

SH₁***Streptomyces rimosus***

. - -
 الخلاصة
 (SH₁)
) *S.rimosus* .(
 / 3 .° (30-28)
 IR-Spectrum (TLC)
 (CHN%) - - UV-Spectrum
 / (250-1) (MIC)
 / 250 (LD₅₀)
 (pH)
 DNA (SH₁)
 0.75 *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC 6751
 DNA /
 . DNA

**A method for production of a novel nucleosidal antibiotic
SH₁ from *streptomyces rimosus* isolated locally**

... , ,
Mehdi, K.H. Yassin, M. S. Salih, A.A.

Summary

SH₁ antibiotic active against gram positive and gram negative bacteria was isolated from strain resembling *Streptomyces rimosus* isolated from soil of southern Iraq.

The antibiotic was isolated as hygroscopic brown powder with maximum yield 3 gm/L at (28-30)^oC. physiochemical properties (thin layer chromatograph (TLC) ; IR. Spectrum; UV-spectrum; CHN percent, melting point, solubility in organic and inorganic solvents and coloumetric testes) of extracted antibiotic was determined. It's minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) was determined against bacterial isolates which varied between (1-250) mg/ml.

The acute toxicity (LD₅₀) in laboratory animals was of 250 mg/kg. The toxicity of extracted antibiotic (SH₁) against human red blood cells and it's stability in different range of pH and temperature were studied.

The effect of extracted antibiotic (SH₁) on reference strain *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC 6571 DNA was studied and the concentration 0.75 mg/ml of (SH₁) appeared the high turbidity in DNA solution of *S. aureus* NCTC 6571.

المقدمة

Streptomyces

Haque *et al.*,) (1969 Rao *et al.*,)

.(1993

Streptomyces rimosus

Oxytetracycline

(Egorov,1985)

(Leukemia)

(Rao and Renn,1963) Sangivamycin

. Toyocamycin

SH₁

(Mehdi,1997)

S.rimosus

()

المواد وطرائق العمل

-: :

S.rimosus

-: -1

(Mehdi,1997)

()

-:

(Holt *et al.*, 1994; Goodfellow *et al.*, 1992; Williams *et al.*, 1983; Pridham and Tresner, 1974 ;and Shirling and Gottlibe,1966).

-:

-2

- (1) *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC 6571
- (2) *S. aureus* ATCC 29213.
- (3) *S. aureus* (Clinical isolate).
- (4) *Escherichia coli* NCTC 5933.
- (5) *Pseudomonas auroginosa*_NCTC 6750.
- (6) *Proteus vulgaris* NCTC 4175.
- (7) *Bacillus subtilis* PCI 219.
- (8) *B.pumilis* NCTC 8241.
- (9) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ATCC 10031.
- (10) *Streptococcus pneumoniae* ATCC 6308.

.Nutrient agar

-:

-3

1- Yeast-malt extract agar

2-Nutrient agar (Difco).

3-Muller-Hinton agar (Difco).

...

4-Nutrient broth (Difco). -4

(Mehdi,1997) Seed medium -1

(Rao -:Fermentation medium -2

. *S. rimosus* and Renn,1963)

-: :

-: -1

Escherichia coli NCTC 5933 *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC 6571

. (Joreme *et al.*, 1997) (mm)

-: SH₁ -2

° (30-28) *S. rimosus*

(Rao and / 180

-: Renn , 1963)

-: (-3)

Lambert *et)* (Fried and Sherman,1986)

(Saadalla , 1980) (Most,1988) (*al.*, 1987

-: (Fieser and Willamson,1975)

-:Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) ()

(Rf) (TLC)

(3)

Mercks (5x20) (5)

(Silica Gel Gf₂₄₅)

(5:1:4) (: :)

. (5-3) ° (200)

-: Solubility ()

-:

Melting Point ()**Melting Point Electrothermal**-: **Ultraviolet Spectrum** ()

