

Identification of Cellulose-Hydrolytic Thermophiles Isolated from Sg. Klah Hot Spring Based On 16S rDNA Gene Sequence

M. J. Norashirene, Y. Zakiah, S. Nurdiana, I. Nur Hilwani, M. H. Siti Khairiyah, M. J. Muhamad Arif

Abstract—In this study, six bacterial isolates of a slightly thermophilic organism from the Sg. Klah hot spring, Malaysia were successfully isolated and designated as M7T55D1, M7T55D2, M7T55D3, M7T53D1, M7T53D2 and M7T53D3 respectively. The bacterial isolates were screened for their cellulose hydrolytic ability on Carboxymethylcellulose agar medium. The isolated bacterial strains were identified morphologically, biochemically and molecularly with the aid of 16S rDNA sequencing. All of the bacteria showed their optimum growth at a slightly alkaline pH of 7.5 with a temperature of 55°C. All strains were Gram-negative, non-spore forming type, strictly aerobic, catalase-positive and oxidase-positive with the ability to produce thermostable cellulase. Based on BLASTn results, bacterial isolates of M7T55D2 and M7T53D1 gave the highest homology (97%) with similarity to *Tepidimonas ignava* while isolates M7T55D1, M7T55D3, M7T53D2 and M7T53D3 showed their closest homology (97%-98%) with *Tepidimonas thermarum*. These cellulolytic thermophiles might have a commercial potential to produce valuable thermostable cellulase.

Keywords—Cellulase, Cellulolytic, Thermophiles, 16S rDNA Gene.

I. INTRODUCTION

THERMOPHILES can be defined as microorganisms that can withstand, survive and capable of catalyzing biochemical reactions at high temperatures [1]. This is due to the fact that they have specialized proteins called chaperonins that can resist denaturation and proteolysis. Thermostable enzymes are highly specific and thus have considerable potential for many industrial applications. The use of such enzymes in maximizing reactions accomplished in the food and paper industry, detergents, drugs, toxic wastes removal and drilling for oil is being studied extensively. Through either optimized fermentation of the microorganisms or cloning of fast-growing mesophiles by recombinant DNA technology, the enzymes can be produced by the thermophiles [2]. Thermozymes generally possess several advantages as they are more resistant towards harsh conditions such as extreme low or high pH, detergents, organic solvents and other denaturing agent compared to their mesophilic counterparts [3].

Cellulase is the enzyme that hydrolyzes the β -1,4-glycosidic bonds in the polymer to release glucose units [4]. At present, thermostable cellulases are used in various food, brewery and

wine industry, textile and laundry, pulp and paper industries, as well as in agriculture and for research purposes [5], [6]. Application of cellulase enzyme includes the polymer degradation in detergents and for cellulose hydrolysis [7].

Bioprospecting is defined as the exploration of biodiversity for commercially valuable biochemical and genetic resources for achieving economic and conservation goals [8]. In any industrial applications, enzymes that are cheap and readily available in biomass, renewable, can operate in high temperature, and better substrate solubility is highly demanded. It has been reported that thermophiles are the sources of industrially relevant thermostable enzymes and there is an increasing need of it in industrial applications [9]. Hence, the isolation and identification of novel cellulolytic-hydrolytic thermophiles from natural sources are beneficial in terms of discovering potential industrially important thermo tolerant cellulases.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Study Site & Collection of Samples

Water samples were collected from Sg Klah Hot Spring Park located in Perak, Malaysia (03°59'40N and 101°23'33E). The temperature of the hot spring water within collection time is 91.0-92.5°C. The pH value of the thermal springs is 8.68-8.71 (alkaline) with percentage of dissolved oxygen at 28.1%. Water samples were kept in thermos to maintain the temperature and transported to the lab within 5 hours.

B. Qualitative Screening of Cellulolytic Activity

Thermophilic bacteria were screened for cellulolytic activity on Carboxymethylcellulose agar (CMC) agar containing: 5.0 gram of sodium chloride, 0.1 gram of calcium chloride dehydrate ($\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), 10.0 gram of peptone, 20.0 gram of agar and 2.0 gram of CMC. The pH of medium was adjusted to pH 7.0 using 1M of sodium hydroxide (NaOH). The streaked plates were then incubated at 55°C for 1-2 days. The plates were flooded with Gram's iodine and halo zone formation indicated positive cellulose hydrolysis activity [10].

