Caution: For Research Use. This product is intended for animal research only and not for use in humans. Not for human or animal therapeutic or diagnostic use.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa P. aeruginosa ATCC 19660 (Xen5)

Product No.: 119228

Material Provided: 1 Agar Plate **Storage Conditions:** -80°C

In vitro Characteristics

Genetic Characteristics

Pseudomonas aeruginosa Xen 5 was derived from the parental strain *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 19660, a mucoid clinical strain isolated from human septicemia in Lima, Peru. P. aeruginosa Xen 5 was engineered through conjugation and transposition of plasmid carrying transposon Tn5 *luxCDABE. P. aeruginosa* Xen5 possesses a single stable copy of the *P. luminescens lux* operon on the bacterial chromosome.

Growth Characteristics

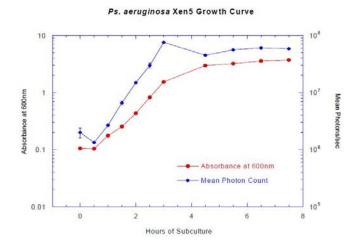
P. aeruginosa Xen 5 grows well in various media including Luria Bertani (LB), Nutrient Broth (NB) and Brain Heart Infusion (BHI) without antibiotic selection at 37°C under ambient aeration. Alternatively, *P. Aeruginosa* Xen 5 may be grown selectively in medium/agar containing 60 µg/ml tetracycline to prevent contamination.

Colonial Morphology

On agar plates, *P. aeruginosa* Xen 5 appears as large (3-5mm), yellow-green, irregularly round, mucoid colonies with butyrous centers after 24 hours incubation at 37°C.

Growth Curve

P. aeruginosa Xen 5 displays peak bioluminescence during log-phase growth, which can be achieved after 1.5 hours of subculture in LB broth at 37°C with aeration at 200rpm. An absorbance measurement at 600 nm (against a LB blank) of 1.0 is roughly equivalent to 7.5×10^{8} cfu/ml of *P. aeruginosa* Xen 5.





Biochemical Profile

A biochemical profile was obtained for *P. aeruginosa Xen 5* using the api 20NE system available from bioMérieux.

Assimilation		Other Tests		
Glucose	+	Nitrate Reduction	NO ₂	
Arabinose	-	Indole Production	-	
Mannose	-	Glucose Ferment	-	
Mannitol	+	Argenine Dihydrolase	+	
N-acetyl-	+	Urease	+	
glucosamine	<u> </u>	β-glucosidase	+	
Maltose	-	Protease (gelatin)	+	
Gluconate	+		Ŧ	
Caprate	+	β-galactosidase	-	
	-	Oxidase	+	
Adipate	+			
Malate	+			
Citrate	+			
Phenyl-acetate	-			

Antibiotic Susceptibility

Disk Diffusion Data: Disk diffusion tests were performed according to methods outlined in the NCCLS Approved Standard M2-A7.

Kirby-Bauer Disk Diffusion Test			
Sensitive to:	Resistant to:		
	Carbenicillin 100		
	Chloramphenicol 30		
	(intermediate)		
	Tetracycline 30		
	Trimethoprim/		
	sulfamethoxazole		

MIC and MBC Data

MIC and MBC were determined using the macro-dilution methods specified in the NCCLS Approved Standard M7-A5.

NCCLS Macrodilution MIC/MBC				
Antibiotic	MIC (µg/mL)	MBC (µg/mL)		
Ceftriaxone	31.25	125		
Gentamicin	1.0	1.0		
Tetracycline	>125	>125		

References

1. Infection & Immunity, Feb. 2003, Vol. 71, No. 2, 882-890

2. Infection & Immunity, July 2005, pp. 3878-3887

3. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 172: 1801-1808

Lasers in Surgery and Medicine 2007, 39:59–66
Blood, 15 December 2002, Vol. 100, No. 13, 4660-4667

6. Biomaterials. 2006 Aug;27 (22):4157-64

7. Methods in Molecular Biology 2008 Vol. 431, 225-239

Product Information

Warranty

PerkinElmer warrants that cells will be viable upon shipment from PerkinElmer for a period of thirty days, provided they have been properly stored and handled during this period.

Disclaimers

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