Product Information Sheet for NR-13395

Streptococcus pneumoniae, Strain EMC9V

Catalog No. NR-13395

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
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Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: *Streptococcaceae, Streptococcus*
Species: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
Strain: EMC9V
Source: The antibiotic-resistant variant *Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae),* EMC9V was derived from human wild-type *S. pneumoniae*, strain 1081748 (isolated from the nasopharynx) by natural selection using increasing concentrations of streptomycin. *S. pneumoniae*, EMC9V is reported to be resistant to streptomycin at a concentration of 250 µg per mL.[1,2]

S. pneumoniae is a Gram-positive, α-hemolytic diplococcal aerotolerant anaerobe that is a major cause of pneumonia, bacterial meningitis and otitis media. *S. pneumoniae* has a polysaccharide capsule that acts as a virulence factor for the organism. There are over ninety different capsular types of *S. pneumoniae* which differ in virulence, prevalence, and extent of drug resistance.[3]

Material Provided:
Each vial contains bacterial culture in Todd-Hewitt broth containing 0.5% (w/v) yeast extract and 15% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:
NR-13395 was packaged aseptically in cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -80°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.

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, Strain EMC9V, NR-13395."

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. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

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References:
1. Burton, R. L. and M. H. Nahm. "Development and Validation of a Fourfold Multiplexed Opsonization Assay (MOPA4) for Pneumococcal Antibodies." Clin. Vaccine Immunol. 13 (2006): 1004-1009. PubMed: 16960111.
2. Bogaert, D., et al. "Multiplex Opsonophagocytosis Assay (MOPA): A Useful Tool for the Monitoring of the 7-Valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine." Vaccine 22 (2004): 4014-4020. PubMed: 15364451.
3. Todar's Online Textbook of Bacteriology.

Support Provided by NIAID

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