

Original Research Article

Isolation and Characterization of Bacteriophage against Drug-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

ABSTRACT

Bacteriophages are viruses that specifically target and infect bacterial cells. Bacteriophage is studied widely to improve the safety of foods and prevent food borne diseases of bacterial etiology, as well as to reduce the use of antibiotics in livestock. Besides, therapeutic applications of bacteriophage in human and the usage of phages in veterinary medicine and agriculture are also highly assessed. Hence, the present study aimed to isolate and to characterize *Staphylococcus aureus* specific bacteriophage. Bacteriophages were isolated from various environmental water samples. Environmental phages were then selected based on the size and clarity of their plaques. Bacteriophage produce some clear zone against bacteria. The isolated bacteriophages were found to be able to lyse the *Staphylococcus aureus*. *S. aureus* was isolated on nutrient agar media and mannitol salt agar media and confirmed by biochemical test like catalase test, coagulase test and oxidase test. Drug-resistant *S. aureus* also form some specific zones in the nutrient agar plates. Then allowed to compare this two specific zones stability.

Key words: Bacteriophages, Drug-resistance, *Staphylococcus aureus*, Penicillin, Oxacillin

1. INTRODUCTION

Bacteriophages are viruses that specifically target and infect bacterial cells. They are the most abundant living entities on earth. They are found predominantly in area where their hosts live, for example, sewage, soil, deep thermal vents and natural bodies of water. They play an important role in regulating the microbial balance in every ecosystem due to their high level of specificity, long-term survivability and ability to reproduce rapidly in suitable host¹. It is generally believed that most bacteriophages are only capable of infecting a narrow range of

bacteria that are closely related². This is due to a combination of factors including specificity of phages host binding proteins, biochemical interactions during infection, presence of related prophages or particular plasmids (especially for phages adsorbing to pili) and bacterial phage-resistance mechanisms³. Although they carry all the genetic information for their replication in a susceptible host, they have no machinery to generate energy and no ribosomes to make proteins. Therefore, they replicate inside a host cell with the aid of host biosynthetic machinery⁴. Because many bacteriophages kill the bacterial cells they infect, phages provide a possible alternative to antibiotics. This use of bacteriophages, called phage therapy, was the first use proposed for phage soon after their discovery⁵. While displaced by antibiotics in much of the world, the increasing frequency of antibiotic-resistant bacteria has led to renewed interest in phage therapy^{6,7}. Host range is used to describe a bacteriophage that can infect multiple species of bacteria^{8,9,10}. But it is also used to describe a bacteriophage that can infect multiple strains of the same species of bacteria¹¹. For example, bacteriophage is able to infect species of *Escherichiacoli*, *Citrobacterfreundii*, *Shigellasonnei*, *Enterobacter*, and *Erwinia*¹²; staphylococcal phage infects 95% of 782 strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* and 43% of other *Staphylococcus* species tested; and bacteriophage infects 60% of 28 *S.aureus* isolates¹¹.

Staphylococcus aureus is a Gram-positive coccal bacterium that is a member of the Firmicutes and is frequently found in the human respiratory tract on the skin. It is a common cause of skin infections (e.g. boils), respiratory disease such as sinusitis, and food poisoning. Pathogenic strains often promote infections by producing virulence factors such as potent protein toxins and the expression of cell surface protein that bind and inactivate antibodies. The emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains of *S. aureus* such as methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) is a worldwide problem in clinical medicine. *Staphylococcus* was first identified in 1880 in Aberdeen, United Kingdom, by the surgeon Sir Alexander Ogston in pus from a surgical abscess in a knee joint. This name was later appended to *Staphylococcus aureus* by Rosenbach who was credited by the official system of nomenclature at the time. In 1884, Rosenbach described the two pigmented colony types of *Staphylococci* and proposed the appropriate nomenclature: *Staphylococcus aureus* (yellow) and *Staphylococcus albus* (white). The latter species is now named *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. Taxonomically, the genus *Staphylococcus* is in the Bacterial family *Staphylococcaceae*, which includes three lesser known genera, *Gamella*, *Macroccoccus* and

Salinicoccus. The best known of its nearby phylogenetic relatives are the members of the genus Bacillus in the family Bacillaceae, which is on the same level as the family Staphylococcaceae. The Listeriaceae are also a nearby family. *S. aureus* is a spherical microbe and a member of the bacteria domain. The bacterium can be found naturally on the skin and in the mucus membranes of humans most importantly. The bacteria are spread most commonly through human contact be it hand- to-hand, from a wound secretion or mucus. *S. aureus* is a Gram-positive coccus that occurs in grape-like clusters. It is a eubacterium that is found on the surface of the human skin and mucus membranes. It is also found in other areas of human contact such as air, dust and food products^{13,14}.

