

***Leptospira wolffii*, Strain Korat-H2T
(Serovar Korat)**

Catalog No. NR-22250

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:

Rudy A. Hartskeerl, PhD, Head, Leptospirosis Research Center, KIT Biomedical Research, Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Leptospiraceae*, *Leptospira*

Species: *Leptospira wolffii*

Serovar: Korat (also known as Khorat)^{1,2}

Strain: Korat-H2T (also referred to as Khorat-H2^T and Khorat-H2)^{1,2,3}

Original Source: *Leptospira wolffii* (*L. wolffii*), strain Korat-H2T (serovar Korat) was isolated in 2007 from the urine of an adult male in Nakomrachasima Province, Thailand.^{1,4}

Comments: Strain Korat-H2T was deposited to BEI Resources as the type strain for the species and the reference strain for serovar Korat. It is part of the *Leptospira* Genome Project at the J. Craig Ventor Institute's [Genomic Sequencing Center for Infectious Diseases](#) (GSCID). The whole genome shotgun sequence of *L. wolffii*, strain Korat-H2T has been sequenced (GenBank: [AKWX0000000](#)).³

The genus *Leptospira* consists of thirteen pathogenic species, that cause the acute zoonotic-disease leptospirosis, and six free-living saprophytic species found in water and soil that do not infect animal hosts.^{5,6} Leptospire are thin, motile, slow-growing obligate aerobe spirochetes with distinctive hooked ends and two axial flagella that causes the acute zoonotic-disease leptospirosis.^{5,6}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Ellinghausen-McCullough-Johnson-Harrison Medium supplemented with 2.5% DMSO.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-22250 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:

Ellinghausen-McCullough-Johnson-Harrison (EMJH) Semisolid agar (0.15%) (ATCC medium 2653) or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 30°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic

Propagation:

1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use; thaw slowly.
2. Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube or jar of semisolid agar.
3. Incubate the tube or jar at 30°C for 7 to 18 days until an opaque disk of growth is visible several millimeters below the surface of the medium (Dinger's disk).

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Leptospira wolffii*, Strain Korat-H2T (Serovar Korat), NR-22250."

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 \(BMBL\)](#). 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020.

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References:

1. Slack, A. T., et al. "*Leptospira wolffii* sp. nov., Isolated from a Human with Suspected Leptosporosis in Thailand." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 28 (2008): 2305-2308. PubMed: 18842846.
2. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/167232>
3. Vinetz, J. M. and K. Nelson. "*Leptospira* Genomics and Human Health." J. Craig Venter Institute's Genomic Sequencing Center for Infectious Diseases. (2010)
4. Hartskeerl, R. A., Personal Communication.
5. Evangelista, K. V. and J. Coburn. "*Leptospira* as an Emerging Pathogen: A Review of its Biology, Pathogenesis and Host Immune Responses." Future Microbiol. 9 (2010): 1413-1425. PubMed: 20860485.
6. Ko, A. I., C. Goarant and M. Picardeau. "*Leptospira*: The Dawn of the Molecular Genetics Era for an Emerging Zoonotic Pathogen." Nat. Rev. Microbiol. 7 (2009): 736-747. PubMed: 19756012.

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