# Product Information Sheet for HM-1052

## *Parvimonas micra,* Strain CC57A

## Catalog No. HM-1052

**For research use only. Not for use in humans.**

### Contributor:
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### Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

### Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: *Peptostreptococcaceae, Parvimonas*
Species: *Parvimonas micra* (Previously referred to as *Peptostreptococcus micros*, this bacterium has been reclassified and the designation on the vial label refers to the old nomenclature)[1,2]
Strain: CC57A
Original Source: *Parvimonas micra (P. micra),* strain CC57A was isolated in October 2010 from colonic biopsy tissue of a human subject in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.[3]
Comments: *P. micra,* strain CC57A (HMP ID 1197) is a reference genome for The Human Microbiome Project (HMP). HMP is an initiative to identify and characterize human microbial flora. The complete genome of *P. micra,* strain CC57A is currently being sequenced at the Broad Institute.
Note: HMP material is taxonomically classified by the depositor. Quality control of these materials is only performed to demonstrate that the material distributed by BEI Resources is identical to the deposited material.

*P. micra* are obligatory anaerobic, non-sporulating, non-motile, Gram-positive cocci that are part of the normal flora of the gingival crevice, the gastrointestinal tract and possibly the vagina. It has been implicated in intraoral infections and in mixed extraoral anaerobic abscesses.[4,5]

### Material Provided:
Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Modified Reinforced Clostridial broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

### Packaging/Storage:
HM-1052 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:
Modified Reinforced Clostridial broth or equivalent
Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or equivalent
Incubation:
Temperature: 37°C
Atmosphere: Anaerobic
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 2-4 days.

### Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Parvimonas micra*, Strain CC57A, HM-1052."

### Biosafety Level: 1
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. 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. Murdoch, D. A. and H. N. Shah. "Reclassification of *Peptostreptococcus magnus* (Prevot 1933) Holdeman and Moore 1972 as *Finegoldia magna* comb. nov. and *Peptostreptococcus micros* (Prevot 1933) Smith 1957 as *Micromonas micros* comb. nov." Anaerobe 5 (1999): 555-559.
2. Tindall, B. J. and J. P. Euzeby. "Proposal of *Parvimonas* gen. nov. and *Quatrionicoccus* gen. nov. as Replacements for the Illegitimate, Prokaryotic, Generic Names *Micromonas* Murdoch and Shah 2000 and *Quadricoccus* Maszenan et al. 2002, Respectively." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 56 (2006): 2711-2713. PubMed: 17082417.
3. Allen-Vercoe, E., Personal Communication.
4. Murdoch, D. A. “Gram-Positive Anaerobic Cocci.” Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 11 (1998): 81-120. PubMed: 9457430.
5. Uemura, H., et al. “*Parvimonas micra* as a Causative Organism of Spondylodiscitis: A Report of Two Cases and a Literature Review.” Int. J. Infect. Dis. 23 (2014): 53-55. PubMed: 24680818.




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