

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

4.1 Expression level of alpha glucosidase (*AG*) in *Apis florea*

Honeybees from 3 different stages (egg, nurse bee, and forager bee) were sampled. Total RNA was isolated. The quality of total RNA was determined by (1) native agarose gel and (2) formaldehyde gel. The 18S and 28S rRNA bands were detected on 1.2% agarose gel (Fig. 4.1 A) while the 28S RNA band was visible on formaldehyde gel (Fig. 4.1 B).

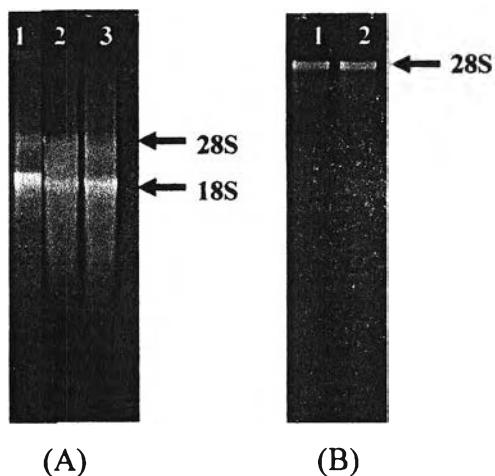


Figure 4.1 Total RNA extracted from heads of *A. florea* at different stages on native agarose gel (A) and formaldehyde gel (B).

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Lane 1 (A): | total RNA of egg |
| Lane 2 (A): | total RNA of nurse bee |
| Lane 3 (A): | total RNA of forager bee |
| Lanes 1 – 2 (B): | total RNA of forager bee |

In order to determine the expression level of *AG* by RT – PCR, 200 ng of RNA sample (egg, nurse bee, and forager bee) were used for 1 reaction. Primers were designed from the *AG* cDNA sequence of *A. mellifera* as described in Materials and Methods. The primers for determination of expression are FW1/ R1 primers. Under

the optimum condition of RT – PCR, the expression profile of *AG* was obtained (Fig. 4.2). The quantity of products was assayed due to intensity of the bands by Quanlity one software (Table 4.1). The result presented that the expression level of *AG* in three stages (egg, nurse bee, forager bee) was different. There was no amplified product from egg RNA (Fig. 4.2, lanes 1 – 2) and small amounts of amplified product from nurse bee RNA (Fig. 4.2, lanes 3 – 4). The highest amount of amplified products was obtained from forager bees (Fig. 4.2, lanes 5 – 6).

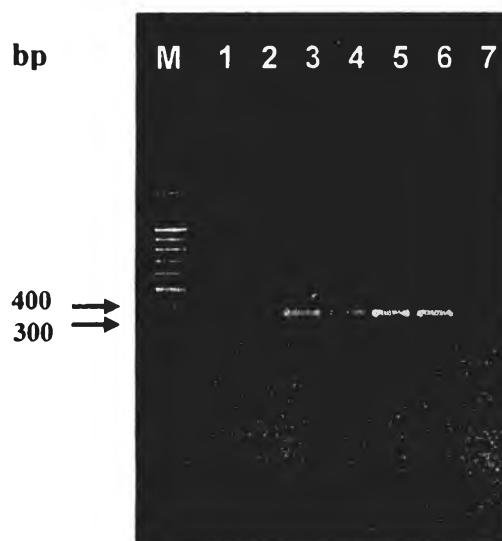


Figure 4.2 Expression profile of *AG*.

- Lane M: 100 bp ladder marker
- Lanes 1 - 2: amplified products from egg RNA
- Lanes 3 - 4: amplified products from nurse bee RNA
- Lanes 5 - 6: amplified products from forager bee RNA
- Lane 7: negative control

Table 4.1 Intensity of amplified product bands from Fig. 4.2.

Stage	Average volume intensity*mm ²
Eggs	16.082
Nurse bees	386.633
Forager bees	760.589

As control experiments, primers specific to elongation factor gene (*EF*) in *A. cerana* and 28S RNA in *A. mellifera* were designed. Under the optimum condition, the products of 200 bp (*EF*) and 350 bp (28S RNA) were obtained from all samples, respectively (Fig. 4.3).

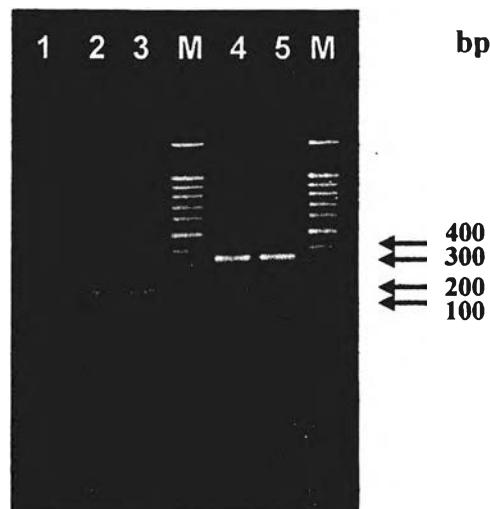


Figure 4.3 Control experiment by using primers from *EF* and 28S RNA genes. Total RNA for all reactions were from forager bee.

- Lane 1: negative control
- Lanes 2-3: RT – PCR product by using *EF* primers
- Lanes 4-5: RT – PCR product by using 28S RNA primers
- Lane M: 100 bp ladder marker

4.2 The cDNA sequence

Total RNA of forager bee was amplified by 3 pairs of primers for RT – PCR. The sizes of RT – PCR product were 350 bp from FW1/ R1 primers (Fig. 4.4 A), 1,000 bp from FW1/ R2 primers (Fig. 4.4 B), and 850 bp from FW2/ R3 primers (Fig. 4.4 C). Three bands (200, 300, and about 380 bp; Fig. 4.4 D) were obtained from FW3/ R3 primers but only the 200 bp product was excised from the agarose gel, purified, and sequenced (Fig. 4.4 E).

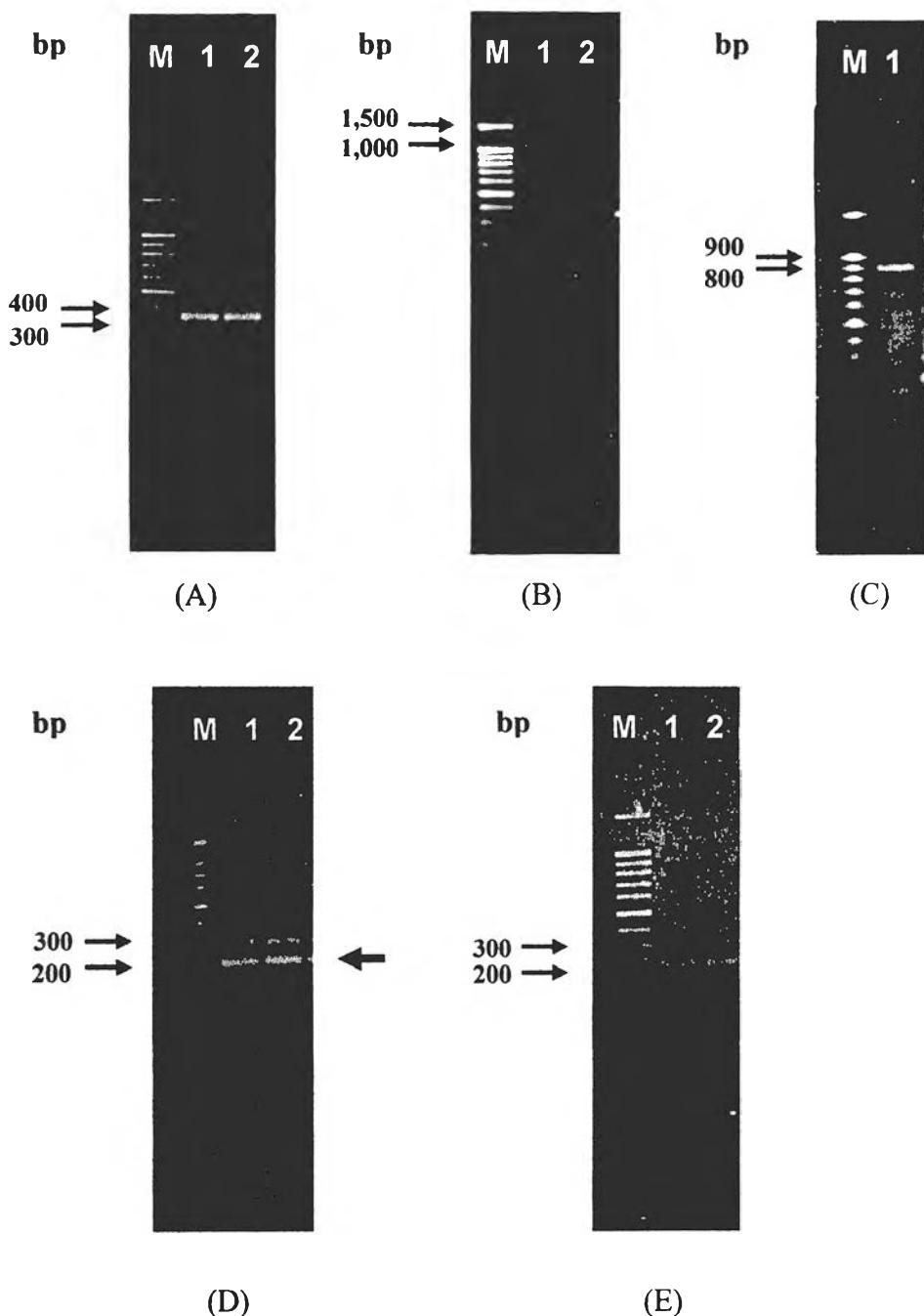


Figure 4.4 RT - PCR product amplified by 3 different pairs of primers.

- Lane M (all Figs.): 100 bp ladder marker
- Lanes 1 – 2 (A): the 350 bp product by FW1/ R1 primers
- Lanes 1 – 2 (B): the 1,000 bp product by FW1/ R2 primers
- Lane 1 (C): the 850 bp product by FW2/ R3 primers
- Lanes 1 – 2 (D): the 200, 300, and about 380 bp products by FW3/ R3 primers
- Lanes 1 – 2 (E): the excised and purified target band (200 bp)

The nucleotide sequences and deduced amino acid sequences of *AG* were aligned (Figs. 4.5 and 4.6) by using Clustal W.

