



Influenza A (H3N2) Virus

Recent surveillance data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have reported that infection with influenza A (H3N2) viruses have been reported throughout the United States (US), indicating a decrease in the effectiveness of the 2014-2015

influenza vaccine. Of the influenza A (H3N2) viruses collected and analyzed in the US from October 1-November 22, 2014, 52% were antigenically different from the vaccine component, suggesting that the virus has drifted.

Past research has found that vaccination can provide some protection against drifted strains. Though the effectiveness is reduced, this cross-protection, in conjunction with the administration of antiviral medications, may reduce the severity of symptoms.

To help support the ongoing research on influenza A and B viruses, as well as the development and validation of novel therapeutics, ATCC offers a vast array of influenza research materials and culture reagents, including:

- Influenza A and B viruses, including various H3N2 strains
- Purified genomic RNA
- Antisera and monoclonal antibodies
- Propagation host cell lines
- Media, sera, and reagents

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Tuberculosis Research Tools

The *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (MTC) comprises at least eight genetically related *Mycobacterium* species that can cause tuberculosis in humans and animals. These highly aerobic, acid-fast bacteria are predominantly transmitted through aerosolized sputum, resulting in either an asymptomatic, latent infection or a chronic cough associated with blood-tinged sputum, fever, and weight loss.

Image of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* courtesy of Janice Haney Carr, CDC

Currently, molecular-based assays, such as DNA fingerprinting and PCR, are routinely used in the analysis and surveillance of tuberculosis. However, as MTC strains divide every 15-24 hours, it can be weeks before DNA can be successfully extracted from a culture. To meet these needs, ATCC offers purified genomic DNA from *M. bovis* and *M. tuberculosis*, the most common causative agents of tuberculosis in cattle and humans, respectively, for use as reference standards in molecular applications.

ATCC® No.	Species	Designation	Product Format
35734D	<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>	TMC 1011	≥ 1x 10 ⁵ copies/μL in 100 μL TE buffer
BAA-935D-2	<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>	AF 2122/97	At least 2 μg in 1X TE Buffer
25177D-5	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	H37Ra	At least 5 μg in 1X TE Buffer
25618D	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	H37Rv	≥ 1x 10 ⁵ copies/μL in 100 μL TE buffer
27294D-2	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	TMC 102 [H37Rv]	At least 2 μg in 1X TE Buffer
35822D-2	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	TMC 303	At least 2 μg in 1X TE Buffer
35838D-2	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	TMC 331	At least 2 μg in 1X TE Buffer
BAA-2236D-2	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	X004439	At least 2 μg in 1X TE Buffer
BAA-2237D-2	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	X003899	At least 2 μg in 1X TE Buffer

Each DNA preparation has been fully characterized and authenticated to ensure integrity, purity, concentration, functional activity, and identity, so you can trust that the nucleic acids you obtain from ATCC are of the highest quality. Save time and avoid the hassle, order your *Mycobacterium* DNA today!



Respiratory Disease Research Tools

Respiratory diseases are among the most common medical conditions worldwide. To support your respiratory disease research efforts,



ATCC® Puzzle

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Quiz The Scientist

I am a respiratory pathogen formerly known as Pfeiffer's bacillus. Can you guess what I am?

[Click here for more clues](#)

ATCC provides a wide range of microbial strains, cellular cultures, and genomic nucleic acids that support the investigation of infectious diseases such as cryptococcosis, influenza, tuberculosis, and pneumonia.

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Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Which pneumococcal polysaccharide serotypes does ATCC offer?

A: Currently, ATCC offers purified pneumococcal polysaccharides obtained from Pfizer and/or Merck & Co. representing 25 different serotypes, including those found in commercially available vaccines. These preparations are each extracted and purified separately, and are available in three different package sizes (2 mg, 10 mg, and 200 mg). Purified pneumococcal polysaccharides are useful as antigens in direct enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), epidemiological studies, and *in vitro* immunological research. To view a full listing of available pneumococcal polysaccharides, visit us online at www.atcc.org/polysaccharides.

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Image of *Haemophilus influenzae* courtesy of CDC

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