

# Select from a Collection of 189 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 are commonly found in the moist environment. Causes otitis media (middle ear infection), pneumonia (lung infection), pharyngitis (sore throat), and urinary tract infections. Also causes HAIs (an infection that develops because of medical care).
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 (lung infection), meningitis (inflammation surrounding the brain and spinal cord), urinary tract infection and wound infection.
3	<i>Acinetobacter lwoffii</i>	ATCC 15309	Gram-negative bacteria are considered normal skin flora. Inhabits the human oropharynx (middle part of your throat) and perineum area between the anus and the scrotum or vagina) of up to 25% of the population. Causes catheter (urine infection) associated infections in immunocompromised patients.
4	<i>Aeromonas caviae</i>	ATCC 15468	Gram-negative bacteria are found in salt water, shellfish, meat, dairy products, fresh vegetables, and domestic animals. Causes bacteraemia (presence of bacteria in the blood), hepatobiliary tract infections (biliary tract infection) and soft-tissue infections.

5	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	ATCC 35654	Gram-negative bacteria are found in fresh or brackish water (a mixture of fresh and saltwater) 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 are 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 (inflammation in the larger airways trachea and bronchi) in dogs, cats and other animals but rarely infects humans. Generally resistant to macrolide antibiotics.
8	<i>Brevundimonas diminuta</i>	ATCC 11568	Gram-negative bacteria are 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 cenocepacia</i>	ATCC BAA-245	Gram-negative bacteria. Known for its opportunistic pathogenicity, particularly in individuals with cystic fibrosis and weakened immune systems. Causes severe respiratory infections and is noted for its high resistance to many antibiotics, making it challenging to treat.
10	<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i>	ATCC 25416	Gram-negative bacteria. An opportunistic human pathogen that most often causes pneumonia (lung infection) in immunocompromised individuals (having a weakened immune system) with underlying lung disease.
11	<i>Burkholderia multivorans</i>	ATCC BAA-247	Gram-negative bacteria. Opportunistic pathogen that can cause respiratory infections, particularly in people with cystic fibrosis and other chronic lung diseases. Known for its intrinsic resistance to many antibiotics, complicating treatment efforts.

12	<i>Campylobacter coli</i> , fluoroquinolone-resistant	ATCC BAA-370	Gram-negative bacteria are commonly found in the intestinal tract of animals. Causes inflammation of the intestine and diarrhoea (frequent and watery bowel movements) in animals and humans. Usually treated with antibiotics, however, fluoroquinolone-resistant strain is causing serious antibiotic-resistance concerns.
13	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	ATCC 33291	Gram-negative bacteria are commonly associated with poultry and are commonly found in animal faeces. Causes campylobacteriosis. Infection with <i>C. jejuni</i> usually results in enteritis (inflammation of the small intestine), which is characterised by abdominal pain, diarrhoea (frequent and watery bowel movements), fever, and malaise (feeling of discomfort, and lack of health).
14	<i>Cedecea neteri</i>	ATCC 33855	Gram-negative organisms are found in bodily fluids, wounds, infected lungs, and gallbladders of immunocompromised patients (having a weakened immune system).
15	<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	ATCC 43864	Gram-negative bacteria are a common component of the gut microbiome of healthy humans. Some strains are associated with nosocomial infections (infection that is acquired in a hospital or other healthcare facility) of the respiratory and urinary tract in immunocompromised patients.
16	<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	ATCC 27156	Gram-negative bacillus is 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 (developing baby before it is born) and to neonatal children. Causes meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord), seizures (burst of uncontrolled electrical activity between brain cells) and sepsis (the body becomes overactive and extreme response to an infection).

