Product Information Sheet for NR-32065

Enterococcus faecium, Strain UAA714

Catalog No. NR-32065

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
Michael S. Gilmore, Sir William Osler Professor of Ophthalmology, Department of Ophthalmology, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Bacteria Classification: *Enterococcaceae, Enterococcus*
Species: *Enterococcus faecium*
Strain: UAA714 (also referred to as EnGen0158)
Original Source: *Enterococcus faecium (E. faecium)*, strain UAA714 was isolated in 1994 in Aix-en-Provence, France.[1]
Comment: *E. faecium*, strain UAA714 is reported to be sensitive to linezolid and resistant to vancomycin.[2] The complete genome of *E. faecium*, strain UAA714 has been sequenced (GenBank: AIUF00000000).

E. faecium is a Gram-positive, facultative, anaerobic coccus that is a commensal inhabitant of the gastrointestinal tract of both humans and animals.[3-5] *E. faecium* is an emerging and challenging nosocomial pathogen due to its inherent hardiness and ability to develop antibiotic resistance.[3,4] Its large open pan-genome allows for horizontal gene transfer between *E. faecium* and other pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria to adapt to changing environments.[3]

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-32065 was packaged aseptically, in screw-capped plastic 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 or Brain Heart Infusion broth or equivalent
Tryptic Soy agar or Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or Brain Heart Infusion agar or equivalent
Incubation:
Temperature: 37°C
Atmosphere: Aerobic (with or without 5% CO_2) or anaerobic

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 obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Enterococcus faecium*, Strain UAA714, NR-32065."

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/bmbl5/index.htm.

Disclaimers:
You are authorized to use this product for research use only. It is not intended for human use.

Use of this product is subject to the terms and conditions of the BEI Resources Material Transfer Agreement (MTA). The MTA is available on our Web site at www.beiresources.org.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. Neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government warrants that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

This product is sent with the condition that you are responsible for its safe storage, handling, use and disposal. ATCC® and the U.S. Government are not liable for any damages or injuries arising from receipt and/or use of this product. While reasonable effort is made to ensure authenticity and reliability of materials on deposit, the U.S. Government, ATCC®, their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:
This material is distributed for internal research, non-commercial purposes only. This material, its product or its derivatives may not be distributed to third parties. Except as performed under a U.S. Government contract, individuals contemplating commercial use of the material, its products or its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

BEI Resources
www.beiresources.org
E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898

References:

1. Gilmore, M. S., Personal Communication.
2. AbdelKhalek, A., et al. "Repurposing Auranofin as an Intestinal Decolonizing Agent for Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci." Sci. Rep. 8 (2018): 8353. PubMed: 29844350.
3. van Schaik, W., et al. "Pyrosequencing-Based Comparative Genome Analysis of the Nosocomial Pathogen *Enterococcus faecium* and Identification of a Large Transferable Pathogenicity Island." BMC Genomics 11 (2010): 239. PubMed: 20398277.
4. Arias, C. A. and B. E. Murray. "The Rise of the *Enterococcus*: Beyond Vancomycin Resistance." Nat. Rev. Microbiol. 10 (2012): 266-278. PubMed: 22421879.
5. Schleifer, K. H. and R. Kilpper-Bälz. "Transfer of *Streptococcus faecalis* and *Streptococcus faecium* to the Genus *Enterococcus* nom. rev. as *Enterococcus faecalis* comb. nov. and *Enterococcus faecium* comb. nov." Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 34 (1984): 31-34.
6. Boisivon, A., et al. "Colonization by Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci of the Intestinal Tract of Patients in Intensive Care Units from French General Hospitals." Clin. Microbiol. Infect. 3 (1997): 175-179. PubMed: 11864101.

Support Provided by NIAID

BEI Resources
www.beiresources.org

E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898