

***Staphylococcus aureus*, Strain HT 20020067**

Catalog No. NR-46026

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

Jerome Etienne, M.D., Deputy Director, National Reference Centre for Staphylococci, Lyon, France

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Staphylococcaceae*, *Staphylococcus*

Species: *Staphylococcus aureus*

Strain: HT 20020067

NARSA Catalog Number: NRS233

Original Source: *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*), strain HT 20020067 was isolated in 2002 from a wound of a 1-month-old female with bullous impetigo in France.¹

Comments: *S. aureus*, strain HT 20020067 is a clinically associated methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA) strain.¹

S. aureus, strain HT 20020067 was deposited as negative for *mec*; positive for the exfoliatin A gene (*eta*), a γ -hemolysin gene (*hlgv*) and the leukocidin genes *lukE* and *lukD*; MLST sequencing type (ST) 582; eGenomic *spa* type 21, eGenomic *spa* repeats UJGBGGJAGJ; Ridom *spa* type t084; *agr* group II.¹ This strain produces exfoliatin A (ETA), a toxin responsible for staphylococcal scalded-skin syndrome.^{1,2} 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.³ As compared to MSSA infections, MRSA infections tend to have more complications such as a higher recurrence rate and higher mortality.⁴⁻⁶

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-46026 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:

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 HT 20020067, NR-46026."

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.

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References:

1. NARSA, NRS233
2. Jarraud, S. G., et al. "Exfoliatin-Producing Strains Define a Fourth *agr* Specificity Group in *Staphylococcus aureus*." J. Bacteriol. 22 (2000): 6517-6522. PubMed: 11053400.
3. Deurenberg, R. H. and E. E. Stobberingh. "The Evolution of *Staphylococcus aureus*." Infect. Genet. Evol. 8 (2008): 747-763. PubMed: 18718557.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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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