### 原著

## Staphylococcus epidermidisの産生するprotease の性状について

### 二宮健司1)美祢弘子2)

川崎医療福祉大学大学院 医療技術学研究科 臨床栄養学専攻1)

川崎医療福祉大学 医療技術学部 臨床栄養学科2)

1999-05-12 00:00:00+09受理

# Properties of Protease Produced by Staphylococcus epidermidis

Kenji NINOMIYA<sup>1)</sup> and Hiroko MINE<sup>2)</sup>



Department of Clinical Nutrition Faculty of Medical Professions Kurashiki, 701–0193, Japan<sup>2)</sup>

(Accepted 1999-05-12 00:00:00+09)

Key words: Sstaphylococcu epidermidis, protease, resident flora cns, zinc

#### **Abstract**

Ninety strains of Staphylococcus epidermidis were isolated from the right forefingers of healthy people. The amount of protease activity produced by those 90 strains was measured by the calcium-casein agar plate method. Eighty-four out of 90 strains tested (93.3%) showed protease activity, and the most active strain, UNO67, was selected for use in future experiments. Some biochemical properties were examined by using the culture supernatant of the UNO67 strain as a protease solution. The heat tolerance was tested first. Protease activity completely disappeared when it was heated for 10 minutes at 70°C. As a result, this protease was classified as a heat labile enzyme. Next, pH dependency was measured and it was shown that the optimal pH had a wide neutral range (pH 5 to 9). Protease activity was inhibited by EDTA, phosphoramidon, phenanthroline and HgCl2 but NEM, pepstatin A and SBTI had no effect. This indicated that the protease was a metaroprotease. According to the quantitative metal indicator test (mercoquant), the reactions to Al, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn and Pb were negative while the reaction of Zn was positive. A dialyzed crude preparation of the protease was purified by DEAE Sephadex chromatography and enzyme activity was found to be localized in the 0.1 M KCl eluted fraction. A purified powder was prepared by freeze drying the active fraction. SDS-PAGE of the powder resulted in a single protein band which suggests that it was pure.

健康なヒトの右手人差し指から90株のStaphylococcus epidermidisを分離した. CaCl2-カゼイン 平板法によってprotease産生量の測定をおこなったところ,90株中84株(93.3%)が活性を示した. 活性の最も強かったUNO67株を選び以後の実験に使用した. UNO67株の培養上清をprotease液として生化学的性状の検査をおこなった. まず最初にproteaseの耐熱性テストをおこなった. 70°C 10分間の加熱処理でprotease活性が完全に失われることから,本proteaseは易熱性であると判定した. 次にproteaseのpH依存性を調べたところ至適 pH は広い中性域であった(pH5~9). Protease活性はEDTA, phosphoramidon, phenanthroline およびHgCl2によって阻害されNEM, pepstatin AおよびSBTIでは阻害を受けないことから,本proteaseはmetaroproteaseであると判定した. 定性的な金属インディケーター(メルコクアント)により含有金属種を検討したところAI, Co, Cu, Fe, MnおよびPbに対する反応は陰性であったが Zn に対する反応だけは陽性であった. 透析したUNO67株の培養上清をDEAE-Sephadexを用いて精製した. Protease活性は0.2M KCIで溶出される画分に局在していたため、この画分を凍結乾燥し精製proteaseとした. Proteaseは SDS-PAGEにより一本のタンパク質バンドとなり、精製されていることが示された.