

(2011 / 11 / 21 2011 / 6 / 29 )

(1.79 ± 0.10 U/ml)

( ) - ( - )  
(GPT) (Fe) (GOT)  
(TIBC)

(GPT)

(75%) (E ) (B )

.(Sephadex G-75)

( 36307 ± 1000 ) ( 39180 ± 1000) (E B)

(35)

(55C°) (60C°) (pH= 7) (30)

(2.08U/ml) $V_{max}$	(10mg/ml)	(12 mg/ml)	
(2.00mg/ml)	(2.12mg/ml)	$K_m$	– (2.00U/ml)
(E B )			
(50 %) (B)	(100%)		
			.(E)
			:

## Biochemical Study of Chitinase and its Relation with Thalassemia

**Baraa R. Mahmood**      **Thikra A. Allwsh**

*Department of Chemistry*

*College of Science*

*University of Mosul*

### ABSTRACT

The present research is a clinical study of chitinase and its relation with thalassemia. It had been found that the normal range of chitinase activity in serum of healthy control ( $1.79 \pm 0.10$  U/ml), and it had been found that significant decrease of chitinase activity for patients group when compared with controls group. It was also found that the activity was not affected by sex whereas an increase was found with aging in both patients and control groups. The result demonstrated that the chitinase activity was not affected by the type of thalassemia ( $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  - thalassemia), distress of  $\beta$ - thalassemia (major and intermediate) and splenectomy. The results show a significant increase in (GPT), (GOT), (Fe) and (TIBC) while also showed a significant decrease in hemoglobin level of thalassemia patients compared with control. Correlation coefficient between chitinase activity and clinical variables of thalassemia patients studied showed a significant reversible relation between chitinase and (Fe) and irreversible relation between chitinase and (GPT) in control. It also show a reversible relation between chitinase and hemoglobin in patients.

The isolation method of chitinase from lysosome of plasma (protein peak B) showed two protein peaks by gel filtration technique, using column containing sephadex G-75. The activity of a chitinase showed in (protein peak B) while the isolation method of chitinase from ammonium sulphate solution (75%) saturation of plasma showed three protein peaks by gel filtration technique, using same column. The activity of a chitinase showed in (protein peak E), a high number of purification showed in (protein peak B) compared with (protein peak E), it was found that the two peaks (B and E) had apparent molecular weight ( $39180 \pm 1000$  dalton) and ( $36307 \pm 1000$  dalton) respectively. The study of the optimum condition of chitinase activity in the two peaks show an optimum reaction time at (35), (30) minute, optimum pH at (7), optimum temperature at ( $60^\circ\text{C}$ ), ( $55^\circ\text{C}$ ), optimum concentration

.....

of substrate colloidal chitin (12 mg/ml), (10 mg/ml),  $V_{max}$  (2.08 U/ml), (2.00 U/ml) and  $K_m$  (2.12 mg/ml) and (2.00 mg/ml) respectively.

Finally the biological activity had been improved for the isolated chitinase from plasma (for B and E peak) upon the growths of some bacteria and fungi pathogen, it had been found that the enzyme had the ability to inhibit its growth at ratio (100%) for peak (B) and (50%) for peak (E).

**Keywords:** chitinase, thalassemia , clinical variables.

( EC 3.2.1.14)

(Nitsawang and [Poly-β- 1,4- (2-acetamido-2-deoxy)-D-glucoside glycanohydrolase]]  
Poly -N- ) Kanasawud, 2006)

4,1 (acetyl -D- glucosamine  
-N (C<sub>4</sub>) (C<sub>1</sub>)  
( Xia *et al.*,2001) (GlcNAc)

(Paoletti *et al.*, 2007)

(Escott and Adams, 1995)

(Matsumiya *et al.*, 2006)

(Moore *et al.*, 2004 )

.(Xia *et al.*, 2001)

.(Jolivet , 2005)

(Barone *et al.*, 2001)

(Malaguarnera, 2006)

:

:

:

(34)

(32)

(66)

(87)

( 1-55 year)

—  
2-43 )

(45)

(42)

(year

.(EDTA)

:

.(Bacchus *et al.*, 1980)

:

(31)

:

(Schacterle

(Lowry *et al.*, 1951)

.(Wang *et al.*, 2006)

and Pollack, 1973)

:

(Drabkin and Austin , 1935)

:

**(GPT)**

(Reitman and Frankel , 1957)

:

**(GOT)**

.(Bio Merieux)

(Kit)

:

**(TIBC)**

**(Fe)**

.(Williams *et al.*, 1977)

(Lundbland *et al.*, 1974)

:

(42ml)

(Dahiya *et al.*, 2005)

.( 0.1 g )

(42ml)

:

(Robyt and White, 1987)

(75%)

(0.1M)

(Plummer, 1978)

.....