C. Morphological & Biochemical Test

Morphological characteristics of isolates were identified using Gram staining techniques and colony morphology. The cultures were maintained on nutrient agar slants at 4°C. Positive isolates were also evaluated by few biochemical tests: catalase, oxidase and starch hydrolysis and carbohydrate

M. J. Norashirene is with the Department of Biology, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia (phone: (+603) 55437858; fax: (+603) 55444562; e-mail: norashirene@salam.uitm.edu.my).

fermentation.

D. Genomic Extraction and 16S rDNA Gene Amplification

DNA was extracted from bacteria with DNeasy Blood and Tissue Kit (QIAGEN, USA). Amplification of the 16S rDNA genes was performed with a pair of universal primer of 63F (5'-CAGGCCTAACACATGCAAGTC-3') and 1389R (5'-ACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAG-3') [11]. The following thermal profile was used: denaturation at 94°C for 1 min, primer annealing at 47.5°C for 30 sec and extension at 72°C for 30 sec. The final cycle included extension for 15 min at 72°C to ensure full extension of the products.

E. 16S rDNA Gene Analysis

Amplified PCR products were sequenced at 1st BASE Laboratory Sdn. Bhd. (Selangor, MY). Partial sequences obtained were aligned and compared with sequence from GenBank using BLASTn. The unknown bacterium was also further identified using bioinformatics' tools; SEQ MATCH and RDP Classifier from the Ribosomal Database Project (RDP).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Isolation and Screening of Cellulolytic Thermophiles

A total of six thermophilic bacteria with the capability of utilizing carboxymethylcellulase (CMC) as their sole carbon source were successfully isolated and denoted as M7T55D1, M7T55D2, M7T55D3, M7T53D1, M7T53D2 and M7T53D3 respectively. These isolates produced variable zones of CMC clearance.

B. Colony Morphology of the Cellulolytic Isolates

All of the colonies were observed to be smooth surface with undulated edge and a bit of opaque in color. However, the bacterial isolates of M7T55D2 and M7T53D1 were found to be in irregular forms, and flat elevation with white abundant growth. Whereas, the bacterial isolates of M7T55D1, M7T55D3, M7T53D1 and M7T53D2 were observed to be in circular form and convex elevation. It has been observed that isolates having almost identical 16S rDNA sequences displayed slight colony morphological diversity, even under uniform growth conditions.

C. 16S rDNA Genes Alignment

The 16S rDNA sequences obtained from all the isolates were aligned with other closely related bacterial 16S rDNA sequences obtained from the GenBank by Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) program accessed via the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) website. The 16S rDNA sequence alignment revealed that all of the isolates derived from the same genus of *Tepidimonas* as shown in Tables I and II. The results were corroborated by the result shown by the RDP Classifier where it clarifies that all of the isolates belong to domain Bacteria, phylum Proteobacteria, class Betaproteobacteria, order Burkholderiales, family Burkholderiaceae and genus *Tepidimonas*.

The species of the genus *Tepidimonas*, like the bacterial

isolates of M7T55D1, M7T55D2, M7T55D3, M7T53D1, M7T53D2 and M7T53D3 have been primarily isolated from natural geothermally heated aquatic environments. The species of the genus *Tepidimonas*, namely *Tepidimonas thermarum*, *Tepidimonas ignava*, *Tepidimonas aquatica* and *Tepidimonas taiwanensis*, were isolated from public bath, hot springs and from an industrial hot water tank, respectively [12]-[15]. These Betaproteobacteria have optimum growth temperatures around 50 °C and two of these species do not utilize carbohydrates as single carbon sources. Based on 16S rDNA sequence, both bacterial isolates of M7T55D2 and M7T53D1 shared high percentage of homology with *Tepidimonas ignava* strain SPS-1037 with the accession number of NR 02504.1.1 at 97% identity (Table I). These two bacterial isolates also showed differences in cell and colony morphologies as compared to other bacterial isolates. In a study done by [14], *Tepidimonas ignava* sp. nov. is described as rod-shaped cells bacteria that stain Gram-negative. They do not form endospores and characterized as slightly thermophilic, strictly aerobic and positive for cytochrome oxidase and catalase. By comparison, these descriptions are similar to the characteristics of the bacterial isolates of M7T55D2 and M7T53D1 that has been successfully isolated from Sg. Klakh hot spring.