(400-200) Pye-Unicam SP 8-100 Spectrophotometer

-: **Infrared Spectrum** ()

Pye-Unicam SP 300 s infrared Spectrophotometer

.(KBr-disk)

-: (CHN%) - - ()

CHN BA 1108 Carlo-erba (CHN%)

-: ()

-:

-: -1

(1) (α -naphthol) - (1)(Conc.H₂SO₄)

-: -2

(1) (1)

(10) ° (90-100)

...			
		-:	-3
(1)	(1)	(3) ° (120)	
		-:	-4
(2)		(0.005)	
	° (70)	(20%) NaOH	
		-:	-5
(0.1)			
(10 %) TCA	(3)		
(1)		(15) ° (95)	
° (95)	(2,4-Di phenyl amine)	(5)	
		-	(15)
	-:		(4)
Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)			()
	(Spooner and Sykes,1972)		
/	(250-1)		
:			
(1)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> NCTC 6571		
(2)	<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 29213.		
(3)	<i>E. coli</i> NCTC 5933.		
(4)	<i>S. aureus</i> (Clinical isolate).		
(5)	<i>Pseudomonas auroginosa</i> _NCTC 6750.		
(6)	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i> NCTC 4175.		
(7)	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> PCI 219.		
(8)	<i>B.pumilis</i> NCTC 8241.		
(9)	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ATCC 10031.		
(10)	<i>Streptococcus Pneumoniae</i> ATCC 6308.		
-:		SH ₁	()

(pH)

.(Mehdi,1997)

-: Median Lethal Dose (LD₅₀)

()

Albino mice

(8)

(56)

()BALB/c

(Control)

(1)

SH₁

(1)

(72)

/ (800,600,500,350,250,150)

(Armitage,1971)

. LD₅₀

Probit-analysis

Cytotoxicity assay

()

SH₁

(20)

(1)

SH₁

Normal Saline

(2)

(100)

(DMSO

(60 30 10)

. (Nair *et al.*, 1989)

DNA

SH₁

()

(Marmuer,

S. aureus NCTC 6571

DNA

1961)

(DNA)

(Deley *et al.*, 1970)

Pye-Unicam SP 8-100 Spectrophotometer

DNA

254

(0.1)

/

(5-0.1)

SH₁

(DNA)

... , ,
-1 : *S. rimosus* (Mehdi, 1997)

SH₁ (/ 3) .

-2 :

(1) .

S. جدول (1) فعالية المضاد الحيوي المستخلص SH₁ تجاه العزلات الجرثومية القياسية
E. coli NCTC 5933 و *aureus* NCTC 6571

()	()	()
30	48-24	<i>S.aureus</i> NCTC 6571
13.5	24	<i>E. coli</i> NCTC 5933

-3 : SH₁

SH₁ :

(/ 3) . *S. rimosus*

:

(TLC)

