**Product Sheet**

**Fusarium keratoplasticum**  
(ATCC® 36031™)

### Description

**Strain Designation:** FIV/74 [NRRL 22641]  
**Deposited Name:** Fusarium solani (Martius) Saccardo  
**Product Description:** An ampoule containing viable cells (may include spores and mycelia) suspended in cryoprotectant.

### Propagation

The information recommended in this section is to assist users in obtaining living culture(s) for their studies. The recommendation does not imply that the conditions or procedures provided below are optimum. Experienced researchers may initiate the growth of a culture in a manner of their own way.

- **ATCC® Medium 28:** Emmons' modification of Sabouraud's agar  
- **ATCC® Medium 200:** YM agar or YM broth  
- **ATCC® Medium 336:** Potato dextrose agar (PDA)

### Growth Conditions

**Temperature:** 24°C to 26°C  
**Atmosphere:** Typical aerobic

### Recommended Procedure

**Frozen ampoules** packed in dry ice should either be thawed immediately or stored in liquid nitrogen. If liquid nitrogen storage facilities are not available, frozen ampoules may be stored at or below -70°C for approximately one week. Do not under any circumstance store frozen ampoules at refrigerator freezer temperatures (generally - 20°C). Storage of frozen material at this temperature will result in the death of the culture.

1. To thaw a frozen ampoule, place in a 25°C to 30°C water bath, until just thawed (approximately 5 minutes). Immerse the ampoule/strain only sufficient to cover the frozen material. Do not agitate the ampoule.
2. Immediately after thawing, wipe down ampoule with 70% ethanol and aseptically transfer at least 50 µL (or 2-3 agar cubes) of the content onto a plate or broth with medium recommended.
3. Incubate the inoculum/strain at the temperature and conditions recommended. Inspect for growth of the inoculum/strain regularly. The sign of viability is noticeable typically after 5-6 days of incubation. However, the time necessary for significant growth will vary from strain to strain.

### Notes

This strain appeared to be a slow grower and less hardy than other Fusarium strains. Sporulation was also less and slower than other strains.

Additional, updated information on this product may be available on the ATCC® web site at www.atcc.org.

### DNA Sequence

18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence

ATCC® Medium 28: Emmons' modification of Sabouraud's agar  
ATCC® Medium 200: YM agar or YM broth  
ATCC® Medium 336: Potato dextrose agar (PDA)

### Biosafety Level

2

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ATCC® Medium 28: Emmons' modification of Sabouraud's agar  
ATCC® Medium 200: YM agar or YM broth  
ATCC® Medium 336: Potato dextrose agar (PDA)
CTTCGGGAATGTGGCTCTCTCCGGGGAGTGTTATAGCCCGTTGCGTAATACCCTGTGGCGGACTGAGGTTCGCGCATTCGCAAGGATGCTGGCGTAATGGTCATCAGTGAC

elongation factor (EF) 1-alpha gene

GTCGTCATCGGCCACGTCGACTCTGGCAAGTCGACCACCGTAAGTCAAACCCTCATCGCGATCTGCTTA
TCTCGGGTCGTGGAACCCCGCCTGGTATCTCGGGCGGGGTATTCATCAGTCACTTCATGCTGACAATCA
TCTACAGACGTGACATCACGTGGTTCACAACAGACGCTAACCGGTCCAACAATAGGAAGCCGCTGAGCTCGGTAA
GGGTTCCTTCAAGTACGCCTGGGTCCTTGACAAGCTCAAGGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGGTATCACCATCG
ACATTGCCCTCTGGAAGTTCGAGACTCCCCGCTACTATGTCACCGTCATTGGTATGTTGCTGTCACCTCT
CTCACACATGTCTCACCACTAACAATCAACAGACGCCCGGCCACCGTGATTTCATCAAG

Corneal ulcer in man, Anambra State, Nigeria

References

References and other information relating to this product are available online at www.atcc.org.

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the current publication of the Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Institutes for Health.

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Additional information on this culture is available on the ATCC web site at www.atcc.org.