**Staphylococcus aureus**, Strain NRS126

Catalog No. NR-45929

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

**Contributor:** Network on Antimicrobial Resistance in Staphylococcus aureus (NARSA), NIAID, NIH

**Manufacturer:** BEI Resources

**Product Description:**
- **Bacteria Classification:** Staphylococcaceae, Staphylococcus
- **Species:** Staphylococcus aureus
- **Strain:** NRS126
- **NARSA Catalog Number:** NRS126
- **Original Source:** Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus), strain NRS126 was isolated in December 2000 from an inpatient in Massachusetts, USA.1
- **Comments:** S. aureus, strain NRS126 was deposited as a vancomycin-intermediate S. aureus (VISA) strain.1,2 S. aureus, strain NRS126 was deposited as positive for SCCmec (subtype II); negative for vanA, vanB, vanC1, vanC2, vanD and vanE; MLST sequencing type (ST) 5; eGenomic spa type 2, eGenomic spa repeats TJMBDMGMK; Ridom spa type t002.1

S. aureus is a Gram-positive, cluster-forming coccus that normally inhabits human nasal passages, skin and mucous 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 Vancomycin has been the preferred antibiotic of choice for the treatment of MRSA infections.4 However, there have now been MRSA strains isolated that also have reduced susceptibility or resistance to vancomycin.5,8 It is believed that this decreased sensitivity primarily arises through mutations affecting the production of peptidoglycans, resulting in a thickened cell wall and a reduction of vancomycin at its site of action.7 While much rarer, resistance can also occur through the acquisition of the vancomycin resistance gene, vanA, from Enterococcus faecalis.5,7,8

**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-45929 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 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 1 day.

**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 NRS126, NR-45929.”

**Biosafety Level:** 2


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References:
1. NARSA, NRS126

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