

# Select from a Collection of 161 Microorganisms for Your Disinfectant Efficacy Testing

Our large collection of test microorganisms will help you expand the efficacy claims of your disinfectants.

No	Strain	Reference Culture	Description
<b>Bacteria</b>			
1	<i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i>	ATCC 27061	Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in moist environment. Causes otitis media, pneumonia, pharyngitis and urinary tract infections. Also causes HAIs.
2	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> , multidrug-resistant	ATCC BAA-1605	Antimicrobial-resistant gram-negative bacteria. Survives a wide range of environmental conditions for prolonged periods. Causes HAIs such as pneumonia, meningitis, urinary tract infection and wound infection.
3	<i>Acinetobacter lwoffii</i>	ATCC 15309	Gram-negative bacteria that is considered normal skin flora. Inhabits the human oropharynx and perineum of up to 25% of the population. Causes catheter associated infections in immunocompromised patients.
4	<i>Aeromonas caviae</i>	ATCC 15468	Gram-negative bacteria found in salt water, shellfish, meat, dairy products, fresh vegetables and domestic animals. Causes bacteremia, hepatobiliary tract infections and soft-tissue infections.
5	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	ATCC 35654	Gram-negative bacteria found in fresh or brackish water in warmer climates. An opportunistic pathogen in humans but a major fish and amphibian pathogen.
6	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i>	ATCC 35655	Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in the environment. An opportunistic pathogen that causes urinary tract infection. Generally considered as non-pathogenic.
7	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>	ATCC 10580	Gram-negative bacteria. Causes infectious bronchitis in dogs, cats and other animals but rarely infects humans. Generally resistant to macrolide antibiotics.



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8	<i>Brevundimonas diminuta</i>	ATCC 11568	Gram-negative bacteria commonly used as a test organism for validation of sterilising-grade membrane filters due to the small size of the bacterium. Generally considered as non-pathogenic.
9	<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i>	ATCC 25416	Gram-negative bacteria. An opportunistic human pathogen that most often causes pneumonia in immunocompromised individuals with underlying lung disease.
10	<i>Campylobacter coli</i> , fluoroquinolone-resistant	ATCC BAA-370	Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in the intestinal tract of animals. Causes inflammation of the intestine and diarrhoea in animals and humans. Usually treated with antibiotics, however fluoroquinolone-resistant strain is causing serious antibiotic-resistance concern.
11	<i>Cedecea neteri</i>	ATCC 33855	Gram-negative organism found in bodily fluids, wounds, infected lungs and gall bladders of immunocompromised patients.
12	<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	ATCC 43864	Gram-negative bacteria. Common component of the gut microbiome of healthy humans. Some strains are associated with nosocomial infections of the respiratory and urinary tract in immunocompromised patients.
13	<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	ATCC 27156	Gram-negative bacillus found in normal human flora and in the digestive tract. It is anaerobic but is capable of aerobic respiration. Can be transferred from mother to fetus and to neonatal children. Causes meningitis, seizures and sepsis.
14	<i>Corynebacterium minutissimum</i>	ATCC 23348	Gram-positive bacteria that is a component of normal skin flora. Causes superficial skin infection (erythrasma), presented as reddish-brown patches.
15	<i>Corynebacterium renale</i>	ATCC BAA-1785	Gram-positive bacteria highly sensitive to a range of antibiotics including penicillin and cephalosporins. Causes cystitis and pyelonephritis in cattle.
16	<i>Corynebacterium xerosis</i>	ATCC 373	Gram-positive bacteria that rarely causes infection in humans. Found in the normal flora of human skin. Causes bacteremia, endocarditis, skin infections and pneumonia among immunocompromised individuals.
17	<i>Delftia acidovorans</i>	ATCC 43868	Gram-negative bacillus rarely pathogenic. Infections commonly occur in hospitalized or immunocompromised patients. Often resistant to aminoglycosides, therefore early diagnosis is necessary for recovery.

