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SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Acinetobacter baumannii, Strain MRSN 7153

Catalog No. NR-52173

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For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:

Multidrug-Resistant Organism Repository and Surveillance Network (MRSN), Bacterial Disease Branch, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring, Maryland, USA

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Moraxellaceae, Acinetobacter Species: Acinetobacter baumannii

Strain: MRSN 7153

- <u>Original Source</u>: Acinetobacter baumannii (A. baumannii), strain MRSN 7153 was isolated in 2004 from a human wound in the United States as part of a global surveillance program.^{1,2}
- Comments: A. baumannii, strain MRSN 7153 was deposited as part of the MRSN Acinetobacter baumannii Diversity Panel available from BEI Resources as NR-52248. NR-52173 was deposited as multi-locus sequence type (MLST) ST 203, sensitive to colistin, amikacin, ceftazidime, ciprofloxacin. cefepime. gentamicin. imipenem. trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, levofloxacin, meropenem, tobramycin, tetracycline and ampicillin/sulbactam and intermediately resistant to ceftriaxone. Strain MRSN 7153 is reported to have a beta-lactamase gene (blaOXA-78; conferring resistance to beta-lactams).¹ The complete genome of A. baumannii, strain MRSN 7153 is available (GenBank: VHEF0000000).

A. baumannii is an aerobic, Gram-negative bacillus that exhibits the ability to rapidly develop antibiotic resistance and is a major cause of hospital-acquired infection.³ The genomes of multidrug resistant strains of *A. baumannii* contain resistance "islands" that can contain up to 45 resistance genes. Acquisition of these antibiotic resistance genes occurs through genetic exchange of plasmids, transposons and integrons with *Pseudomonas, Salmonella* and *Escherichia* species.^{4,5}

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-52173 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:

<u>Media</u>:

Nutrient broth or Tryptic Soy broth or equivalent

Nutrient agar or Tryptic Soy agar or Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic

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 1 day.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Acinetobacter baumannii*, Strain MRSN 7153, NR-52173. This strain is part of the *Acinetobacter baumannii* Diversity Panel provided by the Multidrug-Resistant Organism Repository and Surveillance Network (MRSN) at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR)."

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.

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References:

- 1. McGann, P., Personal Communication.
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- Fournier, P. -E., et al. "Comparative Genomics of Multidrug Resistance in *Acinetobacter baumannii*." <u>PLoS Genet.</u> 2 (2006): e7. PubMed: 16415984.
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