. (0.54) =R_f

SH₁

: -

-

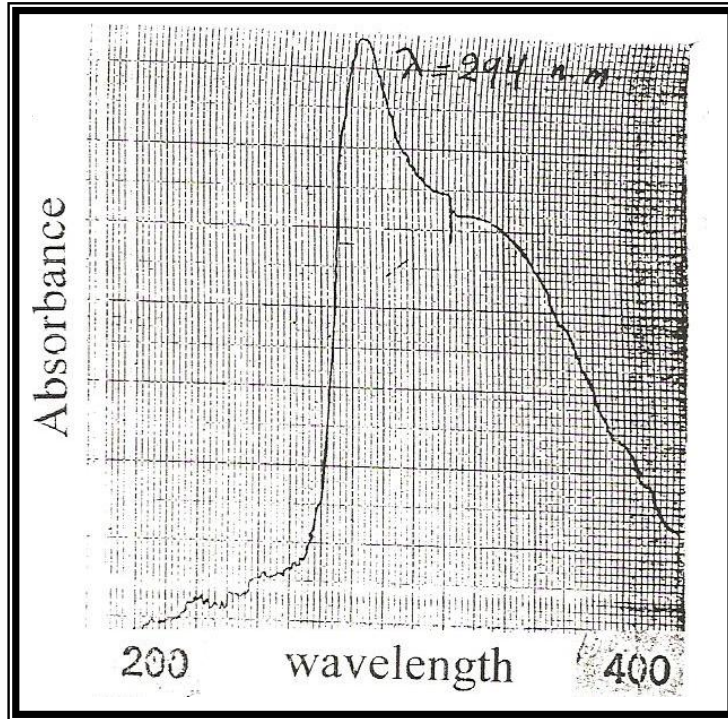
: -

. °(180)

(UV)

SH₁

.(1) (294)

شكل (1) : طيف الاشعة فوق البنفسجية للمضاد الحيوي المستخلص SH₁

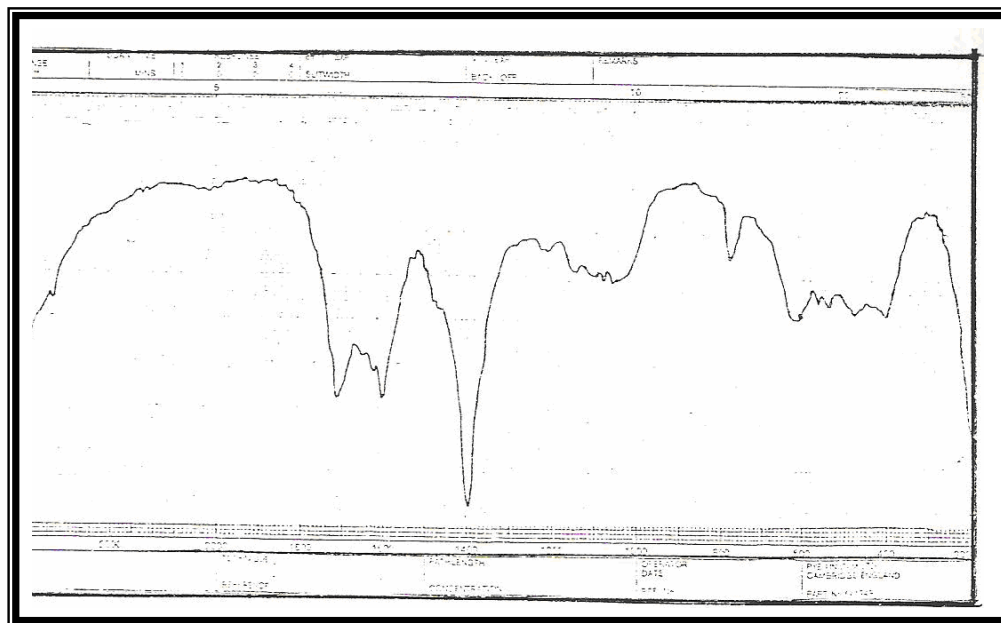
(2) (2)

.SH₁

جدول (2) اهم حزم الامتصاص والمجاميع التركيبية العائدة لها في طيف الاشعة تحت

الحمراء للمضاد الحيوي المستخلص SH₁.

Band frequency (cm ⁻¹)	Band	Mode of Vibration	Functional group
3420	-NH	Stretch	Amine (NH ₂)
3120	=CH	Stretch	Aromatic (=CH)
1710	C=O	Stretch	Carbonyl of amide
1600	C=C	Stretch	Aromatic (C=C)
1400	C-N	Stretch	Aliphatic (C-N)



شكل (2) : طيف الأشعة تحت الحمراء للمضاد الحيوي المستخلص SH₁

: (CHN%) (- - -)

% (4.761-14.21-11.871)

(3)

SH₁

جدول (3): الكشوفات اللونية العائدة للمضاد الحيوي المستخلص SH₁

		(+)
	-	(+)
NH ₂		(+)
() C=O		(+)
.	-	(+)

