

***Enterococcus faecalis*, Strain B3336**

Catalog No. NR-31887

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: B3336 (also referred to as EnGen0212)

Original Source: *Enterococcus faecalis* (*E. faecalis*), strain B3336 is an infectious clinical isolate collected from human blood in 1987 in the United States.¹

Comments: *E. faecalis*, strain B3336 is reported to show high-level resistance to gentamicin.¹ The complete genome of *E. faecalis*, strain B3336 has been sequenced (GenBank: [AIRJ000000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/AIRJ000000000)).

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-31887 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 B3336, NR-31887.”

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. 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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