

Product Information Sheet for NR-43787

***Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Strain KT-0002**

Catalog No. NR-43787

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Mycobacteriaceae*, *Mycobacterium*

Species: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

Strain: KT-0002

Original Source: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*), strain KT-0002 was isolated from a human in South Korea.^{1,2}

Comment: *M. tuberculosis*, strain KT-0002 was deposited as a multidrug-resistant (MDR) Beijing genotype strain with resistance to isoniazid, ethambutol, moxifloxacin, ofloxacin and pyrazinamide, and is part of the [Mycobacterium tuberculosis Antibiotic Resistance Catalog \(TB-ARC\) Clinical Diagnostics Research Consortium \(CDRC\) Initiative](#) at the Broad Institute.^{1,3} The complete genome of *M. tuberculosis*, strain KT-0002 is available (GenBank: [JLSN000000000](#)).

M. tuberculosis is an acid-fast, Gram-positive, non-motile, rod-shaped aerobic bacterium. It is the causative agent of tuberculosis (TB) and is responsible for more morbidity in humans than any other bacterial disease. *M. tuberculosis* is a slow-growing pathogen with a thick, lipid-rich cell wall, lending bacilli the unusual propensity to shut down its metabolism in the face of adverse conditions and enter a latent phase in which it displays phenotypic resistance to antibiotic therapy. The primary focus of infection is the lungs, with TB being spread by infectious aerosols produced by coughing. The spread of multidrug-resistant (MDR) and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB is a major medical and public health concern.^{4,5,6,7,8,9}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.7 mL of bacterial culture in Middlebrook 7H9 broth with ADC enrichment with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-43787 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic 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:

Middlebrook 7H9 broth with ADC enrichment or equivalent

Middlebrook 7H10 agar with OADC enrichment or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic (with or without 5% CO₂)

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 6 weeks.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Strain KT-0002, NR-43787."

Biosafety Level: 3

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.

This publication recommends that practices with this agent include the use of respiratory protection and the implementation of specific procedures and use of specialized equipment to prevent and contain aerosols.

Disclaimers:

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References:

1. Lee, J. S., Personal Communication.
2. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/219826>
3. Manson, A. L., et al. "Genomic Analysis of Globally Diverse *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Strains Provides Insights into the Emergence and Spread of Multidrug Resistance." *Nat. Genet.* 49 (2019): 395-402. PubMed: 28092681.
4. Cole, S. T., et al. "Deciphering the Biology of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from the Complete Genome Sequence." *Nature* 393 (1998): 537-544. PubMed: 9634230.
5. Young, D. B., et al. "Confronting the Scientific Obstacles to Global Control of Tuberculosis." *J. Clin. Invest.* 118 (2008): 1255-1265. PubMed: 18382738.
6. Dye, C. "Doomsday Postponed? Preventing and Reversing Epidemics of Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis." *Nat. Rev. Microbiol.* 7 (2009): 81-87. PubMed: 19079354.
7. Chan, E. D. and M. D. Iseman. "Multidrug-Resistant and Extensively Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis: A Review." *Curr. Opin. Infect. Dis.* 21 (2008): 587-595. PubMed: 18978526.
8. Balganes, T. S., P. M. Alzari and S. T. Cole. "Rising Standards for Tuberculosis Drug Development." *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 29 (2008): 576-581. PubMed: 18799223.
9. Murphy, D. J. and J. R. Brown. "Novel Drug Target Strategies against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*." *Curr. Opin. Microbiol.* 11 (2008): 422-427. PubMed: 18801459.

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