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18	<i>Edwardsiella tarda</i>	ATCC 15947	Gram-negative bacteria found in water, mud, pond and the intestine of fish and other marine animals. Causes gastroenteritis, peritonitis and meningitis in humans.
19	<i>Elizabethkingia meningoseptica</i>	ATCC 13253	Gram-negative bacteria found in fresh and salt water and soil. Causes outbreaks of meningitis in premature newborns and infants in neonatal intensive care units.
20	<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	ATCC 13048	Gram-negative bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. An opportunistic pathogen that causes bacteremia, skin and soft-tissue infections, urinary tract infections, osteomyelitis, ophthalmic infections.
21	<i>Enterobacter amnigenus</i>	ATCC 51816	Gram-negative bacteria found in drinking/surface water and soil. Causes sepsis and urinary and respiratory tract infections among immunocompromised patients.
22	<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> subsp. <i>cloacae</i>	ATCC 13047	Gram-negative bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. An opportunistic pathogen that causes bacteremia, skin and soft-tissue infections, urinary tract infections, osteomyelitis, ophthalmic infections.
23	<i>Enterobacter gergoviae</i>	ATCC 33028	Gram-negative bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. An opportunistic pathogen that commonly causes urinary tract infections, fever and bacteremia.
24	<i>Enterobacter hormaechei</i>	ATCC 700323	Gram-negative bacteria commonly causing nosocomial infections including sepsis.
25	<i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i>	ATCC 25788	Gram-positive bacteria found in the intestines of healthy people. An opportunistic pathogen that causes wound infection and urinary tract infection.
26	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	ATCC 19433	Gram-positive bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. Causes HAIs such as endocarditis, septicaemia, urinary tract infections, meningitis.
27	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> , antibiotic-resistant strain	ATCC 51575	Gram-positive bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract. Increasing resistance to vancomycin detected. Frequently found in reinfected root canal treated teeth and are known to survive harsh conditions.
28	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	ATCC 6057	Gram-positive bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. Causes neonatal meningitis, endocarditis.

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29	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> , vancomycin-resistant	ATCC 700221	Antimicrobial-resistant Enterococci variant. Not generally virulent but resistance to antimicrobial drugs complicates treatment. Causes urinary tract infections, bacteremia.
30	<i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i>	ATCC 49573	Gram-positive bacteria intrinsically resistant to low levels of vancomycin. Causes bacteremia and infection among immunosuppressed patients.
31	<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	ATCC 10541	Gram-positive bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract. Opportunistic pathogen that causes endocarditis and urinary tract infection.
32	<i>Enterococcus raffinosus</i>	ATCC 49464	Gram-positive bacteria found in the normal intestinal flora of humans and animals. Causes infection among immunosuppressed patients and is increasingly resistant to antibiotics.
33	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	ATCC 10536	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through fecal matter. Can cause severe food poisoning when ingested.
34	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (Migula)	ATCC 8739	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through fecal matter. Causes severe food poisoning when ingested.
35	<i>Escherichia coli</i> K12	NCTC 10538	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through fecal matter. Can cause severe food poisoning when ingested.
36	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	NCTC 8196	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through fecal matter. Causes severe food poisoning when ingested.
37	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	ATCC 43888	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through fecal matter. Can cause severe food poisoning when ingested.
38	<i>Escherichia coli</i> , antibiotic-resistant strain	ATCC BAA-2469	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract expelled through fecal matter. Some strains are resistant to a broad spectrum of carbapenem and colistin antibiotics (often used as a last resort antibiotic).
39	<i>Exiguobacterium mexicanum</i>	ATCC 49676	Gram-positive bacteria isolated from brine shrimp. Significantly improves the survival of Artemia.
40	<i>Haemophilus influenza</i>	ATCC 10211	Gram-negative bacteria. Most strains are opportunistic pathogens and usually live in their host without causing diseases.

