Overproduction of Clavulanic Acid by UV Mutagenesis of Streptomyces clavuligerus

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Abstract

Clavulanic acid is produced industrially by fermentation of Streptomyces clavuligerus and researches have increased its production by strain improvement, recombinant DNA technology, and media composition and growth condition optimization. The main objective of this study was to increase the level of clavulanic acid production from Streptomyces clavuligerus (DSM 738), using UV irradiation. After incubation, the spores and aerial mycelia were scraped off the agar plate by a sterile loop. After passing through a cotton wool, the serially diluted spore suspension was spread on GYM- agar containing caffeine. The plates were irradiated with UV light, wrapped in aluminum foil and incubated. The colonies were sub-cultured again to express the mutations. An aliquot of the spore suspension prepared from the resulted culture was poured in GYM agar plates and incubated. The plates were overlaid with nutrient-agar containing penicillin G and Klebsiela pneumoniae, and incubated. The inhibition zone diameter was measured and compared with the wild type colony. Repeating this procedure, the overproducer mutants were selected. Concentration of clavulanic acid was determined by HPLC analysis. It was concluded that secondary metabolites, mainly antibiotics containing clavulanic acid, were produced about 6–7 days after the growth, and concentration of clavulanic acid was increased up to two-folds after UV mutagenesis.

Keywords: Streptomyces clavuligerus; Clavulanic acid; UV mutagenesis; Overproduction; Fermentation; UV irradiation.

Introduction

Streptomyces clavuligerus is an actinomycet, which produces more than 21 bioactive secondary metabolites (1-3). Between them, metabolites with β-lactam ring such as cephamycyn C, penicillin N and cephalosponins with antibacterial effect, and clavulanic acid, a β-lactamase inhibitor, are more important (4). Clavulanic acid is a β-lactam antibiotic with weak antibacterial effect and strong β-lactamase inhibition (4-6). Augmentin\(^\text{®}\), a brand name, containing a combination of amoxicillin and potassium clavulanate, is one of the best selling antibiotics (7-15). Clavulanic acid is produced industrially by fermentation of Streptomyces clavuligerus and researches have increased its concentration (up to \(\approx 1.4 \text{ g L}^{-1}\)) by strain improvement, recombinant DNA technology, and media composition and growth conditions...
optimization (3, 7, 10, 15-24). UV irradiation is one of the strain improvement strategies through random mutation (7, 16). UV radiation, in the range of 200-300 nm, produces thymidine dimmers and increases probability of deletion during the duplication process (25, 26). UV is a very convenient and relatively safe mutagen (27), however very few researchers (7, 16) have used this technique to overproduce clavulanic acid. The main objective of this study was to increase the level of clavulanic acid production by *S. clavuligerus*, using UV irradiation.

### Experimental

**Microorganism and cultivation**

*Streptomyces clavuligerus* (DSM 738) was revitalized on GYM- broth and maintained on GYM-Agar. Sodium chloride solution (0.9%) containing tween-80 (0.2%) was poured onto GYM-Agar medium, on which *S. clavuligerus* was grown for 7 days at 28 °C. The spores and aerial mycelia were scraped off the agar surface, using a sterile loop. After filtering through cotton wool, the spore suspension was serially diluted to 10^-2 CFU mL^-1 and one mL of this suspension was poured and spread onto each sterile glass plate containing GYM-Agar and caffeine (0.5 g L^-1) (28).

**UV Irradiation**

The plates were irradiated with UV light (200-300 nm, 1.7 W m^-2) for 20 min, at a distance of 8 cm. After the irradiation, in order to protect against photoreactivation, the plates were wrapped with aluminum foil and incubated for 7 days. Finally, the colonies were sub-cultured (7 days, 28 °C) again to express and stabilize the mutants.

**Bioassay**

A radically modified bioassay method, based on the method developed by Lee et al (7), was used. Ten µl of the spore suspension (10^5 CFU mL^-1), prepared from the resulted culture, was poured into each of the 3 wells (out of 4 wells) in GYM- agar plates. A spore suspension (10^5 CFU mL^-1) of the wild type micro-organism was poured into the 4th well. After an incubation period of 6 days at 28 °C, the plates were overlaid with nutrient-agar containing penicillin G (7 µg mL^-1) and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (10^5 CFU mL^-1), and at the end again incubated for 24 h at 37 °C. The inhibition zone diameter was measured and compared with the wild type colony.

