

Accession #	Reference	Name	Function	Used in Blast
MW682923	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuclseq/CP003194.1	mecA	This strain was originally used as a propagating strain for bacteriophage 47 of the international typing set of bacteriophages. This strain is generally considered to be the prototypical strain for most genetic research on <i>S. aureus</i> .	MW682923.1
CP003194	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuclseq/CP003194.1	aphA-3	Resistance to kanamycin and structurally-related aminoglycosides, including amikacin.	CP003194.1
CP010526	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10526/	aacA-aphD	Specifies resistance to gentamicin, tobramycin and kanamycin	CP010526.1
MT536162	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/162/	blaZ	The staphylococcal β -lactamase hydrolyzes the amide bond of beta-lactam antibiotics that help to acquire the resistance against all beta-lactam antibiotics	MT536162.1
CP002120	https://journals.asm.org/doi/10.1128/JB.138.1.1-10.1970	ermA	Essential for erythromycin resistance in <i>S. aureus</i> . In <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , erythromycin resistance is usually due either to ribosomal modification by 23S rRNA methylases mediated primarily by ermA, ermB, or ermC or to active efflux of the drug.	CP002120.1
M21136	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S092464600000136	tetM	<i>S. aureus</i> strains carrying tetK only have been described as resistant to tetracycline, but susceptible to minocycline. The tetM gene is believed to confer resistance to all available drugs of the group, including tetracycline and minocycline.	M21136.1