. SH₁ -4SH₁ : (MIC) -

.(4)

(pH) SH₁ -

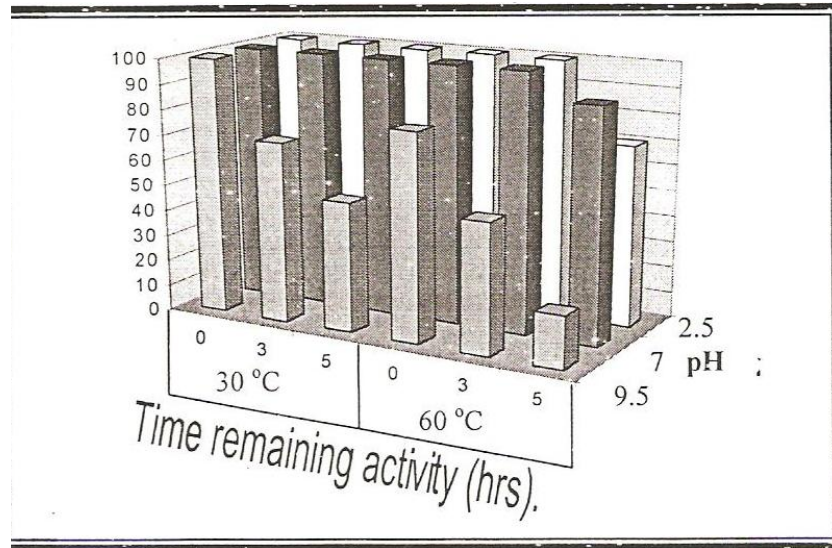
:

SH₁

. (3)

جدول (4): التراكيز المثبطة الدنيا للمضاد الحيوي SH₁ تجاه العزلات القياسية والسريية المختبرة.

(/) (MIC)	
1.5	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> NCTC 6571
1	<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 29213
<50	<i>Escherichia coli</i> 5933
0.8	<i>S aureus.</i> (Clinical isolate)
<100	<i>Pseudomonas aurogenosa</i> NCTC 6750
<50	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i> NCTC 4175
0.5	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> PCI 219
0.5	<i>B. pumilis</i> NCTC 8241
<100	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ATCC 10031
10.5	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> ATCC 6308



شكل (3): ثباتية المضاد الحيوي SH₁ في مديات مختلفة من pH ودرجات الحرارة

: (LD₅₀)

-

(4)

(/ 250) SH₁

جدول (5) اعداد ونسب وفيات الفئران في تقدير الجرعة القاتلة الوسطى (LD₅₀) للمضاد الحيوي المستخلص SH₁.

			/	
0	0	0	0	C
% 12.5	0	1	150	t ₁
% 50	2	2	250	t ₂
% 87.5	4	3	350	t ₃
% 100	6	2	500	t ₄
% 100	1	7	600	t ₅
% 100	0	8	800	t ₆

:

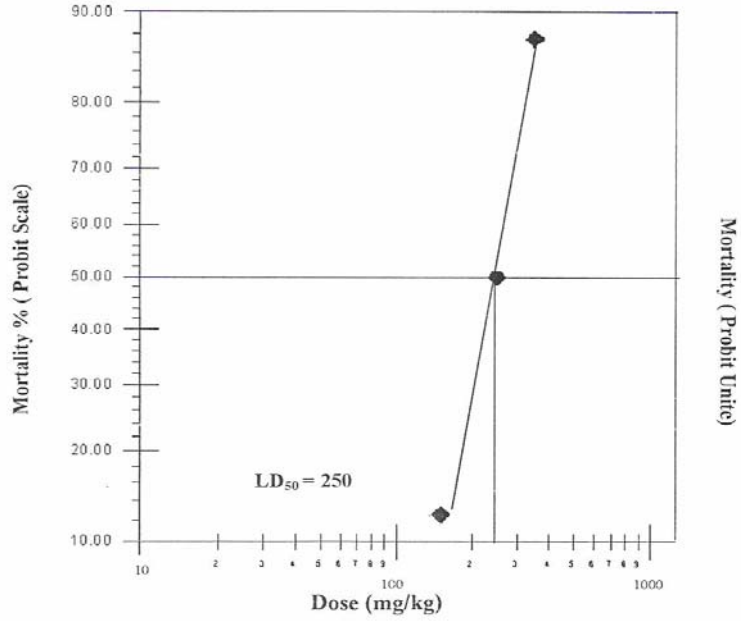
=t

=C

(8)