S. aureus is a member of the group of Gram-positive bacteria called pyogenic (pus- producing) cocci (Sinsbury and Singleton, 2001). These cause various suppurative scalded skin syndrome¹⁴. As earlier said the organism is an opportunistic pathogen. Most strains become infectious usually when the skin or mucus membranes is punctured by variety of objects such as needles, blades, surgical devices etc^{14,15}. The emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacterial pathogens is an increasing health hazard¹⁶. Production of extended-spectrum of β -lactamase (ESBL) and other resistance mechanism lead to the development of multi-drug resistance (MDR) by bacterial pathogens, due to the extensive usage of broad-spectrum antibiotics in hospitalized patients¹⁷. Phage therapy could serve as a prophylactic and therapeutic alternative treatment against strains that cause pathogenic infections. Phage therapy is already evolved and developed concept, but there is a need to regenerate this concept to fight against the antibiotic resistant bacterial infections¹⁸.

Hence, the objectives of this study mainly tried to focused on isolation and characterization of *Staphylococcus aureus* specific bacteriophages that have potential to be used for therapeutic application and drug-resistance of *S. aureus*.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Sampling Sites

Water samples were collected from Sadar Hospital, Jessore and Jessore University of Science and Technology area including drains, ponds.

2.2 Collection of Samples

Samples were collected, a minimum of 500 ml, aseptically in a sterile glass container (sampling bottle). The water at collection site was mixed thoroughly and the sediments were collected together with the overlying water.

2.3 Cultivation and Isolation of Organisms:

Petri plates were used for cultivation of microorganisms. Each plate contained 20 ml of microbiological media. Nutrient agar and Mannitol Salt agar were used and each was poured in 6 plates. Each plate was marked with their identification number. Using a saline soaked sterile cotton bud, each sample collection from sites was rubbed and then streaked in the designated area of the petri plates. The plates were then brought back to the laboratory and incubated in 37°C for 24 hours and observed for growth. Distinct colonies with individual colony characteristics were isolated.

2.4 Bacteriophage Isolation

Spot Test: Prepare Nutrient Agar and Mannitol Salt Agar plate, which are poured with 20ml media. Plate are divided into few parts with the help of identifying marker. Take enrich culture to create a matt by the help cotton bud. When matt issolidifying, then add 10 µl filtrate sample in every part of the NA plate (Drop by drop). Incubate overnight at 37°C for 24h or until lysis zones appeared.

Plaque Assay: 100 µl of bacteria was transferred into a sterile 15 ml conical tube. The tubes were pre-incubated at 37°C for 20 min to allow phage adsorption onto bacterium. After pre-incubation, the tubes were added with 100 µl of filtrate sample and 2.5 ml of nutrient (45°C) soft agar (0.6%). The tubes were gently mixed by inversion for a few times and the contents were poured on Petri dishes containing NA. The plates were left at room temperature for 10-15 min until the soft agar has solidified and the Petri dishes were incubated at 37°C for 24 h. The

following day, the plates were checked and observed for the plaque formation. The plaques formed in each plate were enumerated.

Phage Stock Preparation: All isolated phage plaque is inoculating in nutrient broth with the help of inoculating loop. The test tube shaking for 2-4 h at 37°C. After the end of shaking, some solutions are taken in an Eppendorf tube and allowed to centrifuge for discarding supernatant. Take the pellet. Prepare 200 µl glycerol broth and 800 µl nutrient broth and vortex it with mixing pellet and freezing.

2.5 General Enrichment

Bacteria enrichment method was performed on the collected samples. By preparing NB solution allowed to enrichment process of staphylococcus aureus. Then shaken into the shaker machine for 2-4 h at 37°C in static condition to allow specific bacterial enrichment. After the end of shaking process, enriched bacteria were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 min to remove large particle or cell debris. Supernatant are collected. The supernatant of the water sample was filtered slowly through the 0.22 µm syringe filter to a 1.5 mL micro centrifuge tube. Filtrate are stored at 4°C.

