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SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Klebsiella pneumoniae, Strain MRSN 676980

Catalog No. NR-55587

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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: Enterobacteriaceae, Klebsiella Species: Klebsiella pneumoniae

Strain: MRSN 676980

- <u>Original Source</u>: *Klebsiella pneumoniae (K. pneumoniae)*, strain MRSN 676980 was isolated in 2019 from a human urine sample in North America as part of a global surveillance program.¹
- K. pneumoniae, strain MRSN 676980 was Comments: deposited as part of the MRSN Klebsiella pneumoniae Diversity Panel available from BEI Resources as NR-55604. NR-55587 was deposited as multi-locus sequence type (MLST) ST 198, K-locus type (KL) 30, O-locus type (OL) O1v1 and VIR score 0. MRSN 676980 was deposited as a susceptible strain, sensitive to amikacin. ampicillin/sulbactam, aztreonam, cefepime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone. ceftazidime/avibactam, ciprofloxacin, ceftolozane/tazobactam, ertapenem, gentamicin, imipenem, levofloxacin, meropenem, piperacillin/tazobactam, tobramycin, tetracycline, tigecycline and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole. Strain MRSN 676980 is reported to have one beta-lactamase gene (bla_{SHV-77}; conferring resistance to beta-lactams) and one fosfomycin resistance gene (fosA_gen; conferring resistance to fosfomycin).¹ The complete genome of K. pneumoniae, strain MRSN 676980 has been sequenced (GenBank: JAGYBY00000000).

K. pneumoniae is a Gram-negative enterobacterium that is a major cause of nosocomial infections of the urinary and respiratory tracts. Due to the extensive spread of antibiotic-resistant strains, especially of extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL)-producing strains, there has been renewed interest in *Klebsiella* infections.^{2,3,4}

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-55587 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: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, Strain MRSN 676980, NR-55587. This strain is part of the *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 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.
- Lascols, C., et al. "Increasing Prevalence and Dissemination of NDM-1 Metallo-β-Lactamase in India: Data from the SMART Study (2009)." <u>J. Antimicrob.</u> <u>Chemother.</u> 66 (2011): 1992-1997. PubMed: 21676902.
- Ramirez, M. S., et al. "Multidrug-Resistant (MDR) Klebsiella pneumoniae Clinical Isolates: A Zone of High Heterogeneity (HHZ) as a Tool for Epidemiological Studies." <u>Clin. Microbiol. Infect.</u> 18 (2012): E254-E258. PubMed: 22551038.
- Podschun, R. and U. Ullmann. "*Klebsiella* spp. as Nosocomial Pathogens: Epidemiology, Taxonomy, Typing Methods, and Pathogenicity Factors." <u>Clin. Microbiol. Rev.</u> 11 (1998): 589-603. PubMed: 9767057.

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