

***Enterococcus faecium*, Strain E1162**

Catalog No. NR-28979

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Bacteria Classification: *Enterococcaceae*, *Enterococcus*

Species: *Enterococcus faecium*

Strain: E1162

Original Source: *Enterococcus faecium* (*E. faecium*), strain E1162 is an infectious clinical isolate collected from a hospitalized patient suffering from a bloodstream infection in France in 1997.¹

Comments: *E. faecium*, strain E1162 contains an intact *esp* gene and a point mutation in the *pbp5* gene that confers resistance to ampicillin.¹ *E. faecium*, strain E1162 lacks the *hyl* gene while the *acm* gene is conserved.¹ *E. faecium*, strain E1162 is assigned to Clonal Complex 17 and is classified as DNA sequence type 17 based on multi-locus sequence typing of seven housekeeping genes. The complete genome of *E. faecium*, strain E1162 has been sequenced (GenBank: [ABQJ00000000](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/GenBank/ABQJ00000000)).

E. faecium is a Gram-positive, facultative, anaerobic coccus that is a commensal inhabitant of the gastrointestinal tract of both humans and animals.^{1,3,4} *E. faecium* is an emerging and challenging nosocomial pathogen due to its inherent hardiness and ability to develop antibiotic resistance.^{1,4} 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.^{1,5} The large majority of strains isolated from nosocomial infections have been classified as Clonal Complex 17 (CC17), with a distinct genetic lineage characterized by ampicillin resistance and a pathogenicity island carrying the *esp* gene, which is known to contribute virulence in an animal model.^{1,5,6} Two other virulence genes, *hyl* and *acm*, have been identified.¹

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of bacterial culture in 0.5X 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-28979 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:

Note: Specific growth conditions are reported on the Certificate of Analysis for each lot.

Media:

Tryptic Soy broth, Brain Heart Infusion broth or equivalent Tryptic Soy agar, Tryptic Soy agar with 5% defibrinated sheep blood, Brain Heart Infusion agar or equivalent

Incubation:

Temperature: 35 to 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 tube, slant and/or plate for 24 hours.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Enterococcus faecium*, Strain E1162, NR-28979."

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.

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References:

1. 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.
2. Zhang, X., et al. "A Genetic Element Present on Megaplastids Allows *Enterococcus faecium* to use Raffinose as Carbon Source." Environ. Microbiol. 13 (2011): 518-528. PubMed: 20946531.
3. 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.
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. Heikens, E., et al. "Identification of a Novel Genomic Island Specific to Hospital-Acquired Clonal Complex 17 *Enterococcus faecium* Isolates." Apl. Environ. Microbiol. 74 (2008): 7094-7097. PubMed: 18836023.
6. Willems, R. J., et al. "Global Spread of Vancomycin-Resistant *Enterococcus faecium* from Distinct Nosocomial Genetic Complex." Emerg. Infect. Dis. 11 (2010): 821-828. PubMed: 15963275.

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