Immobilization of two endoglucanases from different sources

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Abstract—Cellulases are a important family of hydrolytic enzymes which catalyze the bond of cellulose and other related cell-oligosaccharide derivates. Industrial applications require enzymes highly stable and economically viable in terms of reusability. These costs can be reduced by immobilizing the cellulases, offering a potential solution through enzyme recycling and easy recovery. The covalent immobilization of enzymes is reported here: one is commercial cellulase from Aspergillus niger and other enzyme is recombinant enzyme, named CelStrep it because was isolated from a new cellulolytic strain, Streptomyces sp. G12,. The optimal pH for binding is 4.6 for both cellulases and the optimal enzyme concentrations are 1 mg/mL and 5 mg/mL respectively. The support for immobilization is a poliacrylic matrix. Experiments carried out in this work show positive results of enzyme immobilization in terms of efficiency and stability and confirm the economic and biotechnical advantages of enzyme immobilization for a wide range of industrial applications.

Keywords — Aspergillus, niger, endoglucanases, immobilization, Streptomyces.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cellulases (E.C. 3.2.1.1) are enzymes that hydrolyze β-1,4 glycosidic bonds in cellulose. Namely, they can be distinguished in endoglucanases (E.C. 3.2.1.4), exoglucanases (E.C.3.2.1.91) and β-glucosidases (E.C.3.2.1.21). They are mainly used in various industries including pulp and paper, textile, laundry, food and feed industry, brewing, and agriculture [1]. They are important also for the production of biofuel, for which there is an important demand to have a more sustainable life style worldwide. However, biomass refineries are not spread out in the world because the cost of cellulase highly affects the production of cellulosic-derived ethanol. To overcome this problem many researches are dedicated to both find new cellulases and also produce immobilized enzymes to make more inexpensive biofuel production. Cellulases are enzymes synthesized by a variety of microorganisms: bacteria and fungi (yeasts and molds) during their growth on cellulosic materials [2][3]. From the structure point of view, all of them contain a catalytic domain (Glycoside Hydrolase, GH) that can/may be linked through a simple sequence to a Carbohydrate Binding Domain (CBD) o Module (CBM). The catalytic domain is recognized as a Concanavalin-like domain that is common in both bacterial and fungal cellulases, while the CBD is present mostly in bacterial cellulases. Some bacteria possess “cellulosomes”, cellulase complexes with both type of enzymes (with and without the CBD). In this work we have used two different endoglucanases. The first one is the commercial cellulase from the fungus Aspergillus niger (A. niger), that possesses only the Concanavalin-like domain, while the second one is a recombinant protein isolated from a new cellulolytic bacterial strain, identified as belonging to Streptomyces sp. G12, isolated from mature compost obtained from agro-industrial wastes and named CelStrep by the authors [4]. Thus, the aim of this work was to immobilize both A. niger and Cel Strep cellulases and examine the activity of immobilized enzymes. In fact, enzyme immobilization provides the advantage of both re-use and increased enzyme stability and, consequently, reducing costs of specific industrial process (E. Cherian et al., 2015), i.d. biofuel production. The used covalent immobilization method recurs to Immobeads, namely COV-2 (150P), that have a poliacrylic matrix bringing an high amount of epoxide groups which bind the thiol, amine and hydroxyl groups of enzymes [5]. Furthermore we have studied the stability of the immobilized enzymes over the time.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

The supports used for immobilization process were Immobeads IB-COV-2-150P, (ChiralVision B.V., The Netherlands). Two different Cellulases (EC 3.2.1.4 - 1,4-β-endoglucanase) were used: the first from Aspergillus niger (A. niger, purchased by Sigma Aldrich – USA), and the second, a recombinant enzyme named CelStrep (Amore et al. 2012). A. niger cellulase activity was determined by using a kit purchased from Megazyme.
Efficiency can be considered more precise to be defined as Protein Loading (P0), divided by P0 according to eq. 1.

\[
IPY (\%)= \left( \frac{P_0 - P_f}{P_0} \right) \times 100 \quad (eq. \ 1)
\]

Enzyme Immobilization Yield (IY) - percentage of immobilized enzyme based on the difference of enzyme subjected to immobilization (U0) and that one remained in the liquid after the immobilization (Ui) divided by enzyme subjected to immobilization U0 according to the eq. 2.

\[
IY (\%)= \left[ \frac{(U_0 - U_f)}{U_0} \right] \times 100 \quad (eq. \ 2)
\]

Activity Recovery (AR) - percentage of immobilized enzyme in the support (Us) divided by U0 according to the eq. 3. AR represents the percentage of active immobilized enzyme over the total enzyme subjected to immobilization.

