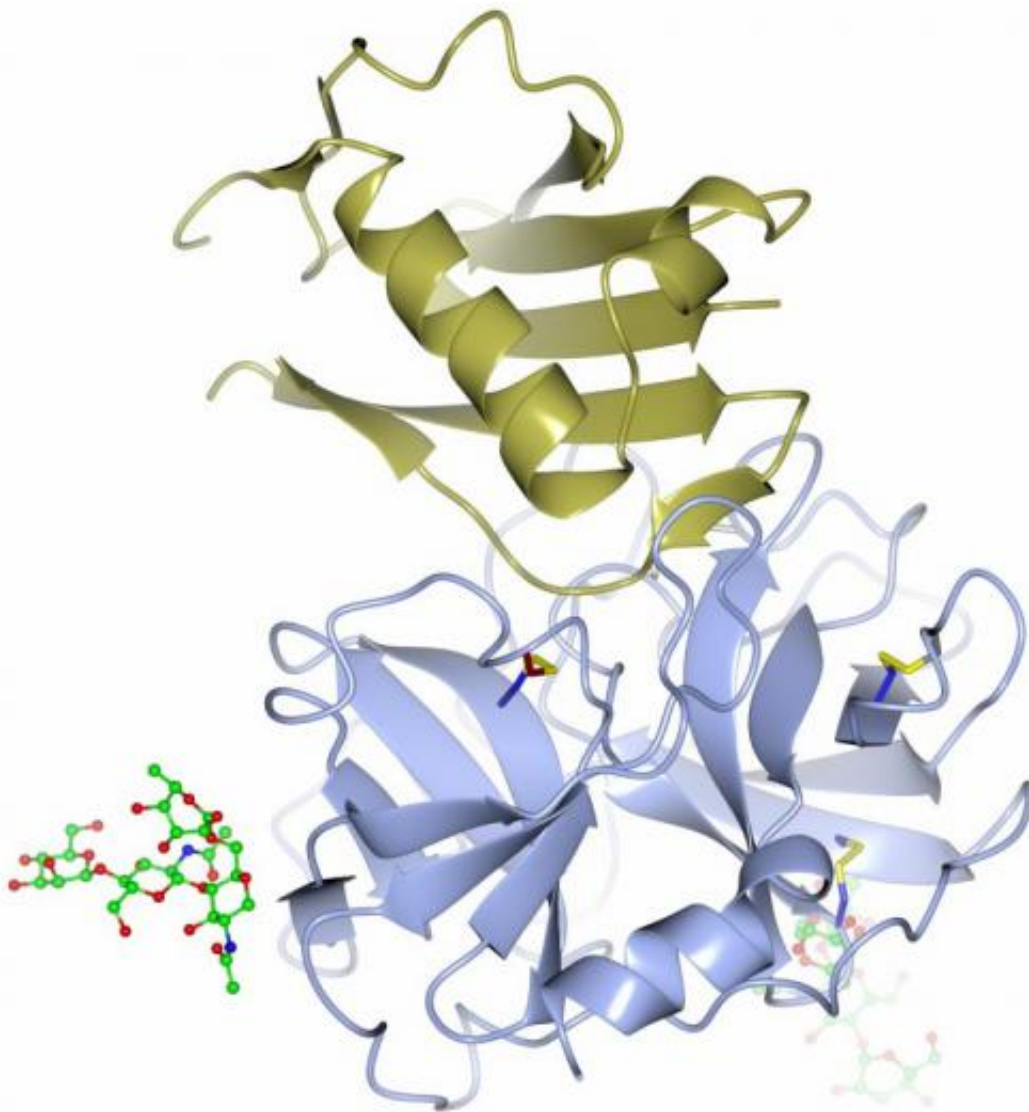


Biochemists find new treatment options for staph infections, inflammatory diseases

September 2 2014



This drawing represents the crystal structure of the NSP neutrophil elastase, shown in blue, bound to the *Staphylococcus aureus* Eap protein, EapH1, shown

in gold. Two Kansas State University biochemists have discovered that *S. aureus* secretes a family of proteins that prevent neutrophil serine proteases, or NSPs, from functioning -- an important finding for understanding how infections are established. Credit: Kansas State University

Two Kansas State University biochemists have discovered a family of proteins that could lead to better treatments for *Staphylococcus aureus*, a pathogenic bacterium that can cause more than 60,000 potentially life-threatening infections each year.

Brian Geisbrecht, professor of biochemistry and molecular biophysics, and Kasra Ramyar, his research associate, are studying *S. aureus*, which is the cause of increasing common staph infections. Their work appears in the scientific journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, or *PNAS*, in the article "*Staphylococcus aureus* secretes a unique class of neutrophil serine [protease inhibitors](#)."

While *S. aureus* is typically a harmless commensal organism found in the nose and skin of 30 percent of the human population, it can cause serious and [deadly infections](#) if it invades deeper tissues.

In their latest research, Geisbrecht, Ramyar and collaborators discovered that *S. aureus* secretes a family of proteins that prevent neutrophil serine proteases, or NSPs, from functioning—an important finding for understanding how infections are established. Neutrophils—the most abundant type of [white blood cells](#)—help prevent serious infections from occurring.

"Neutrophils are like the fire department of the immune system," Geisbrecht said. "They are the first on the scene when a microbial [infection](#) tries to take hold."

Neutrophils directly attack pathogens and emit biochemical signals that recruit other inflammatory immune cells to the site of infection when they release NSPs from intracellular granules.

"To our knowledge, Staph is the first example of any bacterium that secretes protease inhibitors specifically to block an aspect of the host immune response that is essential for its removal from the body," Geisbrecht said.

The research also may lead to better treatments for inflammatory conditions, such as emphysema and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which are the result of dysregulated neutrophil activation in the lung.

Geisbrecht and Ramyar have closely researched neutrophils because they are the first cells to respond to infections. The biochemists' discovery that that *S. aureus* secretes a family of proteins—called extracellular adherence proteins, or Eaps—that block NSPs could eventually affect how [staph infections](#) are treated in the clinic.

"Understanding this interaction can not only help us design better therapies in the future, but may help make current treatment regimens work better," Geisbrecht said.

Because these Eap proteins prevent neutrophils from working properly, they are essential for *S. aureus* to establish an infection.

"Our bodies respond vigorously to being invaded by *S. aureus*, and in order to prevent the infection from spreading, we have an arsenal of soluble molecules and white blood cells," Ramyar said. "That is our immune system, and neutrophils are a vital part of that."

The latest discovery puts a new twist on the past decades of research,

which include studies that were done without a detailed molecular insight into how Eap proteins function. Geisbrecht, Ramyar and collaborators are now trying to better understand how their recent findings may affect interpretation of previous research.

"Bacterial pathogens like staph wouldn't be making these proteins if they weren't important to the context of infection," Geisbrecht said. "The bacteria are trying to shut off the inflammatory response and we should be paying attention to how they're doing it."

More information:

www.pnas.org/content/early/2014/08/26/1407616111

Provided by Kansas State University

Citation: Biochemists find new treatment options for staph infections, inflammatory diseases (2014, September 2) retrieved 18 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-09-biochemists-treatment-options-staph-infections.html>

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