**Clavulanic acid production**

The pH of the seed medium (20 mL) consisting of peptone (1%), malt (1%) and glycerol (2%) was adjusted to 7.0 ± 0.1. The medium was inoculated (5%) and incubated (28 °C, 24 h, 220 rpm) in a 100 mL shaking flask. The production medium (50 mL) containing malt extract (3%), glycerol (0.5%), soy flour (0.5%), FeSO_4 (0.0001%), and MnSO_4 (0.0001%) was inoculated (5%) with the seed culture and incubated (28 °C, 220 rpm) in a 250 mL shaking flask.

**HPLC analysis**

Clavulanic acid was quantified by HPLC, using a reversed-phase column (C-18). The mobile phase contained KH_2PO_4 (50 mM, 70%, 0.348 mL min^-1) and methanol (30%, 0.157 mL min^-1) and the pH was adjusted to 3.2. Samples were derivatized using imidazole. The derivatives were detected at 311 nm (29).

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical analyses were performed through the Mann-Whitney non-parametric test, using the statistical package SPSS for Windows version 13.0 software (SPSS Inc, Illinois).

### Results

During the subculturing of *S. clavuligerus*
Development of a bioassay for clavulanic acid

In order to screen overproducing mutants, a cheap, quick and fairly reliable bioassay method considering \textit{S. clavuligerus} as clavulanic acid producer, and \textit{K. pneumonia} as the sensitive microorganism was needed. When the bioassay was performed about 4 days after the growth of \textit{S. clavuligerus}, not only the inhibition zone of \textit{K. pneumonia} was not observed, but also a significant overgrowth zone was seen. However, when this assay was performed after 6 days, the inhibition zone was clearly observed (Figure 1).

It might be interpreted that some primary metabolites stimulating the growth are secreted by \textit{S. clavuligerus} colonies during 4 days, which can lead to a faster growth of \textit{K. pneumonia}. On the other hand, after 6 days, secondary metabolites (such as clavulanic acid), inhibiting the growth, might have been produced.

Screening of overproducing mutants

As mentioned earlier, a bioassay method was used to screen the overproducer mutants. Fourteen (out of 105) mutants showed inhibition zones more than the wild type control, with higher values for the mutants M60, M23 and M61 (Figure 2). Based on the Mann-Whitney statistical test, the differences between groups were found to be significant ($P < 0.001$).

Clavulanic acid determination by HPLC

The bioassay method used did not prove the production of clavulanic acid by the screened mutants. Therefore, we needed to confirm this and determine clavulanic acid concentration. Overproduction of clavulanic acid by the screened mutants was verified by the HPLC measurements (Figures 3 and 4). Intra-day and inter-day variations in precision (CV %) and accuracy (Error %) were found to be acceptable.

Comparing the concentrations of produced clavulanic acid with the biomasses of related mutants, clavulanic acid concentrations were found to be different among the various mutants. However, there was no considerable difference in the biomass concentrations (Figure 4). It might be interpreted that the overproduction of clavulanic acid, following the mutations, is not the result of overgrowth. This could be due to the changes in the metabolic pathway of the microorganism, resulting in the overproduction of clavulanic acid.
There was an analogy between the bioassay and HPLC method (Fig. 5), except in few cases, which might be due to the overproduction of other growth limiting factors.

Productivity of the selected mutants was also calculated (Table 1).

Discussion

The production of clavulanic acid was successfully increased 1.8 times by UV mutagenesis. It seems that the mutations occurred in the genes which were involved in the metabolic pathway of clavulanic acid production, but not in the primary metabolites responsible for growth. These mutants can be used industrially for production of clavulanic acid.

A group of researches (7) increased clavulanic acid production up to 8 folds by UV mutagenesis and medium optimization. We increased it up to 1.8 folds, using random mutagenesis, which can be continued more considering the fact that “mutation is an accidental event”. In another study (30), we also inserted claR gene in E. coli XL1 blue, using PZSclaR plasmid, as a vector to increase clavulanic acid production. In the near future we will combine these methods, and by using the medium optimization, it is hoped to increase the productivity.

Acknowledgment

We wish to express our gratitude to the Isfahan University of Medical Sciences for financial support of this study.

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