*

(Control)



شكل (4): ورقة وحدة الأهمية لتعيين الجرعة القاتلة الوسطى للمضاد الحيوي المستخلص SH_1

(د) -:

SH_1

100 150 (Ppm) (6).

جدول (6) سمية المضاد الحيوي SH_1 تجاه كريات الدم الحمراء للانسان

Compound	Conc.Ppm	RBC toxicity at 1hr.
<u>DMSO</u>	-	NT
SH_1	1	NT
	2	NT
	10	NT
	50	NT
	75	NT
	100	T
	125	T

	150	T
--	-----	---

NT=Nontoxic

T=Toxic

DMSO=Dimethyl Sulf Oxide

SH₁=extracted antibiotic

	DNA	SH ₁	
			<i>S. aureus</i> NCTC 6571
S.	(DNA)	(DNA)	(7)
(DNA)	(DNA)	(SH ₁)	<i>aureus</i>
	(DNA)	(DNA)	(denaturation)

جدول (7): تأثير تراكيز مختلفة من المضاد الحيوي SH₁ على DNA العزلة القياسية

S. aureus NCTC 6571

Antibiotic Conc. (Mg/ml)	O.D.	Antibiotic Conc. (Mg/ml)	O.D.*
0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4
0.2	0.1	0.65	0.488
0.25	0.167	0.7	0.5
0.3	0.199	0.75	0.5
0.35	0.2	0.8	0.5
0.4	0.258	0.85	
0.45	0.288		
0.5	0.3		
0.55	0.389		

*O.D.= Optical Density

S.rimosus

SH₁

S.rimosus

S.rimosus

SH₁

1963

Rao and Renn

Sangivamycin

S.rimosus ATCC 14, 673

SH₁

(TLC)

S.rimosus

(1)

SH₁

(294)

(C=O)

(Lambert *et al.*, 1987) (C=C)

(2) (2)

(NH₂)

(=CH)

¹⁻

(3420)

(-OH)

¹⁻ (3120)

¹⁻ (1710)

(C=O)

(C=N)

(C=C)

¹⁻ (1600)

SH₁

(C-N)

¹⁻ (1400)

SH₁

Sangivamycin

. (Rao, 1968) *S rimosus*

(%CHN)

(SH₁)

(NH₂)

SH₁

SH₁

SH₁

(-4 2)

)

.(

SH₁

. (1)

/

(0.5-10.5)

(MIC)

/

(<50-<250) (MIC)

SH₁

(Rao and Renn, *S. rimosus*

Streptomyces

. 1963)

SH₁

⁵ (60-30)

(7-2.5)

(%100)

(9.5) pH % (20-80)

. (Suhadolnik, 1970) *Streptomyces*

SH₁

Tubercidin Sangivamycin *Streptomyces*
(5) / 250 SH₁ LD₅₀ (Suhaddnik, 1970) Toyocamycin (4)

DNA

(DNA) / (0.25) *S. aureus* NCTC 6571 (DNA) / (0.75) (DNA)

