Optimum conditions for uricase enzyme production by *Gliomastix gueg*

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**ABSTRACT**

Nineteen strains of microorganisms were screened for uricase production. *Gliomastix gueg* was recognized to produce high levels of the enzyme. The optimum fermentation conditions for uricase production by *Gliomastix gueg* were examined. Results showed that uric acid medium was the most favorable one, the optimum temperature was at 30ºC, and incubation period required for maximum production was 8 days with aeration level at 150 rpm and at pH 8.0. Sucrose proved to be the best carbon source, uric acid was found to be the best nitrogen source. Both, dipotassium hydrogen phosphate and ferrous chloride as well as some vitamins gave the highest amount of uricase by *Gliomastix gueg*.

**Keywords:** *Gliomastix gueg*, uricase production, physiological conditions

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**INTRODUCTION**

Urate oxidase or uricase (urate: oxygen oxidoreductase, EC 1.7.3.3) is an enzyme that catalyse the oxidation of uric acid to allantoin and plays an important role in purine metabolism (Wu et al., 1994). This enzyme is widely present in most vertebrates but is absent in humans (Schiavon et al., 2000). It was first found in bovine kidney. Various natural sources such as bacteria (Mansour et al., 1996), fungi (Farley and Santos, 2002) and eukaryotic cells (Montalbini et al., 1997) have also been found to be uricase producers. The first important application discovered for uricase was in clinical biochemistry as a diagnostic reagent for measurement of uric acid in blood and other biological fluids (Adamek et al., 1989). Higher primates (apes and humans) lack functional uricase and excrete uric acid as the end product of purine degradation (Friedman et al., 1985; Yeldandi et al., 1990). In some individuals, uric acid precipitates, leading to gout symptoms. Gout treatment generally includes allopurinol, which is a potent competitive inhibitor of xanthine dehydrogenase, an enzyme which catalyses the conversion of hypoxanthine to xanthine and xanthine to uric acid. However, in the case of gout associated with renal complications, direct injection of urate oxidase allows much more rapid resorption of urate nephrolithiasis. Such injections are done to prevent or treat hyperuricemia disorders that may occur during chemotherapy.

Gout is a painful disorder, characterized by uricemia, recurrent attacks of acute arthritis, deposition of sodium urate in and around joints, and in many cases, formation of uric acid calculi (Lee et al., 1988).

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Organisms
All strains investigated in this study were brought from the culture collection of the Department of Chemistry of Natural and Microbial Products at the National Research Center. The cultures were maintained on Czapek dox agar and stored at (5 to 6 °C).

Media
Three different media were used for uricase production.
- **Yeast extract sucrose medium**: Sucrose 150.0 g; yeast extract 20.0 g. (Davis et al., 1966). Czapek- Dox- medium: NaNO₃ 2.0 g; K₂HPO₄ 1.0 g; KCl 0.5 g; MgSO₄ 0.5 g; FeSO₄·7H₂O 0.01 g and sucrose 20.0 g. (Huang and Ling, 1973). Uric acid medium: uric acid 1.0 g; K₂HPO₄ 1.0 g; MgSO₄ 0.5 g; NaCl 0.5 g; FeSO₄ 0.01 g and sucrose 20.0 g. (Abdel Fattah and Abo ham ed, 2002). Ingredient of each medium was dissolved in 1 liter distilled water and pH was adjusted to 6.5-7.0.

Fermentation conditions
Fifty mL aliquots of fermentation medium were dispensed in 250 mL Erlenmeyer conical flasks, inoculated with two discs (10 mm in diameter) from 7-day old cultures. The inoculated flasks were incubated on a rotatory incubator shaker at 150 rpm for 8 days at 30 °C after which the mycelium of each isolate was collected by centrifugation at 5000 to 6000 rpm for 15 min at 4 °C. The cell free supernatant was used as a crude enzyme for further determinations.

Enzyme assay
Uricase activity was measured according to the procedure described by Adamek et al. (1989). To 2 mL of a solution containing uric acid (10µg per ml of borate buffer 0.2 M, pH 8.5), 0.8 mL of water and 0.1 mL of crude enzyme at 25 °C were added. After 10 min, 0.2 mL of 0.1 M potassium cyanide solution was added to the mixture to stop the enzyme reaction. The absorbance of both samples was measured at 293 nm. The difference between absorbance of the sample and reference is equivalent to the decrease in uric acid during the enzyme reaction. One unit of uricase enzyme was equal to the amount of enzyme which converts 1 µmol of uric acid to allantoin per min at 30 °C.

Factors affecting uricase production

Carbon sources
Sucrose was omitted from uric acid fermentation media and replaced by 1% of each glucose, fructose, lactose, starch, cellulose and glycerol.

