

Select from a Collection of 175 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
Bacteria			
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 Iwoffii</i>	ATCC 15309	Gram-negative bacteria that are 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 bacteraemia, 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>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	ATCC 33291	Gram-negative bacteria commonly associated with poultry and is commonly found in animal faeces. Causes campylobacteriosis. Infection with <i>C. jejuni</i> usually results in enteritis, which is characterised by abdominal pain, diarrhoea, fever, and malaise.
12	<i>Cedecea neteri</i>	ATCC 33855	Gram-negative organism found in bodily fluids, wounds, infected lungs, and gall bladders of immunocompromised patients.
13	<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.
14	<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 foetus and to neonatal children. Causes meningitis, seizures, and sepsis.
15	<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.
16	<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.
17	<i>Corynebacterium xerosis</i>	ATCC 373	Gram-positive bacteria that rarely causes infection in humans. Found in the normal flora of human skin. Causes bacteraemia, endocarditis, skin infections and pneumonia among immunocompromised individuals.
18	<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.

19	<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.
20	<i>Elizabethkingia meningoseptica</i>	ATCC 13253	Gram-negative bacteria found in fresh and salt water and soil. Causes outbreaks of meningitis in premature new-borns and infants in neonatal intensive care units.
21	<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	ATCC 13048	Gram-negative bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. An opportunistic pathogen that causes bacteraemia, skin and soft-tissue infections, urinary tract infections, osteomyelitis, ophthalmic infections.
22	<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.
23	<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> subsp. <i>cloacae</i>	ATCC 13047	Gram-negative bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. An opportunistic pathogen that causes bacteraemia, skin and soft-tissue infections, urinary tract infections, osteomyelitis, ophthalmic infections.
24	<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 bacteraemia.
25	<i>Enterobacter hormaechei</i>	ATCC 700323	Gram-negative bacteria commonly causing nosocomial infections including sepsis.
26	<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.
27	<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.
28	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	ATCC 33186	Gram-positive bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. Causes HAIs such as endocarditis, septicaemia, urinary tract infections, meningitis.
29	<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.
30	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> , vancomycin-resistant strain	ATCC 51299	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.
31	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	ATCC 6057	Gram-positive bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. Causes neonatal meningitis, endocarditis.

32	<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, bacteraemia.
33	<i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i>	ATCC 49573	Gram-positive bacteria intrinsically resistant to low levels of vancomycin. Causes bacteraemia and infection among immunosuppressed patients.
34	<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	ATCC 10541	Gram-positive bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract. Opportunistic pathogen that causes endocarditis and urinary tract infection.
35	<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.
36	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	ATCC 10536	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through faecal matter. Can cause severe food poisoning when ingested.
37	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	NCTC 8196	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through faecal matter. Causes severe food poisoning when ingested.
38	<i>Escherichia coli</i> K12	NCTC 10538	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through faecal matter. Can cause severe food poisoning when ingested.
39	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (Migula)	ATCC 8739	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through faecal matter. Causes severe food poisoning when ingested.
40	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	ATCC 43888	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through faecal matter. Can cause severe food poisoning when ingested.
41	<i>Escherichia coli</i> , carbapenem-resistant strain	ATCC BAA-2469	Gram-negative bacteria found in human gastrointestinal tract expelled through faecal matter. Some strains are resistant to a broad spectrum of carbapenem and colistin antibiotics (often used as a last resort antibiotic).
42	<i>Exiguobacterium mexicanum</i>	ATCC 49676	Gram-positive bacteria isolated from brine shrimp. Significantly improves the survival of Artemia.
43	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type B	ATCC 10211	Gram-negative bacteria. Most strains are opportunistic pathogens and usually live in their host without causing diseases.
44	<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.

