RECOVERY OF EXTRACELLULAR LIPASE FROM BURKHOLDERIA SP.ST8 IN AQUEOUS TWO-PHASE SYSTEMS

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By

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RECOVERY OF EXTRACELLULAR LIPASE FROM BURKHOLDERIA SP. ST8 IN AQUEOUS TWO-PHASE SYSTEMS

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February 2011

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Faculty : Engineering

Lipase has widespread applications in various industrial fields and high demand in enzyme market. However, conventional purification methods for lipase are tedious and require several rounds of purification steps. Therefore, development of a highly efficient and cost-effective protocol for the purification of lipase is essential. Aqueous two-phase system (ATPS) can be used as an attractive alternative for the purification of lipase from complex feedstock. Thus, this experimental investigation focused on the design of ATPS protocol as simplified and rapid purification technique for the microbial lipase of Burkholderia sp. ST8. Different approaches of ATPS were considered and each of the ATPS was evaluated independently.

Polyethylene glycol (PEG) 6000/potassium phosphate ATPS was employed for the purification of Burkholderia sp. ST8 lipase from fermentation broth. The simplicity and effectiveness of PEG/phosphate ATPS for the purification of lipase were proven in this study. Optimum condition for the purification of lipase was obtained in PEG 6000/potassium phosphate ATPS with TLL of 42.2% (w/w), V_R of 2.70, pH 7,
addition of 1% (w/w) sodium chloride (NaCl) and 20% (w/w) feedstock load. Based on this ATPS, lipase was successfully purified to the PEG top phase and the purification fold of lipase was enhanced to 12.42, with a high yield of 93%.

The partitioning and purification of lipase was also explored by using temperature-induced aqueous micellar two-phase system (AMTPS) composed of single nonionic surfactant. AMTPS offers a convenient and efficient method for the purification of lipase with large loading capacity and the potential of recycling surfactant for the preparation of new AMTPS. Based on the AMTPS which consisted of 24% (w/w) Pluronic L81 and 0.5% (w/w) potassium chloride, the selectivity of lipase has been enhanced to 0.035 and the lipase was purified 7.2 fold in the bottom phase. In the second step of purification, addition of potassium thiocyanate salt solution to the bottom micellar phase has resulted in back-extraction of the surfactant to top phase. The lipase was then recovered in new aqueous bottom phase with the yield of 89% and the partition coefficients of 0.34 and 4.50 for lipase and surfactant, respectively.

Alcohol/salt ATPS was used to purify lipase. The high stability of *Burkholderia* sp. ST8 in the presence of organic solvents was exploited in alcohol/salt ATPS. Nine biphasic systems, comprised of alcohol-based top phase and salt-based bottom phase, were evaluated for their effectiveness in lipase purification. The optimum partition efficiency for the purification of lipase was obtained in an ATPS composed of 16% (w/w) 2-propanol and 16% (w/w) potassium phosphate in the presence of 4% (w/w) NaCl. The purified lipase from the top phase had a purification fold of 13.5 and a yield of 99%. Furthermore, 2-propanol can be easily evaporated from the purified
lipase and recycled for the subsequent batch of ATPS. Thereby, alcohol/salt ATPS is a viable operation for the cost-effective and rapid purification of lipase.

Lastly, an extractive fermentation using ATPS was developed for the simultaneous cell cultivation and the downstream processing of extracellular lipase derived from *Burkholderia* sp. ST8. The cell growth and the lipase production in different types of ATPSs were investigated. An ATPS, which is composed of 9.6% (w/w) PEG 8000 and 1.0% (w/w) Dextran T500, provided the best condition for extractive lipase production. In this integrated process, biomass was accumulated in the bottom phase whereas the lipase was extracted to the top phase. High yield of lipase (92.1%) was recorded in the single batch operation. Repetitive batch of fermentation was progressively carried out by continuous replacement of the top phase every 24 h, which resulted in an average lipase concentration of 16.5 U/mL for seven extractive batch over the duration of 168 h. The extractive fermentation in ATPS is an attractive approach for the combination of the lipase production and the purification process, owing to the repeated use of the two-phase fermentation system and the ease of lipase recovery from fermentation culture.
Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