17	<i>Corynebacterium minutissimum</i>	ATCC 23348	Gram-positive bacteria are a component of normal skin flora. Causes superficial skin infection (erythrasma), presented as reddish-brown patches.
18	<i>Corynebacterium renale</i>	ATCC BAA-1785	Gram-positive bacteria are highly sensitive to a range of antibiotics including penicillin and cephalosporins. Causes cystitis (urinary tract infection that affects the bladder) and pyelonephritis (kidney infection) in cattle.
19	<i>Corynebacterium xerosis</i>	ATCC 373	Gram-positive bacteria rarely cause infection in humans. Found in the normal flora of human skin. Causes bacteraemia (presence of bacteria in the blood), endocarditis (inflammation of your heart's inner lining), skin infections and pneumonia among immunocompromised individuals.
20	<i>Delftia acidovorans</i>	ATCC 43868	Gram-negative bacillus is rarely pathogenic. Infections commonly occur in hospitalized or immunocompromised patients. Often resistant to aminoglycosides, therefore early diagnosis is necessary for recovery.
21	<i>Edwardsiella tarda</i>	ATCC 15947	Gram-negative bacteria are found in water, mud, pond and the intestine of fish and other marine animals. Causes gastroenteritis (stomach and intestinal infections), peritonitis (infection of the inner lining abdomen), and meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord) in humans.
22	<i>Elizabethkingia meningoseptica</i>	ATCC 13253	Gram-negative bacteria are found in fresh and saltwater and soil. Causes outbreaks of meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord) in premature newborns and infants in neonatal intensive care units.

23	<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	ATCC 13048	Gram-negative bacteria are usually found in the human gastrointestinal tract. An opportunistic pathogen that causes bacteraemia (presence of bacteria in the bloodstream), skin and soft-tissue infections, urinary tract infections, osteomyelitis (bone infection), and ophthalmic (eye infections) infections.
24	<i>Enterobacter amnigenus</i>	ATCC 51816	Gram-negative bacteria found in drinking/ surface water and soil. Causes sepsis (the body becomes an overactive and extreme response to an infection) and urinary and respiratory tract infections among immunocompromised patients.
25	<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> subsp. <i>cloacae</i>	ATCC 13047	Gram-negative bacteria are usually found in the human gastrointestinal tract. An opportunistic pathogen that causes bacteraemia (presence of bacteria in the bloodstream), skin and soft-tissue infections, urinary tract infections, osteomyelitis (bone infection), and ophthalmic (eye infections) infections.
26	<i>Enterobacter gergoviae</i>	ATCC 33028	Gram-negative bacteria are usually found in the human gastrointestinal tract. An opportunistic pathogen that commonly causes urinary tract infections, fever, and bacteraemia (presence of bacteria in the bloodstream).
27	<i>Enterobacter hormaechei</i>	ATCC 700323	Gram-negative bacteria are commonly causing nosocomial infections (infection that is acquired in a hospital or other healthcare facility) including sepsis (the body becomes overactive and extreme response to an infection).
28	<i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i>	ATCC 25788	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the intestines of healthy people. An opportunistic pathogen that causes wound infection and urinary tract infection.

29	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	ATCC 19433	Gram-positive bacteria are usually found in the human gastrointestinal tract. Causes HAIs such as endocarditis (inflammation of your heart's inner lining), septicaemia (blood poisoning), urinary tract infections, and meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord).
30	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	ATCC 33186	Gram-positive bacteria usually found in human gastrointestinal tract. Causes HAIs such as endocarditis (inflammation of your heart's inner lining), septicaemia (blood poisoning), urinary tract infections, and meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord).
31	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> , antibiotic-resistant strain	ATCC 51575	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the human gastrointestinal tract. Increasing resistance to vancomycin detected. Frequently found in reinfected root canal-treated teeth and are known to survive harsh conditions.
32	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> , vancomycin-resistant strain	ATCC 51299	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the human gastrointestinal tract. Increasing resistance to vancomycin detected. Frequently found in reinfected root canal-treated teeth and are known to survive harsh conditions.
33	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	ATCC 6057	Gram-positive bacteria are usually found in the human gastrointestinal tract. Causes neonatal meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord), and endocarditis (inflammation of your heart's inner lining).
34	<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, and bacteraemia (presence of bacteria in the bloodstream).

35	<i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i>	ATCC 49573	Gram-positive bacteria are intrinsically resistant to low levels of vancomycin. Causes bacteraemia (presence of bacteria in the bloodstream) and infection among immunosuppressed patients.
36	<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	ATCC 10541	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the human gastrointestinal tract. The opportunistic pathogen that causes endocarditis (inflammation of your heart's inner lining) and urinary tract infection.
37	<i>Enterococcus raffinosus</i>	ATCC 49464	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the normal intestinal flora of humans and animals. Causes infection among immunosuppressed patients and is increasingly resistant to antibiotics.
38	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	ATCC 10536	Gram-negative bacteria are found in the human gastrointestinal tract, expelled through faecal matter. Can cause severe food poisoning when ingested.
39	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	NCTC 8196	Gram-negative bacteria found in the human gastrointestinal tract, are expelled through faecal matter. Causes severe food poisoning when ingested.
40	<i>Escherichia coli</i> K12	NCTC 10538	Gram-negative bacteria are found in the human gastrointestinal tract and are expelled through faecal matter. Can cause severe food poisoning when ingested.
41	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (Migula)	ATCC 8739	Gram-negative bacteria found in the gastrointestinal tract, are expelled through faecal matter. Causes severe food poisoning when ingested.
42	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	ATCC 43888	Gram-negative bacteria found in the human gastrointestinal tract, are expelled through faecal matter. Can cause severe food poisoning when ingested.

