

# Partial Purification of Protease from *Bacillus licheniformis* and its **Application as Thrombolytic Agent**

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# ABSTRACT

Thrombosis leads to myocardial stroke infarction, and other complications. cardiovascular Thrombolytic agents such as t-PA, u-PA, streptokinase etc are used to treat complications related to thrombosis. However, investigations are being pursued to find out new microbial enzymes as thrombolytics having better efficacy and specificity with less side effects, availability and affordability. To search for new thrombolytic proteases from microbial sources, mutant strain of Bacillus licheniformis MZK05M9 was cultured in modified Ureaglucose medium at 37°C under shake culture conditions yielding 840.112 units/mg. The enzyme purified were partially using ammonium sulfate precipitation following ultrafiltration yielding 37713.922 units/mg. The molecular weight of the partially purified enzyme was 27.2 kDa and purification increased its specific activity to 16.5 fold with a recovery of 10%. The partially purified protease enzyme exhibited 32.84% thrombolytic activity, by in vitro clot lysis assay. The present results will be an useful basis for development of viable thrombolytic drugs to prevent or cure thrombosis and related disorders.

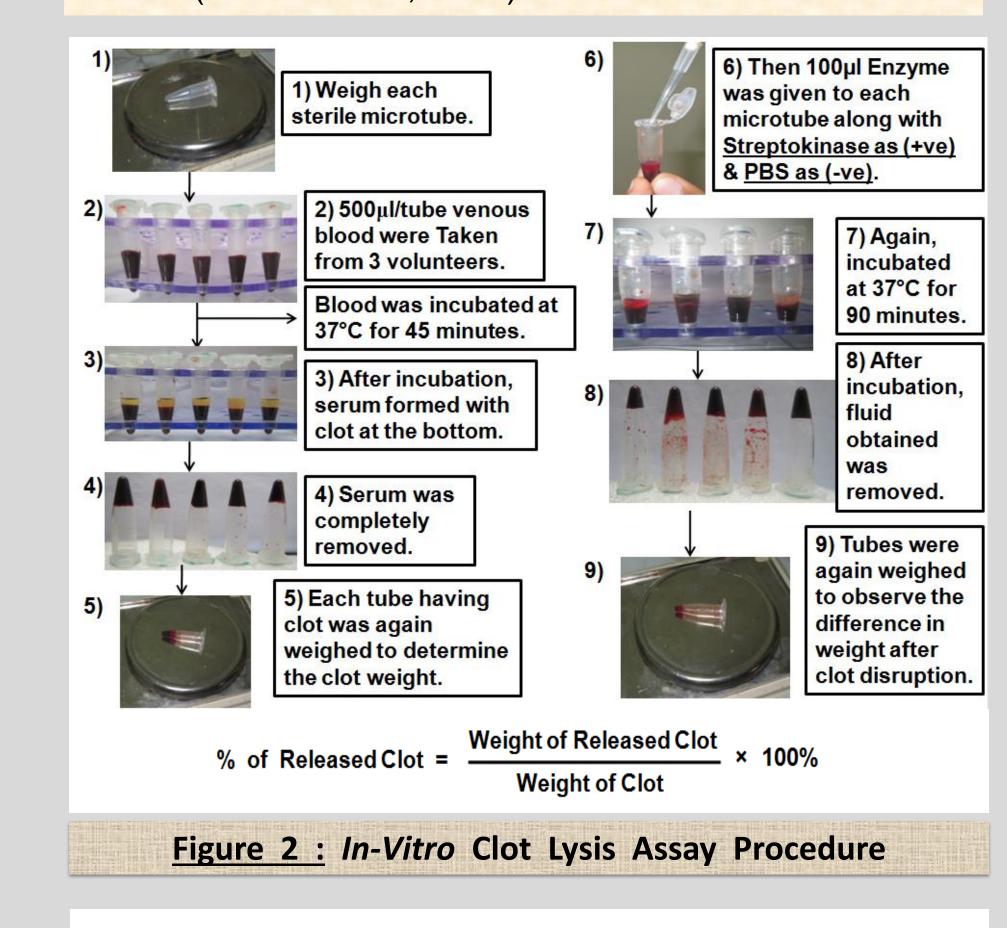
# INTRODUCTION

leads to Various thrombosis types Of cardiovascular diseases such as myocardial infarction, stroke, venous thromboembolism and other cardiovascular complications.