AG .Af .nuc	TTCGACTCTAGTTGGTAGCATGAAGGCAGTAATCGTGTGCTT-ATGGCATTGTC 59
AG .Am .nuc	TTGAGTAAAGATGCTTCATTTGAGTGTGGCTAGTAGGCAT--ATTG----GCC 54
AG .Dm .nuc	TATAAAAAGAAAATGATTCCATTAAAAAATTAAACAATTACTATCAATTGCAT-GTTC 59
maltase .Cs .nuc	-----ATGAAGAGCCTCGTCGTGGCTGACTT-----CTGCTC 33
maltase .Am .nuc	GTTCAGTTGGGCTTACAAACGTTAGGTGCAGTCGGTATGGGATTGGCTGGGTT 60
ScrA .Ls .nuc	* * * *
AG .Af .nuc	ATT-GTGGACGCAGCATGGAAGCCACTCCCTGAAA--ACTTGAAAGGAGGACTTGATCTG 116
AG .Am .nuc	ATT-GTGGACGCAGCATGGAAGCCCTCCCTGAAA--ACTTGAAAGGAGGACTTGATCTG 116
AG .Dm .nuc	ATA-AGCACCAAGCTGGATGCGAAATATAATTGGTGGCAGCACGAGGTCTC 113
maltase .Cs .nuc	TGT-ATTGGCAGCACCTGAAGGTGCACGTGAAAAA-GATTGGTGGGAAATTGAAACTT 117
maltase .Am .nuc	GCG-GTCGGCCTTG-GCGCCGGCAAAACAAG-GGTTGGTGGAAAGAACGCGATCTC 90
ScrA .Ls .nuc	ATTCAAGCAATTGCTTAACGGTTACATCAAAGCTTCCGGCAATTGAAACGACACTT 120
AG .Af .nuc	* * * *
AG .Am .nuc	TATCAGGTTTACCCGA---GGAGCTCAAGGATAGCAATGGAGATGGTATTGGTGTAT 172
AG .Dm .nuc	TATCAGGTCTACCCGA---GAAGCTCAAGGATAGCAATGGAGATGGTATTGGTGTAT 172
maltase .Cs .nuc	TATCAGATCTATCCGA---GATCTTCAGGACAGCAATGGTGTGGTATTGGTGTATCT 169
maltase .Am .nuc	TATCAAGTCTATCCAC---GAAGTTCATGGATTCTGATGGCGATGGTGTGGCGATT 173
ScrA .Ls .nuc	TATCAGGTATATCCCC---GCAGTTCATGGATTCCAATAGTGATGGCATGGGATTT 146
AG .Af .nuc	TGGCAGATATTGCCAAACTGGTGGATCGTTATTGGCTTGCAGCGATGGCAAATA 180
AG .Am .nuc	* * * *
AG .Dm .nuc	CATAGGTATTAAAGAAAATTGGATCAT-TTCTCGAAATGGGCGTCGACATGTTTGGT 231
maltase .Cs .nuc	CGAAGGTATTAAAGAAAATTGGATCAT-TTCTCGAAATGGGCGTCGACATGTTTGGT 231
maltase .Am .nuc	TCAAGGTATTACTCTAGGCTACAGTAC-TTCAGGATACGGGCATACGTCCTGATGGT 228
ScrA .Ls .nuc	GAAAGGAATTTCAGAAAAAGTCGGTTAT-TTAAAGGAATCGGCATGGATGGTGTGGC 232
AG .Af .nuc	AAAAGGTATTAAAGGATAAGCTTCACAC-TTCATCGAATCTGGAATAACAGCGATATGGT 205
AG .Am .nuc	TTGCTCAAGGGGCTGCAACTTCGCTGATTCTCGTTACTAAGAATAAACAAACAAAGT 240
AG .Dm .nuc	* * * *
maltase .Cs .nuc	TATCCCCTATTATCAAGCCCTATGGTCGATTTGGTACGACATTCCAATTACACCG 291
maltase .Am .nuc	TATCCCCTATTATCAAGCCCTATGGTCGATTTGGTACGACATTCCAATTACACCG 291
ScrA .Ls .nuc	TGAGTCCCATTATGAGTCACCAATGGTAGACTTGGATACGATATCTAATACAA 288
AG .Af .nuc	TTTCACCGATTTTGATTGACCTATGGCAGATTGGTATGACATTCAAATTCCACCA 292
AG .Am .nuc	TATCACCATTAAATCGAAGTCCTATGGTAGATTGGATACGATATCTGACTTTAAAG 265
AG .Dm .nuc	CATTAACGACTTCTGCTGGATTCTGC-GATGGTGGAAATTACTGAACAGCATTATT 299
maltase .Cs .nuc	* * * *
maltase .Am .nuc	* * * * *
ScrA .Ls .nuc	* * * * *
AG .Af .nuc	ACGTTCATCCCATTGGCACCATATCAGATTAGATGACCTAGTCAGTGTGCACAT 351
AG .Am .nuc	ACGTTCATCCCATTGGCACCATATCAGACTTAGATAATCTAGTCAGTGTGCACAT 351
AG .Dm .nuc	ATATACAGCCGGAATATGGCACCCCTGAGGACTTGCACGCTGATGCCAAGGCCAAT 348
maltase .Cs .nuc	AAGTCTCCCTCAATTGGAGACTTGTCTCAATTGATGAACCTGTAGCGGAATTCAA 352
maltase .Am .nuc	ATGTAGATCCAATATTGGTACTATAAAAGATCTGAAGACTCAGCAGAACGGAAGA 325
ScrA .Ls .nuc	GGGG...ATTTAAAATTGAAGTTTC--CATTCTTATTGGTTAATTGCATCAGGAATCT 357
AG .Af .nuc	* * * *
AG .Am .nuc	* * * *
AG .Dm .nuc	* * * *
maltase .Cs .nuc	* * * *
maltase .Am .nuc	* * * *
ScrA .Ls .nuc	* * * *
AG .Af .nuc	AGAAAGGACTGA--AGATAATCTGGATTCTGTCGAATCATACATCTGATCAACACAA 409
AG .Am .nuc	AGAAAGGATTGA--AGATAATCTGGATTCTGTCGGAACTCATACATCTGATCAACACGA 409
AG .Dm .nuc	AACTGGCGTGA--AGTTATTGGACTTGTCTCCAATCACAGCTCAAATAAGCATCT 406
maltase .Cs .nuc	AAAAAGATATGA--AACTCATCTGGACTTGTCTCCAATCATACAGTGCACATGTGA 410
maltase .Am .nuc	AACAGAATTAA--AGGTATTCTAGATCTGTCCTAATCATACTCTGATCAACATAA 383
ScrA .Ls .nuc	CATCGTTATTATTGGTTATTACATGTTTATCAGTATCAATGGCACCTGCAGGAATTA 417
AG .Af .nuc	* * * *
AG .Am .nuc	* * * *
AG .Dm .nuc	* * * *
maltase .Cs .nuc	* * * *
maltase .Am .nuc	* * * *
ScrA .Ls .nuc	* * * *
AG .Af .nuc	ATGG-TTCCAGTTGAGTTGAAAAACGTTGAACCT-----TATAACAA 451
AG .Am .nuc	ATGG-TTCCAGTTGAGTTGAAAAACATTGAACCT-----TATAACAA 451
AG .Dm .nuc	CTGG-TTC--ATAAAGTCAGTAGCCCGA-GAGCCAGG-----GTACGAGGA 448
maltase .Cs .nuc	GTGG-TTC--AAAAAATCAATTTCAGCGT-GATCTGTA-----GTACAATGA 452
maltase .Am .nuc	ATGG-TTCCAAATGAGTATAATAACTAATAATAATAC--TAATAATATAAAGA 440
ScrA .Ls .nuc	TTGGGTTATTGCGATTGCACCTAAGAGCATCCCTAGTTTATGATGGAGCTATTATTA 477
AG .Af .nuc	* * * *
AG .Am .nuc	* * * *
AG .Dm .nuc	* * * *
maltase .Cs .nuc	* * * *
maltase .Am .nuc	* * * *
ScrA .Ls .nuc	* * * *

Figure 4.5 (continued)

AG.Af.nuc	CTATTATATTGGC--ATCCAGGAAAAT-----TGTAAAT--GGTAAACGTGTTCC	499
AG.Am.nuc	CTATTACATTGGC--ATCCAGGAAAAT-----TGTAAAT--GGCAAACGTGTTCC	499
AG.Dm.nuc	TTCTATGTGTTGGG--AGGATGGTATTCT---CCTGGAGAAC--GGAACCGTGCC	499
maltase.Cs.nuc	TTACTATATTGGC--ATCCGGTAAGCCAATCCTGATGGT--GGTCGAAATTACCA	506
maltase.Am.nuc	TTATTACATATGGGTTATCCTGTCAGCATAAGGAAATCCAATTAAAGACAAATA	500
ScrA.Ls.nuc	GTTTCGTAATTGCCTTGTGGGGACATACTTACGGTAAAAGGCAATGAAGACAATG	537
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AG.Af.nuc	ACCAAATAATTGGTAGGCGTATTTGGTGGATCAGCTTGGCATGGCGGGAGAACGACA	559
AG.Am.nuc	ACCAACTAATTGGTAGGCGTGTGTTGGATCAGCTTGGCTGGCGGGAGAACGACA	559
AG.Dm.nuc	GCCCAACAATTGGCTGCGGTGTTCCGGATCGGCTTGGATGTGGAACATGAGAGGCA	559
maltase.Cs.nuc	CCCACACTAATTGGTAAGTCGCTCAGAAGTACTGCGCTGGGAACGAAACGTGG	566
maltase.Am.nuc	TCCATAATAATTGGCTTAGTGTATTCAATGGTACAGGATGGACTTCCACGAGGGTAGGAA	560
ScrA.Ls.nuc	AAGAAGAAATAATCAATGAAGCACCAGTACCCAGA-AGTACTGGAGAGATTACAAGAT	596
	* * ***	
AG.Af.nuc	GGCATATTATCTGCACCAATTGCACCAGAACACCAGATTAAATTACTA--TAATCCA	617
AG.Am.nuc	GGCATATTATCTGCATCAATTGCACCAGAACACCAGATCTAAATTACTA--TAATCCA	617
AG.Dm.nuc	CGATRACTATCTCAGGCAGTTCACTTATGGAACACCCGATTGAACTACCG--AAATCCC	617
maltase.Cs.nuc	CGATATTATTTACATCAATTGGCACAAACACCCGATTGAAATTACCG--CAATCCA	624
maltase.Am.nuc	ACATTATTATTCATCAATTGATAAGAACACCCAGACTGAACTACAG--AAACTCG	618
ScrA.Ls.nuc	GAAAGATTAGTGCACAGTACCGACGAATTGTTACTAGCATCAGTACCTGATCCA	656
	* * * * *	
AG.Af.nuc	GCT---GTACTGGATGAAATGC-AAAACGTTCTAGATTCTGGTTGAA-GAGAGGACTTG	672
AG.Am.nuc	GTT---GTACTGGATGATATGC-AAAATGTTCTAGATTCTGGCTGAG-AAGGGGATTG	672
AG.Dm.nuc	GCC---GTGATTAAGGCCATGG-ATGATGTGATGCTCTGGCTAAA-CAAGGGTATTG	672
maltase.Cs.nuc	AA---GTGGTTGAAACAATGA-AAAACGTTTAAGATTCTGGCTTAG-CAAAGGTATCA	679
maltase.Am.nuc	GAT---GTGAGAGAAGAGATGA-AGAATATAATGAAATTGGTGGGA-TAAAGGAATCG	673
ScrA.Ls.nuc	GTTTTGCAAGTGAAGCAATGGAAAAGGCATTGGCATTGCAACTTCAGGATGTA	716
	* * * * *	
AG.Af.nuc	ATCGTTTCAGA-GTAGATGCTCTGCTTAC--ATTGCGAAGATATGCGAT-TCTTAGAC	728
AG.Am.nuc	ATCGTTTCAGA-GTAGATGCTCTGCTTAC--ATTGCGAAGACATGCGAT-TCTTAGAC	728
AG.Dm.nuc	CCCGCTTCCGC-ATCGATGC--CATTATATATTTACGAGGATGCTAAC-TGAGGGAT	728
maltase.Cs.nuc	ATCGATTTCAGA-ATTGATGCGGTACCATATTGTTGAAGTGGGACCAGATGCGAATGGA	738
maltase.Am.nuc	ATCGATTCCGC-ATAGATGCTGTACACATTTATTGAAAGCGCTAACATATCGTTAGAT	732
ScrA.Ls.nuc	CTTGCACCAAGTACCGGTGTATAACAATTGCGCTAACACTGGTACCGCA-TACGGGAT	775
	* * * * *	
AG.Af.nuc	GAICCCCATTCAGG---TGAAACAAATG---ATCCC-AACAA---AACTGAG---TACAC	775
AG.Am.nuc	GAI CCTCTATCAGG---TGAAACAAATG---ATCCC-AATAA---AACCGAG---TACAC	775
AG.Dm.nuc	GAC CCTCCGAGTGGCACT---ACCGATG---ATCCA-AATAATGAGGCC-----TACTT	775
maltase.Cs.nuc	AATTATCCAGATGAAATTGAAACCCATGCTACGCTCA-GATCCTTATCTCAATGTTACTT	797
maltase.Am.nuc	GAI CCACCTTGGG---TAAAATCTCA---ACTTA-AGTCTCCACGCT-----TCTTT	779
ScrA.Ls.nuc	AAATCGGATGATGGTGCAGAAGTGTCA---ATTCAATTGGTTAGATACAGTTAATT	832
	*	
AG.Af.nuc	TCTCAAGATCTACACTCACGATAT-CCCAGAACCTACAATGTAGTT-----	821
AG.Am.nuc	TCTCAAGATCTACACTCACGATAT-CCCAGAACCTACAATGTAGTT-----	821
AG.Dm.nuc	GACCCACATCTAACAGAACATCA-GCCTGAGGATTACGGTCACTT-CAGC---ATTG	829
maltase.Cs.nuc	GTCACGATTACACTCAAACAG-GCCTGAAACTTTGAAATGGTCACGGA---ATGG	852
maltase.Am.nuc	AAFTCACACTTAAAGAACATCA-ACCCGAGACTTACGAATTGGAAAAGA---AT-G	833
ScrA.Ls.nuc	AAATGGTATAGGTTGAAAGATTGTCACAGGGACAACATGTTAGCGAAGGGCGATTT	892
	* * * * *	
AG.Af.nuc	--CGAAATTAGAGATGTGTTAGACGAATTCCG---CAACCAAAACACATGCTTA-	873
AG.Am.nuc	--CGAAATTAGAGATGTGTTAGACGAATTCCG---CAACCAAAACACATGCTTA-	873
AG.Dm.nuc	GCGCAACTTCTGGATAATTATACAGCTAACACAGATGGGCCATTGAGGATAATGATGA-	888
maltase.Cs.nuc	AGFCGACTTTGGAGGAATT-TAAACAAAAGAATGGAGGACCAACAAGAGTTAATGG-	910
maltase.Am.nuc	GCLAGATTTGTGGACAACATGCAAGAAAATAAGCGGGATGAAATAGTACTTTGA-	892
ScrA.Ls.nuc	ATTAGGTCAATTGATATTGATAAGATTAAACAGCCGGCTAACACCGCTAACATGAC	952
	* * * * *	
AG.Af.nuc	--TCGAGGCATACGAA---TTTGTCCATGACGATGAAATTACGAT-----	917
AG.Am.nuc	--TCGAGGCATACGAA---TTTATCGATGACGATGAAATTACGAT-----	917
AG.Dm.nuc	--CGAGGGTTATGCTC---GGTGTGCAACTATGAAACTATGAA-GATTGCAAT	941
maltase.Cs.nuc	--TGAAGCTTATGCTC---ATTAACAAAAGTAATTCAATTATGGTCAAATGGAC	964
maltase.Am.nuc	--CAGAGGCCTATTCTC---TTTAGAGAACACTCTCAAATTACGAA-----	936
ScrA.Ls.nuc	TATTGTGACGAAATACAGCGGGATATGCAACAGTTGATCCGCTTTAACAGTCGACAAGGC	1012
	* * * * *	

