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SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

# Acinetobacter baumannii, Strain MRSN 1551

# Catalog No. NR-52159

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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:**

<u>Bacteria Classification</u>: *Moraxellaceae*, *Acinetobacter* <u>Species</u>: *Acinetobacter baumannii* 

Strain: MRSN 1551

- <u>Original Source</u>: Acinetobacter baumannii (A. baumannii), strain MRSN 1551 was isolated in 2010 from a human specimen in the USA as part of a global surveillance program.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Comments: A. baumannii, strain MRSN 1551 was deposited as part of the MRSN Acinetobacter baumannii Diversity Panel available from BEI Resources as NR-52248. NR-52159 was deposited as multi-locus sequence type (MLST) ST 10, sensitive to amikacin, ceftazidime, colistin, cefepime. imipenem. levofloxacin. meropenem. ampicillin/sulbactam and tobramycin, resistant to ciprofloxacin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole and tetracycline and intermediately resistant to ceftriaxone and gentamicin. Strain MRSN 1551 is reported to have two beta-lactamase genes (blaADC-25 and blaOXA-68; conferring resistance to beta-lactams), one sulfonamide resistance gene (sul2; conferring resistance to sulfonamides) and one tetracycline resistance gene [tet(39); conferring resistance to tetracycline].<sup>1</sup> The complete genome of A. baumannii, MRSN strain 1551 is available (GenBank: VHGQ0000000).

*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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4,5</sup>

#### 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-52159 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:

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 1551, NR-52159. 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:**

- McGann, P., Personal Communication.
  Galac, M. R., et al. "A Diverse Panel of Clinical Acinetobacter baumannii for Research and Development." Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 64 (2020): e00840-20. PubMed: 32718956.
- 3. Howard, A., et al. "Acinetobacter baumannii: An Emerging Opportunistic Pathogen." Virulence 3 (2012): 243-250. PubMed: 22546906.
- 4. Fournier, P.-E., et al. "Comparative Genomics of Multidrug Resistance in Acinetobacter baumannii." PLoS Genet. 2 (2006): e7. PubMed: 16415984.
- 5. Imperi, F., et al. "The Genomics of Acinetobacter baumannii: Insights into Genome Plasticity, Antimicrobial Resistance and Pathogenicity." IUBMB Life 63 (2011): 1068-1074. PubMed: 22034231.

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