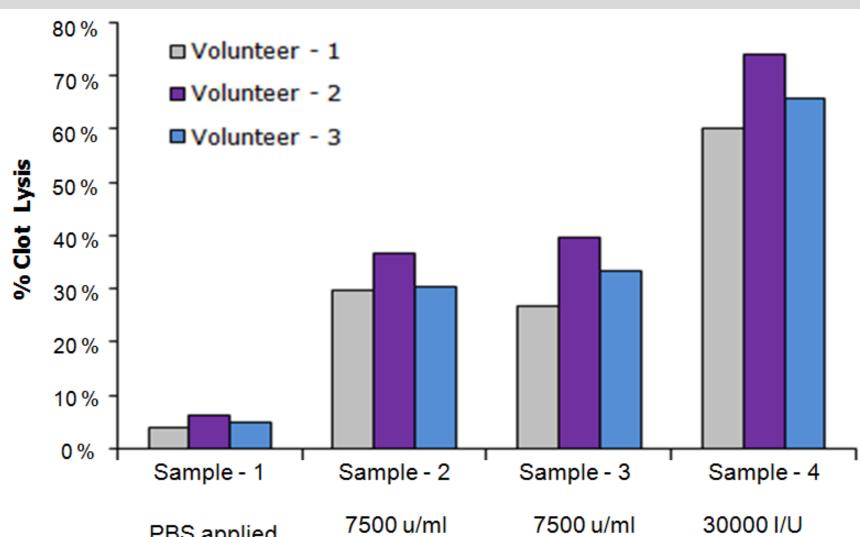
The available thrombolytic agents are two types, one is plasminogen activators, such as t-PA, urokinase, streptokinase. The other type is plasmin-like proteins. Streptokinase is а nonhuman protein, and its introduction into systems can illicit circulatory severe the anaphylactic response, including death which restricts multiple treatments with streptokinase (Collen, 1990; Jennings, 1996). Although t-PA and urokinase are still widely used in thrombolytic therapy today, their expensive prices and undesirable side effects, such as risk for internal hemorrhage within the intestinal tract, their use is often limited and investigations are being pursued to search for cheaper and safer resources. Hence, the proposed research seems to be rationale to search for newer protease of therapeutic interest from bacterial strains.

# **METHODS AND MATERIALS**

The thrombolytic activity of permeate enzyme in terms of in vitro clot lysis assay was carried as reported earlier (Prasad et al., 2006).



# RESULTS



### **METHODS AND MATERIALS**

Bacillus licheniformis Mutant strain of cultured in modified urea-MZK05M9 was glucose medium at 37°C under shake culture conditions for 48 h and 150 rpm. The culture supernatant obtained after centrifugation at 6,000 rpm for 10 min was subjected to ammonium sulfate precipitation. The salt precipitated enzyme was then concentrated by ultrafiltration through Centricon-100 centrifugal filter tube (Amicon Ultra) applying 5000 g centrifugal force for 15 min. The M.W. of purified protein was determined by SDS-PAGE analysis, taking protein sample from 100 kDa MWCO centricon tube retained enzyme, 100 kDa MWCO centricon tube permeate enzyme and 30 kDa MWCO centricon tube permeate enzyme.

#### RESULTS

| Purificaton<br>step                           | Total<br>activity<br>(U) | Total<br>protein<br>(mg) | Specific<br>activity<br>(U/mg) | Purification<br>fold | Recovery<br>(%) |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Crude<br>enzyme                               | 222030                   | 264.286                  | 840.112                        | 1                    | 100             |
| Ammonium<br>sulfate<br>precipitated<br>enzyme | 65629.8                  | 28.696                   | 2287.071                       | 2.722                | 29.559          |
| 100 kd<br>Centricon<br>tube<br>permeate       | 22213.5                  | 0.589                    | 37713.922                      | 16.49                | 10.00           |

PBS applied Protease applied Protease applied Streptokinase applied

Chart 1 : Comparison between the volunteers in terms of thrombolytic effects of protease from Bacillus sp. MZK05M9 with streptokinase and PBS.



The production method yielded 840.112 units/mg of the crude enzyme from Bacillus sp. strain MZK05M9 and after partial purification it was 37713.92 units/mg with a purification fold of 16.5 and a recovery of 10%. These results suggests that our approaches for purification which includes ultrafiltration through centricon tube of specific MWCO to retain the specific molecular weight proteins was effective. Gel imaging analysis by Alphaview software predicted the presence of approximately 27.2 kDa protein band present in both protein sample taken from strain MZK05M9.



