Product Information Sheet for NR-56610

Klebsiella oxytoca, Strain 957532

Catalog No. NR-56610

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor and Manufacturer:
ATCC®

Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Klebsiella*
Species: *Klebsiella oxytoca*
Strain: 957532
Original Source: *Klebsiella oxytoca (K. oxytoca)*, strain 957532 was isolated in 2013 from a wound sample of a 52-year-old male in South Korea.[1]
Comments: *K. oxytoca*, strain 957532 was deposited as part of the Global Priority Superbugs Collection. NR-56610 was deposited as resistant to amikacin, aztreonam, cefepime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin and piperacillin/tazobactam.

K. oxytoca is a non-motile, Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacterium that causes frequent nosocomial infections of the urinary and respiratory tracts. It is ubiquitous in the environment and is often isolated from the skin, mucous membranes and intestines of humans and animals.[2] Due to the extensive spread of antibiotic-resistant strains, especially of extended-spectrum β-lactamase (ESBL)-producing strains, there has been renewed interest in *K. oxytoca* infections.[3,4]

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-56610 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: *Klebsiella oxytoca*, Strain 957532, NR-56610."

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. McGann, P., Personal Communication.
2. Podschun, R. and U. Ullmann. "*Klebsiella* spp. as Nosocomial Pathogens: Epidemiology, Taxonomy, Typing Methods, and Pathogenicity Factors." Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 11 (1998): 589-603. PubMed: 9767057.

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3. Decré, D., et al. "Outbreak of Multi-resistant *Klebsiella oxytoca* Involving Strains with Extended-Spectrum β-Lactamases and Strains with Extended-Spectrum Activity of the Chromosomal β-Lactamase." J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 54 (2004): 881-888. PubMed: 15472005.
4. Granier, S. A., et al. "Recognition of Two Genetic Groups in the *Klebsiella oxytoca* Taxon on the Basis of Chromosomal β-Lactamase and Housekeeping Gene Sequences as Well as ERIC-1R PCR Typing." Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 53 (2003): 661-668. PubMed: 12807183.

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