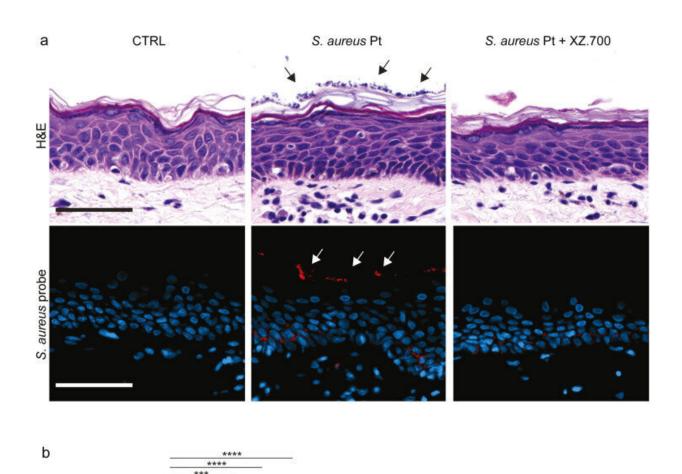


Endolysins: A potential solution for treating the global problem of resistant S. aureus

March 17 2023



Endolysin (XZ.700) inhibits ex vivo S. aureus colonization of healthy skin and kill established S. aureus. CTCL patient-derived S. aureus were grown to early log phase and seeded on healthy skin with or without recombinant endolysin (XZ.700). (a) Micrographs depict healthy human skin without addition of S. aureus (left), addition of S. aureus Pt without XZ.700 (middle) or with co-addition of XZ.700 (right) (1 μ g/mL). Adhering bacteria are indicated by arrowheads. Sections are stained with H&E (upper panel) or by FISH with a S.



aureus specific peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probe (lower panel). Scale bars represents 50 µm. (b) Preventing S. aureus Pt skin colonization and killing of established S. aureus Pt on human skin by XZ.700. S. aureus Pt was seeded to the stratum corneum of healthy skin specimens and incubated for 2 hours, washed with PBS to remove non-adhering S. aureus, and incubated for an additional 2 hours prior to analysis of the CFU numbers by serial dilution. XZ.700 was added together with S. aureus Pt (XZ.700_{CO}) at 1µg/mL or after the PBS wash in concentrations 1, 5, and 10 µg/mL (XZ.700_{POST}). Closed circles indicate number of CFU per biopsy (12.6 mm²). Open circles indicated a CFU below detection level of 100 CFU/biopsy (n=4-5; whiskers show standard deviation). Ordinary one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test, *** significant at p

Citation: Endolysins: A potential solution for treating the global problem of resistant S. aureus (2023, March 17) retrieved 21 April 2023 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2023-03-endolysins-potential-solution-global-problem.html

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