التوصيف الجزيئ وتحسين إنتاج إنزيم اللجنين بيروكسيديز لبعض عزلات البكتريا

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المستخلص

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Molecular Identification and Improvement of Lignin Peroxidase Production from Some Bacterial Isolates

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Abstract

Lignin is the most structurally complex polymer of phenylpropane units and has various biologically stable linkages. Lignin is thought to account for 30-35% of the earth's organic carbon. Lignin degradation is essential for carbon recycling. Moreover, about $(5-36 \times 108 \text{ tons})$ of lignin are made annually, and most of it cannot be efficiently degraded. Chemical approaches to the treatment of industrial and natural waste are not only expensive but also toxic to the environment. Therefore, it is important to find a safer lignin degradation pathway. Enzymes from microorganisms that degrade lignin contribute significantly to the degradation of industrial effluents. Fungi and bacteria are great sources of effluent-degrading enzymes such as lignin peroxidase, laccase, manganese peroxidase, etc. However, there has been very little researchs into the role of microbes in lignin degradation. Lignin hydrolysis by various microbes in an environmentally friendly manner is a challenge for researchers worldwide. Therefore, isolating lignin-oxidizing enzymes naturally is very important to preserve the environment and human health. Several species of bacteria and filamentous bacteria belonging to the genus Streptomyces (Actinomycetes) have been identified as degraders of lignin. We discovered nine ligninolytic bacterial isolates that excrete peroxidase. The most active isolates for LiP production (Actinomycetes and Bacilli designated R-St-1 and R-B-1), the 2 promising isolates were identified using 16S-rRNA as Streptomyces R-St-1 (3.8 U/ml) and Bacilli R-B-1 (2.4 U/ml) isolates. The maximum productivity were 4.9 and 4.5 U.mL⁻¹ for strains R-St-1 and R-B-1 respectively, and LiP production increased greatly after optimization. The bacterial DNA sequences were conserved in GenBank under 2 accession numbers (OL697233.1) (Streptomyces lavendulae R-St-1) and (Priestia aryabhatta) R-B-1 (OL697234.1). Results indicated that after mutagens were used for creating super lignin peroxidase-productive.