:

(100×1.6cm)

(Andrews, 1965)

3.0 )

(40ml/hours)

(Sephadex G-75)

(min

(280nm)

(Lyophilizer)

:

:

(Wang *et al.*, 2006)

:

-N

3,5-dinitrosalicylic acid (DNS)

-5,3

(540nm)

:

(Wang *et al.*, 2006)

(3) : (1)

(0.1 g/L) Streptomycin

/

( )

(Z- test) (T-test) (Anova)

:

(Correlation coefficient"r")

:

:

(1.79 ± 0.10 U/ml)

(Barone *et al.*, 1998)

(1)

(P&lt; 0.05)

(Barone *et al.*, 2001)

(P&lt; 0.05)

(Artieda *et al.* , 2003)

(1)

:1

Parameters		Control group	Patient group
Chitinase activity U/ml Mean $\pm$ S.E	<b>Sex</b>		
	Female	1.68 $\pm$ 0.11	1.23 $\pm$ 0.10**
	Male	1.90 $\pm$ 0.17	1.35 $\pm$ 0.11**
	<b>Age</b>		
	First age stage ( $\leq$ 8 year)	1.46 $\pm$ 0.09 *	1.09 $\pm$ 0.10 *
	Second age stage (9-13 year)	1.74 $\pm$ 0.10 *	1.17 $\pm$ 0.09 *
	Third age stage ( $\geq$ 14 year)	2.17 $\pm$ 0.12 *	1.61 $\pm$ 0.15 *
	<b>Total mean</b>	1.79 $\pm$ 0.10	1.29 $\pm$ 0.11**

\* Significant at (P&lt; 0.05) .

\*\* Significant at ( P&lt;0.001)

الوحدة الانزيمية (U) : كمية الانزيم التي تعمل على تحويل مايكرومول واحد من مادة الاساس الى المادة الناتجة (N-اسيتايل كلوكوز امين) في الدقيقة الواحدة .

:

(1)

(1.29  $\pm$  0.11 U/ml)

(P&lt; 0.05)

(Arteida *et al.*, 2003)

.....

(p<0.001)

.(1)

.  
:

- ) - ( - ) (2)  
.  
( - )

:2

<b>Chitinase activity U/ml Mean ± S.E</b>	<b>Type of thalassemia</b>
1.41 ± 0.17	Alpha- thalassemia
1.17± 0.07	Beta- thalassemia
1.24 ± 0.07	major β- thalassemia
1.11 ± 0.08	intermediate β- thalassemia
1.37 ± 0.15	splenctomy
1.21 ± 0.07	non splenctomy

:

.(3)

(P< 0.001)

(Hughes–Jones *et al.*, 2004)

(P< 0.001)

(Virgillis *et al.*, 1981 )

(GOT) (GPT)

(TIBC)

(P< 0.001)

(Hughes – Jones *et al.*, 2004)

: 3

Patient group mean $\pm$ S.E	Control group mean $\pm$ S.E	Parameters
8.6 $\pm$ 0.19 * g/100ml	11.51 $\pm$ 0.12 g/100ml	Hb
70.43 $\pm$ 4.43* U/ml	28.96 $\pm$ 1.33 U/ml	GPT
90.84 $\pm$ 3.64* U/ml	46.25 $\pm$ 1.99 U/ml	GOT
215.04 $\pm$ 8.09* $\mu$ g/ 100ml	112.39 $\pm$ 4.13 $\mu$ g/100ml	Fe
322.54 $\pm$ 12.84* $\mu$ g / 100ml	268.17 $\pm$ 6.54 $\mu$ g/100ml	TIBC

\* significant at (P&lt; 0.001)

:

(4) (Correlation coefficient "r")  
(P<0.01)

.(Artieda *et al.*, 2003)

(GPT) (P&lt;0.05)

Artieda *et al.* )

