TITLE: IDENTIFICATION OF *STAPHYLOCOCCUS SAPROPHYTICUS* SECRETED ANTIGENIC PROTEINS BY USING IMMUNOPRECIPITION METHOD

AUTHORS: OLIVEIRA, A.S.¹; MOREIRA, A.L.E.¹; TOMAZETT, M.V.¹; SILVA, L.O.S.¹; OLIVEIRA, M.A.P.¹; BORGES, C.L.¹; GIAMBIAGI-DEMARVAL, M.²; SOARES, C.M.A.¹; PARENTE-ROCHA, J.A¹.

INSTITUTION:

1 UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS, GOIÂNIA, GO (AVENIDA ESPERANÇA, S/N, CHÁCARAS DE RECREIO SAMAMBAIA, CEP 74690-900, GOIÂNIA - GO, BRAZIL)

2 UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO DE JANEIRO - RJ (AVENIDA CHAGAS FILHO, 373, CIDADE UNIVERSITÁRIA, CEP 21941-590 -RIO DE JANEIRO - RJ - BRAZIL)

ABSTRACT:

Staphylococcus saprophyticus is a Gram-positive bacterium associated with urinary tract infections (UTI), which has a remarkable importance in the infection of sexually active young women. This bacterial specie is the second causative agent of ITU in women. Numerous largescale studies of the identification and characterization of antigenic proteins using immunoproteomic tools are available in Staphylococcus aureus. However, in S. saprophyticus, immunoproteomic studies are still deficient. In previous studies, we have identified 3 antigen secreted by S. saprophyticus, by 2D-SDS-PAGE method: transglycosylase IsaA, enolase and a putative secretory antigen (SsaA). In order to identify others antigenic proteins, we decided performed immunoproteomic techniques based on immunoprecipitation and liquid chromatography coupled to in-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), to complement this analysis. We identified a bifunctional autolysin, L-lactato dehydrogenase, alkyl hydroperoxide reductase, rhodanese-related sulfurtransferase, and transglycosylase IsaA. IsaA protein is consider a immunodominant antigen in bacteria of Staphylococcus genus, and in our study, it was detected in S. saprophyticus by using two immunoproteomic techniques. Our analysis shows that the techniques presents different detection sensitivities, while 2D-SDS-PAGE was able to identify abundant antigenic proteins in the secretome of S. saprophyticus, the immunoprecipitation technique was able to detect others antigenic proteins. However, it is necessary further studies to characterize these proteins in S. saprophyticus. The identification of antigenic proteins in pathogenic microorganisms such as S. saprophyticus is important, since it may contribute to the identification of novel diagnostic and therapeutic targets.

Keywords: immunoproteomic, *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, tract urinary infections, antigens

Development Agency: CNPq, CAPES, FAPEG, INCT-IPH