الاستنتاجات

UV IR SH₁ -1
TLC %CHN MP -2
(LD₅₀) -3
DNA SH₁ *S. aureus* -4
Mass spectra NMR -5

References

- [1] Armitage, P. (1971). Statistical methods in medical Research. Blakwell Scientific Publication, U.S.A.
- [2] Fieser, L. F. and Williamson, K. L. (1975). Organic experiments. D.C. Health and Company, London.
- [3] Holt, J. G. ; Krieg, N. R.; Sneath, P.H. ; Staley, J.T. and Williams, S. T. (eds.) (1994). Bergey's manual of determinative Bacteriology. 9th ed. Williams and Wilkins.
- [4] Lambert, J. B.; Herbert, F.S.; Davied, L.; Grahamcooks, R.(1987). Introduction of organic spectroscopy. Macmillan Publishing Company/New York. Macmillan Publishers/London.
- [5] Mehdi, K.H. (1997). Isolation , Identification and development of *Streptomyces aureofaciens* Highly Producing chloro tetracycline strains from soils of southern Iraq. Ph.D. thesis. College of Sci. Basrah University.
- [6] Most, C.F. (1988). Experimental organic chemistry. John Wiley and Sons, INC. U.S.A. 586 pp.
- [7] Nair, M. G. ; Putnam, A.R.; Mishra, S.K. ; Mulks, M.H.; Taft, W.H. Keller, J.E. ; and Miller, J.R. (1989). Faeriefungin, a new broad spectrum antibiotic from *Streptomyces griseus* var. *autotrophicus* J. Natural products 52 (4) : 797-809.
- [8] Spooner, D.F. and Sykes, G. (1972). Laboratory assessment of antibacterial activity. In: Norris, J. R. and [9] Ribbons, D. W. (ed.) . Methods in Microbiology. Academic Press. INC. London Ltd. Vol. 7B: 211-276.
- [10] William, S. T. ; Good fellow, M. ; Alderson, G. ; Wellington, E. M. ; Sneath; P. H. and Sackins, M. J. (1983). Numerical classification of *Streptomyces* and related genera, J. Gen. Microbiol. 192: 1743-1813.
- [11] Joreme, J. ; Berry, J. and Staley, T. (1997). Microbiology Dynamic and diversity. Sanders college Publishing: 880-881.
- [12] Fried, B. and Sherman, J. (1986). Thin-layer chromatography techniques and applications chromatography Science series, Vol. 35, Marcel Dekker, INC. 394 pp.
- [13] Haque, S. F. ; Sen. , S.K. and Pal. , S.C. (1993). Survey of antibacterial Actinomycetes from soils of different parts of west Bengal. Indian Biologist. 25 (1) : 51-55.

-
- [14]Egorov, N.S. (ed.) (1985). Antibiotic a scientific approach.MIR. Publishers, Moscow.
- [15]Pridham, T.G. and Tresner, H.D. (1974) "A family VII "*Streptomyces*" Waksman and Henrici (1943). In: "Bergey's manual of determinative bacteriology". 8thed. R. E. Buchanan and N. E. Gibbons (eds.), Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins. Pp . 758-829.
- [16]Marmur, A. (1961) A procedure for the isolation of deoxyribonucleic acid from microorganism. J. Mol. Biol., 3: 208-218.
- [17]Good fellow, M. ; Elayne, V. and Sanglier, J.J. (1992) Numerical classification and identification of *Streptomyces* SPP. A review. Gene, 115: 225-233.
- [18]Deley, J., Cattais, H. and Reynaerls, A. (1970): The quantitative measurement of DNA hybridization from renaturation rates Europ. J. Biochem., 12: 133-142.
- [19]Shirling, E.B. and Gottlieb, D. (1966). Methods for Characterization of *Streptomyces* spp. Inter. J. Syst. Bacteriol., 16: 313-340.
- [20]Rao, K. V. and Renn, D. W. (1963). Antimicrobial agents. Chemotherapy. 77. Rao, K. V. (1968). J. Med. Chem. 11: 939.
- [21]Rao, K. V., Marsh, W. S., and Renn, D. W. (1969).; U.S. Pat. 862,423, 398.
- [22]Saadalla, R. A. (1980). Biochemistry Practical Manual Basrah University Press. Basrah, Iraq. (111) Pp. Suhado Lnik