TABLE I
BLASTn ANALYSIS OF M7T55D2 AND M7T53D1

Thermophilic Isolates ^a	% identity ^a	Primer	Closest Phylogenetic Relative GenBank Accession No.
M7T55D2	97		<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)
	97	63F	<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
	96		<i>Tepidimonas taiwanensis</i> strain 1-1 (NR 042418.1)
	97		<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)
	96	1389R	<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
	96		<i>Tepidimonas taiwanensis</i> strain 1-1 (NR 042418.1)
M7T53D1	97		<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)
	97	63F	<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
	96		<i>Tepidimonas taiwanensis</i> strain 1-1 (NR 042418.1)
	95		<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)
	95	1389R	<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
	90		<i>Tepidimonas taiwanensis</i> strain 1-1 (NR 042418.1)

^aThe percentage identity refers to percentage of similarity to 16S rDNA sequence.

On another note, data analysis of all the 16S sequences derived from M7T55D1, M7T55D3, M7T53D2 and M7T53D3 showed that all of these bacterial isolates shares closest homology with *Tepidimonas thermarum* strain AA1 (NR 042418.1) with the percentage of identity that fell within a range of 97 to 98% (Table II).

TABLE II

BLASTn ANALYSIS OF M7T55D1, M7T55D3, M7T53D2 AND M7T53D3

Thermophilic Isolates ^a	% identity ^a	Primer	Closest Phylogenetic Relative GenBank Accession No.
M7T55D1	97		<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
	97	63F	<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)
	97		<i>Tepidimonas aquatic</i> strain CLN-1 (NR 025755.1)
	97		<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
	97	1389R	<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)
M7T55D3	97		<i>Tepidimonas aquatic</i> strain CLN-1 (NR 025755.1)
	98		<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
	97	63F	<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)
	97		<i>Tepidimonas taiwanensis</i> strain /I-1 (NR 042418.1)
	94	1389R	<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
M7T53D2	94		<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)
	94		<i>Tepidimonas taiwanensis</i> strain /I-1 (NR 042418.1)
	97		<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
	95	63F	<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)
	95		<i>Tepidimonas taiwanensis</i> strain /I-1 (NR 042418.1)
M7T53D3	95		<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
	95	1389R	<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)
	94		<i>Tepidimonas taiwanensis</i> strain /I-1 (NR 042418.1)
	98		<i>Tepidimonas thermarum</i> strain AA1 (NR 042418.1)
	97	63F	<i>Tepidimonas ignava</i> strain SPS-1037 (NR 025041.1)

^aThe percentage identity refers to percentage of similarity to 16S rDNA sequence.

Reference [12] stated that *Tepidimonas thermarum* was characterized as the strain that do not have the ability to degrade arbutin, casein, elastin, starch and xylan. Similar results observed in this study, where all of the bacterial isolates also showed negative degradation on starch. It has also been reported that, genus *Tepidimonas* was determined to be thermophilic and has the ability to utilize a broad range of carbohydrate including cellulose and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC). The study shows that the strain produced basal cellulase under 55°C with the pH within the range of 7.0 to 7.5. Hence this previous study confirmed that the genus *Tepidimonas* might have strains that can degrade cellulose.

In a study of characterization by [14], it has been reported that the enzyme produced by the strain has the optimum

temperature of 50°C to 55°C. The enzyme remained stable within a broad pH range from 7.0 to 10.0. This proved that *Tepidimonas thermarum* strain AA1 is a thermophile and an alkalophilic bacterium.

IV. CONCLUSION

The data gathered in this study provides evidence for the existence of cellulolytic thermophiles in Sg. Klah, Hot Spring. It can be concluded that all the thermophiles that has been successfully isolated derived from the same genus of *Tepidimonas*. The bacterial isolates of M7T55D1, M7T55D2, M7T55D3, M7T53D1, M7T53D2 and M7T53D3 were identified as alkalophilic cellulolytic thermophiles as it has the ability to degrade the carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) at temperatures between 50°C and 55°C with a pH value of above 7.0 and 7.5. This ability may make them an important biotechnological tool for thermostable cellulase production.

