

***Staphylococcus aureus* subsp. *aureus*,
Strain JE2, Transposon Mutant NE286
(SAUSA300_0113)**

Catalog No. NR-46829

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

Kenneth Bayles, Ph.D., Center Director, Center for Staphylococcal Research, Department of Pathology and Microbiology, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, Nebraska, USA and University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Staphylococcaceae*, *Staphylococcus*

Species: *Staphylococcus aureus*

Strain: JE2 (also referred to as USA300 JE2)¹

Transposon Mutant: NE286

Nebraska Transposon Mutant: SAUSA300_0113

Original Source: *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) subsp. *aureus*, transposon mutant NE286 was derived from *S. aureus* subsp. *aureus*, strain JE2. Mutagenesis occurred through the use of the mariner-based transposon *bursa aurealis* resulting in an erythromycin resistant deletion strain of JE2.^{1,2} Strain JE2 is a plasmid-cured derivative of strain LAC that was isolated in 2002 from a skin and soft tissue infection of an inmate in the Los Angeles County Jail in California, USA.¹

Comments: *S. aureus* subsp. *aureus*, strain JE2 is a methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) strain and is a USA300 isolate. USA300 isolates have the same MLST profile (ST 8), *SCCmec* (subtype IV), *agr* group (I), *spa* repeats (YHGFMBQBLO or YGFMBQBLO) and *Ridom spa* type (t008 or t121) and typically carry the Panton-Valentine leukocidin (PVL) toxin genes and the arginine catabolic mobile element (ACME).^{3,4} USA300 is the most common cause of community-associated MRSA infection and an increasing cause of hospital-acquired infections.⁴

In an effort to enhance the research capabilities of the staphylococcal research community, the Center for Staphylococcal Research (CSR) at the University of Nebraska Medical Center has generated the Nebraska Transposon Mutant Library, a collection of sequence-defined transposon (Tn) insertion mutants of *S. aureus*. This collection contains mutant derivatives of strain USA300 LAC, in which approximately 2,000 non-essential genes have been disrupted by the insertion of the mariner-based transposon *bursa aurealis*.² The insertion sites were identified by determining the nucleotide sequences of the junction fragments containing the end of the transposon and the flanking DNA. The gene names and descriptions associated

with each of the Tn mutants were obtained from the National Center for Biotechnology Information.

Additional information is available at the [Nebraska Transposon Mutant Library](http://www.beiresources.org/Nebraska-Transposon-Mutant-Library) website.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Tryptic Soy broth containing 5 µg/mL erythromycin supplemented with 10% glycerol.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-46829 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 containing 5 µg/mL erythromycin or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar containing 5 µg/mL erythromycin 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 18 to 24 hours.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was provided by the Network on Antimicrobial Resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus* (NARSA) for distribution by BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Staphylococcus aureus* subsp. *aureus*, Strain JE2, Transposon Mutant NE286 (SAUSA300_0113), NR-46829."

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](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm). 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm.

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References:

1. Fey, P. D., et al. "A Genetic Resource for Rapid and Comprehensive Phenotype Screening of Nonessential *Staphylococcus aureus* Genes." *MBio* 4 (2013): e00537-12. PubMed: 23404398.
2. Bae, T., et al. "*Staphylococcus aureus* Virulence Genes Identified by *bursa aurealis* Mutagenesis and Nematode Killing." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 101 (2004): 12312-12317. PubMed: 15304642.
3. Diep, B. A., et al. "Roles of 34 Virulence Genes in the Evolution of Hospital- and Community-Associated Strains of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*." *J. Infect. Dis.* 193 (2006): 1495-1503. PubMed: 16652276.
4. Diekema, D. J., et al. "Continued Emergence of USA300 Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in the United States: Results from a Nationwide Surveillance Study." *Infect. Control Hosp. Epidemiol.* 35 (2014): 285-292. PubMed: 24521595.

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