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41	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , ampicillin-resistant	ATCC 43335	Gram-negative bacteria often found in the upper respiratory system of humans. Opportunistic pathogen to have gained resistance to penicillin family of antibiotics.
42	<i>Hafnia alvei</i>	ATCC 51815	Gram-negative bacteria often found in the gastrointestinal tract Rarely pathogenic in humans but may cause disease in immunocompromised patients. Often resistant to multiple antibiotics including aminopenicillins.
43	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> , clarithromycin-resistant	ATCC 700684	Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in the stomach. Linked to duodenal ulcers and stomach cancer and identified as the main cause of gastroduodenal diseases. Resistant to clarithromycin.
44	<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	ATCC 13182	Gram-negative bacteria found in the environment, mammals and insects. An opportunistic pathogen known to colonise mucous membranes and skin.
45	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> subsp. <i>pneumoniae</i>	ATCC 13883	Gram-negative bacteria found in the normal flora of the mouth and skin. Causes bronchopneumonia, bronchitis among immunocompromised individuals when inhaled.
46	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> subsp. <i>pneumoniae</i> (ESBL positive)	ATCC 700603	Gram-negative bacterium found in the normal flora of the mouth, skin, and intestines. It can cause destructive changes to human and animal lungs if aspirated (inhaled), specifically to the alveoli (in the lungs) resulting in bloody sputum.
47	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , carbapenem-resistant	NCTC 13438	Gram-negative bacteria found in the normal flora of the mouth, skin and intestines. Causes bloody sputum if inhaled by humans and animals. Often resistant to multiple antibiotics and now carbapenem.
48	<i>Kocuria rhizophila</i> , streptomycin-resistant	ATCC 9341a	Gram-positive bacteria commonly found in the environment, the human skin and oropharynx mucosa. Causes sepsis. Possible infection when in contact with contaminated meat and dust.
49	<i>Kocuria rosea</i>	ATCC 186	Gram-positive bacteria found in soil and water. Causes opportunistic infections among immunocompromised patients.
50	<i>Leclercia adecarboxylata</i>	ATCC 23216	Rare Gram-negative bacteria found in water environments. Infects immunocompromised individuals usually attacking the soft-tissue of the foot.
51	<i>Listeria innocua</i>	NCTC 11288	Gram-positive bacteria found in the environment and food sources. Non-pathogenic in character.

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52	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	ATCC 13932	Gram-positive bacteria capable of surviving with or without oxygen. Causes bacterial infections affecting the central nervous system when ingested through contaminated and raw food.
53	<i>Micrococcus luteus</i>	ATCC 10240	Gram-positive bacteria found in soil, water, dust and air. The bacterium also colonises the human mouth, mucosae, oropharynx and upper respiratory tract.
54	<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i>	ATCC 25238	Gram-negative bacteria. Causes infections of the respiratory system, middle ear, eye, central nervous system, and joints in humans.
55	<i>Morganella morganii</i>	ATCC 25829	Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in the intestinal tracts of humans, mammals and reptiles. An uncommon cause of infection but often encountered in postoperative nosocomial settings causing urinary tract infections.
56	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	ATCC 49981	Gram-negative bacteria. Of the 11 species, only 2 are pathogenic. Causes gonorrhoea and is transmitted through sexual contact.
57	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , cephalosporin-resistant	CDC SPL-4	Gram-negative bacteria that causes infection of the genitals, throat and eyes. Resistant to penicillin. Current treatment is with cephalosporin. Efforts to develop vaccine is underway.
58	<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> ( <i>Enterobacter agglomerans</i> )	ATCC 27155	Gram-negative bacteria isolated from plant surfaces, seeds, fruits, and animal and human feces. Causes wound, blood, and urinary-tract infections among immunocompromised patients.
59	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	ATCC 12945	Gram-negative bacteria that affects mammals and birds. Causes fowl cholera and atrophic rhinitis in pigs and bovine hemorrhagic septicemia.
60	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	ATCC 12453	Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in soil and water. Causes kidney stones, nosocomial wound infections, septicemia and pneumonia.
61	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	ATCC 13315	Gram-negative bacteria found in intestinal tracts of humans and animals, soil, water and fecal matter. Causes wound infections.
62	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	NCTC 4635	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract. Causes wound infections and urinary tract infections contracted from contaminated water, soil or fecal matter.
63	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i> OX19	ATCC 6380	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract. Causes wound infections and urinary tract infections contracted from contaminated water, soil or fecal matter.

