

عنوان مقاله:

Screening of L-asparaginase producing bacteria from farms soil samples

محل انتشار:

اولین همایش منطقه ای دستاوردهای نوین و پژوهشهای دانش بنیان در میکروبیولوژی و بیوتکنولوژی (سال: 1401)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: One of the important achievements in the pharmaceutical and medical industry is the use of the L-asparaginase enzyme as an anti-cancer drug. Because tumor cells, especially lymphoid cells, need large amounts of L-asparagine amino acid for rapid growth and malignancy. L-asparaginase, which belongs to the group of amidase enzymes, can break down L-asparagine into aspartate and ammonium. This enzyme is used to treat acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) due to its ability to inhibit protein biosynthesis in lymphoblasts. However, despite the wide applications of asparaginase in the pharmaceutical and medical industry, there are still major problems with the use of this enzyme. Because it has been determined that part of the side effects of using asparaginase can be due to its glutaminase properties. Research shows that this enzyme is present in many animals, microorganisms, and plants. But microorganisms are the most suitable natural source for the production of asparaginase due to their ability to produce high amounts of the enzyme. Therefore, considering the importance of medicinal asparaginases prepared from bacterial sources, this research aims to find L-asparaginase-producing bacteria in soil samples collected from the farms of Shushtar city. **Methods:** In this research, in order to screen L-asparaginase-producing bacteria, several samples of soil from agricultural farms (palm, alfalfa, corn, and rice) of Shushtar city located in Khuzestan province were collected and studied. First, primary isolation of bacteria was done on Nutrient Agar culture medium and then the obtained strains were cultured on M9 specific medium. Colonies producing L-asparaginase were selected based on the formation of a pink halo around the colony, and finally, to further study the enzyme activity of the selected colored colonies, L-asparagine was used as the substrate. **Results:** The results obtained in this research show that among the studied soil samples, only alfalfa farm soil contained L-asparaginase-producing bacteria. **Conclusion:** Considering the isolation of asparaginase-producing bacteria from the soil of alfalfa fields, more studies will be conducted in the future in order to accurately identify the isolated strains, as well as wider screening to obtain new asparaginases with potential benefits from natural sources. Therefore, searching for asparaginase-producing microorganisms in the soil is one of the main ways to obtain an enzyme with ideal therapeutic properties.