45	<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.
46	<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.
47	<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.
48	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> subsp. <i>pneumoniae</i> (Schroeter) Trevisan	ATCC 4352	Gram-negative bacteria found in the normal flora of the mouth and skin. Causes bronchopneumonia, bronchitis among immunocompromised individuals when inhaled.
49	<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.
50	<i>Kocuria rosea</i>	ATCC 186	Gram-positive bacteria found in soil and water. Causes opportunistic infections among immunocompromised patients.
51	<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.
52	<i>Leptospira biflexa</i> serotype <i>patoc</i>	ATCC 23582	Spirochaete bacteria with a Gram-negative-like cell envelope consisting of a cytoplasmic and outer membrane. <i>Leptospira</i> can be both pathogenic and saprophytic. Causes leptospirosis.
53	<i>Listeria innocua</i>	NCTC 11288	Gram-positive bacteria found in the environment and food sources. Non-pathogenic in character.
54	<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.
55	<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.
56	<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.
57	<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.

58	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , penicillin-resistant	ATCC 49981	Gram-negative bacteria. Of the 11 species, only 2 are pathogenic. Causes gonorrhoea and is transmitted through sexual contact.
59	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , cephalosporin-resistant	CDC SPL-4	Gram-negative bacteria that cause infection of the genitals, throat, and eyes. Resistant to penicillin. Current treatment is with cephalosporin. Efforts to develop vaccine is underway.
60	<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> (<i>Enterobacter agglomerans</i>)	ATCC 27155	Gram-negative bacteria isolated from plant surfaces, seeds, fruits, and animal and human faeces. Causes wound, blood, and urinary-tract infections among immunocompromised patients.
61	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	ATCC 12945	Gram-negative bacteria that affect mammals and birds. Causes fowl cholera and atrophic rhinitis in pigs and bovine haemorrhagic septicaemia.
62	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	ATCC 12453	Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in soil and water. Causes kidney stones, nosocomial wound infections, septicaemia, and pneumonia.
63	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	ATCC 14153	Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in soil and water. Causes kidney stones, nosocomial wound infections, septicaemia, and pneumonia.
64	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	ATCC 13315	Gram-negative bacteria found in intestinal tracts of humans and animals, soil, water, and faecal matter. Causes wound infections.
65	<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 faecal matter.
66	<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 faecal matter.
67	<i>Providencia alcalifaciens</i>	ATCC 51902	Gram-negative bacteria found in gastrointestinal tract. Commonly causes diarrhoea in children and travellers.
68	<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. <i>P. stuartii</i> septicaemia is primarily of urinary origin.
69	<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.
70	<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.

71	<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.
72	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , multidrug-resistant	ATCC BAA-2108	Gram-negative bacteria that cause 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 <i>P. aeruginosa</i> .
73	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	ATCC 13525	Common gram-negative bacteria found in soil and water. Causes bacteraemia among immunocompromised patients typically cancer patients. Known to cause fin rot in fish.
74	<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.
75	<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.
76	<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.
77	<i>Salmonella bongori</i>	ATCC 43975	Gram-negative bacteria. Commonly causes gastrointestinal disease characterised by cramping and diarrhoea.
78	<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.
79	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar Abony	NCTC 6017	Gram-negative bacteria. Often infects humans, cattle, swine, sheep, horses, rodents and galliformes.
80	<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.
81	<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.
82	<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.

83	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	ATCC 13880	Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in damp environments such as bathrooms and sink. Causes catheter-associated bacteraemia, urinary tract infections and wound infections.
84	<i>Shigella boydii</i>	ATCC 9207	Gram-negative bacteria found in the intestine and rectum of humans and other primates. Causes bacillary dysentery.
85	<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	ATCC 12022	Gram-negative bacteria found in water from ponds, lakes, or untreated swimming pools. Causes diarrhoea, fever, and abdominal pain.
86	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	ATCC 29930	Gram-negative bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. Causes diarrhoea, fever, abdominal pain.
87	<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 bacteraemia, ventilator associated pneumonia and urinary tract infection.
88	<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.
89	<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.
90	<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).
91	<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.
92	<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.
93	<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.

