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SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Epilithonimonas vandammei, Strain F5649

Catalog No. NR-51495

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For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:

Ainsley C. Nicholson, Health Scientist, Special Bacteriology Reference Laboratory, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

<u>Bacteria Classification</u>: Weeksellaceae; Epilithonimonas <u>Species</u>: Epilithonimonas vandammei <u>Strain</u>: F5649

- <u>Original Source</u>: *Epilithonimonas vandammei (E. vandammei)*, strain F5649 was isolated in 1984 from the testicle of a human in Iowa, USA.¹
- <u>Comments</u>: *E. vandammei*, strain F5649 was deposited to BEI Resources as the type strain of the species.^{1,2} The complete genome of *E. vandammei*, strain F5649 has been sequenced (GenBank: <u>CP034161</u>).^{1,2}

Epilithonimonas are Gram-negative, aerobic, non-motile, nonspore forming bacilli which have been isolated from environmental samples, such as soil, water and plants.^{3,4}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Tryptic Soy broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-51495 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 broth or Nutrient broth or equivalent Tryptic Soy agar or Nutrient agar or equivalent <u>Incubation</u>: Temperature: 35°C Atmosphere: Aerobic <u>Propagation</u>: 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 35°C for 1 to 2 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Epilithonimonas vandammei*, Strain F5649, NR-51495."

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. <u>Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories</u>. 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

Disclaimers:

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References:

- 1. Nicholson, A. C., Personal Communication.
- Nicholson, A. C., et al. "Division of the genus *Chryseobacterium*: Observation of Discontinuities in Amino Acid Identity Values, a Possible Consequence of Major Extinction Events, Guides Transfer of Nine Species to the Genus *Epilithonimonas*, Eleven Species to the Genus *Kaistella*, and Three Species to the Genus *Halpernia* gen. nov., with Description of *Kaistella daneshvariae* sp. nov. and *Epilithonimonas vandammei* sp. nov. Derived from Clinical Specimens." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 70 (2020): 4432-4450. PubMed: 32735208.
- O'Sullivan, L. A., et al. "Culturable Phylogenetic Diversity of the phylum '*Bacteroidetes*' from River Epilithon and Coastal Water and Description of Novel Members of the Family *Flavobacteriaceae*: *Epilithonimonas tenax* gen. nov., sp. nov. and *Persicivirga xylanidelens* gen. nov., sp. nov." <u>Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.</u> 56 (2006): 169-180. PubMed: 16403883.
- Ge, L., et al. "*Epilithonimonas psychrotolerans* sp. nov., Isolated from Alpine Permafrost." <u>Int. J. Syst. Evol.</u> <u>Microbiol.</u> 65 (2015): 3777-3781. PubMed: 26233482.

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