

# Lipoteichoic acid

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*Streptococcus viridans*    *Staphylococcus aureus*

(LTA) Lipoteichoic acid

.Affinity chromatography

LTA

LTA 400-200

Rate Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC)

.0.68 (Rf) of flow

High Performance Liquid

*S.aureus* 2.03 Retention time Chromatography (HPLC)

. *St. viridans* - LTA 1.96 - LTA

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## Isolation and Diagnosis of Lipoteichoic acid Isolated from some Gram Positive Bacteria

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, Locally isolated *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus viridans* are used as a source of Lipoteichoic acid (LTA) which was isolated by Affinity Chromatography.

Some diagnostic tests were done to detect the presence and purity of LTA after measuring the absorbance of the samples using 200-400 nm wavelength. LTA samples were diagnosed qualitatively by thin layer chromatography (TLC) by measuring the rate of flow which reached 0.68, then were diagnosed by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) by calculating the retention time, which reached 2.03 minutes for *S. aureus* - LTA and 1.96 minutes for *St. viridans*- LTA .

**Key word:** Lipoteichoic acid, Cell Wall of Gram Positive Bacteria.

Hydrophobic

(LTA)

Glycolipid

Lipophilic

Heat-stable

(Hennek *et al.*, 2005;

. Nichterlein *et al.*, 1997; Maurer and Mattingly, 1991)

Staphylococcus

(LTA)

N-acetyl

Polyglycerolphosphate

Streptococcus

(LTA)

D-alanine

D-glucosamine

Tetrasaccharide

Ribitol

N-acetyl D-galactosamine (Draing *et al.*,

Phosphocoline

.2006; Ameersfort *et al.*, 2003)



Tris-HCl ( 3 10 )

Brain heart - 3 500 *St. viridans*

Tryptic soy broth 3 500 *S. aureus* infusion broth

72 ° 37 .Yeast extract % 0.1

4 / 3000 . (Seo *et al.*, 2006)

Sodium acetate 3 9

3 1 (4) pH 0.05

4 / 3000

.(Kim *et al.*, 2005)

30

24

.(Kim *et al.*, 2005)

**LTA**

- - 3 29

3 1 3 (9:10:10)

pH 4.7 0.05

3 10

n- % (20:35:45)

3 10

n-Propanol %15

( : ) 1:9

Propanol

24

pH 9.5

- 3 10

LTA

NaCl

3 2

n-Propanol %30

%70

Sample concentrator

.(Kim *et al.*, 2005)

5

.....

**LTA**

**LTA**

TLC

LTA

20x 20

0.2

Silica gel

2

° 100

5

20

Tank

40

<sup>3</sup> 104

(Morath *et al.*, 2001) <sup>3</sup> 150

<sup>3</sup> 6

<sup>3</sup>

5

UV

(England) Hanovia

Rate of flow(RF)

:

\_\_\_\_\_ = Rf

.(Plummer,1978)

LTA

TLC

scraping

<sup>3</sup> 2

+

+

.(Morath *et al.*, 2001)

**LTA**

400-200

.(Kim *et al.*, 2005) UV

Spectrophotometer

**(HPLC)** **LTA**

Shmadzu-LC (Japan) (HPLC)

Waters (Germany) (ods25 Mm 25 × 0.46) C18

( ) /

50-30 Silica gel Octadecyl silane

Acetonitril . 15 4.6 250

( Mobile phase ) %50

$\lambda^3$  1= (RF) flow rate Sonicator

.(Josephson *et al.*, 1986) 20 400-200

LTA

Kim *et al.*, (2005)

LTA

Affinity chromatography

Josephson *et al.*, (1986)

Ammonium persulphate

(TEMED)

.(Robytt and white,1987)

Oleic acid

LTA

LTA

LTA

n-Propanol % 15

LTA

n-Propanol

. (Hasty *et al.*, 2006 ; Kim *et al.*, 2005)

.....

LTA-

n-Propanol %30

LTA

LTA-

NaCl

Kim *et al.*, (2005)

9.5

10.5

.LTA

LTA

(TLC)

LTA

Thin layer chromatography technique (TLC)

LTA

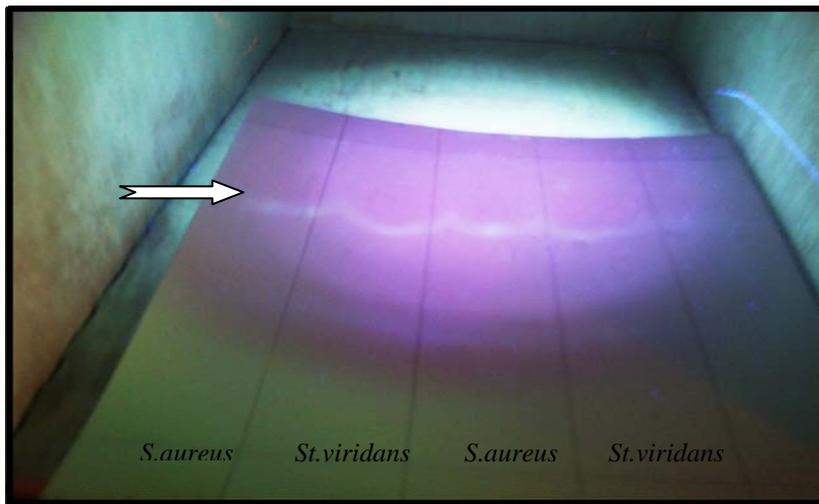
0.68

Rf

LTA

UV

.(1)