94	<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.
95	<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	ATCC 49576	Gram-positive bacteria that contribute 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.
96	<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.
97	<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.
98	<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.
99	<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.
100	<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.
101	<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 bacterium that causes serious illness for the mother during pregnancy and neonatal infection in the baby.
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.
106	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	NCIMB 13286	Gram-positive bacteria that reside 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 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.
110	<i>Streptococcus uberis</i> (Diernhofer)	ATCC 700407	A Gram-positive bacterium responsible for a high percentage of mastitis in dairy cattle. Rarely associated with human infections.
111	<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.
112	<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.

Bacterial Spore / Vegetative

113	<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.
114	<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.
115	<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.

116	<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.
117	<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.
118	<i>Clostridium sporogenes</i> (Metchnikoff)	ATCC 19404	Gram-positive bacterium normally found in soil. Produces endospores that are highly resistant to adverse environmental conditions. Not a common pathogen.

Yeast

119	<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.
120	<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.
121	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	ATCC 15126	An opportunistic pathogen that forms part of normal human micro-flora. Causes urogenital tract infection and bloodstream infection among immunocompromised patients.
122	<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.
123	<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> .
124	<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.
125	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	ATCC 22019	Yeast found in soil, insects, and domestic animals. Causes sepsis and wound and tissue infections in immunocompromised patients.
126	<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.
127	<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.

128	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	ATCC 13690	An encapsulated yeast that lives in plants and animals, often found in bird excrement. Causes lung infections among immunocompromised patients.
129	<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.
130	<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.

Fungus

131	<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.
132	<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 infections and allergic diseases.
133	<i>Aspergillus ustus</i>	ATCC 10760	An opportunistic micro fungus commonly found in indoor environments and soil. Commonly causes onychomycosis and otitis media and rarely causes serious infections.
134	<i>Aureobasidium pullulans var. 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.
135	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	ATCC 10106	Fungus commonly found in indoor environments, especially in damp or water-damaged buildings. Non-pathogenic in character.
136	<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.
137	<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.
138	<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.
139	<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.

Mycobacteria			
140	<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.
141	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	ATCC 35717	Mycobacteria found in soil and water. Causes respiratory illness in immunocompromised individuals. Entry into host is usually through the gastrointestinal tract and respiratory tracts.
142	<i>Mycobacterium bovis (BCG)</i>	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.
143	<i>Mycobacterium fortuitum</i>	ATCC 6841	A non-tuberculous mycobacterium that grows rapidly. Commonly found in soil and water. Causes skin diseases, inflammation of the bone, joint and eye infections.
144	<i>Mycobacterium peregrinum</i>	ATCC 700686	A non-tuberculous mycobacterium that grows rapidly. Commonly found in soil and water. Causes surgical site infections and catheter related infections.
145	<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.
146	<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.

Virus (Enveloped)			
147	Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV), strain NADL	ATCC VR-534	An enveloped virus that typically causes abortions, stillbirth, weak new-borns, foetal resorption, and congenital abnormalities in cattle.
148	Feline coronavirus, strain NADL-2	FLI-RVB-1259	An enveloped virus highly prevalent in cats. Responsible for feline infectious peritonitis, a highly fatal disease.
149	Human Coronavirus, strain 229E	ATCC VR-740	An enveloped virus and is one of the seven known coronaviruses to infect humans. Associated with a wide range of respiratory symptoms.
150	Human cytomegalovirus, strain AD-169	ATCC VR-538	An enveloped virus that is transmitted through mucous membrane contact. Leads to encephalitis, retinitis, hepatitis, nephritis, and colitis.

