

***Rickettsia rhipicephali*, Strain CWPP**

Catalog No. NR-10403

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
ATCC®

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Rickettsiaceae*, *Rickettsia*

Species: *Rickettsia rhipicephali*

Strain: CWPP

Comment: *Rickettsia rhipicephali* (*R. rhipicephali*), strain CWPP was deposited to the ATCC® by Dr. Gregory A. Dasch while at the Naval Medical Research Center, Bethesda, Maryland, U. S. A.

R. rhipicephali are Gram-negative, intracellular bacteria that belong to the alpha subdivision of *Proteobacteria*. They are a member of the spotted fever group of *Rickettsiales* and have been isolated from brown dog ticks (*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*) in the southern United States.¹⁻³

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from African green monkey kidney cells (Vero; ATCC® CCL-81™) infected with *R. rhipicephali*, strain CWPP.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-10403 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic 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:

Host: Vero cells (ATCC® CCL-81™)

Growth Medium: Minimum Essential Medium with Earle's salts supplemented with 10% irradiated fetal bovine serum, 2 mM L-glutamine and 1 mM sodium pyruvate

Infection: Cells should be 80 to 90% confluent (not 100% confluent)

Incubation: 6 to 20 days at 34°C and 5% CO₂

Cytopathic Effect: Cell rounding and sloughing

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: *Rickettsia rhipicephali*, Strain CWPP, NR-10403."

Biosafety Level: 3

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. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmb15/bmb15toc.htm.

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References:

1. Burgdorfer, W., et al. "*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*: Vector of a New Spotted Fever Group Rickettsia in the United States." Infect. Immun. 12 (1975): 205-210. PubMed: 806533.
2. Burgdorfer, W., et al. "*Rickettsia rhipicephali*: a New Spotted Fever Group Rickettsia from the Brown Dog Tick *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*." In Kazar, J., R. A. Ormsbee, and I. N. Tarasevich (ed.), Proceedings of the 2nd International Symposium on Rickettsiae and

Rickettsial Diseases. Publishing House of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia: 1978. p. 307-316.

- Hayes, S. F. and W. Burgdorfer. "Ultrastructure of *Rickettsia rhipicephali*, a New Member of the Spotted Fever Group Rickettsiae in Tissues of the Host Vector *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*." J. Bacteriol. 137 (1979): 605-613. PubMed: 570191.

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