PEMULIHAN LIPASE EKSTRASEL DARIPADA BURKHOLDERIA SP. ST8 DENGAN SISTEM DUA-FASA AKUEUS

Oleh

OOI CHIEN WEI

Februari 2011

Pengerusi : Profesor Madya Ling Tau Chuan, PhD
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SDFA yang terdiri daripada polietilena glikol (PEG) 6000 dan kalium fosfat telah digunakan untuk penulenan lipase Burkholderia sp. ST8 daripada kaldu fermentasi. Kesederhanaan dan keberkesanan PEG/fosfat SDFA untuk penulenan lipase telah terbukti dalam kajian ini. Keadaan optimum untuk penulenan lipase telah diperolehi
dengan PEG 6000/kalium fosfat SDFA yang menggunakan kepanjangan garis ikatan 42.2 peratusan berat/berat (% b/b), nisbah isipadu 2.70, penambahan garam natrium klorida 1% (b/b), pH 7 dan muatan sampel yang sebanyak 20% (b/b). Berdasarkan SDFA ini, lipase telah ditulenkan ke fasa atas PEG dengan hasil yang setinggi 93% dan faktor penulenan lipase telah dipertingkatkan kepada 12.42.

Penulenan lipase juga dikaji dengan menggunakan sistem dua-fasa misel akueus (SDFMA) yang terdiri daripada surfaktan bukan ion tunggal dan diinduksi oleh suhu. SDFMA menawarkan kaedah yang mudah dan efisien untuk penulenan lipase dengan muatan beban yang besar dan potensi kitar semula surfaktan untuk penyediaan SDFMA yang baru. Berdasarkan SDFMA yang terdiri daripada 24% (b/b) Pluronic L81 dan 0.5% (b/b) kalium klorida, kepilihan lipase dalam SDFMA telah dipertingkatkan kepada 0.035 dan lipase telah ditulenkan 7.2 kali ganda di dalam fasa bawah. Dalam langkah penulenan yang kedua, penambahan larutan yang mengandungi kalium tiosianat ke fasa bawah misel akan menyebabkan surfaktan diekstrakan balik ke fasa atas yang baru. Kemudian, lipase akan dipulihkan ke dalam fasa bawah akueus yang baru, dengan pekali sekatan 0.34 dan 4.50 untuk lipase dan surfaktan masing-masing.

Selain itu, SDFA yang berasaskan alkohol dan garam telah digunakan untuk menulenko lipase. Kestabilan lipase yang tinggi dalam pelarut organik telah dieksploit untuk kegunaan alkohol/garm SDFA. Sembilan SDFA yang terdiri daripada fasa atas yang berdasarkan alkohol dan fasa bawah yang berdasarkan garam telah dinilaikan untuk penulenan lipase. Sekatan kecekapan yang optimum untuk penulenan lipase telah diperolehi dengan SDFA yang terdiri daripada 16% (b/b) 2-
propanol, 16% (b/b) kalium fosfat dan 4% (b/b) natrium klorida. Lipase yang tulen
dari fasa atas mempunyai lipatan penulenan yang sebanyak 13.5 dan hasil yang
sebanyak 99%. Malahan, 2-propanol boleh disejatkan daripada lipase yang tulen
dengan mudah dan dikitar semula untuk penyediaan SDFA yang baru. Keputusan
kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa SDFA yang berasaskan alkohol dan garam boleh
digunakan untuk operasi penulenan lipase secara pantas dan murah.

Fermentasi ekstraktif yang menggunakan SDFA telah dibangunkan dalam kajian ini
untuk fermentasi sel serentak dengan pemprosesan hilir lipase ekstrasel *Burkholderia*
sp. ST8. Pertumbuhan sel dan penghasilan lipase dalam pelbagai jenis SDFA telah
diselidik. SDFA yang terdiri daripada 9.6% (b/b) PEG 8000 dan 1.0% (b/b) Dekstran
T500 memberi keputusan yang terbaik untuk penghasilan dan penulenan lipase
secara ekstraktif. Dalam proses yang terintegrasi ini, biojisim akan terkumpul di
dalam fasa bawah manakala lipase akan diekstraks ke fasa atas. Hasil yang setinggi
92.1% tercatat dalam operasi fermentasi tunggal secara kelompok. Fermentasi secara
berulang dan kelompok telah dilaksanakan dengan penggantian berterusan untuk fasa
atas bagi setiap 24 jam dan keputusan kepekatan purata untuk lipase dalam tujuh
fermentasi secara ekstraktif (jangka masa 168 jam) ialah 16.5 U/mL. Kombinasi
penghasilan lipase dan proses penulenan lipase dalam SDFA ialah suatu pendekatan
yang menarik kerana sistem fermentasi dua-fasa akueus boleh digunakan berulang
cali dan penulenan lipase secara langsung daripada kaldu fermentasi adalah mudah.
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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 25 February 2011 to conduct the final examination of Ooi Chien Wei on his thesis entitled “Recovery of Extracellular Lipase from Burkholderia sp. ST8 in Aqueous Two-Phase Systems” in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy.

