

## Antibacterial properties of three newly identified recombinant *Staphylococcus aureus* phage endolysins

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*Staphylococcus aureus* causes genuine diseases in people and creatures. Controlling of staphylococcal contaminations is getting exceptionally hard to because of the rise of multidrug-safe strains. In this manner, scan for novel antimicrobial choices has happened to incredible significance. One of these new methodologies is bacteriophage-encoded endolysin proteins, which have exogenous lytic action against various anti-microbial safe microscopic organisms, particularly in Gram positive microorganisms. In this examination, we depicted cloning, articulation and utilitarian investigation of three endolysins from calm bacteriophages from three clinical disconnects of *S. aureus* strains. Calm phages were disengaged from the host strains utilizing the mitomycin C enlistment. The endolysin qualities of the phages were intensified utilizing PCR, cloned and over-expressed in *E. coli*. The lytic movement of endolysins were tried against a wide scope of

bacterial species utilizing spot-on-plate measure technique. The blend of the three endolysins (LysSA10, LysSA14 and LysSA15) showed movement against 222 of 239 (93%) of *S. aureus* strains including 67 MRSA and 6 ATCC type strains. Furthermore, endolysins demonstrated lytic action against other Gram positive microbes including various clinical and type strains of *S. epidermidis*, *S. haemolyticus*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *E. faecium*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *S. pneumoniae*, *S. intermedius*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *B. atrophaeus*. No lytic movement was seen against 7 *Lactobacillus* and one *Listeria monocytogenes* ATCC type strains tested. Overall, our results demonstrated that the mix of the recently distinguished three recombinant endolysins showed an expansive host extend against a few Gram positive microscopic organisms. In this manner, these endolysins are promising antimicrobial specialists for fighting bacterial microbes.