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64	<i>Providencia alcalifaciens</i>	ATCC 51902	Gram-negative bacteria found in gastrointestinal tract. Commonly causes diarrhea in children and
65	<i>Providencia stuartii</i>	ATCC 33672	Gram-negative bacteria found in soil, water and sewage. An opportunistic pathogen seen in patients with severe burns or long-term indwelling urinary catheters. P stuartii septicemia is primarily of urinary origin.
66	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	ATCC 15442	Common, opportunistic Gram-negative bacteria that causes diseases in plants, animals and humans. Commonly associated with nosocomial infections such as ventilator-associated pneumonia and sepsis syndromes.
67	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (Schroeter)	ATCC 9027	Common, opportunistic Gram-negative bacteria that causes diseases in plants, animals and humans. Commonly associated with nosocomial infections such as ventilator-associated pneumonia and sepsis syndromes.
68	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	NCTC 6749	Common, opportunistic Gram-negative bacteria that causes diseases in plants, animals and humans. Commonly associated with nosocomial infections such as ventilator-associated pneumonia and sepsis syndromes.
69	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , carbapenem-resistant	ATCC BAA-2108	Gram-negative bacteria that causes pneumonia, bloodstream infections, surgical site infections and urinary tract infections. Carbapenem is the 'last line of defence' against gram-negative bacteria but is increasingly ineffective against P. aeruginosa.
70	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	ATCC 13525	Common gram-negative bacteria found in soil and water. Causes bacteremia among immunocompromised patients typically cancer patients. Known to cause fin rot in fish.
71	<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	ATCC 31483	Gram-negative bacteria found in soil and water. Generally non-pathogenic but have been detected in cases of chronic sinusitis in humans and dorsal ulcer in fish.
72	<i>Pseudomonas stutzeri</i>	ATCC 17588	Gram-negative bacteria found in soil. Rarely causes infection but is known to have caused skin infections and prosthetic bone replacements infection in humans.
73	<i>Ralstonia insidiosa</i>	ATCC 49129	Gram-negative bacteria widely present in aqueous environments including medical water purification systems. A strong biofilm producer.

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74	<i>Rhodococcus equi</i>	ATCC 6939	Gram-positive bacterium and commonly found in dry and dusty soil. Causes pneumonia in foals and has been known to infect wild boar and domestic pigs. Generally causes infection in grazing animals but has recently emerged as an important pathogen in immunocompromised humans.
75	<i>Salmonella bongori</i>	ATCC 43975	Gram-negative bacteria. Commonly causes gastrointestinal disease characterised by cramping and diarrhea.
76	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>arizonae</i>	ATCC 13314	Gram-negative bacteria usually found in the guts of reptiles. Causes gastroenteritis among immunocompromised individuals.
77	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar Choleraesuis	ATCC 10708	Gram-negative bacteria known to cause food-borne infection. Some are increasingly resistant to antibiotics.
78	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium	ATCC 14028	Gram-negative bacteria. Often infects humans, cattle, swine, sheep, horses, rodents and galliformes.
79	<i>Serratia liquefaciens</i>	ATCC 27592	Gram-negative bacteria found in soil, water, plants and the digestive tracts of rodents, insects, fish and humans. Rare pathogen to cause nosocomial infections usually due to poor hygiene.
80	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	ATCC 13880	Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in damp environments such as bathrooms and sink. Causes catheter-associated bacteremia, urinary tract infections and wound infections.
81	<i>Shigella boydii</i>	ATCC 9207	Gram-negative bacteria found in the intestine and rectum of humans and other primates. Causes bacillary dysentery.
82	<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	ATCC 12022	Gram-negative bacteria found in water from ponds, lakes, or untreated swimming pools. Causes diarrhea, fever and abdominal pain.
83	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	ATCC 29930	Gram-negative bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. Causes diarrhea, fever, abdominal pain.
84	<i>Sphingomonas paucimobilis</i>	ATCC 29837	Gram-negative bacteria found in aqueous and terrestrial habitats and plant root systems. Typically produces yellow or off-white pigmented colonies. Causes wound infections, meningitis, catheter associated bacteremia, ventilator associated pneumonia and urinary tract infection.
85	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	NCTC 4163	Gram-positive bacteria found in the normal flora of the skin and mucous membranes. Opportunistic pathogen and common cause of HAIs in hospitals.