Nitrogen sources
Uric acid was omitted from uric acid fermentation medium and supplemented by 0.5% of NaNO₃, KNO₃, (NH₄)₂SO₄, NH₄Cl, peptone and casein as a sole sources of nitrogen.

Phosphate sources
Different sources of phosphate (KH₂PO₄, Na₂HPO₄ and NaH₂PO₄) have been added to the fermentation medium at a concentration equimolar to the concentration of the basal phosphate source (K₂HPO₄).

Elements
Different elements such as Ca²⁺ (CaCl₂), CO₃²⁻ (COCl₂), Mn²⁺ (MnSO₄), Mg²⁺ (MgSO₄), Fe³⁺ (FeCl₃), PO₄³⁻ (Na₂HPO₄), CN⁻ (Na CN), I⁻ (Iodine) and Hg²⁺ (HgCl₂) have been added to the culture medium at a concentration equimolar to the concentration of the basal element of the medium.

Vitamins
Some vitamins such as riboflavin, nicotinic acid, folic acid and ascorbic acid were added to the fungal culture at a concentration 1.0 g/L of each vitamin and sterilized by filtration.

Amino acid
Addition of the individual amino acid at 1.0 g/L of cysteine, cystine, arginine, glycine and tryptophane to the fungal culture. The pH was adjusted to 8.0.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Selection of fungal strains for uricase production
The aim of this experiment was to select the fungal strain which able to produce the highest amount of uricase. The nineteen fungal strains were inoculated in yeast extract succrose medium at pH 6.5 and incubated for 7 days in an incubator shaker at 150 rpm and 30 °C.

Results in Table 1 show that all tested strains produced uricase enzyme. The two strains belonging to Gliomastix gueg (NRC1A) and Gliocladium virens (NRC24SH) proved to have higher uricase producing potential 275.98 and 233.90 U/mL respectively, followed by Alternaria solani (NRC10) (177.67 U/mL) and Aspergillus niger (NRC4) (164.98 U/mL). Chalaropsis sp. (NRC4A) produced less amount of uricase (17.69 U/mL). From the obtained results Gliomastix gueg (NRC1A) was selected for the subsequent experiments.

Fermentation medium
Two disks of G. gueg (NRC1A) were inoculated in 250 conical flasks containing 50 mL of each of the following medium: uric acid, Czapek dox and yeast extract sucrose.
The inoculated flasks were incubated at 30 °C on an incubator shaker (150 rpm) for 8 days at pH 8.0.

The results in Table 2 showed that uric acid medium was the most favorable medium for uricase production (1343.99 U/mL), while Czapek dox medium (535.15 U/mL) was the lowest one. This may be due to that several fungi can utilize uric acid as a sole source of nitrogen or to satisfy their requirements of nitrogen and carbon. These results were in conformity with what obtained by Lookwood and Garrison (1988).

Table 1: Uricase enzyme activity by different fungal strains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fungal strains</th>
<th>Uricase activity (U/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acremonium zonatum</td>
<td>39.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternaria solani</td>
<td>57.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. solani (NRC10)</td>
<td>177.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. teneus (NRC13P)</td>
<td>45.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus awamori</td>
<td>53.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. candidus (NRC15)</td>
<td>126.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. flavus (NRC16)</td>
<td>71.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. flavus (NRC17)</td>
<td>131.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. niger (NRC4)</td>
<td>164.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blastomyces cost</td>
<td>46.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. dermatitides (NRC1)</td>
<td>45.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalaraopsis sp. (NRC4A)</td>
<td>17.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladosporium macrocarpum</td>
<td>88.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloeosporium viridians</td>
<td>233.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gliomastix gueg (NRC1A)</td>
<td>275.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonatorrhodiella parasitica</td>
<td>131.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martensiomycetes pterosporus (NRC27)</td>
<td>57.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scopulariopsis candida</td>
<td>40.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. fusca (NRC6A)</td>
<td>30.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Effect of different fermentation media on uricase production by Gliomastix gueg (NRC1A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fermentation media</th>
<th>Uricase activity (U/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uric acid</td>
<td>1343.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czapek dox</td>
<td>535.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeast extract sucrose</td>
<td>876.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Effect of Different temperatures on uricase enzyme production

