Product Information Sheet for NR-56591

Enterobacter asburiae, Strain 872263

Catalog No. NR-56591

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor and Manufacturer:
ATCC®

Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: *Enterobacteriaceae, Enterobacter*
Species: *Enterobacter asburiae*
Strain: 872263
Original Source: *Enterobacter asburiae (E. asburiae)*, strain 872263 was isolated in 2012 from a wound sample of a 77-year-old female in Thailand.
Comments: *E. asburiae*, strain 872263 was deposited as part of the Global Priority Superbugs Collection. NR-56591 was deposited as resistant to cefepime, ceftazidime, ceftazidime/ avibactam, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, doripenem, imipenem and meropenem.

E. asburiae is a motile, Gram-negative, rod-shaped, facultatively-anaerobic bacteria of the family *Enterobacteriaceae*.[1,2] *E. asburiae* is an opportunistic pathogen that has been isolated from a variety of clinical and environmental sources.[2] *E. asburiae* is considered of clinical significance as it causes various human diseases such as community-acquired pneumonia and soft tissue/ wound infections.[2] β-lactam antibiotic resistance in *E. asburiae* is attributed to expression of Bush group 1 β-lactamase.[2] As colistin becomes the drug of choice to treat carbapenem-resistant strains, pan-drug-resistant strains are beginning to emerge.[3]

Material Provided:
Each vial contains approximately 0.3 mL of bacterial culture in Tryptic Soy broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:
NR-56591 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: *Enterobacter asburiae*, Strain 872263, NR-56591."

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. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020.

Disclaimers:
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BEI Resources
www.beiresources.org
E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898

References:

1. Brenner, D. J., et al. "*Enterobacter asburiae* sp. nov., a New Species Found in Clinical Specimens, and Reassignment of *Edwinia dissolvens* and *Erwinia nimipressuralis* to the Genus *Enterobacter* as *Enterbacter dissolvens* comb. nov. and *Enterbacter nimipressuralis* comb. nov." J. Clin. Microbiol. 23 (1986): 1114-1120. PubMed: 3711302.
2. Mardaneh, J. and M. Dallal. "Isolation and Identification *Enterobacter asburiae* from Consumed Powdered Infant Formula Milk (PIF) in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)." Acta. Med. Iran. 54 (2016): 39-43. PubMed: 26853289.
3. Ryu. E.J., et al. "Identification of Three *Enterobacter asburiae* Isolates Co-resistant to Carbapenam and Colistin in a Hospital in Gangwon Province, South Korea." J. Glob. Antimicrob. Resist. 31 (2022): 321-322. PubMed: 36347495.

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www.beiresources.org

E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898