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86	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i>	ATCC 6538	Gram-positive bacteria found in the normal flora of the skin and mucous membranes. Opportunistic
87	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i> (MRSA)	ATCC 33591	Antimicrobial-resistant variant of <i>S. aureus</i> . Causes skin and soft-tissue infections and a serious form of pneumonia. Opportunistic pathogen and common cause of HAIs.
88	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i> , gentamicin and methicillin-resistant	ATCC 33592	Gram-positive bacteria known to cause nosocomial infection. Almost entirely resistant against methicillin (MRSA). The emergence of gentamicin resistant species (GS-MRSA) is now a global issue.
89	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i> , methicillin-resistant; reduced vancomycin susceptibility	ATCC 700699	MRSA with reduced Vancomycin susceptibility (VISA) has been reported in several countries. VISA isolates are rare but some strains have been discovered to have a subpopulation of resistant cells (heterogeneous VISA- hVISA).
90	<i>Staphylococcus capitis</i>	ATCC 35661	Gram-positive bacteria that is part of the normal flora of the skin of the human scalp, face, neck, and ears. Causes prosthetic valve endocarditis among immunocompromised individuals.
91	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	ATCC 12228	Gram-positive bacteria found in the normal flora of the skin. Causes infection among immunocompromised individuals especially those with catheters or surgical implants as the pathogen forms biofilms that grow on these devices.
92	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> , methicillin-resistant	ATCC 51625	Antimicrobial-resistant variant of <i>S. epidermidis</i> . Causes infection in those with catheters or surgical implants as the pathogen forms biofilms that grow on these devices.
93	<i>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</i> , strain SM 131	ATCC 29970	Gram-positive bacterium. It is part of the skin flora of humans, and its largest populations are usually found at the axillae, perineum, and inguinal areas. It is a well-known opportunistic pathogen. Infections can be localized or systemic, and are often associated with the insertion of medical devices.
94	<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	ATCC 49576	Gram-positive bacteria that contributes to biofilm formation which may be helpful to the surrounding ecosystem, but not the host. Causes osteomyelitis, arthritis, septicaemia, wound infections and endocarditis. Increasing antibiotics-resistance has been reported.
95	<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> subsp. <i>saprophyticus</i>	ATCC 15305	Gram-positive bacteria found in the normal flora of the female genital tract and perineum. Common cause of urinary tract infections.

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96	<i>Staphylococcus sciuri</i> subsp. <i>sciuri</i>	ATCC 29061	Gram-positive bacteria found in soil, water, sand, animal skin and human urine. Causes endocarditis, peritonitis, septic shock and wound infections.
97	<i>Staphylococcus simulans</i>	ATCC 27851	Gram-positive bacteria occasionally found on human skin and in the urethras of healthy women. Rarely identified with infections but on infrequent occasions has been isolated from clinical specimens such as blood and urine.
98	<i>Staphylococcus warneri</i>	ATCC 49454	Gram-positive bacteria found in as part of the skin flora on humans and animals. Causes infections usually in association with the presence of implant materials.
99	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	ATCC 13636	Uncommon Gram-negative bacteria that frequently colonises humid surfaces such as the tubes used in mechanical ventilation and indwelling urinary catheters. Human infection is difficult to treat due to its natural resistance to broad-spectrum antibiotics.
100	<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	ATCC 12386	Gram-positive bacteria also identified as GBS. Harmless commensal bacterium being part of the human microbiota colonising the gastrointestinal and genitourinary tract. An opportunistic bacteria that causes serious illness for the mother during pregnancy and neonatal infection in the baby.
101	<i>Streptococcus bovis</i>	ATCC 33317	Gram-positive bacteria found in the gastrointestinal tract. Causes endocarditis, urinary tract infections and colorectal cancer.
102	<i>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</i>	ATCC 12388	Gram-positive bacteria found in the mouth, vagina, and skin of healthy animals. Causes bone and joint infections and bovine mastitis.
103	<i>Streptococcus gallolyticus</i>	ATCC 49147	Gram-positive bacteria found in the gastrointestinal tract. Causes endocarditis, urinary tract infections and colorectal cancer.
104	<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>	ATCC 25175	Gram-positive bacteria found in the human oral cavity. Causes tooth decay
105	<i>Streptococcus oralis</i>	ATCC 6249	Gram-positive bacteria found in the human oral cavity. An opportunistic pathogen that causes bacterial endocarditis, adult respiratory distress syndrome and streptococcal shock. Increasingly resistant to antibiotics

