ATCC®

February 2017

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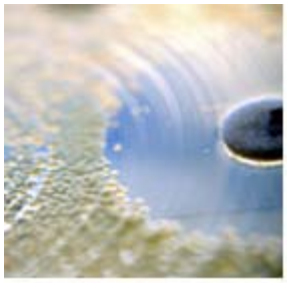
microscoop



The Need for Controls in Antimicrobial Resistance Research

The overuse and misuse of antibiotics in humans and animals has resulted in an alarming trend of drug resistance among bacteria. These strains are now present in all parts of the world and have resulted in increased morbidity, mortality, and healthcare expense among patients. As the number of effective antibiotics is beginning to dwindle, there have been a variety of efforts made to develop and evaluate novel prevention and treatment options, rapid detection methods, and updated sterility protocols.

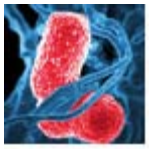
To help support these endeavors, ATCC offers a complete set of solutions, including:

- Antimicrobial-resistant strains isolated from various clinical and environmental sources
- Microbial Panels comprising antimicrobial-resistant strains such as VRE, MRSA, KPC, OXA, or NDM
- Primary cells derived from various organ systems and donors for drug toxicity screening

Browse our growing collection of antimicrobial-resistant reference materials today!

WEBINAR: Finding Your Perfect Match – Evolving Technologies for Bacterial Strain Typing

Join us Thursday, March 9 at



New KPC-3 Strain

ATCC announces the release of a new *Klebsiella pneumonia*e strain (ATCC® BAA-2814™) confirmed to harbor the *bla*$_{KPC-3}$ gene, which confers resistance to beta-lactam

12:00 PM ET to hear Dr. Brian Cantwell, an ATCC Scientist, discuss the current methods used to type antimicrobial-resistant bacterial strains and how ATCC is working to improve strain typing by providing authenticated and characterized quality control strains.

Register today for this free webinar!

antibiotics. This strain was isolated from a cancer patient in Israel and is ideal for evaluating novel beta-lactam/beta-lactamase inhibitor combination therapies, such as meropenem/vaborbactam.

Order this strain.

Quiz the Scientist

I am a sexually transmitted microbial strain. It is estimated that 4%-10% of the infections my species causes have been found to be metronidazole resistant. Can you guess what I am?

Click here for more clues.

ATCC Puzzle

Test your microbial expertise with the ATCC puzzle!
Download the puzzle

Still puzzled?
View the answers to last month's puzzle

Publications

- ATCC® Culture Guides
- The Rise of Multidrug-resistant Strains and the Need for New Therapeutic Approaches
- Multidrug Resistant & Antimicrobial Reference Strains
- WEBINAR: Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE): A Growing Superbug Population

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Why does ATCC use oxacillin instead of methicillin to test for methicillin sensitivity or resistance of organisms that are considered to be MRSA?

A: Oxacillin is generally tested as an indicator of methicillin resistance because testing for methicillin is less reliable. ATCC tests oxacillin resistance by looking for growth on oxacillin agar. The result is either sensitive or resistant; there is no quantitative value. ATCC does not provide a Minimum Inhibitory Concentration value (MIC) for methicillin or

oxacillin.

Have more questions?

Quality Control

Assay Development

Multidrug Resistance

Microbiology Resources

Webinar Registration

ATCC - 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110