(P&lt;0.05)

.(*al.* , 2003

:4

Patient group correlation person	Control group correlation person	Parameters
1.000	1.000	Chitinase
0.191*	0.069	Hb
-0.039	0.963	GPT
0.112	- 0.105	GOT
0.181	0.322**	Fe
-0.034	- 0.181	TIBC

\* significant at (P&lt; 0.05)

\*\* significant at (P&lt; 0.01)

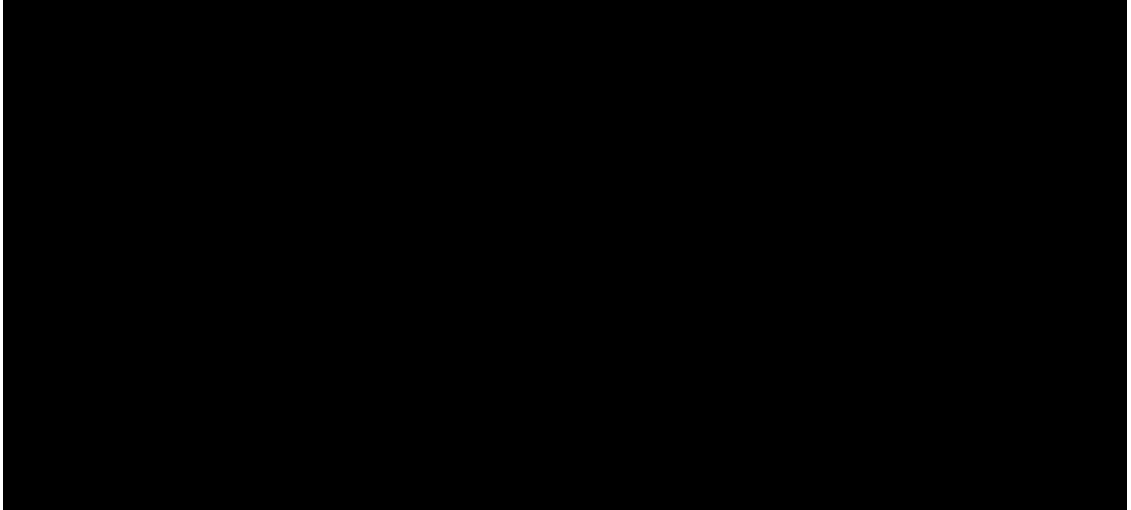


.....

(A B) :

(B) (1) (Sephadex G-75)

.(5)



: 1

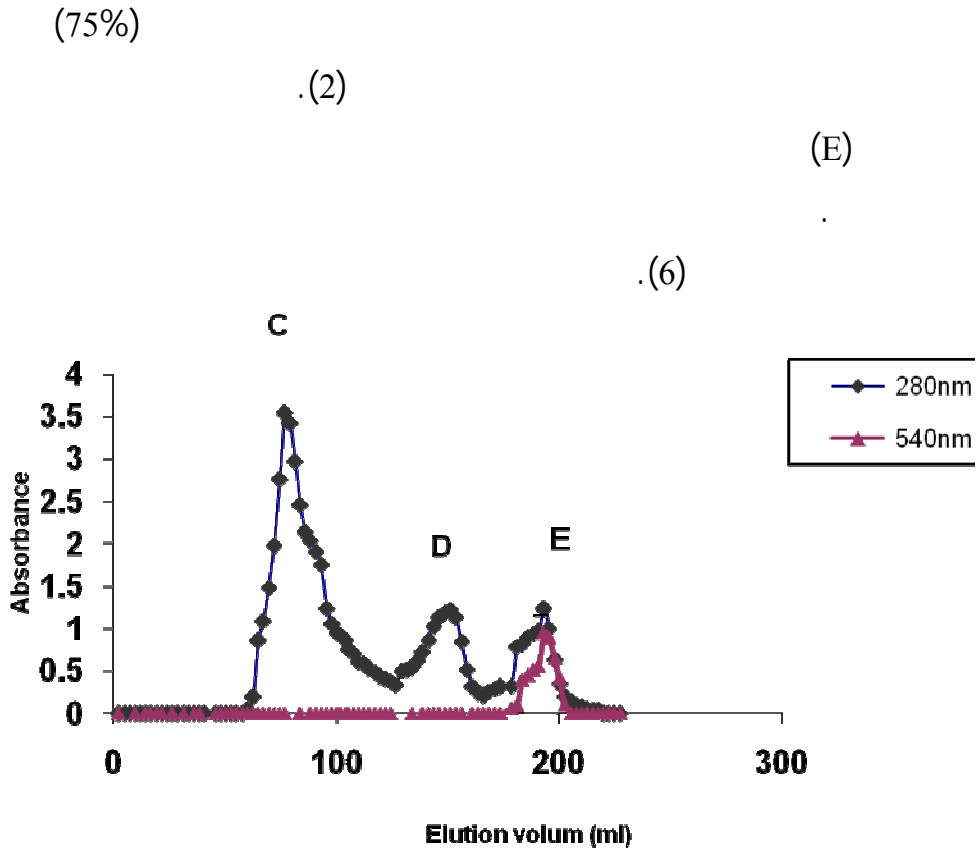
(100 × 1.6 cm)