Figure 4.5 (continued)

Figure 4.5 (continued)

AG.Af.nuc	CGCGTTGCT-----GAAAAAATGCCATATTTAAAGAGGCCAATTAAAGTACGGAGGA	1470
AG.Am.nuc	TGCGTCGCT-----GAAAAAATGCCATACTTAAAGAGGCCAATTAAATACGAGGA	1470
AG.Dm.nuc	TCTGAAGCT-----CAGACAACGTCCAGTTCTGAAGAACGGATCCTTCCAGAAG	1503
maltase.Cs.nuc	GACTCAACT-----TCGTAAGCAAGACATTGTATGGCACTTATGATAGTTACT	1522
maltase.Am.nuc	GACCGCTT-----AAGAAAGAGAGATGTGTTGAAAAAGGAAACTTAACTATAGAA	1456
ScrA.Ls.nuc	ATTTACATTTTATGCAGAAACAACCGGATTAAATTGGCAAATCCTAAAGTTAGAG	1610
	* * * *	
AG.Af.nuc	TGCTGAACGACAATGTTTCGNNTCTCTAGG-GAAACCGAAGACAATGGATCTTTAC	1529
AG.Am.nuc	TGCTGAACGACAATGTTTCGCATTCTCTAGG-GAAACCGAAGATAATGGATCTTTAC	1529
AG.Dm.nuc	TGGTTAATCGCAGGGTCTCGCTTCAGCGA-GAACTGAAGAACGAGCACACTGCTG	1562
maltase.Cs.nuc	TGGCAAATGATGACGTTTGGTGTAAACGT-GAAATTGAGAATAATCGAACTTGATI	1581
maltase.Am.nuc	TTTTAAACAAAATGTTCTGGCTGCGAACAGCGAAGAAGCGGTATCTTTI	1516
ScrA.Ls.nuc	AAGCTGCTACCAAGATGATGACTGGTGGCTT-CAAAAAGGGATTGGTGGTTAGGATG	1669
	* * * *	
AG.Af.nuc	GTAATAATGAACTCTCGAA---CGAGGAACAAATCGTGGATTGAAAGCGTTG----	1581
AG.Am.nuc	GCAATATTGAACTCTCGAA---CGAGGAACAAATCGTGGATTGAAAGCGTTCA---	1581
AG.Dm.nuc	ACCATTGAAACGTGAGCAACCCACTGAACCTGGTACATCGGGACTTTA-----	1614
maltase.Cs.nuc	GCTGCTTAACTTGGT---TTCAGTCAACAGTGTCAATTGAAATTAAATGACCGA	1638
maltase.Am.nuc	---TGATCAACTCTCTAAATAACTATCGGGATATATCAAAGTTGGT-----	1565
ScrA.Ls.nuc	GACGTTATTGATTTGATAGG--GAAGGAACCTGACCGCAAATTAAAGGAAACGGACCGC	1727
	* * * *	
AG.Af.nuc	-----ATC-----ACGTGCCGAAGA-GATTGAATATGTTTACAACAATTAAACTC---	1627
AG.Am.nuc	-----ATA-----ACGTGCCAAAAA-AATTGAATATGTTTACAACAATTAAACTC---	1627
AG.Dm.nuc	---TAGA-----ACAGCCA-ATC-GATTGAGTGTCTTGTGGCGGGAGTGGACTCGCAA	1664
maltase.Cs.nuc	GATTGGA-----AAGTCCAGAGA-GAATGAAAGTTGCAACAGCTTCAGTTAACCCAGGA	1692
maltase.Am.nuc	-----GA-----ACAAAGAAATA-ATGCTAAATTACACAACGAGCTAACTCCAA-	1613
ScrA.Ls.nuc	AATTACATGCGTATCTCAAGAGATGAACGCAAGGGTACTTCACAGTATGATGAGTAA	1787
	* * * *	
AG.Af.nuc	-----TGATATAAAATCCATCTCCAAACAACGAGAAAATAAA-ACTTCCTGCTTTAAGATT	1682
AG.Am.nuc	-----TGATATAAGTCATCTCCAAACAATGAACAAGTAAA-AGTTTCTGCTTTAGGATT	1682
AG.Dm.nuc	CACCGGGTGGGGGATCGACTTAAAGCCGAGACAATTGAATTGGCGCCAACCGAGGGATT	1724
maltase.Cs.nuc	ATGTTCGAGAGAACCCGTTGTGACAAGTGAAGTCTACGTATCAGCTGGCTTGGAGTT	1752
maltase.Am.nuc	--TTTGACAGTAAATCAAACGTAAATCCAGTGGCTATCAATATTCTGGAGATACT	1671
ScrA.Ls.nuc	CGGTTGGAGAGACAT-GGGGGCAACACCCGAAATTGGCCAGATG--TACAGTAATCCTA	1844
AG.Af.nuc	NTAATCTTAATCTCTCA--AGATGCTAAATTGAAAACATTAAATTCTCTGAACATG	1740
AG.Am.nuc	TTCATCTTAATTCTCTCA--AGATGCTAAATTGAAAACATTAAATTCTCTGAATATG	1740
AG.Dm.nuc	GTTATTCTGCTGAATAAGCGAAAGTAA-----	1751
maltase.Cs.nuc	GTT-CTCGATTATCAAGTAGGGCGCTAAATTCCCGAACCAAGAGGTGACGATCCAGGACT	1811
maltase.Am.nuc	ATAATTGTAGATTCATC---CACTTCAGGCGCTACTATAGTCATTATTCAATCATGAT-	1727
ScrA.Ls.nuc	ATCGCCACGAACATATCGATGATCTTCAATTGAAACAATTAAATTAGATAAACATCG	1904
	*	
AG.Af.nuc	TCTATNCTTGTAGCGGCCGA-----	1760
AG.Am.nuc	TCTATTCTTGTAGCGGCCGA-----	1760
AG.Dm.nuc	-----	
maltase.Cs.nuc	ATACGAATAAGAAATATTCC-----	1831
maltase.Am.nuc	TTTCTTATCCGCACTGTTCATATCTTTTCCAAACGG-----	1764
ScrA.Ls.nuc	GGATGACTCGCTGGGATTAAACCACCTTATTCCAGCAGAGT	1946

Figure 4.5 The multiple alignment of nucleotide sequences of *AG* in *A. florea* with other organisms. Common residues are indicated by asterisks below the sequences.

Figure 4.6 (continued)

T 22465522

	570	580	590	600	610	620
AG.Af.nuc	V---PKRLNM	FYNNFNNSDIK	SIS---NNEKI	KVPALEFRXL	ISQDAKFENI	F-----
AG.Am.nuc	V---PKKLNM	FYNNFNNSDIK	SIS---NNEQV	KVSALGFFIL	ISQDAKFGNF	-----
AG.Dm.nuc	Q---PNRLSV	LVAGVDSQHR	VGDRLLKAETI	ELAPNEGIVI	QLNKRK---	
maltase Cs.	DWKVPERMEV	ATASVNAGMF	ERQPVVTSVEV	YVSAGVGVL	DYQVGRQIPE	PRGDDPGLYE
maltase Am.	K---RNNAKI	YTSSVSNLT	VNQTVNPVAI	NIPGDTSSIIV	DSSTSGATIV	NYSIMIFLSA
ScrA.Ls.nuc	T-----MT	IVTNTAGYAQ	VDPLLTVDKA	AMQGEIIQI	L	HAKKD-----
Clustal Co		:	:	:	:	

Figure 4.6 The multiple alignment of amino acid sequences deduced from the cDNA sequences of AG in *A. florea* with other organisms. Common residues are indicated by asterisks below the sequences.

The cDNA sequence was blasted and aligned with *AG* in *A. mellifera*. The result of blast showed 95% identity. Furthermore, the cDNA sequence was multiple aligned with sequences of *AG* in *A. mellifera* (D79208), maltase 1 in *A. mellifera* (XM_393379), *AG*, α - amylase, and transporter activity in *Drosophila melanogaster* CG14934 - PA (NM_135678), sucrose - specific enzyme II of the PTS (*ScrA*) and dextran glucosidase (*dexB*) genes in *Lactobacillus sakei* (AF401046), and *Culicoides sonorensis* clone CsMAL1 maltase (AY603565). The similarity between sequences was presented in table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Similarity of the *AG* sequence in *A. florea* (1,739 bp) and that in other organisms.

Organisms	Length (bp)	Score
<i>AG</i> in <i>A. mellifera</i>	1,760	95
<i>maltase</i> 1 in <i>A. mellifera</i>	1,764	38
<i>AG</i> in <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	1,751	46
<i>ScrA</i> in <i>Lactobacillus sakei</i>	1,946	19
<i>maltase</i> in <i>Culicoides sonorensis</i>	1,831	41

A preliminary phylogenetic tree from deduced amino acid of *AG* among these organisms was reconstructed using UPGMA and neighbor-joining (NJ) methods as implemented in the program PAUP* version 4.0b (Phylogenetic Analysis Using Parsimony methods*). To investigate support for nodes estimated in the trees, bootstrap analysis was undertaken in PAUP (heuristic search). The bootstrap analysis with 50% deletion was used as indications of branch support for individual clades. The bootstrap values was calculated by using 1,000 replicates. The *dexB* in *Lactobacillus sakei* sequence was selected as an outgroup in NJ and bootstrap methods. A phylogenetic tree from UPGMA method (Fig. 4.7) was indicated distance between *AG* of *A. florea* among that in other organisms. Furthermore, a phylogenetic tree from NJ method (Fig. 4.8) was represented three major clades. Clade I was comprised of the *AG* of *A. florea* and *A. mellifera*. Clade II was comprised of the *AG* in *Drosophila melanogaster* and maltase in *Culicoides sonorensis*. Clade III was comprised of maltose 1 in *A. mellifera*.

