原著

分離 Bacillus の同定およびプロテアーゼ産生条 件の検討

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Identification and Experiment of Conditions for Protease Production with Isolated Bacillus

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Abstract

Two isolates of protease-pruducing Bacillus were identified with the species depending on their biological natures. One facultative an aerobic isolate (YK-11) was identified an Bacillus licheniformis and the other aerobic isolate was identified as Bacillus subtilis. Further analysis using API 50H KIT showed that these strains differed from their standard type strains respectively. In this experiment, the protease activity was measured by casein-agar plate method which was established in our laboratory. Optimum conditions for protease production were investigated. The protease was maximally produced in the medium containing 1% exzymatic hydrolyzate of casein as nitrogen source and 1% glucose as carbon source. Bacteria were inoculated into that medium and cultured 3 days at 37°C. Culture medium was then centrifuged and the supernatant was dialyzed against distilled water to remove low molecule culture component. Crude protease thus obtained was freezed at -30°C for prospective purification.

要約

2種のプロテアーゼ産生 Bacillus を生化学的性状にもとづいて同定した. 通性嫌気性を示す YK-11は Bacillus licheniformis, 好気性を示すMT-19は Bacillus subtilis と同定された. API 50H キットを使用してこれらの Bacillus の性状をさらにくわしく調べた結果, それぞれの標準株とは異なる株であることが示された. プロテアーゼ活性の測定は我々の研究室で開発したカゼイン寒天平板

法でおこなった. これらの Bacillus のプロテアーゼ産生の最適条件を調べた. N源を1%カゼイン酵素加水分解物, C源を1%グルコースにした培地におけるプロテアーゼ産生活性が最も高かった. 菌をこの培地に移植して37°Cで3日間培養した. 培養液を遠心して菌体を除去した上清を蒸留水に対して透析して低分子の培地成分を除去したものを粗プロテアーゼとして精製に備えてー30°Cで凍結保存した.