Figure 2: Effect of initial pH value of the medium on uricase enzyme production

The purpose of this experiment was to determine the optimum pH-value of fermentation medium suitable for uricase production. Gliomastix gueg (NRC1A) was inoculated in fermentation medium adjusted at different pH values (5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, 7.0, 7.5, 8.0, 8.5 and 9.0). All complementary methods were adopted as mentioned before. Results presented in Figure 2 show that the optimal pH for uricase production (521.22 U/mL) by G. gueg (NRC1A) was pH 8.0. More or less than this point decreased uricase production. These results coincided with those of Greene and Mitchell (1957) who produced uricase from Neurospora crassa at pH 8.8, but they were slightly in agreement with those of Tohamy and Shindia (2002) and Yazdi et al (2006) who found that pH 6.0 was optimum for uricase production from A. flavus and Mucor hiemalis, respectively. Thapar et al (1975) showed that the highest production of uricase by A. wentii was at pH 10. In this connection, the optimum pH for uricase production by A. flavus S.79 was reported at pH 9.2 (Ammar et al., 1988).
Aeration level

It was economically important to examine the role of aeration level on uricase production in the fermentation medium. From the results recorded in Figure 3, it was observed that increasing aeration level was in favour of more uricase production and reached maximum (804.19 U/mL) at 150 rpm, then decreased upon increasing the agitation speed (81.54 U/mL). Such finding was also obtained by Azab et al. (2005) who found that uricase was produced by Proteus vulgaris in submerged fermentation flasks on an incubator shaker at 180 rpm.

![Figure 3: Effect of different aeration levels on uricase enzyme production](image)

Carbon sources

This experiment was designed to select the favorable carbon source for uricase production. The results in Figure 4 show that the highest amount of uricase enzyme (1133.19 U/mL) was produced in the medium containing sucrose. These results were in agreement with those of Abd El Fattah and Abo Hamed (2002) who showed that A. flavus produced the highest amount of uricase in the medium containing sucrose.

![Figure 4: Effect of different carbon sources on uricase enzyme production](image)

Nitrogen sources

The present experiment was conducted to test the suitability of different nitrogen sources for uricase production. The results presented in Figure 5 show that G. gueg (NRC1A) recorded highest amount of uricase (1133.19 U/mL) when the fermentation medium contained uric acid. Similar results were obtained by other workers i.e. Yazdi et al. (2006) and Abd El Fattah and Abo Hamed (2002), who produced uricase in medium containing uric acid as a sole nitrogen source.

![Figure 5: Effect of different nitrogen sources on uricase enzyme production](image)

Phosphorus sources

The results presented in Figure 6 show that dipotassium hydrogen phosphate gave the highest amount of uricase (1133.19 U/mL). It was obvious that potassium phosphate is more suitable than sodium phosphate. These results were disagree with those of Abd El Fattah et al. (2005) who found that KH₂PO₄ gave the highest amount of uricase as compared with K₂HPO₄. Hydrogen ion plays an important role for the acidic range balance.

Incubation period

The goal of this experiment was to select the optimum incubation period for uricase production by G. gueg (NRC1A) when grown on uric acid medium at 30°C under shaken conditions for different periods of time. Results in Table 3 indicated that 8 days incubation was optimum for uricase production by G. gueg (NRC1A). These results disagree with those of Abd El Fattah and Abo Hamed (2002) who produced uricase from A. flavus, Aspergillus terreus after 4 days incubation and from Trichoderma sp. after 6 days. Yukiko et al. (1976) produced maximum uricase by Hyphomyces after 5 days incubation.
Figure 6: Effect of phosphorus sources on uricase enzyme production

Table 3: Effect of incubation period on uricase enzyme production by G. gueg (NRC1A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incubation period (days)</th>
<th>Uricase activity (U/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>85.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>53.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>64.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1343.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>558.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>239.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>188.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>17.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elements

It is clear from Figure 7 that ferrous chloride gave the highest amount of uricase (1574.72 U/mL). On the other hand, sodium cyanide gave the less amount of uricase (275.80 U/mL).

Vitamins

Data presented in Figure 8 show that folic acid and ascorbic acid had a high stimulatory effect on uricase production by the experimental organism (1180.02 and 1169.87 U/mL, respectively). Also, nicotinic acid and riboflavin appeared to stimulate uricase production but at a lesser extent (1053.78 and 1040.71 U/mL, respectively). Such findings were obtained by Abd El Fattah and Abo Hamed (2002) who found that the production of uricase was hardly affected by the incorporation of most studied vitamins irrespective of the fungus. However, the addition of vitamin C, molasses and vitamin B$_{12}$ slightly stimulated this process in A. terreus, A. flavus and Trichoderma sp., respectively. They also demonstrated that addition of nicotinic acid, folic acid and riboflavin exhibited various inhibitory effects against uricase production.

Amino acids

It is clear from the results presented in Figure 9 that the presence of cystine in the medium gave the highest amount of uricase (1024.76 U/mL) followed by glycine (1011.69 U/mL). On the other hand tryptophane gave the lowest amount of uricase (468.98 U/mL).
REFERENCES