UPGMA

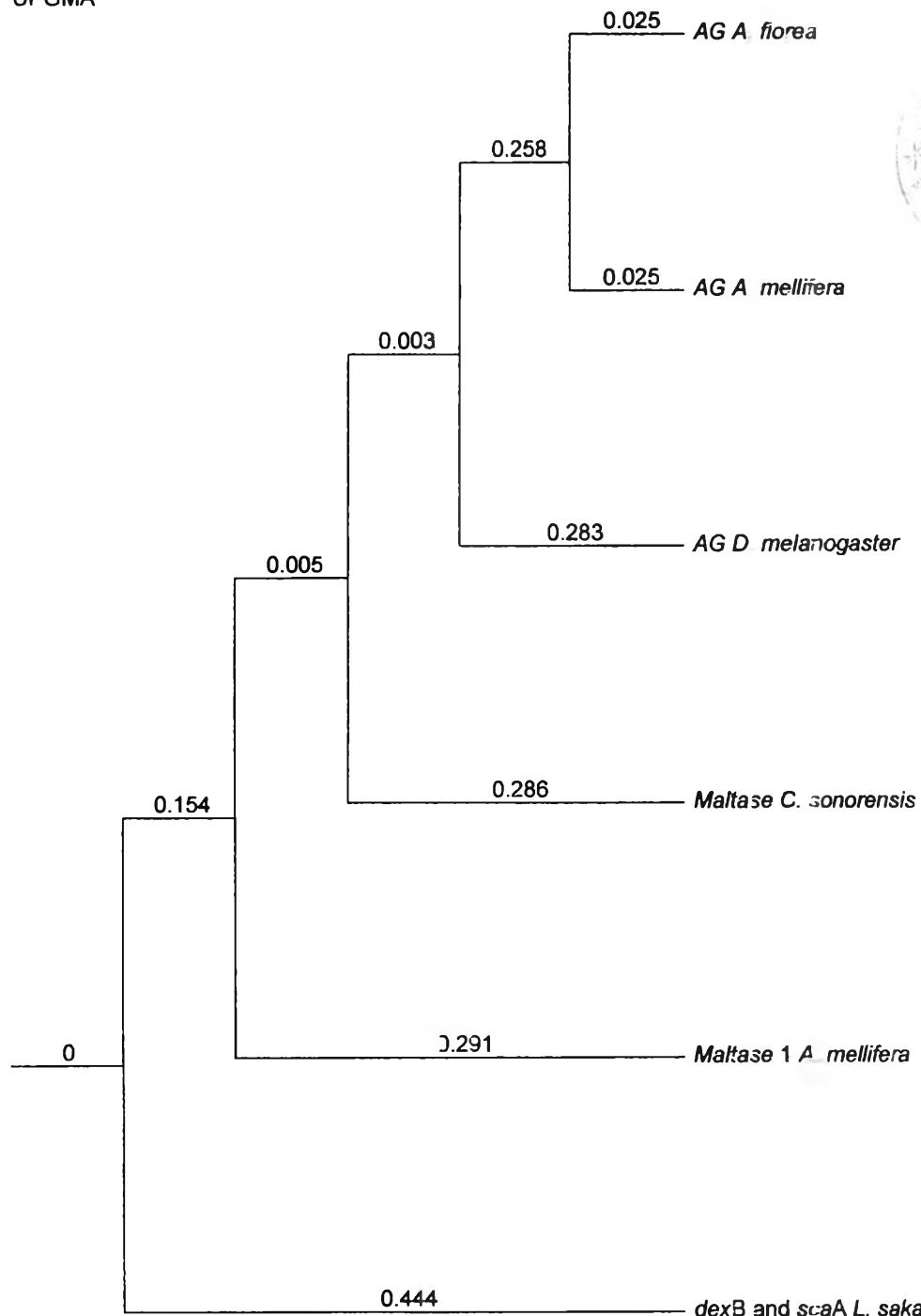


Figure 4.7 A phylogenetic tree of deduced amino acid sequence of *AG* in *A. florea* among other organisms by UPGMA method. A number on each branch indicate differential.

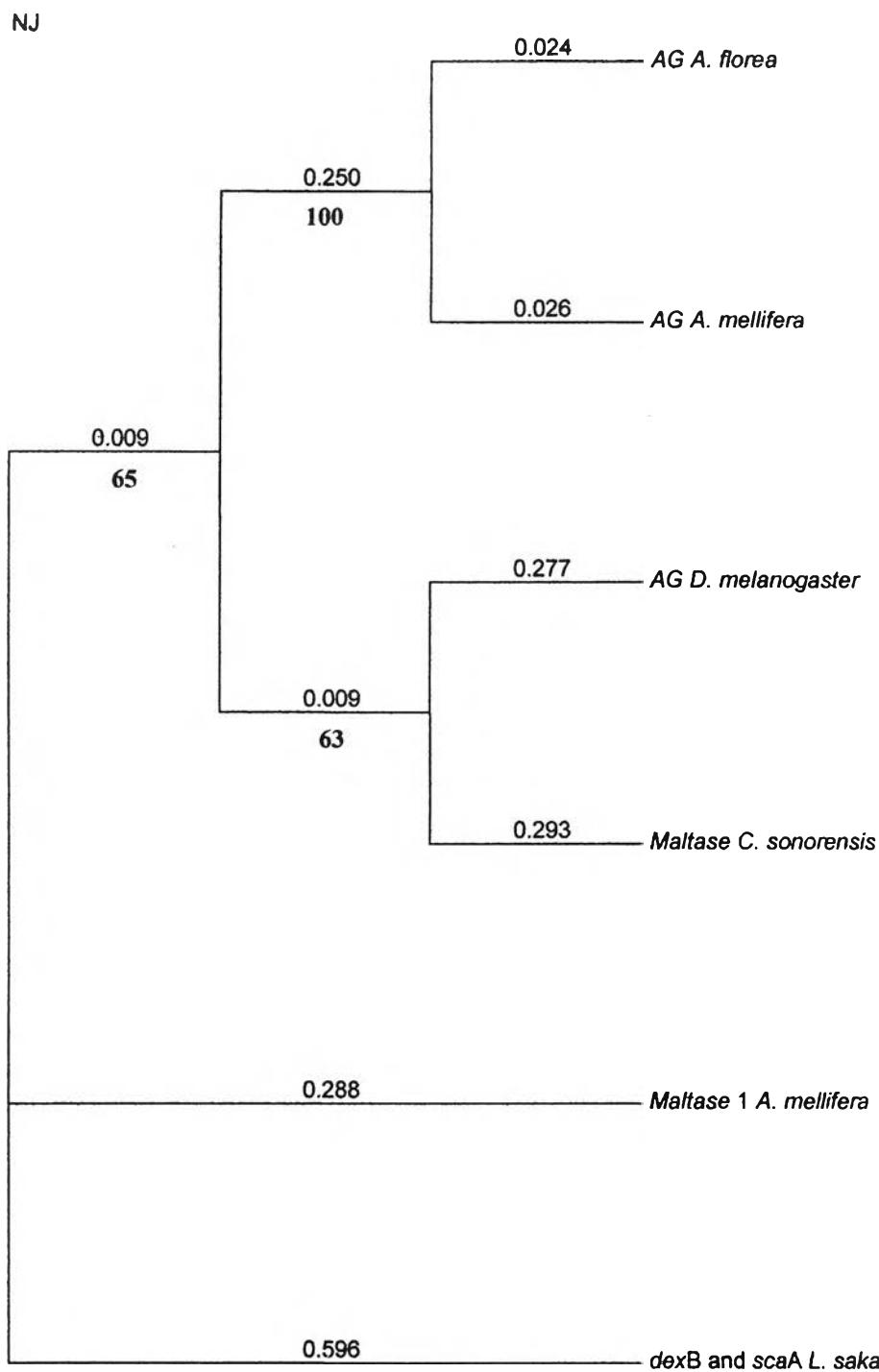


Figure 4.8 A phylogenetic tree of deduced amino acid sequence of *AG* in *A. florea* among that in other organisms by NJ method. The upper numbers on each branch indicate the differential between genes. The lower numbers (in bold type) were the full heuristic bootstrap percentages of 1,000 replicates.

4.3 Major protein pattern of crude extract

Protein of head (12 heads) and honey crop (20 honey crops) of forager bee was extracted by buffer insect saline. Crude protein was separated by SDS - PAGE. Different bands of major protein (50 kDa from head and 15 kDa from honey crop) were observed as in Figure 4.9.

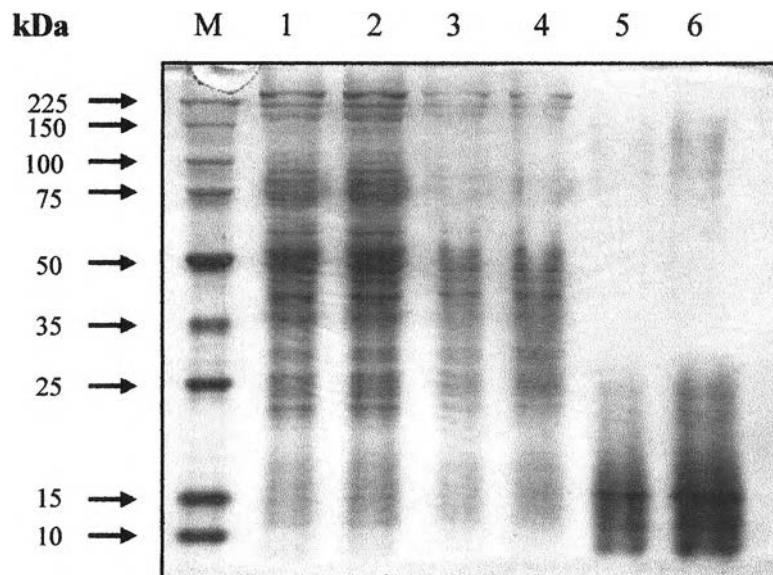


Figure 4.9 Pattern of major proteins in crude of head and honey crop.

- Lane M: broad range protein MW markers
- Lanes 1 - 2: crude protein of head (1 mg protein)
- Lanes 3 - 4: crude protein of head (0.5 mg protein)
- Lanes 5 - 6: crude protein of honey crop (1 mg protein)

4.4 Ammonium sulfate precipitation

Various concentrations of ammonium sulfate (AS) were added into crude protein. Due to Fig. 4.10, the highest specific activity (1 u/ mg) was obtained from crude without AS precipitation. High specific activity (0.7 u/ mg) was also from precipitation of 80 - 95% AS. The lowest specific activity (0.2 u/ mg) was appeared from precipitation in 40 - 50% AS. Due to SDS – PAGE, different patterns of protein was observed in each lane. Common band of 100 kDa was observed in all lanes (Fig. 4.11).

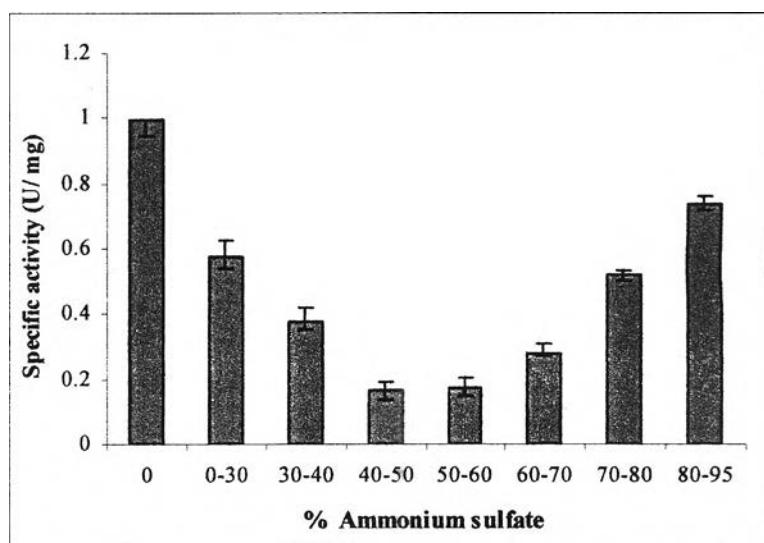


Figure 4.10 Specific activity of crude precipitation by various concentrations of ammonium sulfate.

