

Staphylococci that carry the *nuc* gene

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 Inflammation of the mammary gland – MASTITIS – is a serious problem, because it is responsible for the decrease in milk yield and quality

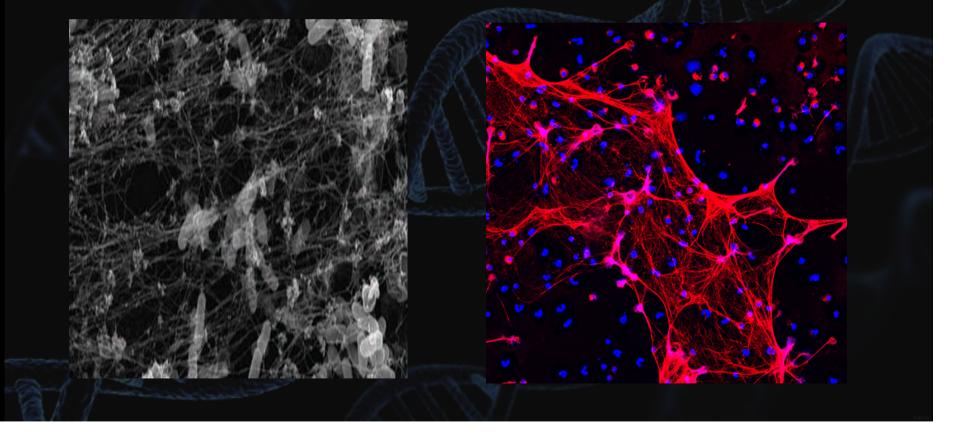


Introduction

• Bacteria of the species *Staphylococcus aureus*, causing intramammary infections in small ruminants, are often isolated from milk samples and frequently resistant to antimicrobials

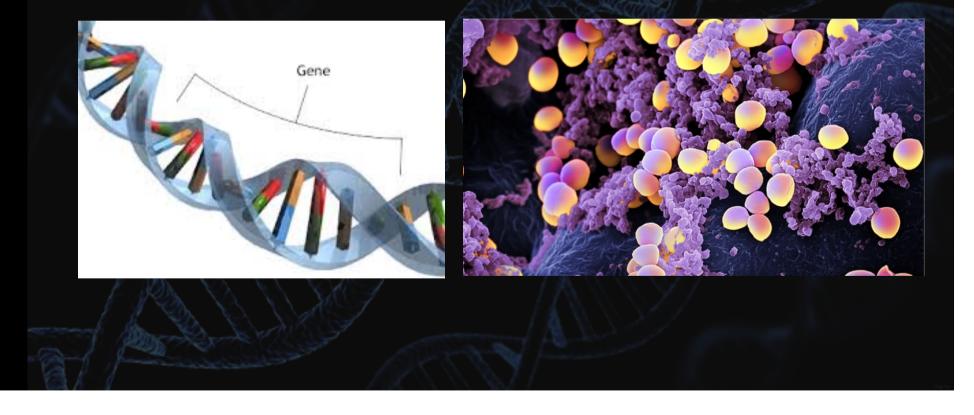


• The thermostable nuclease encoded by the *nuc* gene is a virulence factor, as it promotes evasion of neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs), which are networks of DNA strands with antimicrobial proteins



Introduction

• The *nuc* gene is present in most *S. aureus* isolates, however some isolates not carrying this gene have been described. Moreover, the *nuc* gene has also been detected in other *Staphylococcus* species, notably in *S. intermedius*, *S. hyicus* and *S. simulans*



Introduction

Aim

To assess the presence of the *nuc* gene in staphylococci isolated from goat and sheep milk samples



Material and methods



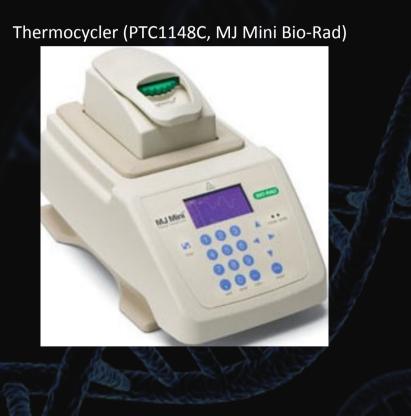
- 91 *Staphylococcus* isolates
- identified by classical biochemical methods and through the VITEK2

