

***Staphylococcus aureus*, Strain RN4220/pG01**

**Catalog No. NR-45912**

**For research use only. Not for human use.**

**Contributor:**

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**Manufacturer:**

BEI Resources

**Product Description:**

Bacteria Classification: *Staphylococcaceae*, *Staphylococcus*

Species: *Staphylococcus aureus*

Strain: RN4220/pG01

NARSA Catalog Number: NRS106

Original Source: *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*), strain RN4220/pG01 contains the plasmid pG01 in *S. aureus*, research strain RN4220 (NRS144). Plasmid pG01 was isolated from a clinical methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA) strain in Virginia, USA.<sup>1,2</sup>

Comments: *S. aureus*, strain RN4220/pG01 is MSSA strain that was deposited as containing the plasmid pG01; negative for *mec*; MLST sequence type (ST) 8; eGenomic *spa* type 59, eGenomic *spa* repeats YHGGFMBQBLO; Ridom *spa* type t211. Plasmid pG01 is a 50 kilobase plasmid that encodes resistance to gentamicin, trimethoprim, and quaternary ammonium compounds.<sup>1-3</sup> Note: Methicillin is no longer clinically used, however, the terms methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) continue to be used to describe the susceptibility of *S. aureus* strains to the penicillins.

*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 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.<sup>4</sup> As compared to MSSA infections, MRSA infections tend to have more complications such as a higher recurrence rate and higher mortality.<sup>5-7</sup>

**Material Provided:**

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

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

**Packaging/Storage:**

NR-45912 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 the strain is subcultured in the presence of 20 µg/mL trimethoprim and/or 5 µg/mL gentamicin.<sup>1,2</sup>

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 RN4220/pG01, NR-45912."

**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, 2009; see [www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm).

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**References:**

1. Archer, G. L., J. P. Coughter and J. L. Johnston. "Plasmid-Encoded Trimethoprim Resistance in *Staphylococci*." Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 29 (1986): 733-740. PubMed: 3729338.
2. Thomas, W. D. and G. L. Archer. "Identification and Cloning of the Conjugative Transfer Region of *Staphylococcus aureus* Plasmid pGO1." J. Bacteriol. 171 (1989): 684-691. PubMed: 2644233.
3. NARSA, NRS106
4. Deurenberg, R. H. and E. E. Stobberingh. "The Evolution of *Staphylococcus aureus*." Infect. Genet. Evol. 8 (2008): 747-763. PubMed: 18718557.
5. Park, D. A., et al. "Impact of Methicillin-Resistance on Mortality in Children and Neonates with *Staphylococcus aureus* Bacteremia: A Meta-Analysis." Infect. Chemother. 45 (2013): 202-210. PubMed: 24265968.
6. Porto, J. P., et al. "Active Surveillance to Determine the Impact of Methicillin-Resistance on Mortality in Patients with Bacteremia and Influences of the Use of Antibiotics on the Development of MRSA Infections." Rev. Soc. Bras. Med. Trop. 46 (2013): 713-718. PubMed: 24474012.
7. Inoue, S., et al. "Comparison of Clinical Features and Outcomes of *Staphylococcus aureus* Vertebral Osteomyelitis Caused by Methicillin-Resistant and Methicillin-Sensitive Strains." SpringerPlus 2 (2013): 283. PubMed: 23853753.

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