43	<i>Escherichia coli</i> , carbapenem-resistant strain	ATCC BAA-2469	Gram-negative bacteria found in the human gastrointestinal tract are expelled through faecal matter. Some strains are resistant to a broad spectrum of carbapenem and colistin antibiotics (often used as a last resort antibiotic).
44	<i>Exiguobacterium mexicanum</i>	ATCC 49676	Gram-positive bacteria isolated from brine shrimp. Significantly improves the survival of Artemia.
45	<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.
46	<i>Hafnia alvei</i>	ATCC 51815	Gram-negative bacteria are often found in the gastrointestinal tract. Rarely pathogenic in humans but may cause disease in immunocompromised patients. Often resistant to multiple antibiotics including aminopenicillins.
47	<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.
48	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> subsp. <i>pneumoniae</i>	ATCC 13883	Gram-negative bacteria are found in the normal flora of the mouth and skin. Causes bronchopneumonia (acute bronchus inflammation), and bronchitis (inflammation in the larger airways trachea and bronchi) among immunocompromised individuals when inhaled.
49	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> subsp. <i>pneumoniae</i> (ESBL positive)	ATCC 700603	A 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 (mixture of saliva and mucus).



50	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> subsp. <i>pneumoniae</i> (Schroeter) Trevisan	ATCC 4352	Gram-negative bacteria are found in the normal flora of the mouth and skin. Causes bronchopneumonia (acute bronchus inflammation), and bronchitis (inflammation in the larger airways trachea and bronchi) among immunocompromised individuals when inhaled.
51	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , carbapenem-resistant	NCTC 13438	Gram-negative bacteria are found in the normal flora of the mouth, skin, and intestines. Causes bloody sputum (a mixture of saliva and mucus) if inhaled by humans and animals. Often resistant to multiple antibiotics and now carbapenem.
52	<i>Kocuria rosea</i>	ATCC 186	Gram-positive bacteria are found in soil and water. Causes opportunistic infections among immunocompromised patients.
53	<i>Leclercia adecarboxylata</i>	ATCC 23216	Rare Gram-negative bacteria found in water environments. Infected immunocompromised individuals usually attack the soft tissue of the foot.
54	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i> subsp. <i>pneumophila</i>	ATCC 33152	Gram-negative bacteria found in aquatic environments. It can infect humans when aerosolized water droplets containing the bacteria are inhaled, causing Legionnaires' disease.
55	<i>Leptospira biflexa</i> serotype <i>patoc</i>	ATCC 23582	Gram-negative bacteria with internal flagella are found in water and soil as free-living organisms. <i>Leptospira</i> enters the host through the mucosa and broken skin, resulting in bacteremia (the presence of bacteria in the bloodstream). Non-pathogenic in character.
56	<i>Listeria innocua</i>	NCTC 11288	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the environment and food sources. Non-pathogenic in character.
57	<i>Listeria monocytogenes ocytogenes</i>	ATCC 13932	Gram-positive bacteria are capable of surviving with or without oxygen. Causes bacterial infections affecting the central nervous system when ingested through contaminated and raw food.

58	<i>Micrococcus luteus</i>	ATCC 10240	Gram-positive bacteria are found in soil, water, dust, and air. The bacterium also colonises the human mouth, mucosae (mucous membrane), oropharynx (mucous membrane lining inside of the mouth), and upper respiratory tract.
59	<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.
60	<i>Morganella morganii</i>	ATCC 25829	Gram-negative bacteria are commonly found in the intestinal tracts of humans, mammals, and reptiles. An uncommon cause of infection but often encountered in postoperative nosocomial (infection that is acquired in a hospital or other healthcare facility) settings causing urinary tract infections.
61	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , penicillin-resistant	ATCC 49981	Gram-negative bacteria. Of the 11 species, only 2 are pathogenic. Causes gonorrhoea (sexually transmitted infection) and is transmitted through sexual contact.
62	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , cephalosporin resistant	CDC SPL-4	Gram-negative bacteria that cause infection of the genitals, throat, and eyes. Resistant to penicillin. The current treatment is with cephalosporin. Efforts to develop a vaccine are underway.
63	<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.
64	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	ATCC 12945	Gram-negative bacteria that affect mammals and birds. Causes fowl cholera (a contagious respiratory disease of birds) and atrophic rhinitis (nose inflammation) in pigs and bovine haemorrhagic septicaemia (blood poisoning).
65	<i>Proteus hauseri</i>	ATCC 13315	Gram-negative bacteria are found in the intestinal tracts of humans and animals, soil, water, and faecal matter. Causes wound infections.

