

Product Information Sheet for HM-228

Lactobacillus iners, Strain 7_1_47FAA

Catalog No. HM-228

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Lactobacillaceae*, *Lactobacillus*

Species: *Lactobacillus iners* (Previously referred to as *Lactobacillus* sp., this species has been reclassified and the species designation on the vial label refers to the old nomenclature.)

Strain: 7_1_47FAA

Original Source: *Lactobacillus iners* (*L. iners*), strain 7_1_47FAA was isolated in 2007 from inflamed biopsy tissue taken from the sigmoid colon of a 25-year-old female patient with Crohn's disease in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.¹

Comments: *L. iners*, strain 7_1_47FAA (HMP ID 1027) 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 *Lactobacillus iners*, strain 7_1_47FAA was sequenced at the [Broad Institute](#) (GenBank: [ACWR000000000](#)).

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.

L. iners is a Gram-positive, facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacterium.² It is the most frequently detected bacterial species in the human vagina. *L. iners* is widely present in healthy females as well as those suffering from bacterial vaginosis or who have undergone antimicrobial therapy, suggesting that it is an important indigenous species of vaginal flora.^{3,4}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in *Lactobacillus* Sake Medium supplemented with 5% DMSO.

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

Packaging/Storage:

HM-228 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:

Lactobacillus Sake Medium 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 3 days.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Lactobacillus iners*, Strain 7_1_47FAA (Deposited as *Lactobacillus* sp., Strain 7_1_47FAA), HM-228."

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). Current Edition. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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References:

1. Allen-Vercor, E., Personal Communication.
2. Falsen, E., et al. "Phenotypic and Phylogenetic Characterization of a Novel *Lactobacillus* Species from Human Sources: Description of *Lactobacillus iners* sp. nov." Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 49 (1999): 217-221. PubMed: 10028266.
3. Macklaim, J. M., et al. "Microbes and Health Sackler Colloquium: At the Crossroads of Vaginal Health and Disease, the Genome Sequence of *Lactobacillus iners* AB-1." Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (2010): 4688-4695. PubMed: 21059957.
4. Petrova, M. I., et al. "*Lactobacillus iners*: Friend or Foe?" Trends in Microbiol. 25 (2017): 182-191. PubMed: 27914761.

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