biei resources

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

# *Streptococcus pyogenes*, Strain MGAS27061 (Genotype *emm*89)

# Catalog No. NR-50285

# For research use only. Not for human use.

#### Contributor:

James M. Musser, M.D., Ph.D., Chair, Department of Pathology and Genomic Medicine, Houston Methodist Research Institute, Houston, Texas, USA

### Manufacturer:

**BEI Resources** 

#### **Product Description:**

Bacteria Classification: Streptococcaceae, Streptococcus Species: Streptococcus pyogenes Strain: MGAS27061

Serotype: M89

- <u>Original Source</u>: Streptococcus pyogenes (S. pyogenes), strain MGAS27061 was isolated in 2008 from a case of human invasive infection in Georgia, USA.<sup>1,2</sup>
- <u>Comments</u>: *S. pyogenes*, strain MGAS27061 has been molecularly characterized as a clade 3 *emm*89, Group A *Streptococcus* strain.<sup>1-3</sup> The complete genome sequence of *S. pyogenes*, strain MGAS27061 is available (GenBank: <u>CP013840</u>).<sup>1,2</sup>

S. pyogenes is a non-motile, non-sporulating, Gram-positive,  $\beta$ -hemolytic coccus found in normal human nasopharyngeal flora and is one of the most frequent pathogens of humans. It is estimated that between 5-15% of normal individuals harbor S. pyogenes without signs of disease. Mild infections may present as pharyngitis (strep throat), scarlet fever (rash), impetigo (superficial skin) or cellulitis (deep skin). Invasive, toxigenic infections can result in necrotizing fasciitis, myositis and streptococcal toxic shock syndrome.<sup>4-8</sup>

Group A *Streptococcus* (GAS) strains are categorized by the nucleotide sequence of the *emm* (M protein) gene. One of the six most common *emm* types, *emm*89, is a frequent cause of pharyngitis.<sup>9</sup>

#### **Material Provided:**

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Tryptic Soy broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

<u>Note</u>: If homogeneity is required for your intended use, please purify prior to initiating work.

#### Packaging/Storage:

NR-50285 was packaged aseptically in cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -60°C or colder immediately upon arrival. For long-term storage, the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen freezer is recommended. Freezethaw cycles should be avoided.

#### **Growth Conditions:**

#### Media:

Tryptic Soy broth or Todd-Hewitt broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar or Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or Todd-Hewitt agar or equivalent

Incubation: Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

Propagation:

- 1. Keep vial frozen until ready for use, then thaw.
- 2. Transfer the entire thawed aliquot into a single tube of broth.
- 3. Use several drops of the suspension to inoculate an agar slant and/or plate.
- 4. Incubate the tube, slant and/or plate at 37°C for 1 day.

# Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Streptococcus pyogenes*, Strain MGAS27061 (Genotype *emm*89), NR-50285."

# **Biosafety Level: 2**

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. <u>Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories</u>. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

#### **Disclaimers:**

You are authorized to use this product for research use only. It is not intended for human use.

Use of this product is subject to the terms and conditions of the BEI Resources Material Transfer Agreement (MTA). The MTA is available on our Web site at <u>www.beiresources.org</u>.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC<sup>®</sup> nor the U.S. Government makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. Neither ATCC<sup>®</sup> nor the U.S. Government warrants that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

This product is sent with the condition that you are responsible for its safe storage, handling, use and disposal. ATCC<sup>®</sup> and the U.S. Government are not liable for any damages or injuries arising from receipt and/or use of this product. While reasonable effort is made to ensure authenticity and reliability of materials on deposit, the U.S. Government, ATCC<sup>®</sup>, their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

E-mail: <u>contact@beiresources.org</u> Tel: 800-359-7370 Fax: 703-365-2898 **DICIÍ** RESOURCES

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

#### Use Restrictions:

This material is distributed for internal research, noncommercial purposes only. This material, its product or its derivatives may not be distributed to third parties. Except as performed under a U.S. Government contract, individuals contemplating commercial use of the material, its products or its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

#### **References:**

- 1. Musser, J. M., Personal Communication.
- Beres, S. B., et al. "Transcriptome Remodeling Contributes to Epidemic Disease Caused by the Human Pathogen *Streptococcus pyogenes.*" <u>mBio</u> 7 (2016): e00403-16. PubMed: 27247229.
- Zhu, L., et al. "A Molecular Trigger for Intercontinental Epidemics of Group A *Streptococcus*." <u>J. Clin. Invest.</u> 125 (2015): 3545-3559. PubMed: 26258415.
- Beres, S. B., et al. "Genome-Wide Molecular Dissection of Serotype M3 Group A *Streptococcus* Strains Causing Two Epidemics of Invasive Infections." <u>Proc. Natl. Acad.</u> <u>Sci. USA</u> 101 (2004): 11833-11838. PubMed: 15282372.
- Beres, S. B., et al. "Molecular Genetic Anatomy of Interand Intraserotype Variation in the Human Bacterial Pathogen Group A Streptococcus." <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.</u> <u>USA</u> 103 (2006): 7059-7064. PubMed: 16636287.
- Beres, S. B., et al. "Genome Sequence of a Serotype M3 Strain of Group A *Streptococcus*: Phage-Encoded Toxins, the High-Virulence Phenotype, and Clone Emergence." <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</u> 99 (2002): 10078-10083. PubMed: 12122206.
- Davies, H. D., et al. "Invasive Group A Streptococcal Infections in Ontario, Canada. Ontario Group A Streptococcal Study Group." <u>N. Engl. J. Med.</u> 335 (1996): 547-554. PubMed: 8684408.
- Olsen, R. J. and J. M. Musser. "Molecular Pathogenesis of Necrotizing Fasciitis." <u>Annu. Rev. Pathol.</u> 5 (2010): 1-31. PubMed: 19737105.
- Shea, P. R., et al. "Group A Streptococcus emm Gene Types in Pharyngeal Isolates, Ontario, Canada, 2002 – 2010." <u>Emerg. Infect. Dis.</u> 17 (2011): 2010-2017. PubMed: 22099088.
- Zhu, L., et al. "Trading Capsule for Increased Cytotoxin Production: Contribution to Virulence of a Newly Emerged Clade of *emm*89 *Streptococcus pyogenes*." <u>mBio</u> 6 (2015): e01378-15. PubMed: 26443457.

ATCC<sup>®</sup> is a trademark of the American Type Culture Collection.