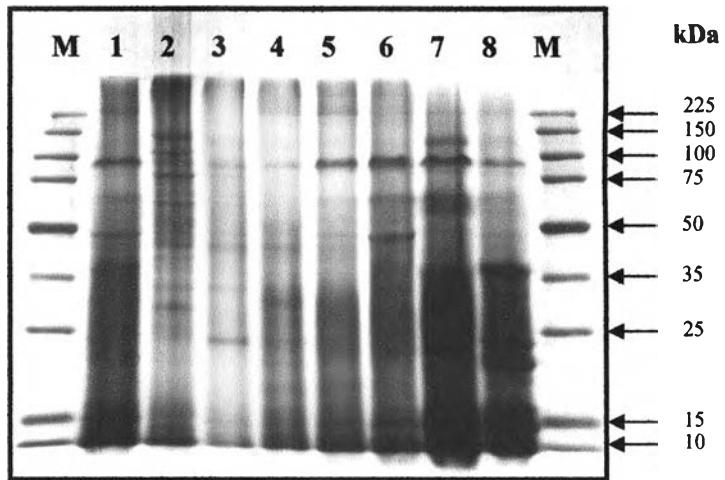


Figure 4.11 Protein profile of precipitate from various concentrations of ammonium sulfate (AS). Protein (20 µg) of all precipitates were electrophoresed by SDS polyacrylamide gel and CBB stained.

- Lane 1: precipitate by 0% AS
- Lane 2: precipitate by 0 - 30% AS
- Lane 3: precipitate by 30 - 40% AS
- Lane 4: precipitate by 40 - 50% AS
- Lane 5: precipitate by 50 - 60% AS
- Lane 6: precipitate by 60 - 70% AS
- Lane 7: precipitate by 70 - 80% AS
- Lane 8: precipitate by 80 - 90% AS
- Lane M: broad range protein MW markers

4.5 AG purification

4.5.1 Crude protein with ammonium sulfate precipitation

4.5.1.1 Anion exchange (DEAE – cellulose)

Crude protein with AS precipitation was injected to DEAE – cellulose equilibrated by 30 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.3). The column was developed by a linear gradient of 0 – 1.0 M NaCl. SDS – PAGE shown in lanes 1 – 4 in Figure 4.15 (B). The AG activity was eluted within unbound (fraction# 6 – 8) and bound peaks (fraction# 22 – 24) as in Figure 4.12. Positive fractions were pooled and desalting by dialysis with 30 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.3).

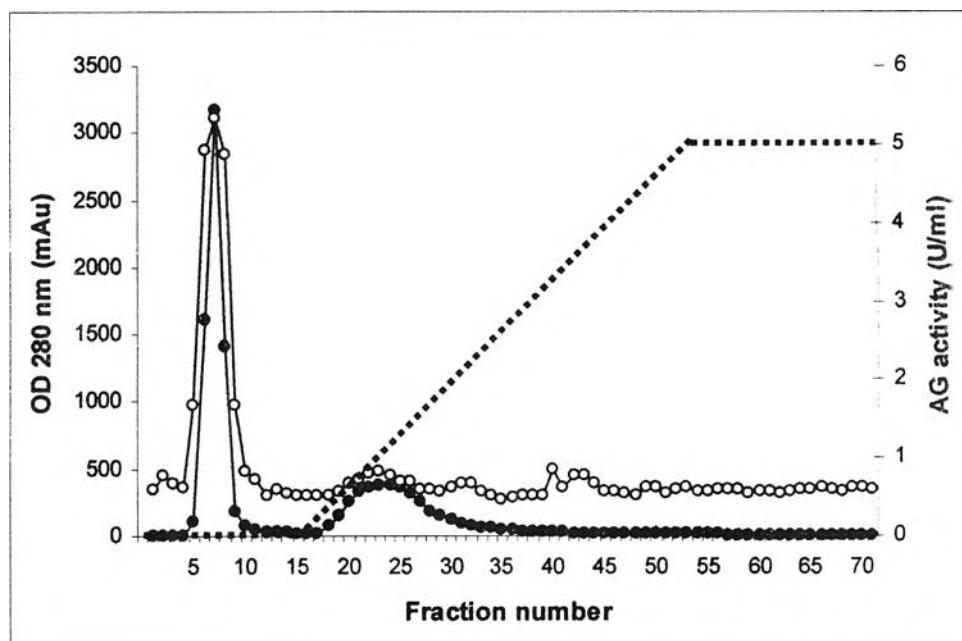


Figure 4.12 AG on DEAE – cellulose. Crude protein, 300 mg; column, 1.6 x 13 cm; equilibrium, 30 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.3); elution, 0 – 1 M NaCl; flow rate, 60 ml/ h; fraction size, 10 ml; —●— OD at 280 nm; —○— , AG activity; , molarity of NaCl.

4.5.1.2 Gel filtration (Superdex 200)

The dialyzed sample of bound peak from DEAE – cellulose was applied to a gel filtration column on Superdex 200 equilibrated by 30 mM sodium phosphate buffer containing 100 mM NaCl (Fig. 4.13). Low AG activity (less than 1 U/ml) of bound peak sample (fraction# 14) was calculated. SDS – PAGE was shown in lane 1 in Figure 4.15 (A).

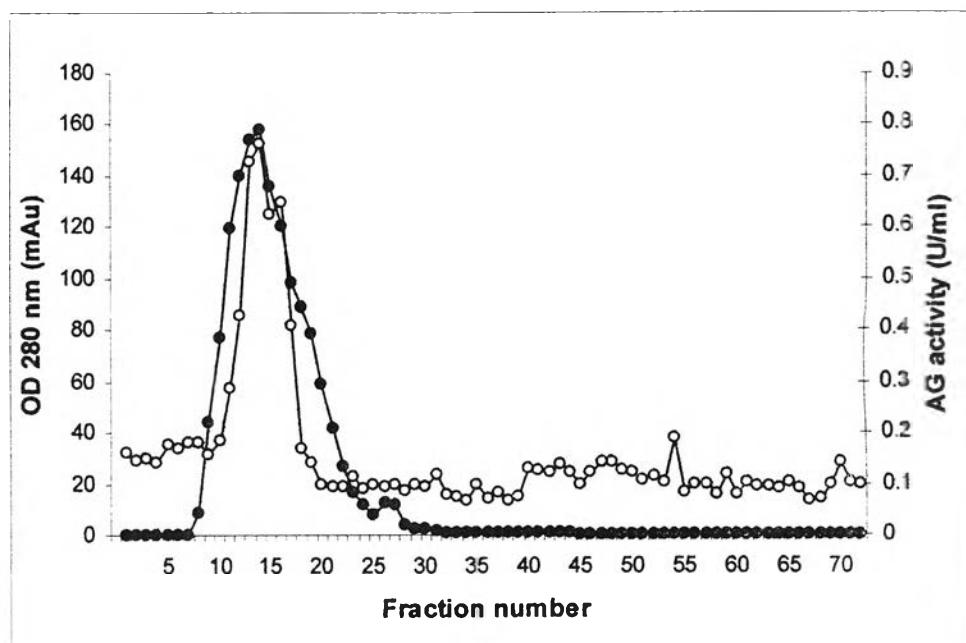


Figure 4.13 AG on a gel filtration (Superdex 200) column. Bound peak sample of DEAE – cellulose, 10 mg protein; column, 1.6 x 51 cm; equilibrium and elution, 30 mM sodium phosphate buffer containing 100 mM NaCl (pH 6.3); flow rate, 30 mL/h; fraction size, 10 mL; —●—, OD at 280 nm; —○—, AG activity.

The dialyzed sample of unbound peak from DEAE – cellulose was applied to a gel filtration column on Superdex 200 with the same condition. High AG activity (4 u/ ml) was obtained as in Figure 4.14. SDS – PAGE was shown in lane 5 in Figure 4.15 (B).

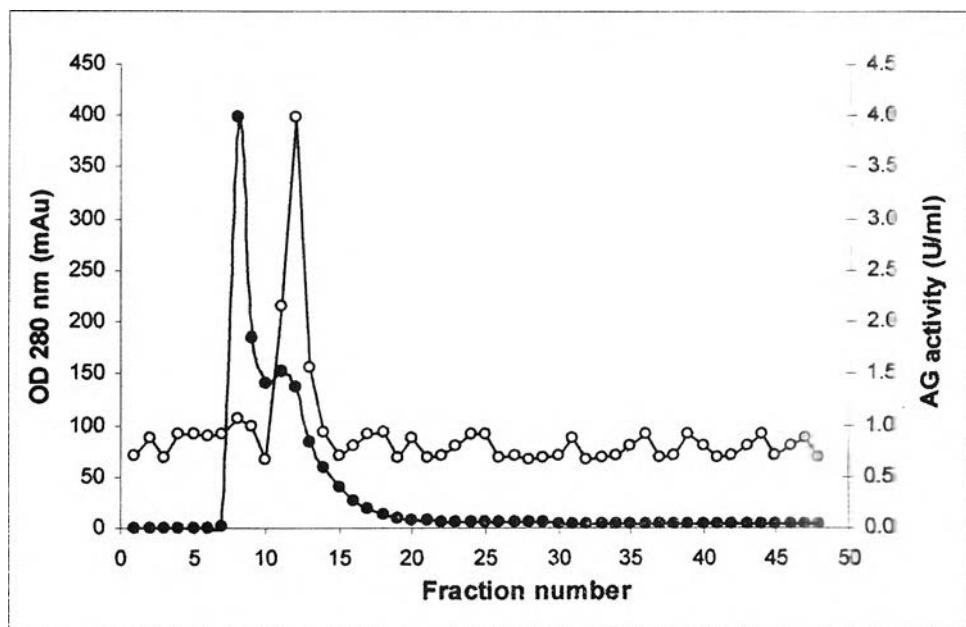


Figure 4.14 AG on a gel filtration (Superdex 200) column. Unbound peak sample of DEAE – cellulose, 18 mg protein; column, 1.6 x 38 cm; equilibrium and elution, 30 mM sodium phosphate buffer containing 100 mM NaCl (pH 6.3); flow rate, 30 ml/ h; fraction size, 10 ml; —●—, OD at 280 nm; —○—, AG activity.

Fraction (from Superdex 200) containing highest AG activity were concentrated and desalting by centrifugal filter (MWCO 10,000 Da). The retentive solution was separated by SDS – PAGE as in Figure 4.15. Bands of Af₁ (55 kDa), Af₂ (52 kDa), and Af₃ (73 kDa) were excised from the gel for MALDI – TOF MS.

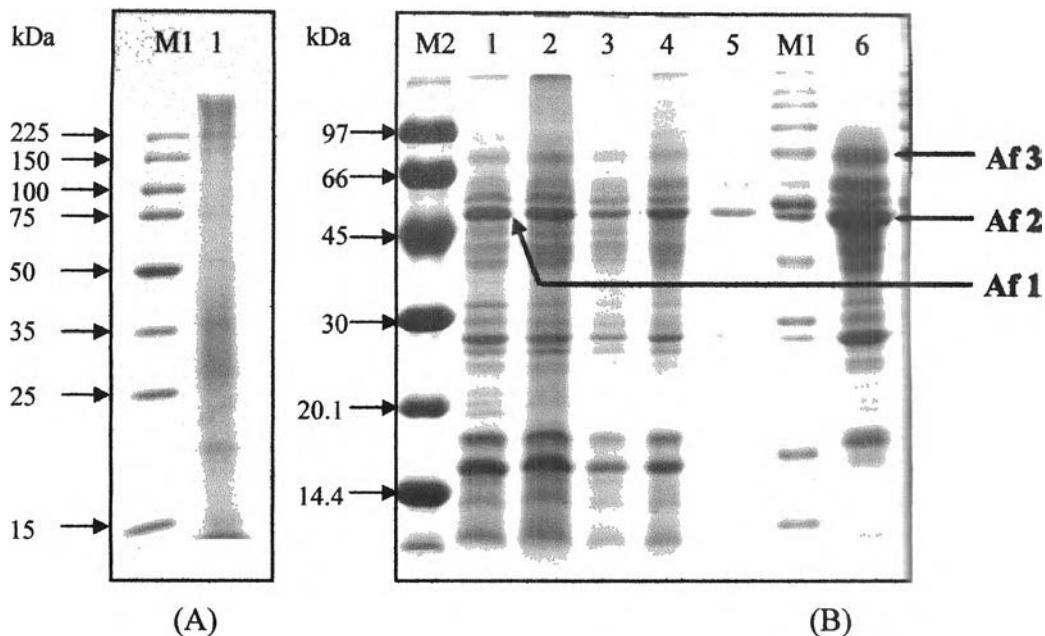


Figure 4.15 CBB staining of SDS - PAGE.