2.6 Biochemical Test

Catalase Test: A clear slide is taken and 1 drop of hydrogen peroxide is added. 2. A single colony from NA plate is taken and added on slide. 3. Then wait for 1-2 minutes. 4. Observe bubble formation on the slide.

Coagulase Test: Isolates stocked in glycerol broth were revived in NA plates and used for catalase test. 2. A single colony from the revival culture was taken with a sterile loop and an emulsion was made on the surface of a sterile glass slide. 3. A drop of sterile saline was used to make the emulsion. 4. After the preparation of the emulsion, a single drop of Human Blood Serum was placed on it. 5. The total preparation was incubated at 37°C for 1 h.

Oxidase Test: Take a Whitman filter paper soaked with the reagent. 2. Pick the colony to be tested with the inoculating loop and smear in the filter paper. 3. Same steps above were performed for another selected colony. 4. Observe inoculated area of paper for a color change to deep blue or purple within 10-30 seconds.

2.7 Drug-resistance of *S. aureus*

Nutrient broth (8 ml) was prepared and poured in a test tube for each of the isolates and autoclaved. A single colony from the pure culture of the isolate was inoculated in the broth and incubated for 3 h at 37°C. After incubation, 1 ml culture of the inoculated nutrient broth was transferred to 9 ml saline solution. A sterile cotton bud was soaked in the solution and spread on a nutrient agar plate by rubbing the cotton bud thoroughly in a horizontal and vertical way throughout the surface of the plate. Different types (5) of antibiotic disks were placed on the surface of the inoculated Mueller-Hinton agar plates and incubated for 24 h at 37°C.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Sample Collection Sites

Sample A1 (drain water) was collected from the Sadar Hospital, Jessore that was polluted by solid waste disposal which was flowing. The water sample collected was clear, with little sediment present. The sample B1 (ponds water) was collected from the Jessore University of Science and Technology. The water appeared to be clean and clear from sediments.

3.2 Morphological Characteristics

After incubation growth occurred in MSA and NA plate. Colonies were of different types. Colonies from the NA plates and MSA plates were selected for further identification and isolated with the loop

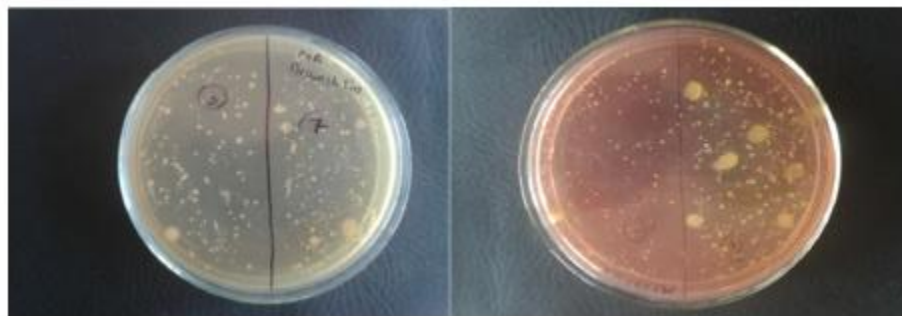


Figure 1: MSA and NA plates showing growth after incubation

3.3 Phage isolation

Plates showed positive for the isolation of bacteriophages. Round, clear and transparent plaques were observed in plates, indicating that the samples collected from A1, B1 sites contained bacteriophages that were infectious against *Staphylococcus aureus*. The phages produced clear zones with well-defined edges in bacterial lawn, showing that the isolated phages have lytic effect against *Staphylococcus aureus*. These two phages were selected for further characterization on the basis of differences in plaque size and morphology. Figure 4. shows the plaques formation for water samples A1, B1. Table 2. shows the size and morphology of the isolated plaques.