(B A) (95cm) (Sephadex G-75)

: 5

	%	U/mg	U	mg	
1.00	100	0.05	151.1	3234	
4.6	18.5	0.23	28.0	118	
52.00	8.6	2.61	13.0	5.00	(B)

الوحدة الانزيمية (U) : كمية الانزيم التي تعمل على تحويل مايكرومول واحد من مادة الاساس الى المادة الناتجة (N-اسيتايل كلوكوز امين) في الدقيقة الواحدة .



1.6 cm) (75% ) :2

C) (95 cm) (Sephadex G-75) (100 ×

(E D

(75%) :6

	%	U/mg	U	mg	
1.00	100	0.05	151.1	3234.0	
1.92	39.70	0.096	60.0	620.20	(%75 )
2.01	38.50	0.10	58.30	580.00	
32.80	27.90	1.64	42.20	25.70	(E)

.....

:

( 2000000-204)

(7)

.(3)

:7

(ml)	( )	
56.9	2000000	Blue dextran
128	67000	BSA
150	58000	$\alpha$ -Amylase -
171	45000	Egg albumin
189	36000	Pepsin
222.2	204	Tryptophan
187.8	39810	<b>(B)</b>
193.1	36307	<b>(E)</b>

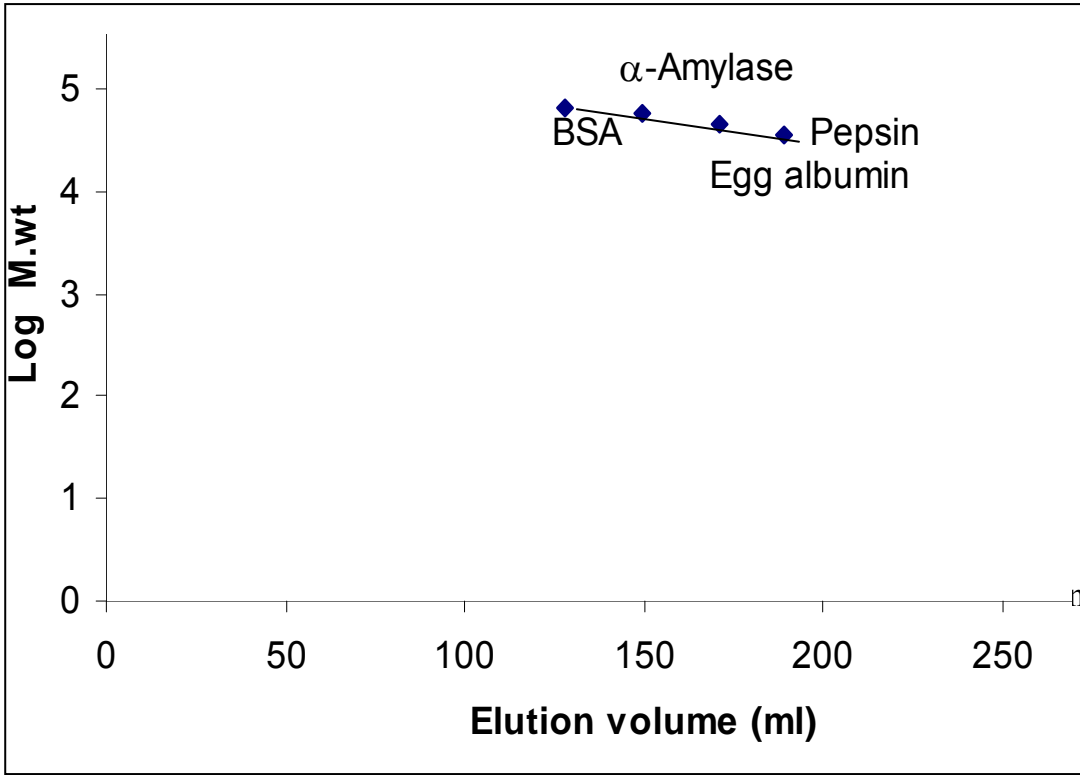
(E ) ( 39810  $\pm$  1000) (B )

