

Staphylococcus aureus, Strain AJUL5

Catalog No. NR-55219

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:

Alex O'Neill, Professor, Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Staphylococcaceae*, *Staphylococcus*

Species: *Staphylococcus aureus*

Strain: AJUL5

Original Source: *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*), strain AJUL5 is deposited as a kanamycin-, neomycin- and tobramycin-resistant strain derived from *S. aureus*, strain SH1000 through introduction of plasmid pSK5487M containing the gene *aph(3')*-IIIa (encoding aminoglycoside O-phosphotransferase) and a chloramphenicol resistance gene (*cat*) for selection.^{1,2} Strain SH1000 is a model strain generated from strain NCTC 8325-4 in which the *rsbU* deletion was repaired.^{3,4} Strain NCTC 8325-4 is a derivative of *S. aureus*, strain NCTC8325 (NRS77) resulting from successive cycles of UV treatment curing it of phages Φ11, Φ12 and Φ13.^{3,4}

Comments: *S. aureus*, strain AJUL5 was deposited to BEI Resources as part of an *S. aureus* cross-resistance panel, available from BEI Resources as NR-55306, consisting of 22 strains engineered through the introduction of constitutively expressed resistance determinants on plasmid pSK5487M, downstream of the *qacR* promoter, and six spontaneous resistant mutant strains, each with a defined resistance genotype, established in a uniform genetic background of *S. aureus*, strain SH1000. The panel also includes one *Escherichia coli*, strain DH5α containing the empty plasmid pSK5487M for use as a cloning vector. The panel was developed to detect cross-resistance between established and novel antibacterial agents.^{1,2} The complete genome of *S. aureus*, strain SH1000 (available from BEI Resources as NR-55396) has been sequenced (GenBank: [CP059180.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/CP059180.1)).

S. aureus is a Gram-positive, cluster-forming coccus that normally inhabits human nasal passages, skin and mucous membranes. It is also a human pathogen and causes a variety of pus-forming infections as well as food-poisoning and toxic shock syndrome. In 1961, two years after the introduction of methicillin, a penicillinase-resistant penicillin, *S. aureus* developed methicillin-resistance due to acquisition of the *mecA* gene. Subsequently, MRSA infections have become widespread in both hospital and community settings.⁵

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Tryptic Soy broth containing 25 µg per mL chloramphenicol supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-55219 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. Freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

Growth Conditions:

Media:

Tryptic Soy broth or agar containing 25 µg per mL chloramphenicol or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic

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: *Staphylococcus aureus*, Strain AJUL5, NR-55219."

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. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020; 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 www.beiresources.org.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC® 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® 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® 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®, their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:

This material is distributed for internal research, non-commercial 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. This material may be subject to third party patent rights.

References:

1. O'Neill, A. J., Personal Communication.
2. Galarion, L. H., et al. "A Platform for Detecting Cross-Resistance in Antibacterial Drug Discovery." J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 76 (2021): 1467-1471. PubMed: 33755133.
3. Herbert, S., et al. "Repair of Global Regulators in *Staphylococcus aureus* 8325 and Comparative Analysis with Other Clinical Isolates." Infect. Immun. 78 (2010): 2877-2889. PubMed: 20212089.
4. Novick, R. "Properties of a Cryptic High-Frequency Transducing Phage in *Staphylococcus aureus*." Virology 33 (1967): 155-166. PubMed: 4227577.
5. Deurenberg, R. H. and E. E. Stobberingh. "The Evolution of *Staphylococcus aureus*." Infect. Genet. Evol. 8 (2008): 747-763. PubMed: 18718557.

ATCC® is a trademark of the American Type Culture Collection.