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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institution.

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OOI CHIEN WEI

Date: 25 February 2011
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRAK</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF FIGURES</td>
<td>xvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Background</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Research problems</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Objectives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Lipase</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1 Characteristic of bacterial lipases</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2 Applications of bacterial lipases</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Purification strategies for bacterial lipases</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1 Conventional methods</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2 Alternative methods</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Aqueous two-phase system</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1 Basis of ATPS</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2 Practical strategies for the development of ATPS</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.3 Phase diagram</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.4 Advantages of ATPS</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Types of ATPS</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.1 Polymer/polymer ATPS</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.2 Polymer/salt ATPS</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.3 Alcohol/salt ATPS</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.4 Stimuli-responsive ATPS</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.5 Aqueous micellar two-phase system (AMTPS)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.6 Affinity- or ligand-specific ATPS</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Applications of ATPS</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.1 Product recovery</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.2 Process integration with ATPS</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.3 Analytical tool</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Critical review of current state of knowledge of ATPS</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 GENERAL MATERIALS AND METHODS</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Materials</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Cultivation of Burkholderia sp. ST8 cells</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Analytical procedures</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1 Lipase activity assay</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.2 Bicinchoninic acid (BCA) assay 40
3.3.3 Sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) 41
3.4 Calculations 42
3.5 Overall flowchart of the research 43

4 DIRECT RECOVERY OF BURKHOLDERIA SP. ST8 LIPOASE FROM FERMENTATION CULTURE IN POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL/PHOSPHATE AQUEOUS TWO-PHASE SYSTEM
4.1 Introduction 44
4.2 Materials and methods 45
   4.2.1 Materials 45
   4.2.2 Construction of phase diagrams 45
   4.2.3 Experimental procedures 46
4.3 Results and discussion 48
   4.3.1 Influence of system parameters on the partition behavior of lipase 48
   4.3.2 Recovery of lipase in PEG 6000/potassium phosphate ATPS 56
4.4 Conclusion 58

5 RECOVERY OF LIPOASE FROM BURKHOLDERIA SP. ST8 IN AQUEOUS MICELLAR TWO-PHASE SYSTEM
5.1 Introduction 59
5.2 Materials and methods 60
   5.2.1 Materials 60
   5.2.2 Determination of the Pluronic concentration 61
   5.2.3 Construction of coexistence curves 61
   5.2.4 Experimental procedures 62
5.3 Results and discussion 64
   5.3.1 Cloud-point temperatures of TX-114 and Pluronic surfactant solutions 64
   5.3.2 Screening of AMTPS-forming surfactant for the purification of lipase 66
   5.3.3 Effect of Pluronic L81 concentration on the purification of lipase 67
   5.3.4 Effect of salt addition on the purification of lipase 68
   5.3.5 Back-extraction of lipase into aqueous solution 71
5.4 Conclusion 73

6 RECOVERY OF LIPOASE FROM BURKHOLDERIA SP. ST8 FERMENTATION CULTURE IN ALCOHOL/SALT AQUEOUS TWO-PHASE SYSTEM
6.1 Introduction 75
6.2 Materials and methods 76
   6.2.1 Materials 76
   6.2.2 Experimental procedures 77
6.3 Results and discussion 77
   6.3.1 Phase compositions on lipase activity 77
6.3.2 Phase diagram of alcohol/salt ATPS
6.3.3 Selection of alcohol/salt ATPS
6.3.4 Optimization of 2-propanol/phosphate ATPS
6.3.5 The effect of NaCl addition on lipase partitioning
6.3.6 Recovery of lipase in 2-propanol/potassium phosphate ATPS

6.4 Conclusion

7 EXTRACTIVE FERMENTATION USING AQUEOUS TWO-PHASE SYSTEM FOR INTEGRATED PRODUCTION AND RECOVERY OF LIPASE FROM BURKHOLDERIA SP. ST8
7.1 Introduction
7.2 Materials and methods
  7.2.1 Materials
  7.2.2 Media and culture condition
  7.2.3 Repetitive batch operation
  7.2.4 Analytical procedures
7.3 Results and discussion
  7.3.1 Screening of ATPS components for extractive fermentation
  7.3.2 Selection of PEG/dextran ATPS
  7.3.3 Optimization of the PEG/dextran ATPS
  7.3.4 Repetitive batch of fermentation
7.4 Conclusion

8 GENERAL DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH
8.1 General discussion
8.2 Conclusions
8.3 Recommendations for future research

REFERENCES
APPENDIX 1: PHASE DIAGRAMS
APPENDIX 2: STANDARD CURVES
BIODATA OF STUDENT
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS