

Serum Opacity Factor of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*

SAWSAN H. M. EL TAYEB* AND EZZAT M. M. NASR

Clinical Pathology Department, El Azhar University, and Department of Clinical Pathology, Girls Islamic College, El Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt

Received for publication 4 June 1976

Three *Staphylococcus epidermidis* strains produced a factor giving rise to opacity in different sera but not in albumin. Serum opacity factor was resistant to age and heat and active in acidic media.

Three strains (laboratory numbers 612NS, 618NS, and 725NS) of beta-hemolytic staphylococci isolated from the skin area behind the ear of apparently healthy children were coagulase negative (1) and formed acid from glucose, lactose, sucrose, and late from mannitol. An overnight staphylococcal culture on Todd-Hewitt

when the supernatant was added to human or bovine albumin.

The recent prestaining technique of McDonald and Bermes (3) for paper electrophore-

TABLE 1. Analysis of serum and pseudoglobulin before and after adding SOF

Material	Alpha-LP ^a	Beta-LP ^a	Chylomicrons ^a
Horse serum	31	29	40
Horse serum + SOF	15.5	41.2	43.3
Pseudoglobulin	23	54	23
Pseudoglobulin + SOF	13	63.3	23.3

^a Percentage of total lipoprotein (LP).

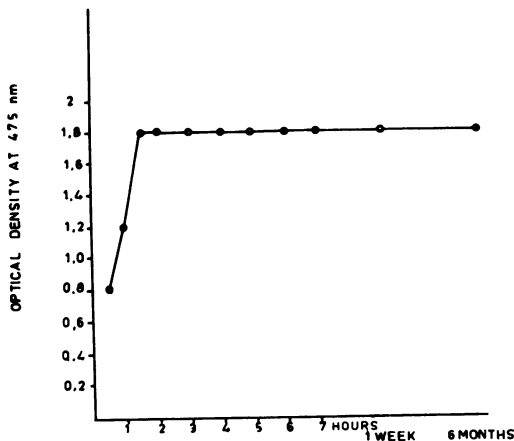


FIG. 1. Effect of age on SOF activity.

broth (4) was centrifuged, and 0.5 ml of the supernatant gave rise to marked opacity when added to 3 ml of horse, pig, or human serum or horse pseudoglobulin (2) incubated at 37°C overnight.

The optical density of the mixture was measured at a wavelength of 475 nm in a Beckman spectrophotometer. No opacity was observed

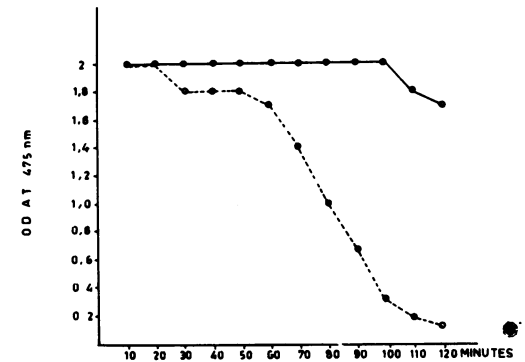


FIG. 2. Effect of heat on SOF activity. Symbols: ○—○, heated at 60°C; ○---○, heated at 100°C.

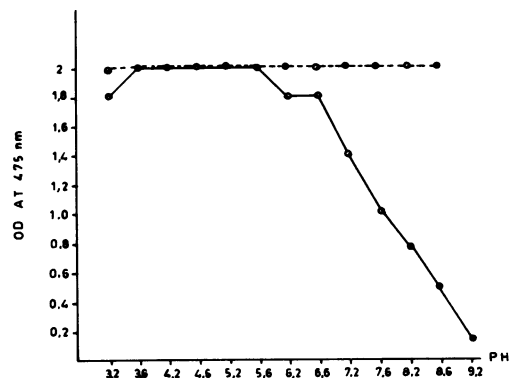


FIG. 3. Effect of pH on SOF activity. Symbols: ○---○, incubated with buffers for 1 h; ○—○, incubated with buffers for 24 h.

sis was employed for lipoprotein analysis of horse serum and pseudoglobulin before and after incubation with serum optical factor (SOF) and showed a marked decrease in alpha-lipoprotein (Table 1).

The three staphylococcal strains secreted SOF 0.5 h after cultivation and reached their maximum activity at 1.5 h, and this level was sustained for more than 6 months (Fig. 1).

Heating crude strain 618NS SOF adjusted to pH 5.6 at 60°C for 2 h or at 100°C for 30 min had no effect on its activity, but with longer periods of incubation at 100°C it began to lose activity (Fig. 2).

Crude strain 618NS SOF was adjusted to a pH range of 3.2 to 9.2, and two similar sets of tubes were prepared. One set was kept for 1 h at 4°C, the other was kept at 4°C for 24 h, and then both were tested for SOF. SOF was found to be active at a pH range of 3 to 6.2 and then lose activity at higher pH values; this loss occurred only after 24 h of incubation at 4°C (Fig. 3).

We plan to conduct further studies to fractionate and purify SOF and to determine its pathogenicity and antigenicity and whether

there is any relationship between these *S. epidermidis* strains employed and various *S. pyogenes* strains and/or their SOFs.

This research was supported by the Office of Naval Research, United Arab Republic (contract N00014-73-C-0008, NR 136-932). Work was performed at the Egyptian Organization for Biological and Vaccine Production, Agouza, Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt.

LITERATURE CITED

1. Cadness-Graves, B., R. Williams, G. J. Harper, and A. A. Miles. 1943. Slide-test for coagulase-positive staphylococci. *Lancet* 1:736-738.
2. Hill, M. J., and L. W. Wannamaker. 1968. The serum opacity reaction of *Streptococcus pyogenes*: general properties of the streptococcal factor and of the reaction in aged serum. *J. Hyg.* 66:37-47.
3. McDonald, H. J., and E. W. Bermes. 1955. New procedure for staining lipoproteins in ionographic separations. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 17:290.
4. Todd, T. W., and L. F. Hewitt. 1932. New culture for production of antigenic streptococcal haemolysin. *J. Pathol. Bacteriol.* 35:973-974.