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106	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	NCIMB 13286	Gram-positive bacteria that resides in healthy carriers typically colonizing the respiratory tract, sinuses, and nasal cavity. Causes community acquired pneumonia and meningitis among immunocompromised individuals.
107	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , low level penicillin-resistant	ATCC 49619	Gram-positive bacteria that is a clone of <i>S. pneumoniae</i> emerging from Switzerland. Leading cause of potentially life-threatening community-acquired diseases.
108	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , penicillin-resistant	ATCC 700903	Most common cause of community-acquired respiratory-tract infection, causing meningitis and otitis media. Many isolates develop multidrug resistant species (MDRSP) causing huge problems in healthcare facilities.
109	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	ATCC 12344	Gram-positive bacteria found in human respiratory tract. An opportunistic pathogen that causes suppurative infections in immunocompromised individuals.
110	<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i>	ATCC 13419	Gram-positive bacteria found in the mouth and upper respiratory tract of humans. An opportunistic pathogen that causes sepsis in people with neutropenia when introduced to the bloodstream.
111	<i>Streptococcus uberis</i> (Diernhofer)	ATCC 700407	A Gram-positive bacteria responsible for a high percentage of mastitis in dairy cattle. Rarely associated with human infections.
112	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	ATCC 17802	Gram-negative bacteria found in brackish saltwater. Causes gastrointestinal illness in humans. Infection occurs through ingestion of bacteria in raw or undercooked seafood, usually oysters.
113	<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> subsp. <i>enterocolitica</i>	ATCC 23715	Gram-negative bacteria. Causes mild enterocolitis or terminal ileitis and adenitis in humans. Acquired through consumption of insufficiently cooked pork or contaminated water, meat, or milk.
<b>Bacteria spore / vegetative</b>			
114	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	ATCC 12826	Gram-positive bacterium normally found in soil. Produces endospores that are highly resistant to adverse environmental conditions. Not a common pathogen.
115	<i>Bacillus licheniformis</i>	ATCC 14580	Bacterial spore. Bacteria commonly found in the soil and bird feathers, especially chest and back plumage of sparrows and ducks. Bacteria important in industrial enzyme production.

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116	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	ATCC 14884	Bacterial spore. Bacteria commonly found in the soil and colonise the roots of certain plants. Human infection is rare. Shows antibacterial and antifungal activities.
117	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> subsp. <i>spizizenii</i>	ATCC 6633	Gram-positive bacterium normally found in soil. Produces endospores that are highly resistant to adverse environmental conditions. Not a common pathogen.
118	<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	ATCC 43598	Gram-positive, anaerobic, spore forming bacteria found in human intestines. Commonly causes nosocomial diarrhoea and sepsis. The spores can survive outside the body for months on inanimate surfaces.
119	<i>Clostridium sporogenes</i>	ATCC 11437	Gram-positive bacterium normally found in soil. Produces endospores that are highly resistant to adverse environmental conditions. Not a common pathogen.
Yeast			
120	<i>Candida albicans</i>	ATCC 10231	Dimorphic fungus found in the normal flora of the human gastrointestinal tract. Causes candidiasis among immunocompromised individuals, commonly affecting mucous membranes in the mouth and vagina.
121	<i>Candida auris</i>	CDC B11903	A type of yeast that causes candidiasis in humans, often multidrug resistant. Some species have become resistant to all 3 main classes of anti-fungal medications.
122	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	ATCC 15126	An opportunistic pathogen that forms part of normal human microflora. Causes urogenital tract infection and bloodstream infection among
123	<i>Candida guilliermondii</i>	ATCC 6260	An uncommon opportunistic pathogen most often associated with onychomycosis, a fungal infection of the nail. Increasingly exhibits decreased susceptibility to antifungal agents.
124	<i>Candida krusei</i>	ATCC 14243	Yeast found in fruits, soil, dairy and meat products, pickles and recently in immunocompromised patients. Less dominant than <i>C. albicans</i> .
125	<i>Candida lusitanae</i>	ATCC 66035	An uncommon pathogen that causes fungemia and candidemia. Bone marrow transplant and chemotherapy present as risk factors for this organism.