((Renkema *et al.* , 1995 ; Renkema *et al.*, 1997)

( 36307  $\pm$  1000)

39000)

.(



:3

:

(B )

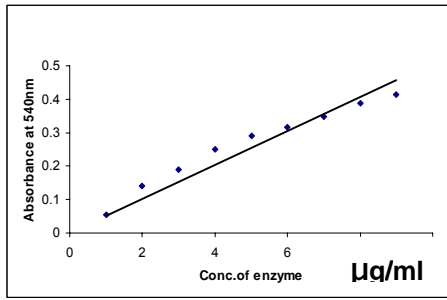
. (8)

(4)

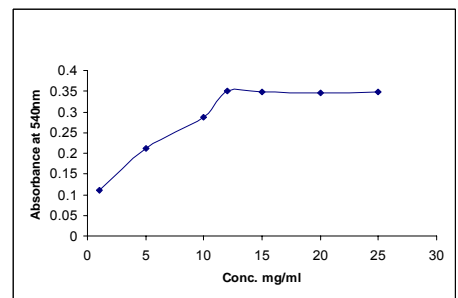
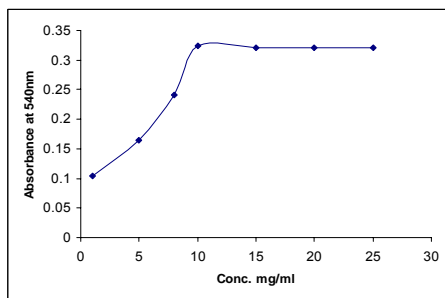
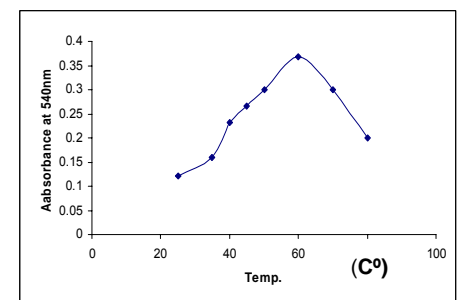
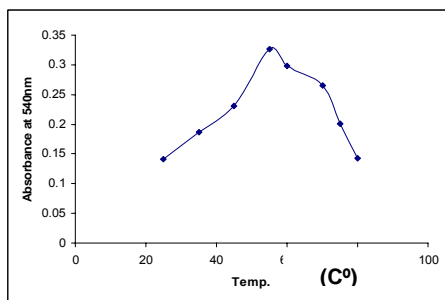
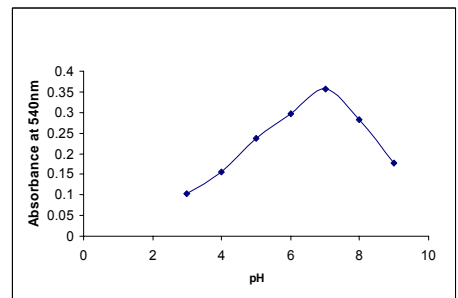
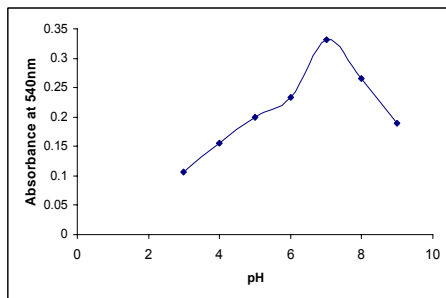
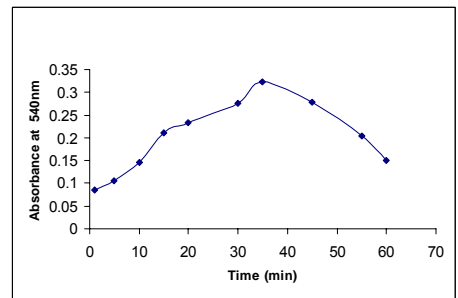
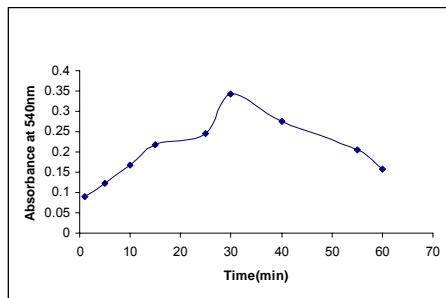
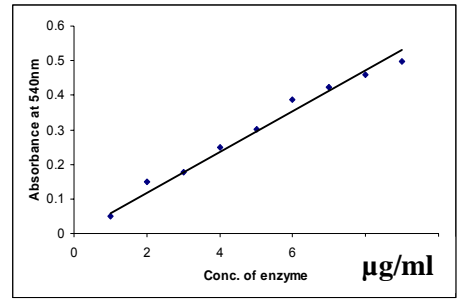
(E )