- Lane 1 (A): concentrated sample (40 µg) from fraction# 14 of Superdex 200 (from bound DEAE cellulose) (Fig. 4.13)
- Lane 1 (B): unbound sample (3 mg) from DEAE cellulose (fraction# 6) (Fig. 4.12)
- Lane 2 (B): unbound sample (3 mg) from DEAE cellulose (fraction# 7) (Fig. 4.12)
- Lane 3 (B): unbound sample (3 mg) from DEAE cellulose (fraction# 8) (Fig. 4.12)
- Lane 4 (B): pooled unbound sample (3 mg) from DEAE cellulose before Superdex 200
- Lane 5 (B): highest activity fraction (0.3 mg) from Superdex 200 (fraction# 12) from unbound DEAE cellulose) (Fig. 4.14)
- Lane 6 (B): concentrated sample (3.6 mg) from lane 5
- Lane M1: broad range protein MW marker
- Lane M2: low molecular weight marker

4.5.1.3 Gel filtration (Sephadex G – 150)

The dialyzed unbound peak sample (Fig. 4.12) was chromatographed on a Sephadex G – 150 column equilibrated by 30 mM sodium phosphate buffer containing 100 mM NaCl. Due to Figure 4.16, activity was found in fraction# 40 – 46. The highest fraction contains activity 3.7 u/ ml. Protein in fractions containing activity was separated by SDS – PAGE to determine the purity of purification (Fig. 4.17). Only one band (50 kDa) was visible.

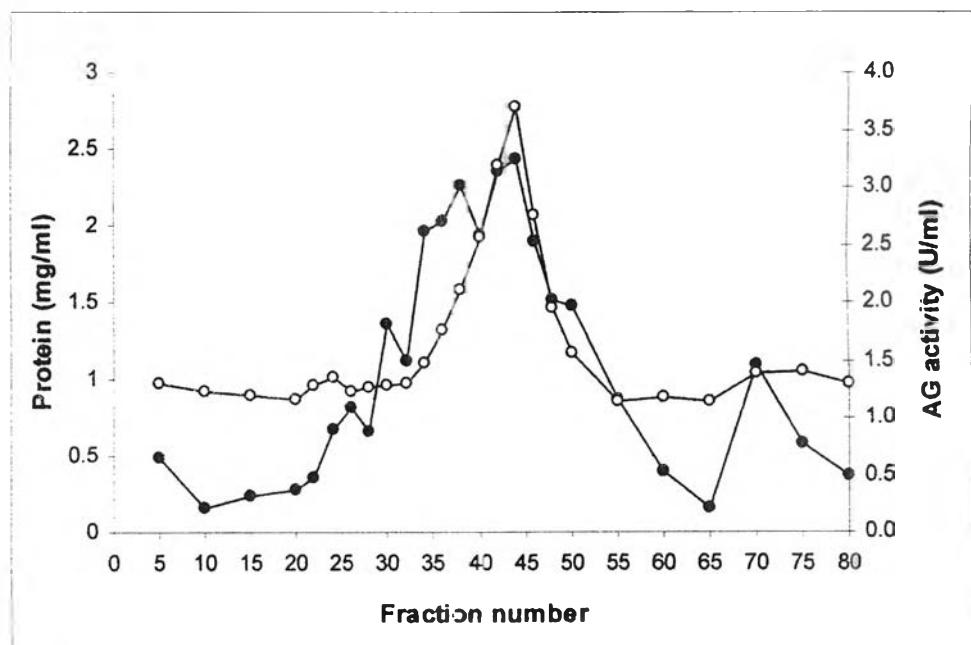


Figure 4.16 AG on a gel filtration (Sephadex G – 150) column. Unbound peak sample of DEAE – cellulose, 10 mg protein; column, 1.5 x 87 cm; equilibrium and elution, 30 mM sodium phosphate buffer containing 100 M NaCl (pH 6.3); flow rate, 15 ml/ h; fraction size, 3 ml; —●— , protein concentration (Bradford's assay); —○— , AG activity.

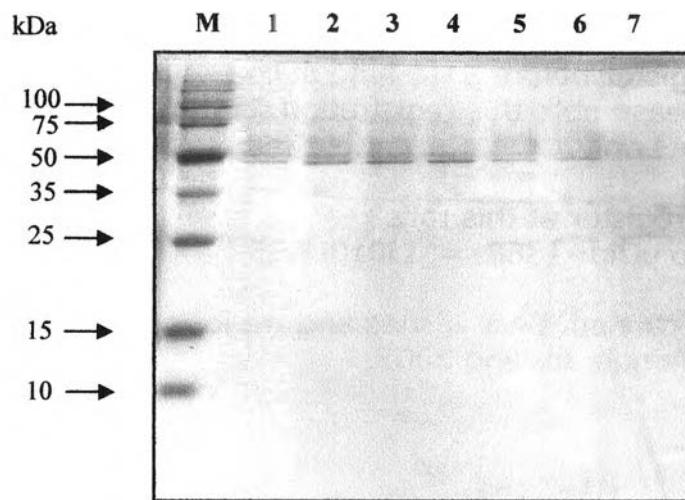


Figure 4.17 SDS – PAGE of high activity fractions from Sephadex G – 150. Lanes 1 – 7 contained fraction# 40 – 46 (100 μ g), respectively.

4.5.1.4 Cation exchange (CM – cellulose)

Due to the chromatography on DEAE – cellulose, the protein was **not** bound on the column. The unbound sample (Fig. 4.13) was dialyzed by 100 mM sodium acetate buffer (pH 5.8) and 20 mM sodium acetate (pH 4.7) overnight, respectively. The dialyzed sample was chromatographed on a CM – cellulose column equilibrated by 20 mM sodium acetate buffer and eluted by 0 – 1 M NaCl. **Almost** same activity was found in all fractions although protein was eluted from the column (Fig. 4.18). In each fraction, the amount of protein was low (less than 100 mAU by OD 280).

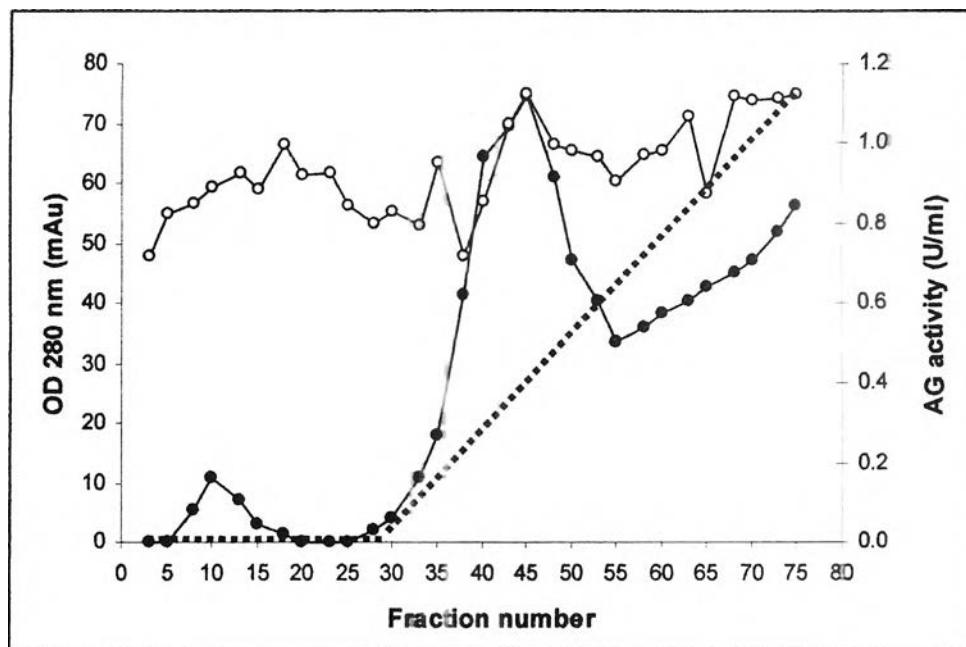


Figure 4.18 AG on CM – cellulose. Unbound peak sample of DEAE – cellulose, 100 mg protein; column, 1.6 x 13 cm; equilibrium, 20 mM sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.7); elution, 0 – 1 M NaCl; flow rate, 60 ml/ h; fraction size, 10 ml;

—●— OD at 280 nm; —○— , AG activity; , molarity of NaCl

Furthermore, crude protein was injected onto CM – cellulose equilibrated by 20 mM sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.7). The column was developed by a linear gradient of 0 – 1 M NaCl. The AG activity was eluted at second unbound peak (Fig. 4.19). The obtained activity was low (less than 1 u).

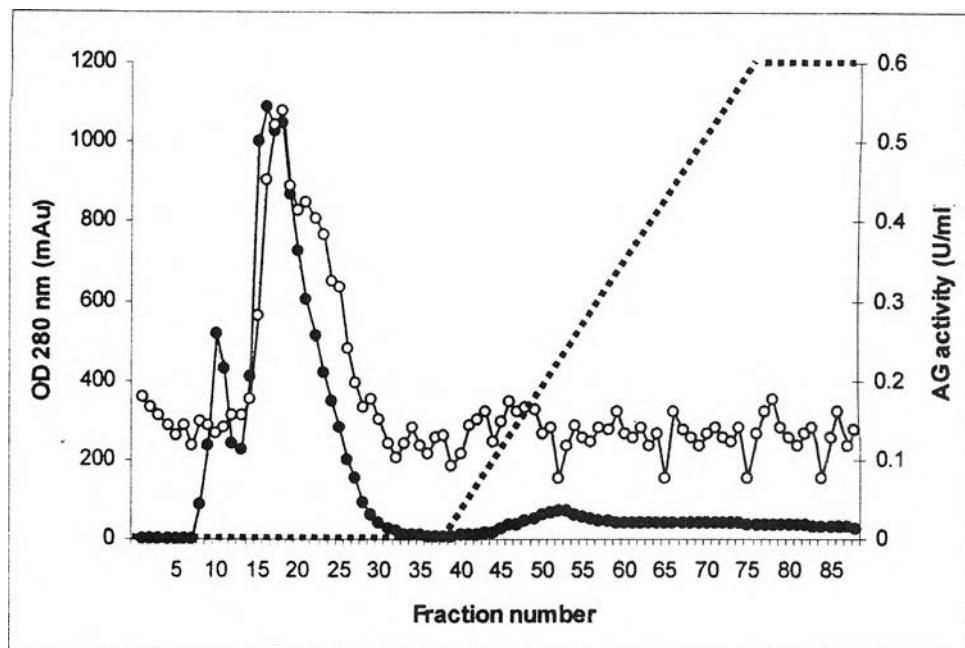


Figure 4.19 AG on CM – cellulose. Crude protein, 300 mg; column, 1.6 x 13 cm; equilibrium, 20 mM sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.7); elution, 0 – 1 M NaCl; flow rate, 60 ml/ h; fraction size, 10 ml; —●— OD at 280 nm; —○— , AG activity; , molarity of NaCl.

4.5.2 Crude protein without ammonium sulfate precipitation

4.5.2.1 Anion exchange (DEAE – cellulose)

In order to avoid the loss of AG activity before chromatography (data from Fig. 4.10), crude protein without being precipitated with ammonium sulfate was applied directly on a DEAE – cellulose under the same condition. The high protein was obtained in unbound (fraction# 2 – 7) and bound (fraction# 28 – 32) peaks. High AG activity was assayed from the unbound peak. SDS – PAGE was shown in lanes 3 – 4 in Figure 4.21.