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126	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	ATCC 22019	Yeast found in soil, insects and domestic animals. Causes sepsis and wound and tissue infections in
127	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	ATCC 13803	Commonly found in seawater, mud, marine fish intestine, mangrove plants and shrimp. Causes bloodstream infection and less commonly, tissue invasive candidiasis.
128	<i>Cryptococcus gattii</i>	ATCC MYA-4560	Yeast mostly found in tropical and sub-tropical climates. Causes lung infection, central nervous system infection and occasional skin, bone and joint infections.
129	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	ATCC 13690	An encapsulated yeast that lives in plants and animals, often found in bird excrement. Causes lung
130	<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	ATCC 66034	Frequently found in soil, water, milk and fruit juice. Causes fungemia, sepsis, endophthalmitis, catheter infections, peritonitis and meningitis in immunocompromised patients.
131	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	ATCC 18824	A type of yeast commonly used in baking, brewing, winemaking and general fermentation process. Found on ripe fruits such as grapes.
<b>Fungus</b>			
132	<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i>	ATCC 16404	Black fungus commonly found in soil and indoor environments and is a common contaminant of food. Causes lung diseases and otomycosis or fungal ear infections in humans.
133	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	ATCC 204305	A type of fungus commonly found in soil and grows on plants, rotting vegetable, building materials and food items. Causes respiratory illnesses, bloodstream
134	<i>Aspergillus ustus</i>	ATCC 10760	An opportunistic microfungus commonly found in indoor environments and soil. Commonly causes onychomycosis and otitis media and rarely causes serious infections.
135	<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> var. <i>melanigenum</i>	ATCC 15233	Black, yeast-like fungus found in soil, water, air and limestone. Chronic human exposure through humidifiers or air conditioners can lead to hypersensitivity pneumonitis. Condition is characterised by dyspnea, cough, fever, and acute inflammatory reaction.

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136	<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>	ATCC16022	A dark mold that grows on a wide range of materials indoors and outdoors. Rarely causes an infection in humans but commonly attacks plants such as grapes and strawberries.
137	<i>Microsporum canis</i>	ATCC 36299	A type of fungus that can infect all mammals. It feeds on keratin found on skin, hair and nails and can survive for up to 15 months. It is well known for causing ringworms on the skin.
138	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	ATCC 10106	Fungus commonly found in indoor environments, especially in damp or water-damaged buildings. Non-pathogenic in character.
139	<i>Scopulariopsis acremonium</i>	ATCC 58636	Fungus commonly found in soil, decaying wood, and various other plant and animal products. Associated with infection of nails.
140	<i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i>	ATCC 9533	A type of fungus that is pathogenic in nature. It affects both animals and humans. Typically causes infections that affect the feet, face and body. One well known infection is athlete's foot.
141	<i>Trichosporon mucoides</i>	ATCC 204094	A type of fungus found in soil and water. Known to cause onychomycosis, a fungal infection of the nail and white piedra or fungal infection of the hair.
142	<i>Zygosaccharomyces rouxii</i>	ATCC 28253	A type of yeast that thrives in saline and sugar-dense environments. Used in the fermentation of soybeans during the brewing process of soy sauce, and in the production of miso.
<b>Mycobacteria</b>			
143	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	ATCC 15769	Mycobacteria found in soil and water. Causes respiratory illness in immunocompromised individuals. Entry into host is usually through the gastrointestinal tract and respiratory tracts.
144	<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> (BCG)	ATCC 35743	An aerobic bacterium and causative agent of tuberculosis in cattle and human. The weaker strain derived from cows is used as BCG vaccine to prevent tuberculosis.
145	<i>Mycobacterium fortuitum</i>	ATCC 6841	A nontuberculous mycobacteria that grows rapidly. Commonly found in soil and water. Causes skin diseases, inflammation of the bone, joint and eye infections.
146	<i>Mycobacterium peregrinum</i>	ATCC 700686	A nontuberculous mycobacteria that grows rapidly. Commonly found in soil and water. Causes surgical site infections and catheter related infections.