.....

(E )



(B )



الشكل 4: الظروف المثلى لقياس فعالية إنزيم الكايتينيز المنقى جزئيا ( الحزمتين B و E).

(B )

:8

.(E )

mg/ml	C°	pH	min	µg/ml	
12	60	7	35	8	B
10	55	7	30	8	E

(5) (Lineweaver – Burk plot) –

(B ) (V<sub>max</sub>)

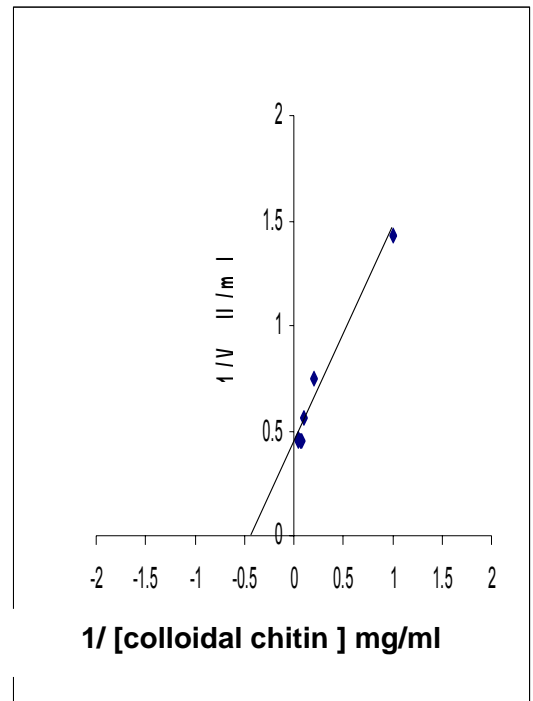
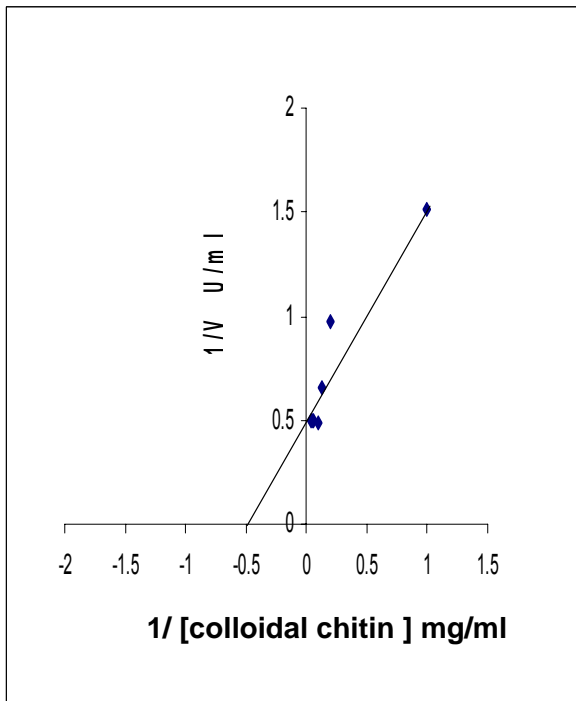
(V<sub>max</sub>) (2.12mg/ml) (K<sub>m</sub>) – (2.08 U/ml)

2.00 ) (K<sub>m</sub>) (2.00 U/ml) (E )

.(Dahiya *et al.*, 2005) (mg/ml

(E )

(B )



–

–

:5

.(E B )

.....

