Staphylococcus aureus, Strain HIP13170

Catalog No. NR-46412

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Contributor:
Linda Weigel, Ph.D., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: Staphylococcaceae, Staphylococcus
Species: Staphylococcus aureus
Strain: HIP13170 (also referred to as VRSA-3a)
NARSA Catalog Number: VRS3a
Original Source: Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus), strain HIP13170 was isolated in 2004 in New York, USA, from a 63-year-old female with a polymicrobial infected nephrostomy tube exit site who had no recent history of vancomycin therapy. It was co-isolated with S. aureus, strain HIP13419 (VRS3b) which are similar in most aspects except the vancomycin resistant phenotype for HIP13170 is less stable than that of HIP13419.1,2
Comments: S. aureus, strain HIP13170 is a vancomycin-resistant S. aureus (VRSA) strain. S. aureus, strain HIP13170 was deposited as positive for mec (subtype IV), vanA and resistance genes against tetracycline, macrolides, lincosamides and aminoglycosides; negative for vanB, vanC1, vanC2, vanD and vanE; pulsed-field type USA800; MLST (ST) 5; spa repeats TJMBMDGMK; Ridom spa type t002.1,6 This strain was isolated from the third documented case of VRSA infection in the United States.3 Unlike the other VRSA strains, it is believed that this strain obtained vanA from Enterococcus faecium rather than Enterococcus faecalis.3 S. aureus, strain HIP13170 is a USA800/Pediatric isolate. USA800 isolates have the same MLST profile (ST 5), agr group (II), SCCmec subtype (IV), spa motif (MDMGMK) and Ridom spa types (t002 and related) and are positive for sem and seo toxin genes. USA800 isolates are resistant to β-lactams with some isolates being resistant to additional antibiotics.5,8 While first isolated in pediatric patients, USA800 strains recently have been isolated in adults.9 The complete genome sequence of S. aureus, strain HIP13170 is available (GenBank: AHBM00000000).

S. aureus is a Gram-positive, cluster-forming coccus that normally inhabits human nasal passages, skin and mucus membranes. It is also a human pathogen and causes a variety of pus-forming infections as well as septicemia and endocarditis. S. aureus infections are difficult to treat due to resistance to numerous antibiotics. The development and dissemination of methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) strains has proven to be particularly difficult to contain and treat.10 Vancomycin has been the preferred antibiotic of choice for the treatment of MRSA infections, however, there have now been MRSA strains isolated that are also resistant to vancomycin.10,11 It is believed that this resistance results from either mutations that ultimately lead to a reduction of vancomycin at its site of action or from the acquisition of the vancomycin resistance gene, vanA, from Enterococcus faecalis.10,12 The vanA gene is carried by the Tn1546 transposon that resides on a plasmid in all VRSA strains.7 For VRSA strains carrying both mecA and vanA, β-lactams and glycopeptides seem to have a synergistic effect against these strains, both in vitro and in an animal model.12,13 Combination therapy, therefore, may be a more effective treatment option for VRSA infections than monotherapy with either antibiotic.12,13

Material Provided:
Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Brain Heart Infusion broth supplemented with 6 μg/mL vancomycin and 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:
NR-46412 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:
Note: For stability purposes, it is recommended that VRS3a be subcultured in the presence of vancomycin.9

Media:
Brain Heart Infusion broth or Tryptic Soy broth or equivalent
Brain Heart Infusion agar or Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood 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, Strain HIP13170, NR-46412.”
Product Information Sheet for NR-46412

Biosafety Level: 2

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References:
3. NARSA, VRS3a

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