

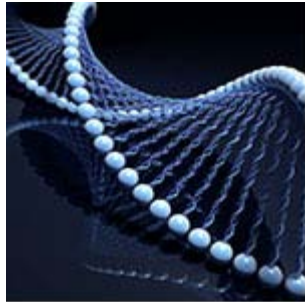


March 2016

Share:



microscoop

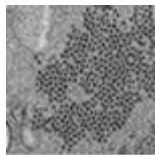


Quantitative Synthetic Human metapneumovirus RNA

The new quantitative synthetic Human metapneumovirus (hMPV) RNA preparation has been designed by the experts in microbial genomics to comprise fragments from the N gene (mRNA-Nucleoprotein), P gene (mRNA-Phosphoprotein), M gene (mRNA-Matrix Protein), F gene (mRNA-Fusion Glycoprotein), and L gene (mRNA-RNA Dependent RNA Polymerase). Further, the synthetic hMPV RNA is:

- Quantified by genome copy number using Droplet Digital™ PCR
- Stabilized with Biomātrica RNastable®
- Produced under ISO 13485:2003 accredited processes
- Designed for use in biosafety level one facilities

This standard can be used to monitor assay-to-assay and lot-to-lot variability or as an independent control for validation and verification studies. Order your preparation of Quantitative Synthetic Human metapneumovirus RNA (ATCC® [VR-3250SD](#)) today!



Enterovirus D68 Research Materials

Enterovirus D68 is a non-polio enterovirus associated with acute, severe respiratory illnesses. Since its discovery in 1962, this viral strain was sporadically identified in isolated cases until an outbreak of the strain in 2014 throughout North America. Currently, enterovirus infections are diagnosed through



Emerging Agents of Aspergillosis

Aspergillosis is a respiratory infection caused by *Aspergillus* fungi. The clinical presentation of this infection can range from mild to severe and is particularly damaging in those with compromised immune systems. Recently, *Neosartorya udagawae* and *Aspergillus tanneri* have been identified as emerging agents of

laboratory tests performed on nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal specimens. However, many healthcare facilities cannot do specific testing to determine the type of enterovirus.

In support of the development of diagnostic tools specific for this virus type, ATCC offers several Enterovirus D68 strains and associated genomic RNA preparations.

Browse our collection of [Enterovirus D68 research materials](#).

invasive aspergillosis in humans and animals. This form of aspergillosis is considered to be the most severe, typically involving the spread of infection to various organs with the potential for death.

To help support research on these emerging infectious fungi, ATCC has acquired and authenticated strains from both species.

- *N. udagawae* – ATCC® No. [MYA-4690](#)™, [MYA-4691](#)™, [MYA-4692](#)™, and [MYA-4693](#)™
- *A. tanneri* – ATCC® No. [MYA-4904](#)™ and [MYA-4905](#)™

Get your research started today!



Webinar: A Tale of 3 Mummies

A Tale of 3

Mummies: A Microbiome Analysis of Life in the Peruvian Andes 1,000 Years Ago

Raul Cano, Ph.D., *Director, Microbiome Research, ATCC-CTM and Professor Emeritus, California Polytechnic State University*

Abstract: The natural mummification process is a rare and unique process resulting from low temperatures and oxygen levels, and dry weather conditions. In the present study, we characterized the gut microbiome of three pre-Columbian Andean mummies using 16S rRNA gene high-throughput sequencing and metagenomics to understand the preservation and evolution of



Webinar: A Growing Superbug Population

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) – A Growing Superbug Population

Cara Wilder, Ph.D., *Technical Writer, ATCC*

Abstract: The discovery of antibiotics in the early twentieth century has revolutionized the treatment of infectious diseases, saving millions of lives and easing the suffering of many. However, as the structure and function of antibiotics have evolved through the efforts of biotech and pharma companies, prokaryotic species are evolving in parallel, fashioning novel and effective methods to avoid therapeutic killing. In the last several decades, this concern has

commensal and pathogenic microorganisms, antimicrobial resistance genes, diet, and the metabolic processes during the natural mummification of the human gut.

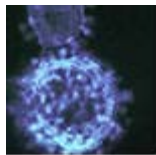
April 14, 2016 10:00 AM or 3:00 PM ET

[Register Now](#)

become more pronounced with the emergence of multidrug-resistant organisms in both community- and hospital-acquired infections, resulting in increased morbidity, mortality, and health-care expense. In this presentation, we will discuss the emergence of multidrug-resistant infections with a particular emphasis on the emergence and global spread of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteraeae strains.

May 5, 2016
10:00 AM or 3:00 PM ET

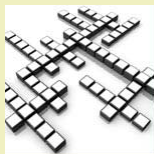
[Register Now](#)



Quiz the Scientist

I am a zoonotic microorganism that causes severe respiratory disease. 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](#)
- [Human Respiratory Strains](#)
- [Influenza Research Materials](#)
- [Pneumococcal Polysaccharides](#)



Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What information does ATCC have regarding the purified pneumococcal polysaccharides in the catalog?

A: ATCC obtains pneumococcal polysaccharides from Merck and Company or Pfizer. The pneumococcal powders include those types

which are components of the current 23-valent vaccine against *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. Each of the polysaccharide antigens used in the polyvalent vaccine is extracted and purified separately. These vaccine products can be used to assay for type-specific antibodies, research immune responses, and study immunodeficiencies...[read more](#).

[Have more questions?](#)

Quality Control

Assay Development

Multidrug Resistance

Microbiology Resources

View from the Petri Dish

ATCC - 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110

© 2016 American Type Culture Collection. The ATCC trademark and trade name, and any other trademarks listed in this publication are trademarks owned by the American Type Culture Collection unless indicated otherwise. ddPCR is a trademark of Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. RNAsable® is a registered trademark of Biomátrica.

Image of spheroid-shaped Enterovirus-D68 (EV-D68) virions, courtesy of Cynthia S. Goldsmith, Yiting Zhang, CDC. Image of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) virions, courtesy of National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)

To receive emails from ATCC, please take a few minutes to update your profile [click here](#).

To Unsubscribe, click here.

[Privacy Policy](#).