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 parainfluenza virus 3 (HPIV 3), strain C 243	ATCC VR-93	An enveloped virus known to cause human parainfluenza. Closely associated with both human and veterinary disease.
153	Human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), strain Long	ATCC VR-26	An enveloped virus known to cause acute lower respiratory tract infections in children younger than 2 years. Transmitted when droplets of cough or sneeze are transferred to the eyes, nose, or mouth.
154	Human simplex virus 2 (HSV-2), strain G	ATCC VR-734	An enveloped virus that causes genital herpes. Mainly transmitted through contact with genital surfaces, skin, sores, or fluids of someone infected with the virus. Infection is lifelong and incurable.
155	Influenza A virus (H1N1)	ATCC VR-1682	An enveloped virus known to cause outbreaks including 2009 swine flu pandemic and 1977 Russian flu pandemic. Some strains of H1N1 are endemic in humans and can lead to influenza-like illness and seasonal influenza.
156	Influenza A virus (H3N2)	ATCC VR-544	An 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.
157	Influenza B virus	ATCC VR-823	An enveloped virus that causes seasonal influenza which is characterized by a sudden onset of fever, cough (usually dry), headache, muscle, and joint pain, severe malaise (feeling unwell), sore throat, and a runny nose. Seasonal influenza spreads easily, with rapid transmission in crowded areas.
158	Measles virus, strain Edmonston	ATCC VR-24	An enveloped virus that causes the highly contagious measles. Transmitted through coughing and sneezing via close personal contact or direct contact with secretions.
159	Mumps virus, strain Jones	ATCC VR-1438	An enveloped virus that causes mumps. Humans are the only natural host of the mumps virus. The disease is transmitted via contact with respiratory secretions such as aerosolized droplets and saliva.
160	Rubella virus, strain RA 27/3	ATCC VR-1359	An enveloped virus that is the main cause of congenital rubella syndrome when infection occurs during the first weeks of pregnancy. The virus is transmitted only between humans via the respiratory route.
161	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.

162 Varicella Zoster virus, strain Ellen

ATCC VR-1367

An enveloped virus and is one of nine herpesviruses known to infect humans. It causes chickenpox (varicella), a disease most commonly affecting children, teens, and young adults, and shingles (herpes zoster) in adults.

Virus (Non-Enveloped)

163 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 paediatric patients.

164 Bovine enterovirus type 1 (ECBO), strain LCR-4

ATCC VR-248

A non-enveloped virus that causes reproductive, gastrointestinal, and respiratory diseases in cattle. Most have low virulence.

165 Hepatitis A virus, strain HM 175

ATCC VR-2093

A non-enveloped virus from *Picornaviridae* family. Humans and other vertebrates serve as natural hosts. The virus spreads by the faecal-oral route, and infections often occur in conditions of poor sanitation and overcrowding.

166 Human Coxsackievirus A6, strain Gdula

ATCC VR-1801

A non-enveloped virus from *Picornaviridae* family that causes hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD), a common childhood illness which affects mostly children aged 5 or under. Other diseases include acute haemorrhagic conjunctivitis, herpangina, and aseptic meningitis.

167 Human echovirus 11, strain Gregory

ATCC VR-41

A non-enveloped virus associated with enteric disease in humans. When one is infected with echovirus, symptoms are rare but can occur. When symptoms occur, they often include a cough, rash, and influenza-like symptoms. Rare symptoms include viral meningitis.

168 Human enterovirus 71, strain H

ATCC VR-1432

A non-enveloped virus from *Picornaviridae* family that may cause asymptomatic infection or may cause diarrhoea, rashes, and Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD). EV71 is well known to cause HFMD outbreaks, which often occur in a cyclical pattern, every 2-3 years, in various countries.

169 Human rhinovirus 37, strain 151-1

ATCC VR-1607

A non-enveloped virus transmitted through direct and indirect contact and through aerosolization of particles. Known to cause respiratory syndromes.

170 Murine norovirus, strain 599 Berlin

FLI-RVB-0651

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.

171	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.
172	Porcine parvovirus, strain NADL-2	FLI-RVB-1258	A non-enveloped virus that causes reproductive failure of swine characterized by embryonic and foetal infection and death.
173	Reovirus type 3, strain Abney	ATCC VR-232	A non-enveloped virus with a wide host range, including vertebrates, invertebrates, plants, protists, and fungi. Reoviruses can affect the gastrointestinal system and respiratory tract.
174	Rodent protoparvovirus 1 / Murine parvovirus, strain prototype (p)	ATCC VR-1346	A non-enveloped virus known to be resistant to physicochemical treatment. Parvovirus, such as mouse minute virus (MVM) appear to be among the most highly resistant of the virus families to heat inactivation in liquids.
175	Rotavirus A, strain WA (TC-adapted)	ATCC VR-2018	A non-enveloped virus known for causing diarrhoeal disease among infants and young children. The virus is transmitted by the faecal-oral route. It infects and damages the cells that line the small intestine and causes gastroenteritis.