66	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	ATCC 12453	Gram-negative bacteria are commonly found in soil and water. Causes kidney stones, nosocomial wound infections (infection that is acquired in a hospital or other healthcare facility), septicaemia (blood poisoning), and pneumonia (acute bronchus inflammation).
67	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	ATCC 14153	Gram-negative bacteria are commonly found in soil and water. Causes kidney stones, nosocomial wound infections (infection that is acquired in a hospital or other healthcare facility), septicaemia (blood poisoning), and pneumonia (acute bronchus inflammation).
68	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	NCTC 4635	Gram-negative bacteria are found in the human gastrointestinal tract. Causes wound infections and urinary tract infections contracted from contaminated water, soil or faecal matter.
69	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i> OX19	ATCC 6380	Gram-negative bacteria are found in the human gastrointestinal tract. Causes wound infections and urinary tract infections contracted from contaminated water, soil, or faecal matter.
70	<i>Providencia alcalifaciens</i>	ATCC 51902	Gram-negative bacteria are found in the gastrointestinal tract. Commonly causes diarrhoea (frequent and watery bowel movements) in children and travellers.
71	<i>Providencia stuartii</i>	ATCC 33672	Gram-negative bacteria are found in soil, water, and sewage. An opportunistic pathogen is seen in patients with severe burns or long-term indwelling urinary catheters. <i>P stuartii</i> septicaemia (blood poisoning) is primarily of urinary origin.
72	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	ATCC 15442	Common, opportunistic Gram-negative bacteria that cause diseases in plants, animals, and humans. Commonly associated with nosocomial infections (infection that is acquired in a hospital or other healthcare facility) such as ventilator-associated pneumonia (acute bronchus inflammation) and sepsis syndromes (the body becomes an overactive and extreme response to an infection).

73	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (Schroeter)	ATCC 9027	Common, opportunistic Gram-negative bacteria that cause diseases in plants, animals, and humans. Commonly associated with nosocomial infections (infection that is acquired in a hospital or other healthcare facility) such as ventilator-associated pneumonia (acute bronchus inflammation) and sepsis syndromes (the body becomes an overactive and has the extreme response to an infection).
74	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	NCTC 6749	Common, opportunistic Gram-negative bacteria that cause diseases in plants, animals, and humans. Commonly associated with nosocomial infections (infection that is acquired in a hospital or other healthcare facility) such as ventilator-associated pneumonia (acute bronchus inflammation) and sepsis syndromes (the body becomes overactive and has an extreme response to an infection).
75	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , multidrug-resistant	ATCC BAA-2108	Gram-negative bacteria that cause pneumonia (acute bronchus inflammation), 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> .
76	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	ATCC 13525	Common gram-negative bacteria found in soil and water. Causes bacteraemia (blood poisoning) among immunocompromised patients typically cancer patients. Known to cause fin rot in fish.
77	<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	ATCC 31483	Gram-negative bacteria are found in soil and water. Generally non-pathogenic but has been detected in cases of chronic sinusitis (nose infection) in humans and dorsal ulcer in fish.
78	<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.