*St.viridans* *S.aureus*

LTA

:1

Morath *et al.*, (2001)

Doran *et al.*, (2005) 0.68 *S.aureus* LTA

**LTA**

400-200

280 260

UV

Spectrophotometer

.Kim *et al.*, (2005 )

**(HPLC )**

**LTA**

. LTA

HPLC

HPLC

.(Robyt and white,1987)

HPLC

Rf

LTA

( ) Retention time

HPLC

*St.viridans-*

1.96

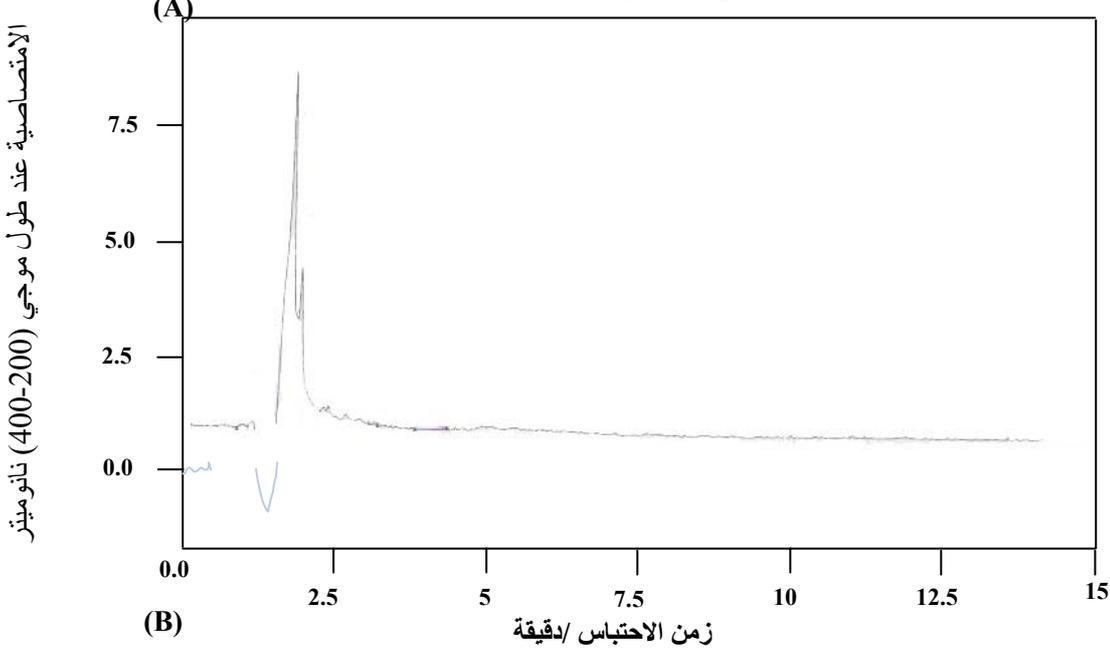
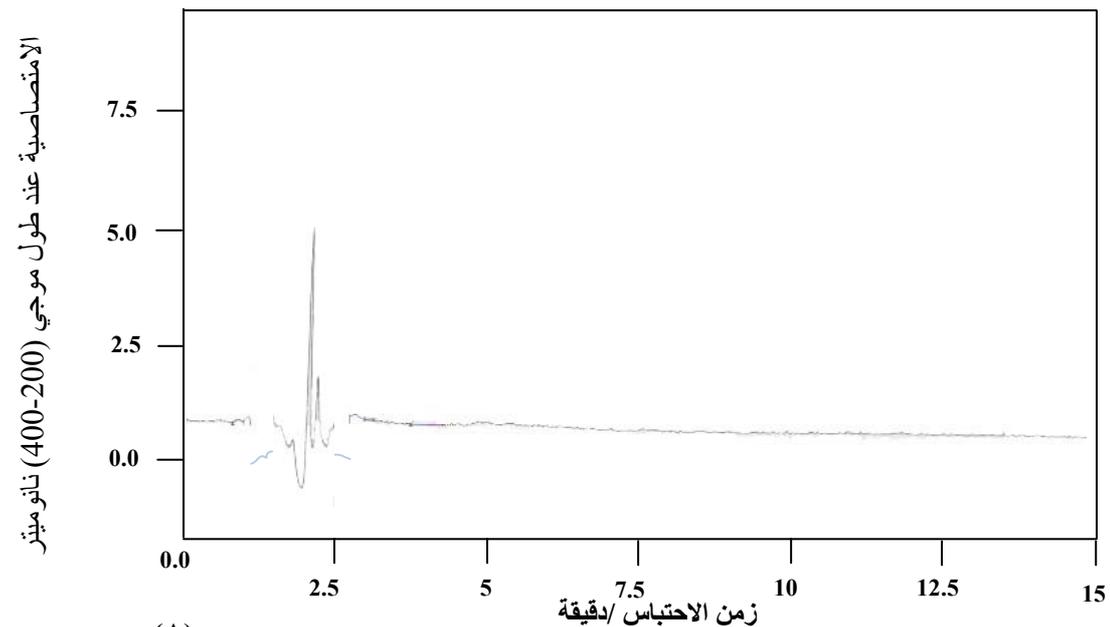
*S.aureus*-LTA

2.03

.(A-B 1)

LTA

.....



*S.aureus* (A) HPLC LTA :1  
*St.viridans* (B)

Josephson *et al.*, (1986 )

2.9 *S.aureus* LTA

LTA

HPLC LTA

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