The investigations clearly indicate that the Sg. Klah hot spring is a potential source of many thermophilic bacteria and need to be explored for the industrially viable enzymes by further studies on the microbiological aspects and metagenomics to explore the uncultivated organisms. To further validate the isolates as thermo tolerant cellulase producers, enzymatic assay procedure is recommended.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This project is financially supported by Excellence Funds Grant (RIF) [600-RMI/RAGS/5/3 (9/2012)] Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM).

REFERENCES

- [1] H. Zuridah, N. Norazwin, M. Siti Aisyah, M. N. A. Fakhruzzaman and N. A. Zeenathul, "Identification of lipase producing thermophilic bacteria from Malaysian hot springs," *African Journal of Microbiology Research*, vol. 5, pp. 3569-3573, 2011.
- [2] Haki, G.D. and Rakshit, S.K. (2003). Development in industrially important thermostable enzyme: A review. *Biosource Technology*, 89: 17-34.
- [3] D. Gaur, K. J. Pankaj, S. S. Yamini and B. Vivek, "Estimation of extracellular lipolytic enzyme activity by thermophilic *Bacillus* sp. isolated from Arid and semi-Arid region of Rajasthan, India," *Journal of Microbiology Biotechnology and Food Sciences*, vol. 2 (2), pp. 619-633, 2012.
- [4] A. Somen and C. Anita (2012). "Bioprospecting thermophiles for cellulase production," *Brazilian Journal of Microbiology*, vol. 43, pp. 164 - 187, 2002.
- [5] V. Liisa, A. Marika, P. Terhi, V. Jari and S. Matti, "Thermostable enzymes in lignocellulose hydrolysis," *Journal of Advance Biochem Engineering/Biotechnology*, vol 108, pp. 121-145, 2007.
- [6] C. Vielle and G. J. Zeikus, "Hyperthermophilic enzymes: sources, uses and molecular mechanisms for thermostability," *Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews*, vol. 65, pp. 1-43, 2001.
- [7] M. Bhat, "Cellulases and related enzymes in biotechnology," *Biotechnol. Adv.*, vol 18, pp. 355-383, 2000.
- [8] R. D., Firm, "Bioprospecting-Why is it so unrewarding?," *Biodiversity and Conservation*, vol. 12, pp. 207-216, 2003.
- [9] X. Li, H. Yang, B. Roy, D. Wang, W. Yue, L. Jiang, E. Park and Y. Miao, "The most stirring technology in future: Cellulase enzyme and biomass utilization," *African Journal of Technology*, vol. 8 (11), pp. 2418-2422, 2009.
- [10] S. S. I., Abdelnasser and I. E., Ahmed, "Isolation and identification of new cellulase producing thermophilic bacteria from an Egyptian hot springs and some properties of the crude enzyme," *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, vol. 1(4), pp. 473-478, 2007.

- [11] H. Yuichi, Y. Hiroe, O. Moriya and K. Toshiaki, "Evaluation of primers and PCR condition for the analysis of 16S rDNA genes from a natural environment," *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, vol. 221, pp. 299-304, 2003.
- [12] L. Albuquerque, I. Tiago, A. Verissimo and M. S. Costa, "Tepidimonas thermarum sp. nov., a new slightly thermophilic betaproteobacterium isolated from the Elisenquelle in Aachen and emended description of the genus Tepidimonas," *Systematic and Applied Microbiology*, vol. 29, pp. 450 - 456, 2005.
- [13] M. Freitas, F. R. Rainey, M. F. Nobre, A. J. D. Silvestre and M. S. da Costa, "Tepidimonas aquatica sp. nov., a new slightly thermophilic b-Proteobacterium isolated from a hot water tank," *System, Issue Series Title: Appl. Microbiol.*, vol. 26, pp. 376-381, 2003.
- [14] T. L. Chen, Y. J. Chou, W. M. Chen, B. Arun, C. C. Young, "Tepidimonas taiwanensis sp. nov., a novel alkalineprotease- producing bacterium isolated from a hot spring," *Application Environment Microbiology*, vol. 10, pp. 35 - 40, 2005.
- [15] C. Moreira, F. A. Rainey, M. F. Nobre, M. T. Silva, M. S. da Costa, "Tepidimonas ignava gen. nov., sp. nov., a new chemolithoheterotrophic and slightly thermophilic member of the b-Proteobacteria," *Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.* vol. 50, pp. 735-742, 2000.