79	<i>Rhodococcus equi</i>	ATCC 6939	Gram-positive bacterium and commonly found in the dry and dusty soil. Causes pneumonia (acute bronchus inflammation) in foals and has been known to infect wild boars and domestic pigs. Generally, causes infection in grazing animals but has recently emerged as an important pathogen in immunocompromised humans.
80	<i>Salmonella bongori</i>	ATCC 43975	Gram-negative bacteria. Commonly causes a gastrointestinal disease characterised by cramping and diarrhoea (frequent and watery bowel movements).
81	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>arizonae</i>	ATCC 13314	Gram-negative bacteria are usually found in the guts of reptiles. Causes gastroenteritis among immunocompromised individuals.
82	<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.
83	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar Choleraesuis	ATCC 10708	Gram-negative bacteria are known to cause food-borne infections. Some are increasingly resistant to antibiotics.
84	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp. <i>enterica</i> serovar Enteritidis	ATCC 13076	Gram-negative bacteria that can survive in various environments and is capable of infecting both humans and animals, causing foodborne illnesses. Often linked to the consumption of contaminated eggs, poultry and other food products.
85	<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.
86	<i>Serratia liquefaciens</i>	ATCC 27592	Gram-negative bacteria are found in soil, water, plants and the digestive tracts of rodents, insects, fish, and humans. Rare pathogens cause nosocomial infections (infection that is acquired in a hospital or other healthcare facility) usually due to poor hygiene.

87	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	ATCC 13880	Gram-negative bacteria are commonly found in damp environments such as bathrooms and sinks. Causes catheter-associated bacteraemia (blood poisoning), urinary tract infections and wound infections.
88	<i>Shigella boydii</i>	ATCC 9207	Gram-negative bacteria are found in the intestine and rectum (the lowest end of the bowels) of humans and other primates. Causes bacillary dysentery (an intestinal infection).
89	<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	ATCC 12022	Gram-negative bacteria are found in water from ponds, lakes, or untreated swimming pools. Causes diarrhoea (frequent and watery bowel movements), fever, and abdominal pain.
90	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	ATCC 29930	Gram-negative bacteria are usually found in the human gastrointestinal tract. Causes diarrhoea (frequent and watery bowel movements), fever, and abdominal pain.
91	<i>Sphingomonas paucimobilis</i>	ATCC 29837	Gram-negative bacteria are found in aqueous and terrestrial habitats and plant root systems. Typically produces yellow or off-white pigmented colonies. Causes wound infections, meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord), catheter-associated bacteraemia (blood poisoning), ventilator-associated pneumonia and urinary tract infection.
92	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	NCTC 4163	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the normal flora of the skin and mucous membranes. Opportunistic pathogen and a common cause of HAIs in hospitals.
93	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i>	ATCC 6538	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the normal flora of the skin and mucous membranes. Opportunistic pathogen and a common cause of HAIs in hospitals.

94	<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).
95	<i>Staphylococcus capitis</i>	ATCC 35661	Gram-positive bacteria are part of the normal flora of the skin of the human scalp, face, neck, and ears. Causes prosthetic valve endocarditis (inflammation of your heart's inner lining) among immunocompromised individuals.
96	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	ATCC 12228	Gram-positive bacteria are 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.
97	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> , methicillin-resistant	ATCC 51625	An 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.
98	<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 (relating to the groin). It is a well-known opportunistic pathogen. Infections can be localized or systemic and are often associated with the insertion of medical devices.
99	<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	ATCC 49576	Gram-positive bacteria contribute to biofilm formation which may be helpful to the surrounding ecosystem, but not the host. Causes osteomyelitis (bone infection), arthritis (joint inflammation), septicaemia (blood poisoning), wound infections, and endocarditis (inflammation of your heart's inner lining). Increasing antibiotics-resistance has been reported.

100	<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> subsp. <i>saprophyticus</i>	ATCC 15305	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the normal flora of the female genital tract and perineum. A common cause of urinary tract infections.
101	<i>Staphylococcus sciuri</i> subsp. <i>sciuri</i>	ATCC 29061	Gram-positive bacteria are found in soil, water, sand, animal skin and human urine. Causes endocarditis (inflammation of your heart's inner lining), peritonitis (abdominal inflammation), septic shock (occurs when a body infection leads to dangerously low blood pressure), and wound infections.
102	<i>Staphylococcus simulans</i>	ATCC 27851	Gram-positive bacteria are occasionally found on human skin and in the urethras (the canal that carries off the urine from the bladder) of healthy women. Rarely identified with infections but on infrequent occasions has been isolated from clinical specimens such as blood and urine.
103	<i>Staphylococcus warneri</i>	ATCC 49454	Gram-positive bacteria are found as part of the skin flora of humans and animals. Causes infections usually in association with the presence of the implant materials.
104	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	ATCC 13636	Uncommon Gram-negative bacteria frequently colonise 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.
105	<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	ATCC 12386	Gram-positive bacteria are identified as GBS. Harmless commensal bacterium being part of the human microbiota colonising the gastrointestinal and genitourinary tract (the urinary and genital organs). An opportunistic bacterium that causes serious illness for the mother during pregnancy and neonatal infection in the baby.