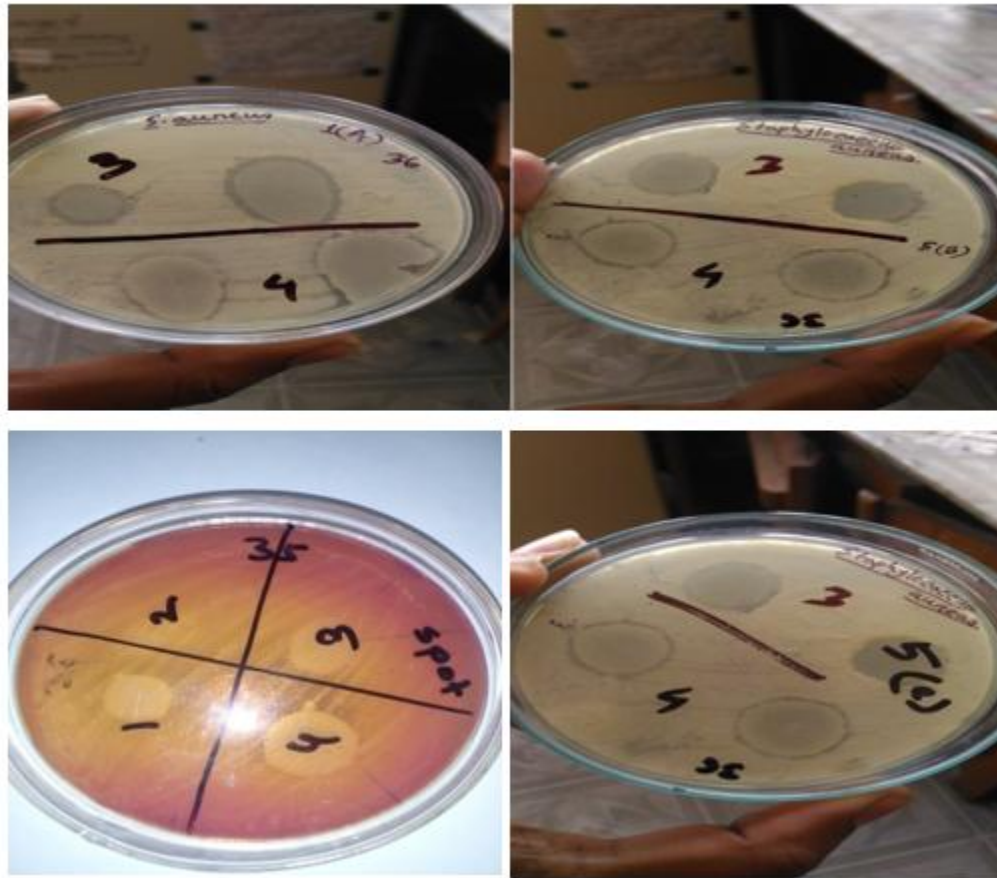


Figure 2: Plaques formation for water samples

Table 1: Size of the isolated plaques from samples.

Sampling Site	Plaque Size	Plaque Morphology
Phage-A1	20 mm	Clear zone

Phage-B1	15 mm	Clearzone
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Table 2: Bacterial different isolates shows different sizes of phage.

<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> isolates	Phage- A1, Plaque Size (mm)	Phage- B1, Plaque Size (mm)
1(a)	12	13
1 (b)	20	Nozone
2(a)	17	13
2 (b)	15	20
3(a)	12	18
3 (b)	17	Nozone
4(a)	16	17
4 (b)	14	20
5(a)	18	14
5 (b)	14	12

3.4 Observation and Result of Biochemical Tests

a. Catalase Test

A single colony from NA agar medium is taken and added into a slide containing hydrogen peroxide, then waited 1-2 minutes. Bubbles were formed which indicated presence of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

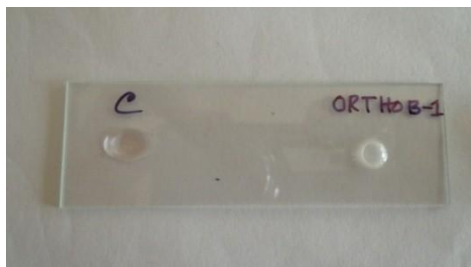


Figure 3: Catalase Test

b. Coagulase Test

Coagulase test was performed on the isolates to determine the presence of *S. aureus* which indicating that it is the prevalent microorganism



Figure 4 Coagulase Test

c. Oxidase Test

A piece of heavy metal free-clean filter paper was placed on a clean Petri dish; 3 drops of freshly prepared Oxidase reagent were added on the filter paper. With a burn loop, a colony of the test organism was pick and smeared on the filter paper. No color change is observed which is a negative result and indicative of the presence of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

