

Treating multidrug and phage-resistant Enterococcus spp. by phage cocktails, endolysin, and bacteriocin

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Background and significance	Conclusion
E. faecalis causes life-threatening diseases like endocarditis.	Phage vB_EfKS5 is a lytic phage with a broad host range.
Bacteriophages have emerged as an alternative to antibiotics.	Phage cocktail (vB_EfKS5 & PEF9) inhibited the biofilm formation
Endolysins possess many proses such as a wide host range, and a	of <i>E. faecalis</i> more than individual phage.
low possibility of bacterial resistance.	The endolysin LysEf-9 from phage PEF9 at 62.5 µg/ml reduced the
Here, we isolated and characterized a phage named vB_EfKS5.	turbidity and viability of <i>E. faecalis</i> .
The antibacterial and antibiofilm activity of phage individually and in a	Bacteriocin showed strong antibacterial activity.
cocktail were tested. The phage-resistant mutants were treated with	Combined endolysin LysEf-9 and bacteriocin showed the best

endolysin LysEf-9 or/ and bacteriocin.

effect against the phage-resistant mutants.

Results



Isolation and activity of bacteriocin





Phage PEF1 Bacterioci Phage PEF9 Phage vB_EfKS5

Spot-on-lawn- method

lytic activity against phage-resistant mutant

Effect of phage cocktail, LysEf-9, and bacteriocin on the growth and biofilm of multi-drug-resistant *E. faecalis* JCM 7783



Temperature(°C)

Temperature and pH stability

pН

Reduction in planktonic growth after 24h

Removal of biofilm

LYSET

Materials and methods

