

## Staphylococcus epidermidis, Strain SK135

### Catalog No. HM-118

**For research use only. Not for use in humans.**

#### Contributor:

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#### Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

#### Product Description:

**Bacteria Classification:** *Staphylococcaceae*, *Staphylococcus*

**Species:** *Staphylococcus epidermidis*

**Strain:** SK135

**Original Source:** *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (*S. epidermidis*), strain SK135 was isolated from normal skin of the right arm of a 57-year-old man.<sup>1,2</sup>

**Comments:** *S. epidermidis*, strain SK135 (HMP ID 0797) is a reference genome for [The Human Microbiome Project](#) (HMP). HMP is an initiative to identify and characterize human microbial flora. The complete genome of *S. epidermidis*, strain SK135 was sequenced at [J. Craig Venter Institute](#) (GenBank: [ADEY000000000](#)).

**Note:** HMP material is taxonomically classified by the depositor. Quality control of these materials is only performed to demonstrate that the material distributed by BEI Resources is identical to the deposited material.

*S. epidermidis* is a very hearty, Gram-positive, cluster-forming coccus that normally colonizes human skin and nostrils. It is the most common source of infection on indwelling medical devices, particularly catheters, and is now seen as an important opportunistic pathogen.<sup>3,4,5</sup>

#### Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Brain Heart Infusion broth supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

#### Packaging/Storage:

HM-118 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 1 day.

#### Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH as part of the Human Microbiome Project: *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, Strain SK135, HM-118."

#### Biosafety Level: 1

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*. 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020; see [www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm).

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#### References:

1. Perez-Perez, G., Personal Communication.
2. [HMP 0797](#) (*Staphylococcus epidermidis*, Strain SK135)
3. Otto, M. "Staphylococcus epidermidis - The 'Accidental' Pathogen." *Nat. Rev. Microbiol.* 7 (2009): 555-567. PubMed: 19609257.
4. Gomes, F., P. Teixeira and R. Oliveira. "Mini-Review: *Staphylococcus epidermidis* as the Most Frequent Cause of Nosocomial Infections: Old and New Fighting Strategies." *Biofouling* 30 (2014): 131-141. PubMed: 24283376.
5. Conlan, S., et al. "Staphylococcus epidermidis Pan-Genome Sequence Analysis Reveals Diversity of Skin Commensal and Hospital Infection-Associated Isolates." *Genome. Biol.* 13 (2012): R64. PubMed: 22830599.

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