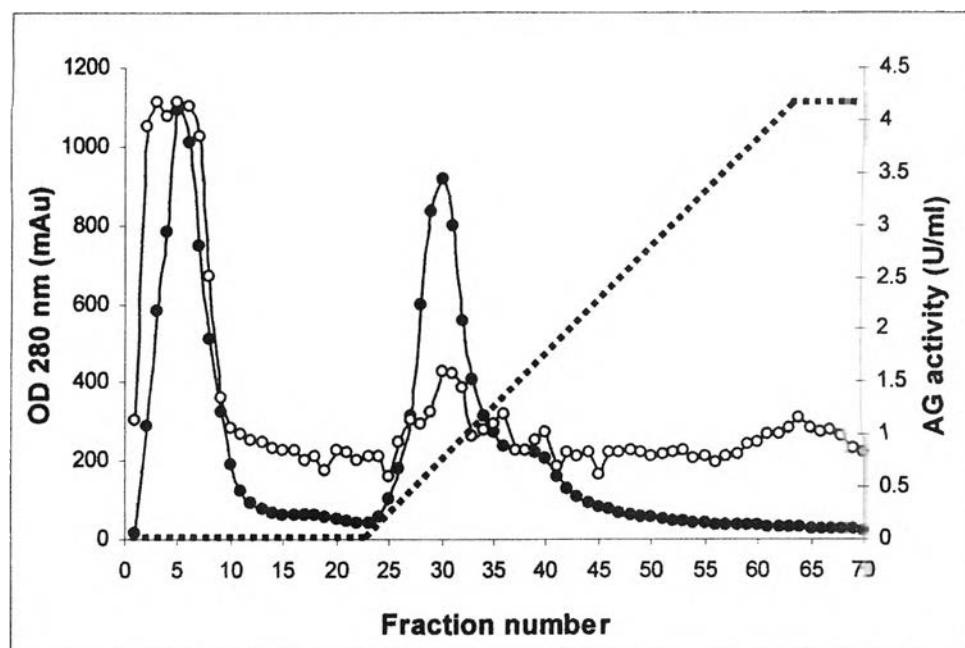


Figure 4.20 Unprecipitated AG on DEAE – cellulose. Crude protein without precipitation with ammonium persulfate, 250 mg; column, 1.6 x 13 cm; equilibrium, 30 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.3); elution, 0 – 1 M NaCl; flow rate, 60 ml/ h; fraction size, 10 ml; —●—, OD at 280 nm; —○—, AG activity; , molarity of NaCl.

From all procedures of AG purification, it can be summarized in Table 4.3. Specific activity of AS precipitate was lower than crude. Specific activity after DEAE – cellulose was the lowest but it was not greatly different from AS precipitate. AG activity in both bound and unbound peaks from DEAE – cellulose was assayed. The bound peak was separated on Superdex 200 while the unbound peak was separated on Superdex 200, Sephadex G – 150, and CM – cellulose. After second times of purification by gel filtration, specific activity was higher.

Table 4.3 Summary of purification procedures of AG.

Procedure	Total protein (mg)	Total activity (u)	Specific activity (u/ mg)	Yield (%)	Purification fold
Crude	4,065	1,228.5	0.302	100	1
Ammonium sulfate (95% saturation)	1,075	195.2	0.182	15.89	0.603
DEAE – cellulose					
- 95% AS	780	133.52	0.171	10.87	0.566
- no AS	20	90	4.5	7.327	14.901
Superdex 200					
- Bound DEAE	44.1	22.8	0.517	1.856	1.712
- Unbound DEAE and ultrafiltration	52	124	2.385	10.095	7.89
	10.46	42.29	4.043	3.443	13.387
Sephadex G – 150					
- Unbound DEAE	60	81.3	1.355	6.619	4.487
CM – cellulose					
- Unbound DEAE	25	38.95	1.558	3.171	5.159
- Crude protein	40.92	26.07	0.637	2.122	2.109

Protein in fractions containing highest AG activity of DEAE – cellulose and Sephadex G – 150 was separated by SDS – PAGE and CBB stain (Fig. 4.21 A). A major band of 100 kDa and minor bands of 35 and 50 kDa were observed in lane 1 but a major band (35 kDa) and a minor band (50 kDa) were observed in lane 3. This may indicate that AS precipitation affects high MW protein.

Protein was denatured and renatured. Many bands of protein were observed on SDS polyacrylamide gel (Fig. 4.21 A) but only one positive band was visible in lanes 2 – 3 of activity gel (Fig. 4.21 B). No AG activity at all in lanes 1 and 4 (Fig. 4.21 B) although lots of protein were detected in Figure 4.21 A.

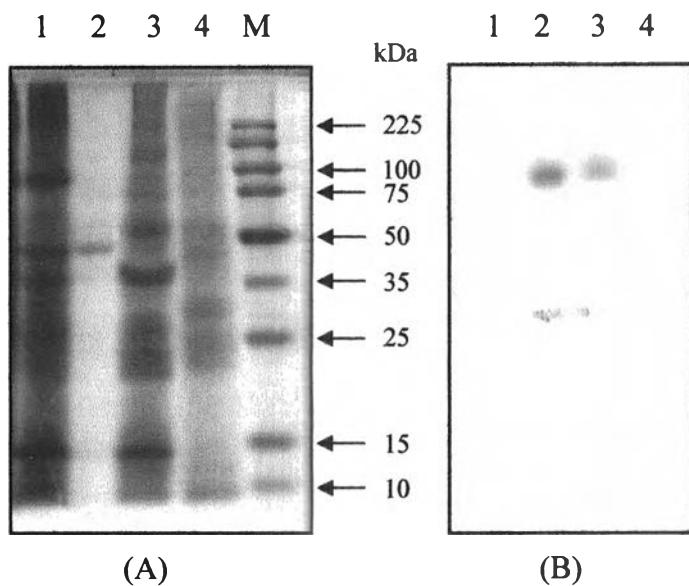


Figure 4.21 CBB staining (A) and activity staining (B) of fractions containing highest activity from DEAE – cellulose and Sephadex G – 150.

- Lane 1: unbound fraction with AS (3 mg) on DEAE (Fig. 4.12)
- Lane 2: unbound fraction (1 mg) on Sephadex G – 150 (Fig. 4.16)
- Lane 3: unbound fraction without AS (1 mg) on DEAE (Fig. 4.20)
- Lane 4: bound fraction without AS (1 mg) on DEAE (Fig. 4.20)
- Lane M: broad range protein MW marker

Three bands on SDS polyacrylamide gel (Fig. 4.15) were excised. Arrows indicate locations of 3 bands, Af1, Af2, and Af3. Due to the R_f value and log MW of protein marker, MW of Af1, Af2, and Af3 were calculated to be 55, 52, and 73 kDa, respectively (Fig. 4.23). The bands of Af1 and Af2 were selected because they were always found from any chromatography. The Af3 band was excised because its MW (about 73 kDa) was highest MW in SDS – PAGE. The MW of positive band was 93 kDa (Figs. 4.21 and 4.22). Molecular weight of purified AGI, AGII, and AGIII in *A. mellifera* were 98, 76, 68 kDa, respectively (Takewaki *et al.*, 1990 and Nishimoto *et. al.*, 2001). Those bands were later digested by trypsin and analysed for peptide by MALDI – TOF MS at Bioservice unit, Thailand.

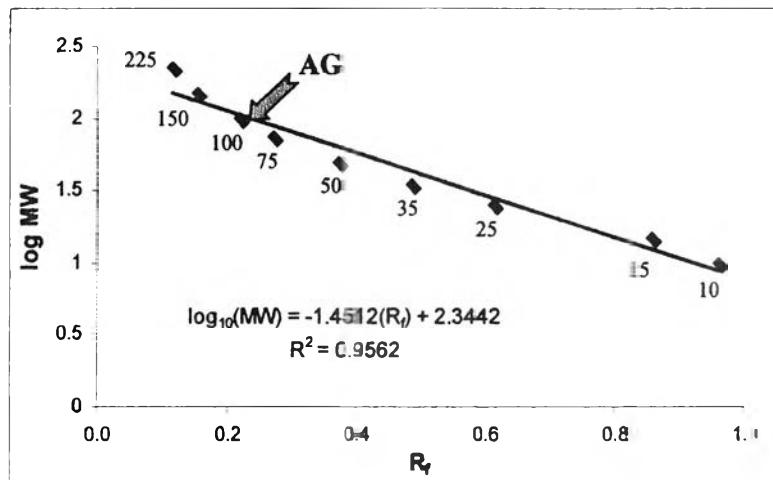


Figure 4.22 Relationship between R_f value and log MW of broad range protein MW marker. MW of AG from Fig. 4.21 was estimated.

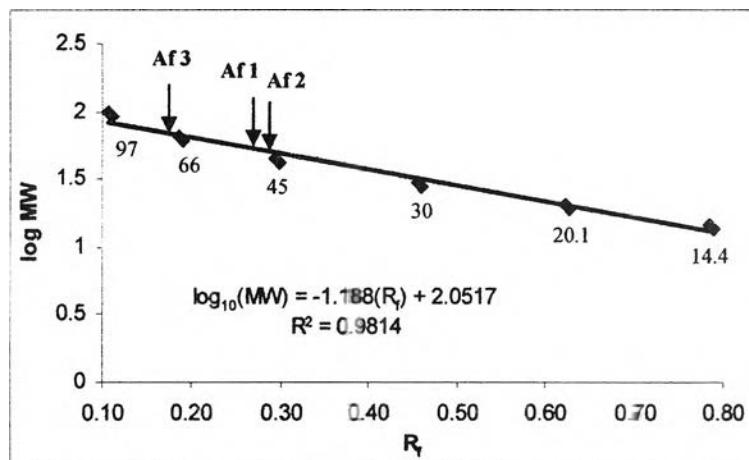


Figure 4.23 Relationship between R_f value and log MW of low MW marker. MW of Af1, Af2, and Af3 from Fig. 4.15 was calculated. The LMW standard marker contains phosphorylase b (97 kDa), bovine serum albumin (66 kDa), ovalbumin (45 kDa), carbonic anhydrase (30 kDa), trypsin inhibitor (20.1 kDa), and alpha-lactalbumin (14.4 kDa).

4.6 MALDI - TOF peptide mass mapping

Whole body of honeybee was partial purified by 1) various chromatographies; anion exchange (DEAE cellulose), gel permeation (Superdex 200) and 2) by ultrafiltration with centrifugal filter MWCO 10,000 Da. Then, the obtained protein was separated by SDS – PAGE. The protein complement of partial purified AG was sequenced for peptide by matrix assisted laser desorption ionization/time of flight (MALDI – TOF) mass spectrometer.

The peptide mass was searched in SwissProt database in Mascot program (www.matrixscience.com). Peptide matching for sample mass spectra was based on an accuracy of ± 1 Da. The MALDI – TOF mass spectrum of Af3 showed six peptide masses, 1163.543 m/z , 1313.55 m/z , 1719.779 m/z , 1,756.725 m/z , 1977.753 m/z , and 2111.86 m/z , $[M+H]^+$ which were matched to those of AG in *A. mellifera* (Q17058). The score is 70 which is accepted to be significant ($p < 0.05$) since it is greater than 67. According to Figure 4.24, the matched peptide is 12% coverage with AG in *A. mellifera* (based on the M_r of 65.5 kDa).

```

1 MKAVIVFCLM ALSIVDAAWK PLPENLKEDL IVYQVYPRSF KDSNGDGIGD 50
51 IEGIKEKLDH FLEMGVDMFW LSPYPPSPMV DFGYDISNYT DVHPIFGTIS 100
101 DLDNLVSAAH EKGLKIILDF VPNHTSDQHE WFQLSLKNIE PYNNYYIWHP 150
151 GKIVNGKRVP PTNWVGVF GG SAWSREERQ AYYLHQFAPE QPDLNYYNPV 200
201 VLDDMQNVLR FWLRRGFDGF RVDALPYICE DMRFLDEPLS GETNDPNETE 250
251 YTLKIYTHDI PETYNVVRKF RDVLDEFPQP KHMLIEAYTN LSMTMKYIDY 300
301 GADFPFNFAF IKNVSRDSNS SDFKKLVDNW MTYMP PSGIP NWVPGNHDQL 350
351 RLVSRFGEEK ARMITTMSLL LPGVAVNYYG DEIGMSDTYI SWEDTQDPQG 400
401 CGAGKENYQT MSRDPARTPF QWDDSVSAGF SSSSNTWLRV NENYKTVNLA 450
451 AEKKDKNSFF NMFKKFASLK KSPYFKEANL NTRMLNDNVF AFSRETEDNG 500
501 SLYAILNFSN EEQIVDLKAF NNVPKKLNMF YNNFNSDIKS ISNNEQVFVS 550
551 ALGFFILISQ DAKFGNF

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Figure 4.24 The amino acid sequence of AG in *A. mellifera* (Q17958). Matched peptides are shown in bold letter.

4.7 Comparison of amino acid sequence between deduced amino acid sequence from cDNA and amino acid from MALDI – TOF MS

Comparing amino acid sequence between deduced amino acid sequence from cDNA and from MALDI – TOF MS, most of residues of amino acid are the same except one residue at the position of 32. It is Leucine (L) in deduced amino acid sequence from cDNA but it is Valine (V) from MALDI – TOF MS. However the 2 amino acids have close MW. MW of Valine is 117 Da while Leucine is 131 Da.

