

Streptococcus pneumoniae, Strain EMC23F

Catalog No. NR-51859

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Streptococcaceae, Streptococcus

Species: Streptococcus pneumoniae

Strain: EMC23F (also referred to as 1212458)

Original Source: The antibiotic-resistant variant Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae), strain EMC23F is a human wild-type clinical isolate that was found to be naturally resistant to trimethoprim.

Comments: S. pneumoniae, strain EMC23F is reported to be resistant to trimethoprim at a concentration of 25 µg/mL.^{1,2}

S. pneumoniae is a Gram-positive, α-hemolytic diplococcal aerotolerant anaerobe that is a major cause of pneumonia, bacterial meningitis and otitis media. S. pneumoniae has a polysaccharide capsule that acts as a virulence factor for the organism. There are over ninety different capsular types of S. pneumoniae which differ in virulence, prevalence and extent of drug resistance.^{3,4}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in Todd-Hewitt broth containing supplemented with 10% glycerol.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-51859 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:

Tryptic Soy broth or Todd-Hewitt broth containing 0.5% (w/v) yeast extract broth or equivalent

Tryptic Soy agar or Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood or Todd-Hewitt agar or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 37°C

Atmosphere: Aerobic, with 5% CO₂

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: Streptococcus pneumoniae, Strain EMC23F, NR-51859."

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 \(BMBL\)](#). 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020.

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References:

1. Bogaert, D., et al. "Multiplex Opsonophagocytosis Assay (MOPA): A Useful Tool for the Monitoring of the 7-Valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine." Vaccine 22 (2004): 4014-4020. PubMed: 15364451.
2. Burton, R. L. and M. H. Nahm. "Development and Validation of a Fourfold Multiplexed Opsonization Assay (MOPA4) for Pneumococcal Antibodies." Clin. Vaccine Immunol. 13 (2006): 1004-1009. PubMed: 16960111.
3. Jedrzejewski, M. J. "Pneumococcal Virulence Factors: Structure and Function." Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev. 65 (2001): 187-207. PubMed: 11381099.
4. Habib, M., B. D. Porter and C. Satzke. "Capsular Serotyping of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Using the Quellung Reaction." J. Vis. Exp. 24 (2014): e51208. PubMed: 24637727.
5. Cywes-Bentley, C., et al. "Antibody to a Conserved Antigenic Target is Protective Against Diverse Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Pathogens." Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 110 (2013): E2209-E2218. PubMed: 23716675.
6. Balloch, A., et al. "Interlaboratory Comparison of the Pneumococcal Multiplex Opsonophagocytic Assays and their Level of Agreement for Determination of Antibody Function in Pediatric Sera." mSphere 3 (2018): e00070-18. PubMed: 29695620.

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