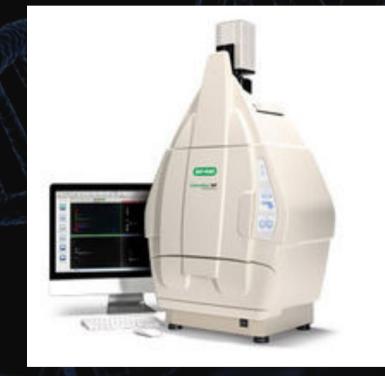


Material and methods

- Assessment of the *nuc* gene by PCR
- S. aureus ATCC 25923 was used as positive control

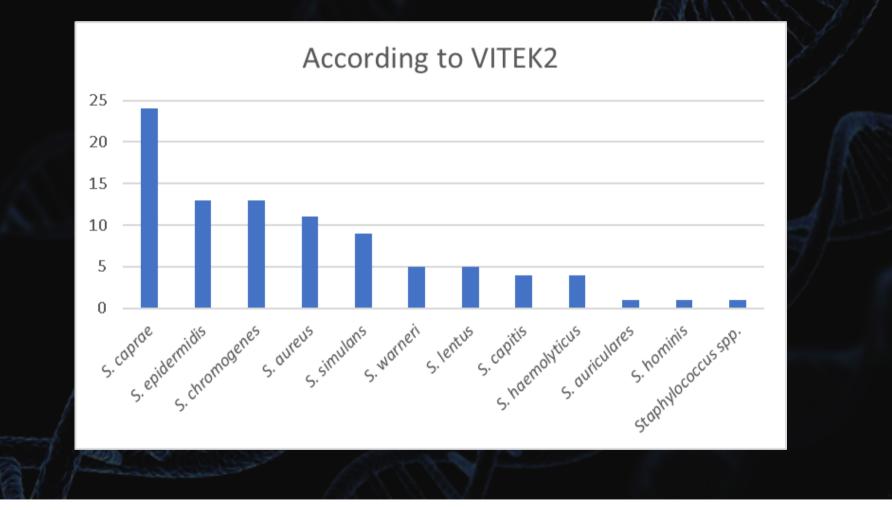






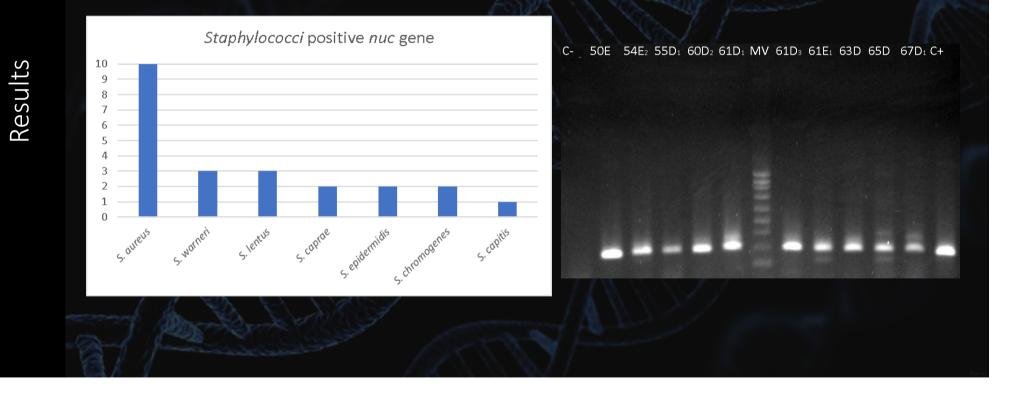
Gel Doc (Bio-Rad, USA) and software "Image Lab"

• Staphylococci species identified by VITEK2



Results

- 23 out of 91 isolates (25.3%) carry the *nuc* gene
- nuc gene was detected in 7 different Staphylococcus species
- *nuc* gene was not detected in 1 *S. aureus* isolate



Our results suggest that:

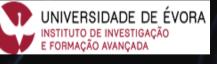
 the presence/absence of the *nuc* gene is not a reliable method for the identification of *S. aureus* isolated from small ruminant milk samples

 this virulence factor may be involved in small ruminant mastitis pathophysiology

Thank you!







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