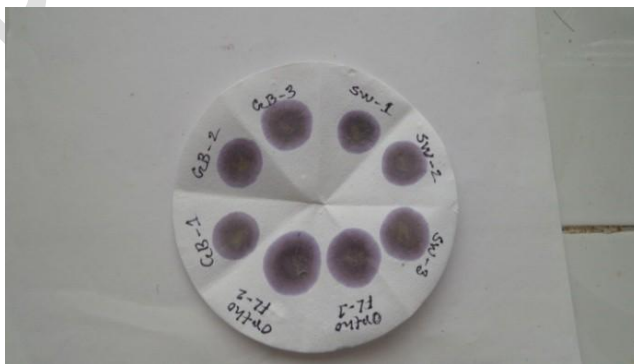


Figure 5: Oxidase Test

Table 3: Result of confirmatory biochemical tests of *S. aureus*

Catalasetest	Coagulasetest	Oxidasetest	Organism
Positive	Positive	Negative	Staphylococcus aureus

3.5 Drug-resistance of *S. aureus*

On *Staphylococcus aureus*, antibiotic discs showed some useful identifying zones. It was performed with the use of five antibiotics: Penicillin, Oxacillin, Tetracyclin, Gentamycin and Cefoxitin. Penicillin, Oxacillin are showing no zones, for that reason showed resistant pattern. 4 isolates were resistant to Gentamycin, 6 being sensitive. 10 isolates were sensitive to Tetracyclin and Cefoxitin because they showed clear zone.



Figure 6: Zones analysis of different antibiotic.

Table 4: Antimicrobial agents with their Disc concentration

Antimicrobial Agents	Symbol	Disc Concentration
Penicillin	P	10 μ g
Oxacillin	OX	1 μ g
Gentamycin	CN	10 μ g
Tetracyclin	TE	30 μ g
Cefoxitin	FOX	30 μ g

Table 5: Results of Drug-resistance *S. aureus*

<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> isolates	Penicillin(mm)	Oxacillin(mm)	Gentamycin(mm)	Tetracyclin(mm)	Cefoxitin(mm)
1(a)	Nozone	Nozone	24(S)	20(S)	22(S)
1 (b)	Nozone	Nozone	6(R)	18(S)	26(S)
2(a)	Nozone	Nozone	23(S)	20(S)	24(S)
2 (b)	Nozone	Nozone	6(R)	26(S)	24(S)
3(a)	Nozone	Nozone	20(S)	16(S)	20(S)
3 (b)	Nozone	Nozone	6(R)	27(S)	21(S)
4(a)	Nozone	Nozone	21(S)	17(S)	25(S)
4 (b)	Nozone	Nozone	25(S)	20(S)	24(S)
5(a)	Nozone	Nozone	26(S)	24(S)	28(S)
5 (b)	Nozone	Nozone	6(R)	24(S)	25(S)

Table 6: Comparisons between bacteriophage zones and drug-resistant zones of different strain

Isolates	Phage-A1 (mm)	Phage- B1 (mm)	Penicillin (mm)	Oxacillin (mm)	Gentamycin (mm)	Tetracyclin (mm)	Cefoxitin (mm)
1(A)	12	13	Nozone	Nozone	24(S)	20(S)	22(S)
1(B)	20	Nozone	Nozone	Nozone	6(R)	18(S)	26(S)

2(A)	17	13	Nozone	Nozone	23(S)	20(S)	24(S)
2(B)	15	20	Nozone	Nozone	6(R)	26(S)	24(S)
3(A)	12	18	Nozone	Nozone	20(S)	16(S)	20(S)
3(B)	18	Nozone	Nozone	Nozone	6(R)	27(S)	21(S)
4(A)	16	17	Nozone	Nozone	21(S)	17(S)	25(S)
4(B)	14	20	Nozone	Nozone	25(S)	20(S)	24(S)
5(A)	18	14	Nozone	Nozone	26(S)	24(S)	28(S)
5(B)	14	12	Nozone	Nozone	6(R)	24(S)	25(S)