No	Strain	Reference Culture	Description
147	<i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i>	ATCC 14468	Mycobacteria found in soil and water. Generally considered non-pathogenic but possesses similar structural features of more virulent mycobacteria.
148	<i>Mycobacterium terrae</i>	ATCC 15755	Mycobacteria found in soil and water. Causes debilitating disease of the joints, tendons, lungs, gastrointestinal tract, genitourinary tract and antibiotic-resistant skin infections.
<b>Virus (Enveloped)</b>			
149	Bovine viral diarrhea, strain: NADL	ATCC VR-534	An enveloped virus that typically causes abortions, stillbirth, weak newborns, foetal resorption and congenital abnormalities in cattle.
150	Feline coronavirus, strain Munich	FLI-RVB-1259	An enveloped virus highly prevalent in cats. Responsible for feline infectious peritonitis, a highly fatal disease.
151	Human herpesvirus 1, strain: F	ATCC VR-733	A highly contagious virus. Most infections are oral herpes acquired during childhood and they last lifelong. Symptoms include blisters or open sores in or around the mouth.
152	Human respiratory syncytial virus, strain long	ATCC VR-26	Enveloped virus that causes lower respiratory tract illness in infants and remains a significant cause of death. Has 2 distinct subtypes: A and B. Long strains belong to type A. Subtype A provokes the more severe critical illnesses.
153	Influenza A virus	ATCC VR-544	Enveloped virus that causes influenza in birds including domestic poultry and some mammals. On occasion, aquatic birds pass the virus to domestic poultry, giving rise to human influenza pandemics.
154	Vaccinia virus, strain MVA	ATCC VR-1508	An enveloped virus that causes smallpox, an illness characterized by the eruption of small pock-like lesions throughout the skin and internal organs. Was eventually responsible for the eradication of smallpox.
<b>Virus (Non-Enveloped)</b>			
155	Adenovirus type 5, strain adenoid 75	ATCC VR-5	A non-enveloped virus that causes conjunctivitis, gastroenteritis, hepatitis, myocarditis, and pneumonia. Virus is endemic in the general population and frequently infects immunocompromised patients, especially pediatric patients
156	Bovine enterovirus type 1	ATCC VR-248	A non-enveloped virus that causes reproductive, gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases in cattle. Most have low virulence.

No	Strain	Reference Culture	Description
157	Hepatitis A virus, strain HM175	ATCC VR-2093	HAV strain HM175 is used as HAV antibody in adults and children, lasting 5 years or more. HAV is a Non-enveloped virus that causes jaundice, fever and abdominal pain in humans. Usually spread by consuming food or water contaminated with infected feces.
158	Murine norovirus, strain: S99 Berlin	FLI-S99	A non-enveloped virus that causes enteric infection in mice. Murine norovirus infection can result in weight loss, hunched posture and even death in mice.
159	Poliovirus type 1, LSc-2ab	NIBSC-01/528	Vaccine containing live attenuated non-enveloped poliovirus of the Sabin strain type 1 (LS-c, 2ab). Poliovirus causes the well-known poliomyelitis, a disease that affects the brain and spinal cord causing paralysis.
160	Porcine parvovirus, strain NADL-2	FLI-RVB-1258	A non-enveloped virus that causes infectious infertility in pigs. It multiplies normally in the intestine of the pig without causing clinical signs.
161	Rotavirus A, strain WA	ATCC VR-2018	A contagious non-enveloped virus that causes gastroenteritis. Strain WA is the human Rotavirus. Usually spread by consuming food or water contaminated with infected feces.



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