\[
AR (\%) = \left[ \frac{U_s}{U_0} \right] \times 100 \quad (eq. \ 3)
\]

Lost Activity (LA) - percentage of the lost enzymes in the total immobilization process, due to the difference of U0 and the sum of U5 and Uf1, according to the eq. 4.

\[
LA (\%) = \left[ \frac{(U_0 - (Usupport + U_f))}{U_0} \right] \times 100 \quad (eq. \ 4)
\]

Efficiency (E) also named Recovered Activity (RA) - percentage of immobilized enzyme in the support (Us) divided by the difference between U0 and Uf, according to the eq. 5.

\[
E (\%) = \left[ \frac{(Us)}{(U_0 - U_f)} \right] \times 100 \quad (eq. \ 5)
\]

The efficiency can be considered more precise immobilization yield than IY since the first is based on the enzyme activity measured in the support (immobilized enzymes). There is a loss of activity in the immobilized enzyme, or not all enzymes remain active in the support.

Stability of immobilized enzyme

The stability of immobilized enzyme was monitored over the time, from time 0 (immobilization day) until 45 days after immobilization, using Efficiency parameter as equal to 100% of cellulase activity at time 0. The immobilized enzymes were stored at 4°C.

Analysis of protein sequences

Information on the sequences and domain composition of A. niger and of Streptomyces cellulase has been taken from UniProt database (codes A2R322_ASPNC and I7L8N7_9ATCN, respectively) [9].

Methods

Immobilization procedure

The cellulases were covalently linked to epoxy groups on the beads (IB-COV-2-150P). These were equilibrated with sodium acetate buffer (0.1 M pH 6.2). 400 µL of 1 mg/mL enzyme solution from A. niger and 400 µL of 5 mg/mL enzyme solution from Celstrep were added to 100 mg of beads, in 2 mL vials and suspended in sodium acetate buffer (0.1 M, pH 4.6).

The beads-enzyme mixture was shacked for 3 h at 4°C on the rotary mixer to allow the reaction. After that, the vials were let stand overnight at 4°C in order to promote the natural decantation of the beads.

Then the supernatants were removed from the sedimented beads and used to determine enzyme activity. Finally beads were washed on the rotary mixer four times with 1.5 mL sodium acetate buffer (0.1 M pH 4.6): first wash was performed for 1 min; second and third washes for 15 min; fourth wash for 5 min. The amount of immobilized and active enzyme (Us) was determined by subtracting enzyme activity resolved in supernatants and washes (Uf) from the total enzymatic activity before immobilization (U0).

Endoglucanase Assay using Megazyme kit

The enzymatic activity of free or immobilized endoglucanase from A. niger was measured using AZO-CM-Cellulose as a substrate according to the supplier instructions (Megazyme).

Endoglucanase Assay using DNSA

The enzymatic activity of free or immobilized endoglucanase Celstrep was measured using the 3.5-dinitrosalicylic acid based method (DNSA) [6].

Determination of protein concentration

Protein determination was carried out by the Bio-Rad Protein Assay (Bio-Rad), using bovine serum albumin as standard [7].

Calculation of the parameters of immobilization

The calculation of the parameters of immobilization and immobilized protein were calculated as follows according to R.A. Sheldon et al. [8].