106	<i>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</i>	ATCC 12388	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the mouth, vagina, and skin of healthy animals. Causes bone and joint infections and bovine mastitis (breast inflammation and swelling).
107	<i>Streptococcus gallolyticus</i>	ATCC 49147	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the gastrointestinal tract. Causes endocarditis (inflammation of your heart's inner lining), urinary tract infections and colorectal cancer.
108	<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>	ATCC 25175	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the human oral cavity. Causes tooth decay.
109	<i>Streptococcus oralis</i>	ATCC 6249	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the human oral cavity. An opportunistic pathogen that causes bacterial endocarditis (inflammation of your heart's inner lining), adult respiratory distress syndrome and streptococcal shock. Increasingly resistant to antibiotics.
110	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	NCIMB 13286	Gram-positive bacteria that reside in healthy carriers typically colonise the respiratory tract, sinuses, and nasal cavity. Causes community-acquired pneumonia and meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord) among immunocompromised individuals.
111	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , low level penicillin-resistant	ATCC 49619	Gram-positive bacteria are a clone of <i>S. pneumoniae</i> emerging from Switzerland. Leading cause of potentially life-threatening community-acquired diseases.
112	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , penicillin-resistant	ATCC 700903	The most common cause of community-acquired respiratory-tract infection, causing meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord) and otitis media (the middle ear inflammation). Many isolates develop multidrug-resistant species (MDRSP) causing huge problems in healthcare facilities.

113	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	ATCC 12344	Gram-positive bacteria are found in the human respiratory tract. An opportunistic pathogen that causes suppurative infections in immunocompromised individuals.
114	<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i>	ATCC 13419	Gram-positive bacteria the found in the mouth and upper respiratory tract of humans. An opportunistic pathogen that causes sepsis (the body becomes overactive and has an extreme response to an infection) in people with neutropenia (low level of white blood cells in the blood when introduced to the bloodstream).
115	<i>Streptococcus uberis</i> (Diernhofer)	ATCC 700407	A Gram-positive bacterium is responsible for a high percentage of mastitis (breast inflammation and swelling) in dairy cattle. Rarely associated with human infections.
116	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	ATCC 17802	Gram-negative bacteria found in brackish saltwater. Causes gastrointestinal illness in humans. Infection occurs through the ingestion of bacteria in raw or undercooked seafood, usually oysters.
117	<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> subsp. <i>enterocolitica</i>	ATCC 23715	Gram-negative bacteria. Causes mild enterocolitis (small intestine inflammation) or terminal ileitis (the last part of the small intestine) and adenitis (inflammation of a gland or lymph node) in humans. Acquired through consumption of insufficiently cooked pork or contaminated water, meat, or milk.

### Bacterial spore / vegetative

118	<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.
119	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	DSM 106266	Gram-positive bacterium normally found in soil. Produces endospores that are highly resistant to adverse environmental conditions. Not a common pathogen.
120	<i>Bacillus licheniformis</i>	ATCC 14580	Bacterial spore. Bacteria are commonly found in the soil and bird feathers, especially the chest and back plumage of sparrows and ducks. Bacteria are important in industrial enzyme production.
121	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	ATCC 14884	Bacterial spore. Bacteria are commonly found in the soil and colonise the roots of certain plants. Human infection is rare. Shows antibacterial and antifungal activities.
122	<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.
123	<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	ATCC 43598	Gram-positive, anaerobic, spore-forming bacteria found in human intestines. Commonly causes nosocomial diarrhoea (frequent and watery bowel movements), and sepsis (the body becomes overactive and has an extreme response to an infection). The spores can survive outside the body for months on inanimate surfaces.

124	<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	DSM 27147	Gram-positive bacteria bacillus. Known for causing healthcare-associated infections. Responsible for antibiotic-associated diarrhea and more severe conditions like pseudomembranous colitis. The spores are highly resistant to environmental stresses and can persist on surfaces for extended periods, contributing to its transmission in healthcare settings.
125	<i>Clostridium sporogenes</i> (Metchnikoff)	ATCC 11437	Gram-positive bacillus. Anaerobic, spore-forming allow them to survive through harsh environments.
126	<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.
<b>Yeast</b>			
127	<i>Candida albicans</i>	ATCC 10231	Dimorphic fungus is found in the normal flora of the human gastrointestinal tract. Causes candidiasis among immunocompromised individuals, commonly affecting mucous membranes in the mouth and vagina.
128	<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.
129	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	ATCC 15126	An opportunistic pathogen that forms part of normal human microflora. Causes urogenital tract infection and bloodstream infection among immunocompromised patients.
130	<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.