:

(E B )

( B )

(E )

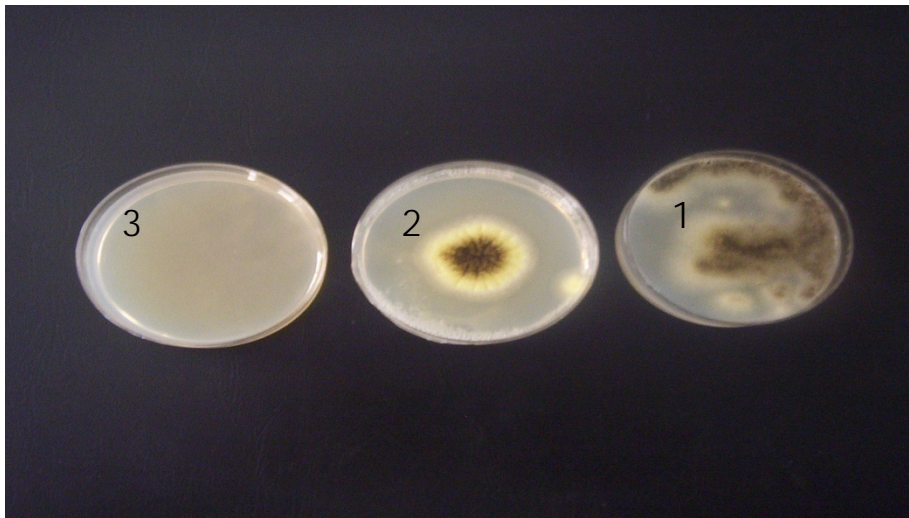
(100%)

Wang *et al.*, )

(5) (4)

(50%)

.(2006



(E B)

:4

(B)

-3 (E)

-2

-1



(E B)

:5

(B)

-3 (E)

-2

- 1

*Escherichia coli* = E

*Klebsiella* spp. = K

*Staphylococcus aureus* = S

- Andrews, P. (1965). The gel filtration behavior of proteins related to their molecular weight over a wide range. *J. Biol. Chem.* **96**, 595.
- Artieda, M.; Cenarro, A.; Ganan, A.; Jerico, I.; Gonzalvo, C.; Casado, J.; Vitoria, I.; Puzo, J.; Pocovi, M.; Civeira, F. (2003). Serum chitotriosidase activity is increased in subjects with atherosclerosis disease. *Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol.* **23**, 1645.
- Bacchus, R.; Kilshaw, B.H.; Madkour, M.; Al-Bassam, M.S.; Al-Farhan, C. B. (1980). Preliminary studies in a reference range for Saudi Arabian males: (1) serum uric acid. *Saudi Med. J.* **1**(3), 161 – 162.
- Barone, R.; Bertrand, G.; Simponi, J.; Malaguarnera, M.; Musumeci, S. (2001). Plasma chitotriosidase activity in  $\beta$ -thalassemia major: a comparative study between Sicilian and Sardinian patients. *Clin. Chem. Acta.* **306**(1-2), 91–96.
- Barone, R.; Di Gregorio, F.; Romeo, M.; Schiliro, G.; Pavone, L. (1998). Plasma chitotriosidase activity in patients with  $\beta$ -thalassemia. *Blood Cells. Mol. Dis.* **25**(1), 1-8.
- Dahiya, N.; Tewari, R.; Tiwari, R.P.; Hoondal, G.S. (2005). Chitinase from *Enterobacter* sp. NRG4: Its purification, characterization and reaction pattern. *Electron. J. Biotechnol.* **8** (2).
- Drabkin, D. L.; Austin, J. H. (1935). *J. Biol. Chem.* 112 – 51.
- Escott, G. M.; Adams, D. J. (1995). Chitinase activity in Human serum and Leukocytes. *Infect. Immun. Dec.* **63**(12), 4770 – 4773.
- Hughes – Jones, N.C.; Wickramasinghe, S. N.; Hatton, C. (2004). "Lecture Notes on Hematology". 7th edn., Blackwell Publishing Ltd, Oxford, UK. pp. 45 – 50.
- Jolivet, B. (2005). Synthesis of some furanone derivatives: putative quorum sensing or chitinase inhibitors. Ph. D. Thesis University of Basel.
- Lowry, O.H.; Rosebrough, N. J.; Farr, A. L.; Randall, R. J. (1951). Protein measurement with folin – phenol reagent. *J. Biol. Chem.* **193**, 265 – 275.
- Lundbland, G.; Hederstedt, B.; Lind, J.; Steby, M. (1974). Chitinase in goat serum. *Eure. J. Biochem.* **46**, 367 – 376.
- Malaguarnera, L. (2006). Chitotriosidase: the yin and yang. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* **63** (24), 3018 – 3029.
- Matsumiya, M.; Arakane, Y.; Haga, A.; Muthukrishnan, S.; Kramer, K. J. (2006). Substrate specificity of chitinases from two species of fish, Greenling, *Hexagrammos otakii*, and Common Mackerel, *Scomber japonicus*, and the insect, Tobacco Hornworm, *Manduca sexta*. *Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem.* **70**(4), 971–979.
- Moore, K. G.; Price, M.S.; Boston, R.S.; Weissinger, A. K. and Payne, G. A. (2004). A chitinase from Tex 6 maize kernels inhibits growth of *Aspergillus flavus*. *Phytopathol.* **94**: 82 – 87.
- Nitsawang, S. and Kanasawud, P. (2006). A rapid process for purification of chitinase from the latex of *Carica Papaya*. *Chiang Mai J. Sci.* **33** (2): 237 – 242.
- Paoletti, M.G.; Norberto, L.; Damini, R.; Musumeci, S. (2007). Human gastric juice contains chitinase that can degrade chitin. *Ann. Nutr. Metab.* **5**(3): 244 – 251.



