic *B. fragilis* (NTBF or ETBF,  
respectively), the latter secreting an extracellular  
metalloprotease toxin.<sup>3,4,5</sup> All *B. fragilis* strains are presumed  
to be resistant to ampicillin and penicillin.<sup>6</sup>

#### **Material Provided:**

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in  
Modified Chopped Meat broth supplemented with 10%  
glycerol.

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

#### **Packaging/Storage:**

HM-713 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:

Modified Chopped Meat broth or Modified Reinforced  
Clostridial 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 2 to 3  
days.

#### **Citation:**

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following  
reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as  
part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Bacteroides fragilis*,  
Strain CL03T00C08, HM-713."

#### **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](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm).

#### **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](http://www.beiresources.org).

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### References:

1. Comstock, L. E., Personal Communication.
2. Troy, E. B. and D. L. Kasper. "Beneficial Effects of *Bacteroides fragilis* Polysaccharides on the Immune System." *Front. Biosci.* 15 (2010): 25-34. PubMed: 20036803.
3. Sears, C. L. "Enterotoxigenic *Bacteroides fragilis*: A Rogue Among Symbiotes." *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* 22 (2009): 349-369. PubMed: 19366918.
4. Sears, C. L. "The Toxins of *Bacteroides fragilis*." *Toxicon* 39 (2011): 1737-1746. PubMed: 11595636.
5. Wexler, H. M. "*Bacteroides*: the Good, the Bad, and the Nitty-Gritty." *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* 20 (2007): 593-621. PubMed: 17934076.
6. CLSI M100-S28 (2018)

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