131	<i>Candida krusei</i>	ATCC 14243	Yeast is found in fruits, soil, dairy, meat products, pickles and recently in immunocompromised patients. Less dominant than <i>C. albicans</i> .
132	<i>Candida lusitanae</i>	ATCC 66035	An uncommon pathogen that causes fungemia (the presence of fungi in the bloodstream) and candidemia (fungal infection caused by yeast). Bonemarrow transplant and chemotherapy present as risk factors for this organism.
133	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	ATCC 22019	Yeast is found in soil, insects, and domestic animals. Causes sepsis (the body becomes overactive and has an extreme response to an infection) and wound and tissue infections in immunocompromised patients.
134	<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.
135	<i>Cryptococcus gattii</i>	ATCC MYA-4560	Yeast is mostly found in tropical and subtropical climates. Causes lung infection, central nervous system infection and occasional skin, bone, and joint infections.
136	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	ATCC 13690	An encapsulated yeast that lives in plants and animals, is often found in bird excrement. Causes lung infections among immunocompromised patients.
137	<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	ATCC 66034	Frequently found in soil, water, milk, and fruit juice. Causes fungemia (the presence of fungi in the bloodstream), sepsis (the body becomes overactive and has an extreme response to an infection), endophthalmitis (severe inflammation inside the eye), catheter infections, peritonitis (abdominal inflammation), and meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord) in immunocompromised patients.
138	<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			
139	<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i>	ATCC 16404	Black fungus is 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.
140	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	ATCC 204305	A type of fungus commonly found in soil and grows on plants, rotting vegetables, building materials and food items. Causes respiratory illnesses, bloodstream infections and allergic diseases.
141	<i>Aspergillus ustus</i>	ATCC 10760	An opportunistic micro fungus commonly found in indoor environments and soil. Commonly causes onychomycosis (a fungal infection of the nail) and otitis media (the middle ear inflammation) and rarely causes serious infections.
142	<i>Aureobasidium pullulans var. melanigenum</i>	ATCC 15233	Black, yeast-like fungus found in soil, water, air, and limestone. Chronic human exposure to humidifiers or air conditioners can lead to hypersensitivity pneumonitis (lung infection). The condition is characterised by dyspnea (shortness of breath), cough, fever, and acute inflammatory reaction.
143	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	ATCC 10106	Fungus is commonly found in indoor environments, especially in damp or water-damaged buildings. Non-pathogenic in character.
144	<i>Scopulariopsis acremonium</i>	ATCC 58636	Fungus is commonly found in soil, decaying wood, and various other plant and animal products. Associated with infection of nails.
145	<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.

146	<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 (fungal infection of the hair).
147	<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>			
148	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	ATCC 15769	Mycobacteria are found in soil and water. Causes respiratory illness in immunocompromised individuals. Entry into the host is usually through the gastrointestinal tract and respiratory tracts.
149	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	ATCC 35717	Mycobacteria are found in soil and water. Causes respiratory illness in immunocompromised individuals. Entry into the host is usually through the gastrointestinal tract and respiratory tracts.
150	<i>Mycobacterium bovis (BCG)</i>	ATCC 35743	An aerobic bacterium and the causative agent of tuberculosis in cattle and humans. The weaker strain derived from cows is used as a BCG vaccine to prevent tuberculosis.
151	<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.
152	<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.
153	<i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i>	ATCC 14468	Mycobacteria are found in soil and water. Generally, considered non-pathogenic but possesses similar structural features to more virulent mycobacteria.