- Plummer, T.D. (1978). "An Introduction of Practical Biochemistry". 2nd ed., McGraw – Hill Book ; Co . V. K., 48, 52, 174, 270, 274.
- Reitman, S. and Frankel, S. (1957). A colorimetric method for the determination of serum glutamic oxaloacetic and glutamic pyruvic transaminases. *Am. J. Clin. Pathol.* 28: 56 – 63.
- Renkema, G.H. ; Boot , R.G. ; Strijland , A.; Donker–Koopman , W.E. ; van der Berg , M.; Muijser, A.O.; Aerts , J.M. (1997). Synthesis , sorting , and processing into distinct isoforms of human macrophage chitotriosidase. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 244: 279 –285.
- Renkema, G. H. ; Boot , R. G. ; Muijsers , A. O. ; Donker – koopman , W. E. and Aerts , J. M. (1995). Purification and characterization of human chitotriosidase, a novel member of the chitinase family of proteins. *J. Biol .Chem.* **270** (5): 2198 – 2202.
- Robyt, F. J. and White, J. B. (1987). "Biochemical Techniques Theory and Practice". Books Cole Publishing Co., U.S.A., 14, 235–236, 246, 263, 269.
- Schacterle, G. R. and Pollack, R. L. (1973). A simplified method for the quantitative assay of small amount of protein in biological material. *Anal. Biochem.* 51: 654 – 655.
- Virgillis, S. ; Cornecchia , G.; Sanna , G.; Argioav , F. ; Galaneile , R. ; Foirelli , C.; Riad , A.; Cusso , P.; Bertolino , F. and Cao , A. (1981). Chronic liver disease in transfusion dependent thalassemia iron quantitation and distribution . *Acta . Hematologica.* 64 : 32 – 38 .
- Wang, S. ; Lin , T. ; Yen , Y. ; Liao , H. and Chen , Y. (2006). Bioconversion of shellfish chitin wastes for the production of *Bacillus Subtilis* W- 118 chitinase. *Carbohydr. Res.* 341: 2507 – 2515.
- Williams, L.; White, J.M. and Flashka, C.M. (1977). The measurement of iron and total iron binding capacity by using colorimetric test (ferrozine). *Clin. Chem.* 23: 237 – 239.
- Xia, G.; Jin, C.; Zhou, J.; Yang, S.; Zhang, S. and Jin, C. (2001). A novel chitinase having a unique mode of action from *Aspergillus fumigatus* YJ – 407. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 268: 4079 – 4085.