Cell Line			
1	A9, Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>) connective tissue	ATCC CCL-1.4	Animal cells. Organism: mouse. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: fibroblast. Tissue: subcutaneous connective tissue. Disease: normal cell.
2	BHK-21 (C-13), Syrian hamster (<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>) kidney	ATCC CCL-10	Animal cells. Organism: hamster. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: fibroblast. Tissue: kidney. Disease: normal cell.
3	CRFK, Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>) kidney	ATCC CCL-94	Animal cells. Organism: cat. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: epithelial. Tissue: kidney (cortex). Disease: normal cell.
4	CV-1, African green monkey (<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>) kidney	ATCC CCL-70	Animal cells. Organism: monkey (grivet). Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: fibroblast. Tissue: kidney. Disease: normal cell.
5	FRhK-4, Fetal Rhesus monkey (<i>Macaca mulatta</i>) kidney	ATCC CRL-1688	Animal cells. Organism: rhesus macaque. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: epithelial. Tissue: kidney. Disease: normal cell.
6	HeLa, Human (<i>Homo sapiens</i>) cervical adenocarcinoma	ATCC CCL-2	Human cells. Organism: human. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: epithelial. Tissue: uterus, cervix. Disease: adenocarcinoma.
7	HEp-2, Human (<i>Homo sapiens</i>) HeLa contaminant	ATCC CCL-23	Human cells. Organism: human. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: epithelial. Disease: carcinoma.

8	L-929 cell, Strain L derivative, Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	L929	Animal cells. Organism: mouse. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: fibroblast. Tissue: subcutaneous connective tissue. Disease: normal cell.
9	LLC-MK2 Derivative, Rhesus monkey (<i>Macaca mulatta</i>)	ATCC CCL-7.1	Animal cells. Organism: rhesus macaque. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: epithelial. Tissue: kidney. Disease: normal cell.
10	MA104 Cell	ECACC 85102918	Animal cells. Organism: monkey (grivet). Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: epithelial. Tissue: kidney. Disease: normal cell.
11	MDBK (NBL-1), Bovine (<i>Bos taurus</i>) kidney	ATCC CCL-22	Animal cells. Organism: cow. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: epithelial. Tissue: kidney. Disease: normal cell.
12	MDCK (NBL-2), Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>) kidney	ATCC CCL-34	Animal cells. Organism: dog. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: epithelial. Tissue: kidney. Disease: normal cell.
13	MRC-5, Human (<i>Homo sapiens</i>) lung fibroblast	ATCC CCL-171	Human cells. Organism: human. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: fibroblast. Tissue: lung. Disease: normal cell.
14	RAW 264.7, Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>) macrophage	ATCC TIB-71	Animal cells. Organism: mouse. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: monocyte/macrophage. Tissue: ascites. Disease: Abelson murine leukaemia virus-induced tumour.
15	RD cells, Human (<i>Homo sapiens</i>) muscle	ATCC CCL-136	Human cells. Organism: human. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: spindle cells and large multinucleated cells. Tissue: muscle. Disease: rhabdomyosarcoma.
16	SL-29, Chicken (<i>Gallus gallus</i>) Embryo	ATCC CRL-1590	Animal cells. Organism: chicken. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: fibroblast. Tissue: embryo. Disease: normal cell.
17	ST, Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) testis	ATCC CRL-1746	Animal cells. Organism: pig. Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: fibroblast. Tissue: testis. Disease: normal cell.
18	Vero, African green monkey (<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>) kidney	ATCC CCL-81	Animal cells. Organism: monkey (grivet). Classification: Eukaryota. Morphology: epithelial. Tissue: kidney. Disease: normal cell.



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