154	<i>Mycobacterium terrae</i>	ATCC 15755	Mycobacteria are found in soil and water. Causes debilitating disease of the joints, tendons, lungs, gastrointestinal tract, genitourinary tract (the urinary and genital organs), and antibiotic-resistant skin infections.
<b>Virus (Enveloped)</b>			
155	Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV), strain NADL	ATCC VR-534	An enveloped virus that typically causes abortions, stillbirth, weak newborns, foetal resorption, and congenital abnormalities in cattle.
156	Canine Distemper Virus strain Onderstepoort	FLI-RVB-0143	Formerly known as footpad disease. An enveloped virus that is transmitted by direct animal-to-animal contact or through other body excretions and secretions of urine and faeces.
157	Feline coronavirus, strain NADL-2	FLI-RVB-1259	An enveloped virus highly prevalent in cats. Responsible for feline infectious peritonitis (abdominal inflammation), a highly fatal disease.
158	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.
159	Human coronavirus, strain OC43	ATCC VR-1558	An enveloped virus and is one of the seven known coronaviruses to infect humans. Associated with a wide range of respiratory symptoms.
160	Human cytomegalovirus, strain AD-169	ATCC VR-538	An enveloped virus that is transmitted through mucous membrane contact. This leads to encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), retinitis (eye inflammation), hepatitis (liver infection), nephritis (kidney inflammation) and colitis (colon inflammation).
161	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.



162	Human herpesvirus 2, strain G	ATCC VR-734	An enveloped virus that is transmitted during sex through contact with genital or anal surfaces, skin, sores or fluids of someone infected with the virus. Symptoms include blisters or ulcers around the genital or anal area.
163	Human parainfluenza virus 3 (HPIV 3), strain C 243	ATCC VR-93	An enveloped virus is known to cause human parainfluenza. Closely associated with both human and veterinary diseases.
164	Human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), strain Long	ATCC VR-26	An enveloped virus is 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.
165	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.
166	Influenza A virus (H1N1)	ATCC VR-1682	An enveloped virus is known to cause outbreaks including the 2009 swine flu pandemic and the 1977 Russian flu pandemic. Some strains of H1N1 are endemic in humans and can lead to influenza-like illness and seasonal influenza.
167	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.
168	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.

169	Measles virus, strain Edmonston	ATCC VR-24	An enveloped virus that causes highly contagious measles. Transmitted through coughing and sneezing via close personal contact or direct contact with secretions.
170	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.
171	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.
172	Transmissible gastroenteritis virus, strain 70	FLI-RVB-1158	An enveloped virus. It is also a coronavirus that occurs naturally only in swine.
173	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.
174	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)			
175	Adenovirus type 5, strain adenoid 75	ATCC VR-5	A non-enveloped virus that causes conjunctivitis (eye inflammation), gastroenteritis (inflammation in the digestive system), hepatitis (liver infection), myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle), and pneumonia (lung infection). The virus is endemic in the general population and frequently infects immunocompromised patients, especially paediatric patients.
176	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.
177	Feline calicivirus strain F-9	FLI-RVB-0208	A non-enveloped virus, the U.S. EPA-approved Human norovirus surrogate. The virus spreads by direct contact with another infected cat (involves saliva, faeces, urine and respiratory secretions). The virus is not transmitted to humans.
178	Hepatitis A virus, strain HM 175	ATCC VR-1402	A non-enveloped virus from <i>Picornaviridae</i> family. Highly contagious virus. The virus spreads by sexual contact (like oral-anal sex), caring for someone who is ill, or using drugs with others.
179	Human Coxsackievirus A6, strain Gdula	ATCC VR-1801	A non-enveloped virus from <i>Picornaviridae</i> family 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 (eye inflammation), herpangina (mouth blisters), and aseptic meningitis (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord).

180	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 (inflammation of the area surrounding the brain and spinal cord).
181	Human enterovirus 71, strain H	ATCC VR-1432	A non-enveloped virus from <i>Picornaviridae</i> family 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.
182	Human rhinovirus 37, strain 151-1	ATCC VR-1607	A non-enveloped virus is transmitted through direct and indirect contact and through the aerosolization of particles. Known to cause respiratory syndromes.
183	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.
184	Poliovirus type 1, LSc-2ab	NIBSC-01/528	A vaccine containing live attenuated non-enveloped poliovirus of the Sabin strain type 1 (LS-c, 2ab). Poliovirus causes well-known poliomyelitis, a disease that affects the brain and spinal cord causing paralysis.
185	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.
186	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.

187	Rodent protaparvovirus 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) appears to be among the most highly resistant of the virus families to heat inactivation in liquids.
188	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 (inflammation in the digestive system).
189	Simian Virus 40, strain 777	FLI-RVB-1304	A non-enveloped virus, that was administered to human populations by contaminated vaccines was produced in SV40 naturally infected monkey cells causing brain and bone tumours, mesotheliomas and lymphomas and kidney diseases.



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