

Enterococcus faecalis, Strain B4008

Catalog No. NR-31888

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: Enterococcaceae, Enterococcus

Species: Enterococcus faecalis

Strain: B4008

Original Source: Enterococcus faecalis (E. faecalis), strain B4008 is an infectious clinical isolate collected from human blood in 1987 in the United States.¹

Comments: E. faecalis, strain B4008 is a cytolytic isolate that shows high-level resistance to gentamicin.¹ The complete genome of E. faecalis, strain B4008 has been sequenced (GenBank: [AIRK000000000](#)).

E. faecalis is a Gram-positive, facultatively anaerobic coccus that is a commensal inhabitant of the gastrointestinal and female genital tract.² It is also the most frequently isolated species, often as a mono-infection, from root canals of endodontically treated teeth with persistent apical periodontitis.³ E. faecalis is an opportunistic pathogen and has become a serious concern in hospitals because of its inherent hardiness and high levels of antibiotic resistance.⁴ Virulent strains often express a cytolysin toxin that is encoded on various mobile genetic elements, pathogenicity islands and conjugative plasmids.⁵

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-31888 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 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% CO₂) 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 for 1 day.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Enterococcus faecalis, Strain B4008, NR-31888."

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). Current Edition. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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References:

1. Gilmore, M., Personal Communication.
2. 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.
3. Stevens, R. H., O. D. Porras and A. L. Delisle. "Bacteriophages Induced from Lysogenic Root Canal Isolates of *Enterococcus faecalis*." Oral Microbiol. Immunol. 24 (2009): 278-284. PubMed: 19572888.
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. McBride, S. M., et al. "Genetic Variation and Evolution of the Pathogenicity Island of *Enterococcus faecalis*." J. Bacteriol. 191 (2009): 3392-3402. PubMed: 19270086.
6. Huycke, M. M., C. A. Spiegel, and M. S. Gilmore. "Bacteremia Caused by Hemolytic, High-Level Gentamicin-Resistant *Enterococcus faecalis*." Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 35 (1991): 1626-1634. PubMed: 1929336.

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