Small scale production of enzyme  $\longrightarrow$ Separation of crude enzyme by  $\longrightarrow$ centrifugation. ammonium sulfate. Tris-Hcl buffer. tube.

from Bacillus species in shake flask.

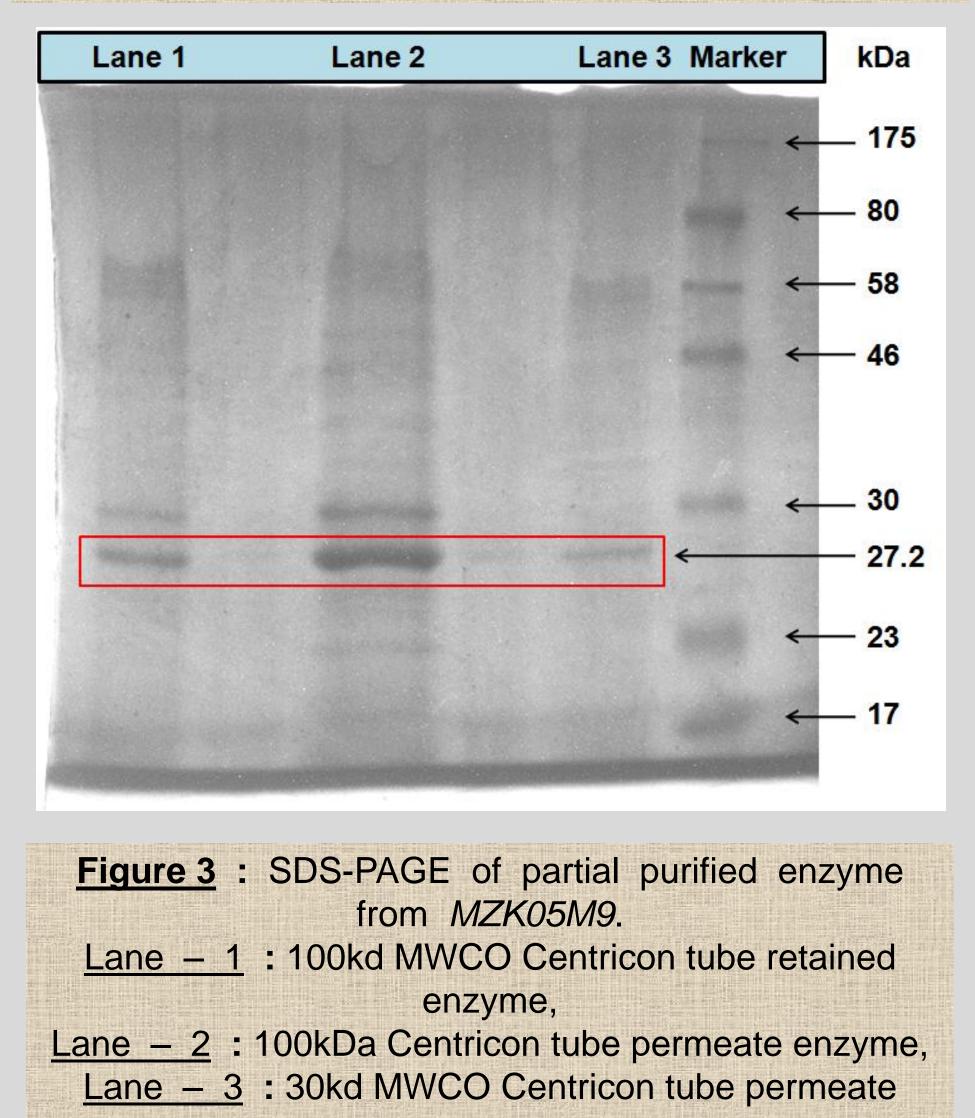
Fractionation of enzyme by \_

Dissolving precipitated protein into

Concentration of enzyme by Ultrafiltration through centricon  $\rightarrow$ 

Protein separation by SDS – PAGE.→

#### **Table 1** : Summary of partial purification steps of enzyme



The search for alternative and complimentary therapy is still continuing due to some reasons including availability and diversity of natural resources, easy access and affordability. The nature of thrombolytic activity of the protease on blood clot was similar to that of streptokinase. From the above study, we can conclude that, the thrombolytic proteases obtained from *B*. licheniformis strain MZK05M9 has the potential developed as be novel and economic therapeutic agents for the treatment of thrombolytic and related diseases with less side effects in future.

## REFERENCES

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