4. DISCUSSION

Bacteriophages constitute a group of viruses that can specifically infect and lyse bacteria. Phages could prove to be superior to antibiotics, since they are persisting, inactive and non-pathogenic outside their bacterial hosts. Compared with other conventional therapeutic approaches, phage therapy could be more effective in treating emerging resistant pathogenic bacterial strains¹⁹. It is easily discovered and can kill the biofilm forming bacteria also have low inherent toxicities. Phages during the lytic course are capable of increasing in number

specifically where hosts are located. It's generally will not affect beneficial bacteria, side-effects are uncommon in phages and do not affect eukaryotic cells²⁰. Various typing schemes have been based upon either the production of or sensitivity to a range of different bacteriocins. Staphylococcal bacteriocins are lethal to strains belonging to the same or related species and act by binding to surface receptors followed interaction with an intracellular target. It has a broad activity spectrum against many Gram-positive (e.g. corynebacteria, listeriae, streptococci and bacilli) and gram-negative bacteria (e.g. Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Escherichia coli).^{21,22}

The water samples were collected together with the sediment because virus present in higher number in bulk sediment compared to pore water²³. Once viruses are adsorbed to sediment, they are immobilized, which may lead to accumulation and concentration of viruses in the sediments²⁴. Therefore, in order to isolate bacteriophage successfully, sediments which include both the particle-adsorbed virus and virus in pore water were collected in this study. The water samples taken from sample collection sites A1 and B1 contain abundant amount of algae. The algae have symbiotic relationship with the bacteria. Photosynthetic algae convert large amount of carbon dioxide into oxygen. The high concentration of dissolved oxygen promotes the growth and survival of bacteria. Other than that, large amount of algae also provides an adsorption site for phage which protects the phage from inactivating factor in environment such as sunlight. As a result, higher phage count can be obtained from sample collection sites A1 and B1.

Bacteriophages infective to the Staphylococcus aureus can be isolated from the water samples. The most probable reason is using the S. aureus as enrichment cultures for phage isolation. Therefore, it is easier to isolate the phages for certain bacterial strains that are being introduced in enrichment cultures^{25,26}. Based on the study, plaque morphology obtained in plaque assay, all the phage isolates produced clear zones, indicating all bacteria in the plaque zone are being lysed. Some phages did not give plaques which were uniform in size. The heterogeneity of plaque size exhibited into the plate. The aim of the study was to isolate and characterize bacteriophages that have lytic activity against S. aureus. Phages were isolated from sample collection sites A1, B1. The water samples A1 were collected from drain and B1 were collected from pond. The water in drain and pond remains stagnant, therefore, higher number of phages

will be concentrated in this region. A1 and B1 sites have abundant source of nutrient required for growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* which provides the necessary host for the phage to grow.

Drug-resistant *S. aureus* was also found in some specific zones in the nutrient agar plates. *Staphylococcus aureus* is versatile and can grow in different environments able to utilize the mannitol salt agar and nutrient agar. The biochemical test results are also in line with the reports of other authors on characteristics of *Staphylococcus aureus*^{14,27}. After that, mostly tried to show the Comparisons between bacteriophage zones and drug-resistant zones of bacterial different strains.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, all of the bacteriophage isolates collected from sampling area were able to infect *Staphylococcus aureus*. All the isolated phages are produced round, clear plaques. It has shown that sampling sites A1 and B1 provide favorable condition for the growth of phage. Based on the number of phages isolated, higher number of bacterial population was present in A1 and B1. Phage isolation and characterization in this study was suggested to be a potential candidate for strong lytic capability. Nevertheless, more identification and characterization tests should be done to confirm this hypothesis.

The strains isolated from the sampling area showed resistant and sensitivity against a large number of antibiotics. Penicillin and Oxacillin was relatively resistant against the isolates. Very little amount of sensitivity was found in the case of Gentamycin. All these results signify to only one decision and that is the resistance capacity of microorganisms against antibiotic materials are increasing day by day. When antibiotics were introduced for the first time, very low dose of a type of antibiotic was enough to kill the microorganism's sensitive against that antibiotic. But as days are passing by, they are being more and more resistant and marshaling new ways of evading the actions of antibiotics. This situation is created by human itself. The study was done with a little number of isolates from a limited number of places. This study was performed with the intention of identifying the comparison between bacteriophage zone formation and drug-resistant zone of *S. aureus*.

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