```

1 MKAVIVFCLM ALSIVDAAWK PLPENLKEDL ILYQVYPRSF KDSNGDGIGD 50
                                         EDL IVYQVYPRSF K
51 IEGIKEKLDH FLEMGVDMFW LSPIYPSPMV DFGYDISNYT DVHPIFGTIS 100
101 DLDNLVSAAH EKGLKIILDF VPNHTSDQHE WFQLSLKNIE PYNNYYIWHP 150
151 GKIVNGKRVP PTNWVGVFGG SAWSWREERQ AYYLHQFAPE QPDLNYYNPV 200
201 VLDDMQNVLR FWLRRGFDGF RVDALPYICE DMRFLDEPLS GETNDPNKTE 250
251 YTLKIYTHDI PETTYNVVRKF RDVLDEFPQP KHMLIEAYTN LSMTMKYYDY 300
          IYTHDI PETTYNVVR                               YYDY
301 GADFPFNFAFAF IKNVSRSNS SDFKKLVDNW MTYMPPSGIP NWVPGNHDQL 350
          GADFPFNFAFAF IK
351 RLVSRFGEEK ARMITTMSLL LPGVAVNYYG DEIGMSDTYI SWEDTQDPQG 400
401 CGAGKENYQT MSRDPARTPF QWDDSVSAGF SSSNTWLRV NENYKTVNLA 450
451 AEKKDKNSFF NMFKKFASLK KSPYFKEANL NTRMLNDDNVF AFSRETEDDNG 500
          NSFF NMFKK                           EANL NTRMLNDDNVF AFSR
501 SLYAILNFSN EEQIVDLKAF NNVPKKLNMF YNNFNSDIKS ISNNEQVKVS 550
551 ALGFFILISQ DAKFGNF

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Figure 4.25 Comparison of amino acid sequences between deduced amino acid sequence from cDNA (upper line) and amino acid sequence from MALDI – TOF MS (lower line). The different amino acid was showed by underline letter.

4.8 Two – dimensional electrophoresis

Crude protein precipitated by 95% ammonium sulfate was desalted and separated on 2 – D electrophoresis. Most MW of protein was low in the range of 14.4 – 45 kDa as in Figure 4.26. The distinguished spots were detected in range of pH 3 – 8.5. Owing to result of MALDI – TOF, MW of AG is about 73 kDa. Affirmatively, the assumed AG protein is marked in circle with the expected MW of about 73 kDa at pH 5.5.

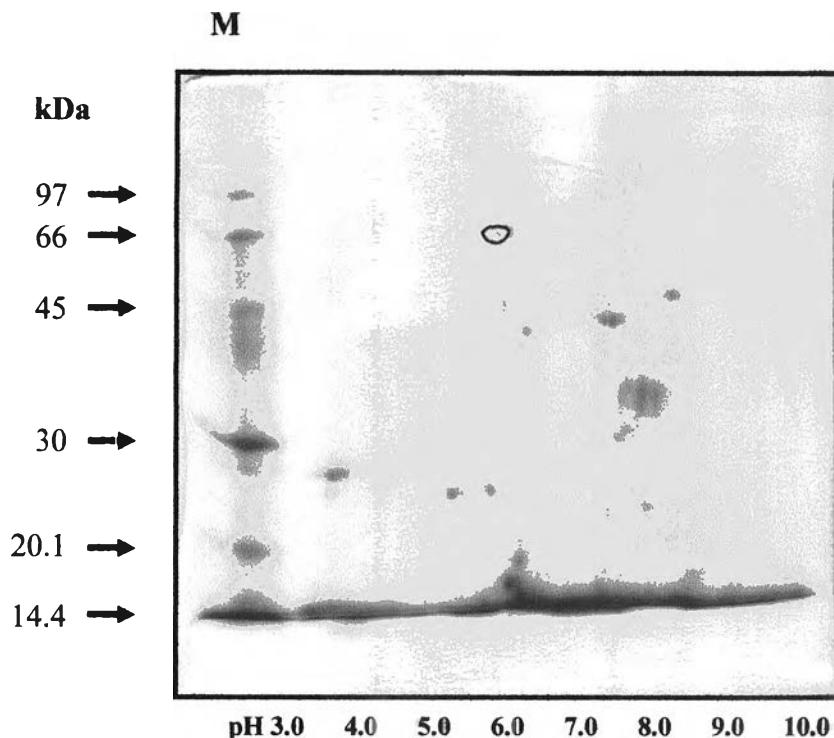


Figure 4.26. Two - D electrophoresis of crude protein (2 mg). Lane M contained low MW marker.

4.9 Optimum conditions for AG

A fraction containing activity peak from Superdex 200 (Fig. 4.14) was selected to study optimum conditions for AG activity. The optimum parameters (pH, temperature, selective concentration of substrate, and incubation time) were measured as mentioned in Materials and Methods. Three replications were performed. The average value was calculated and used to plot a graph.

The obtained optimum pH of partial purified AG was 5 (Fig. 4.27). The optimum temperature was 55°C (Fig. 4.28). The selective concentration of substrate was 80 mM (Fig. 4.29) and the optimum incubation time was 40 min (Fig. 4.30).

4.9.1 Optimum pH

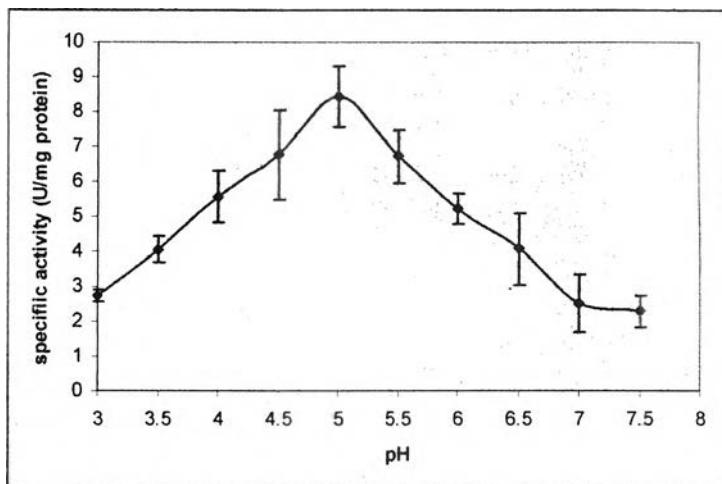


Figure 4.27 The optimum pH of partial purified AG in *A. florea*. Briton – Robinson buffer at various pHs ranging between 3.0 – 7.5 was used. The optimum pH was 5.0.

4.9.2 Optimum temperature

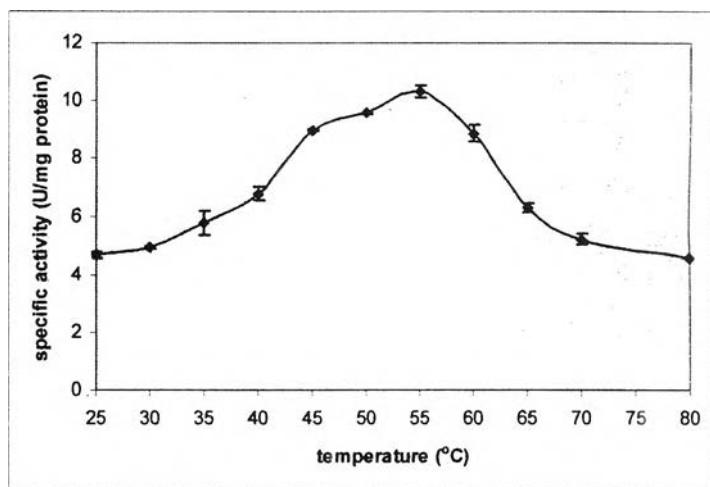


Figure 4.28 The optimum temperature of partial purified AG of *A. florea*. The reaction mixture in acetate buffer (pH 5.0) containing 0.1 M sucrose was incubated at various temperatures ranging among 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, and 80°C for 10 min. The optimum temperature was 55°C.

4.9.3 Selective concentration of substrate for partial purified AG

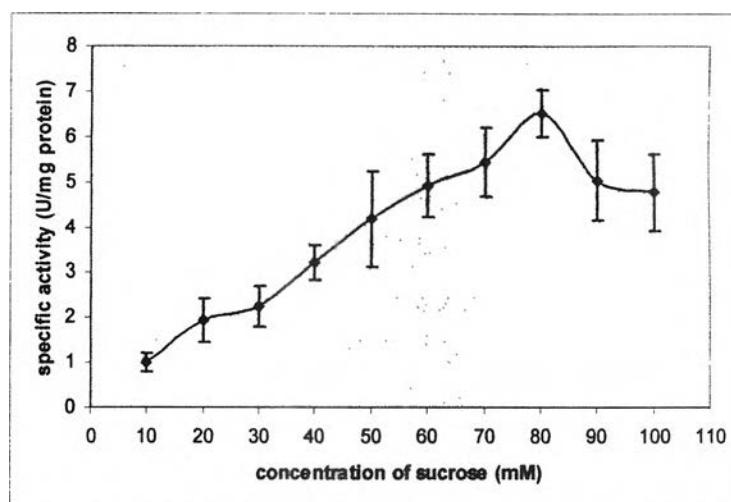


Figure 4.29 The optimum sucrose concentration of partial purified AG in *A. florea*. The reaction mixture was incubated with sucrose at various concentrations of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 mM, respectively. The optimum concentration of sucrose was 80 mM.

4.9.4 Optimum incubation time of partial purified AG

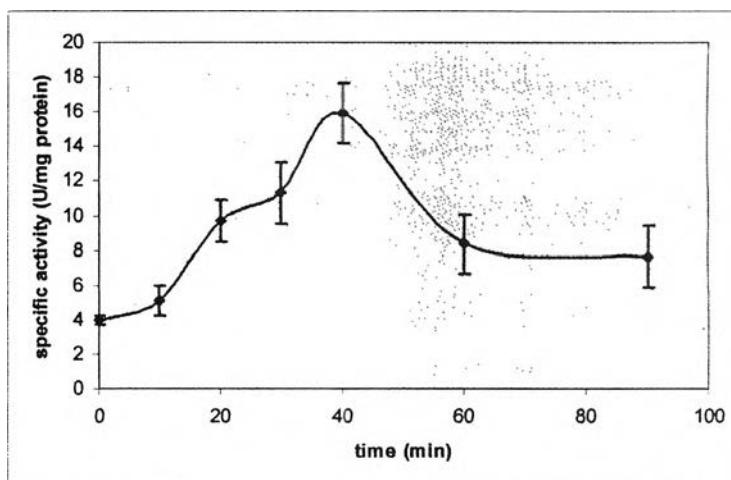


Figure 4.30 The optimum incubation time of partial purified AG in *A. florea*. The reaction mixture was incubated at 55°C for 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, and 90 min, respectively. The optimum incubation time was 40 min.