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ATCC CONNECTIONTM



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What is in your Vial? The Requirement for Polyphasic Microbial Identification and Strain Characterization of Escherichia coli (E. coli) ATCC® 8739™

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In the pharmaceutical, personal care, and food industries, quality control testing is used to monitor and address potential microbial contamination of products, processes and environments. Microbial strains with confirmed identity, viability and purity—produced by meticulous laboratory procedures that minimize subculturing—are important components of quality control testing programs. The testing procedures and the associated use of reference QC organisms are often conducted under United States, European, and Japanese compendia guidelines.

For the pharmaceutical industry, recent regulatory guidelines issued to address current good manufacturing practice (cGMP)¹ have stressed a need for genetic-based techniques for the identification of microorganisms. These techniques have been proposed because of the advantages they can bring to understanding and investigating potential physical and temporal sources of microbial contamination recovered in the course of pharmaceutical manufacturing. In response to industry demands for rapid microbiological testing, instrumentation and associated databases have been developed to allow for the standardized testing of both

phenotypic and genotypic traits across a wide array of microorganisms.

A polyphasic approach to identification and strain characterization provides a more definitive confirmation and avoids the pitfalls of misidentification resulting from the limitations of various commercial phenotypic and genotypic microbial ID systems and their associated databases. In the current study, Molecular Epidemiology Inc. (MEI) examined a polyphasic identification approach which combined genetic-based microbial ID (16S rRNA sequencing) with a broad spectrum of phenotypic and biochemical analysis to accurately identify a very common microorganism used in QC compendial testing, Escherichia coli ATCC® 8739™. This species also forms the platform for both industrial fermentation bioprocesses in the pharmaceutical industry and can represent an environmental contaminant in various production processes (e.g. food) with a potential for pathogenicity. The current study was further complemented by DNA fingerprinting using pulsed field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) with three restriction







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ATCC Certified Reference Materials are homogeneous and stable with respect to one or more specified properties and for which traceability and values of uncertainty at a stated level of confidence are established, where applicable. ATCC CRMs have:

- Confirmed identity, verified using polyphasic characterization testing (genotypic and phenotypic)
- An established chain of custody using serialized vials
- Proven integrity at a stated level of confidence

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- Benchmark critical assay performance during development/ validation for regulatory submissions and production lot release
- Use in testing and calibration of ISO 17025 accredited laboratories
- Produce laboratory reference materials
- Use in Pharmacopeia compendial tests
- Produce ATCC® Proficiency Standard® Program proficiency panels

For more information regarding new ATCC CRMs, please visit **www. atcc.org** and click on 'ATCC Certified Reference Materials' in the Standards drop down menu. Please contact us regarding custom Certified Reference Materials.

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ATCC® No.	Item Description	Designation
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BACTERIA		
CRM-6633™	Bacillus subtilis subsp. spizizenii	NRS 231
CRM-11437™	Clostridium sporogenes	L.S. McClung 2006
CRM-8739™	Escherichia coli	Crooks
CRM-11229™	Escherichia coli	AMC 198
CRM-9341™	Kocuria rhizophila	FDA strain PCI 1001
CRM-9027™	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	R. Hugh 813
CRM-6538™	Staphylococcus aureus	FDA 209
CRM-12228™	Staphylococcus epidermidis	FDA strain PCI 1200
FUNGI AND YEAS	Т	
CRM-16404™	Aspergillus brasiliensis	WLRI 034 (120)
CRM-10231™	Candida albicans	3147
CRM-9763™	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	NRRL Y-567

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