Immobilized Protein Yield (IPY) (also defined as Protein Loading) - percentage of immobilized protein based on difference of proteins subjected to immobilization (P0) and the proteins remaining in residual liquid after immobilization (Pf), divided by P0 according to eq. 1.
III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study we have covalently immobilized two different cellulases, the first one from the mold A. niger commercialized from Sigma while, the second is a recombinant form previously cloned from a the cellulolytic strain Streptomyces sp. G12 isolated from compost [4]. The immobilization procedure has been realized using the same protocol reported in Fig. 1. The support for immobilization are beads made of a polyacrilic matrix with epoxide groups that promote covalent binding to amino, thiol or hydroxyl groups of the enzyme. In Table 1 are reported immobilization parameters obtained with the two different enzymes. Immobilization Yield, calculated as reported in M&M, is approximately the same for both enzymes, reaching 67% for A. niger and 55% for CellStrep. This parameter is calculated measuring U0 and Uf, without taking into account whether the enzyme molecules that have been bound to the support are all active. The last information is given from the Activity Recovery which is calculated as a ratio between the enzyme bound to the support (US) and the Enzyme subjected to immobilization (U0). This parameter is equal to 53 % for A. niger and to 13 % for CellStrep. Conversely the Lost Activity is 14 % for the first cellulase and 42 % for the second one. Efficiency, which represents the percentage of the functional immobilized enzyme over the total (functional and not functional) immobilized enzyme is 78 % for A. niger and 23% for CellStrep, while the Immobilization Protein Yield (also know as Protein loading) is equal to 42 % for A. niger and 70% for CellStrep. These results could be related to both molecular weight and sequence of the two different enzymes. In fact, fungal cellulase is smaller (26 kDa) than the bacterial one (which is 37 kDa). In fact, A. niger cellulase contains only the Concanavalin-like Domain, while the Carbohydrate Binding Domain is missing. The Concanavalin-like Domain contains 113 residues out of 223 that possesses amino, thiol and hydroxyl groups, the ones classified as polar amino acids that are able to bing the epoxide groups of the Immo-beads 150P which represent 50.64% of the entire amino acid sequence (Table 2). On the contrary, the CellStrep contains both Cocanavali-like Domain and carbohydrate Binding Domain that are made of 228 and and 103 amino respectively, among which polar residues represent 45.13 and 39.78 % (Table 2). Thus, the latter enzyme exhibits an higher protein loading but a lower efficiency because most probably more residues are involved in the covalent binding to the support influencing enzyme functionality. In fact, it has been reported that high epoxide group content (typical of the Immo-beads 150P) provides quick binding but also multi-point attachment that is detrimental for some enzymes [5]. On the contrary for A. niger, even if the IPL is lower, the covalent binding occurs involving residues without effecting the terziary structure and thus the enzymatic activity. Similar results have been described in studies devoted to assess the immobilazion efficiency in regard to the protein size [5]. In terms of stability, both immobilized endocellulases retained 100% activity after 45 days compared to the free enzymes (Fig. 2). In fact, A. niger lost 20% of its activity, while CellStrep exhibited only 60% of activity compared to the immobilized enzyme. The higher stability over the time of the free A. niger cellulase is not suprising since it is well know that fungal enzymes are usually more stable than bacterial ones [10].

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This study compares the activity of immobilized endocellulases of different origin. While A. niger endocellulase has been already immobilized by Huang et al 2014 [11], CellStrep was immobilized for the first time. The paper by Huang et al (2014)[11] refers of A. niger immobilized by recurring to magnetic nanoparticles that allow a re-use of the enzyme during idrolization of rice straw to produce ethanol. The process was judged efficient even if the immobilized enzyme only retained 80% of activity compared to the free one. CellStrep is a bacterial endocellulase isolated from a cellulolitic strain present in agro-industrial waste-derived compost by Amore et al 2012 [4] with the aim of selecting effective enzyme to treat cellulotic materials. Both endocellulases were immobilized on a polar polyacrilic matrix, previously used successfully in our laboratories to immobilize aspartic protease from Carduus defloratus [12], and retained the same activity compared to the free counterparts. Moreover, both enzymes exhibit a good stability over the time while, between the two different free enzymes, the A.niger cellulase retains 80% activity after 45 days, although CellStrep was 60% active in respect to the activity at time 0.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was supported by grant from the Ministero dell’Università e della Ricerca Scientifica Industrial Research Project B Development of green technologies for production of BIOchemicals and their use in preparation and industrial application of POLimeric materials from agricultural biomasses cultivated in a sustainable way in Campania region—BioPoliS PON03PE_00107_1/1, funded in the frame of Operative National Programme Research and Competitiveness 2007–2013. We are grateful to Maria Fenderico for technical assistance and to Prof. Anna Marabotti for helpful discussion on sequences of cellulases.
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**Table 1: Parameters of immobilized cellulases**

|        | IY (%) | AR (%) | LA (%) | E (%) | IPY (%) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| Aspergillus niger | 67.01 ± 3.78 | 53.57 ± 4.23 | 14.28 ± 1.89 | 78 ± 6.22 | 42.57 ± 5.07 |

**Fig.1: Flowchart of the enzyme immobilization process**
Table 2: Percentage of polar amino acids (aa) in each domain of the studied endocellulases

|                     | ConA-like Domain | CB Domain | Total number of aa |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| **Aspergillus niger** | 223 aa           | -         | 223 aa            |
| % of polar aa       | 50.64            | -         | 50.64             |
| **CelStrep**        | 228 aa           | 103 aa    | 331 aa            |
| % of polar aa       | 45.13            | 39.78     | 43.5              |

Fig. 2: Stability of immobilized cellulases from Aspergillus niger (×) and Celstrep (▲) and of free enzymes, Celstrep (♦) and A.niger (■) during storage (at 4°C)