



Biochemical and biophysical characterization of PlyGRCS, a bacteriophage endolysin active against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Title	Biochemical and biophysical characterization of PlyGRCS, a bacteriophage endolysin active against methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> .
Publication Type	Journal Article
Year of Publication	2014
Authors	Linden, SB, Zhang, H, Heselpoth, RD, Shen, Y, Schmelcher, M, Eichenlaub-Spencer, J
Journal	Appl Microbiol Biotechnol
Date Published	2014 Jul 20
ISSN	1432-0614
Abstract	<p>The increasing rate of resistance of pathogenic bacteria, such as <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , to antibiotics is a major public health concern. Bacteriophage endolysins are enzymes that degrade the cell wall of bacteria and are active against methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> . We have characterized the biochemical and biophysical properties of PlyGRCS, a bacteriophage endolysin active against methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> . PlyGRCS is a dimeric protein with a molecular weight of 100 kDa. It is active against methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and is stable at 60°C for 24 h. PlyGRCS is active against methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and is stable at 60°C for 24 h. PlyGRCS is active against methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and is stable at 60°C for 24 h.
DOI	10.1007/s00253-014-5930-1
Alternate Journal	Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.
PubMed ID	25038926