

ISOLATION AND PURIFICATION OF HEN EGG-WHITE LYSOZYME

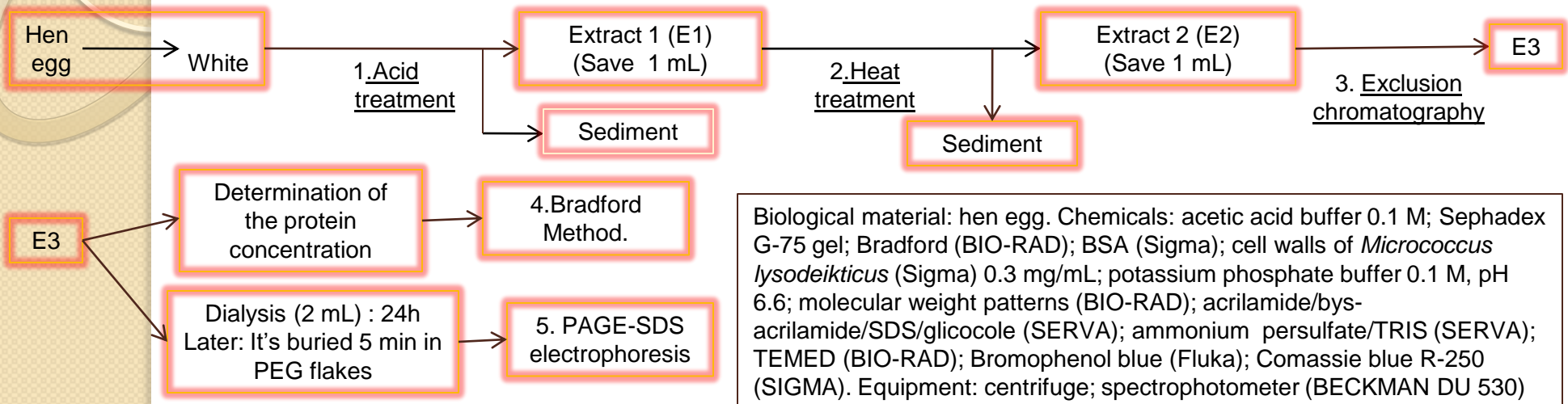
Irene Morencos, Paula Oliva, Lydia Moreno

Dept. Biochemistry and Molecular Biology I. Faculty of Chemistry. Complutense University of Madrid, Spain.

INTRODUCTION

The term lysozyme includes a whole group of enzymes which catalyses the hydrolysis of glycosidic bonds $\beta(1-4)$ of the bacterial walls, precisely between polymers N-acetylmuramic and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine in a peptidoglycan. The isolation and purification of lysozyme have been achieved using an acid treatment, a heat treatment and a molecular exclusion chromatography with G-75 Sephadex. Alternatively, an ionic exchange chromatography was done in order to compare the results. Then, to determine the activity and concentration of the lysozyme a dialysis was done. Next, the composition of proteins was analysed by a PAGE-SDS electrophoresis. Finally, a purification table was elaborated. The aim of this investigation is proposing a method to isolate and purify lysozyme from the white of a hen egg according to its properties.

MATERIALS AND METHODS



RESULTS

1. Acid treatment: slightly yellow extract, negligible sediment.

2. Heat treatment: see-through extract, sediment was cloudy.

3. Exclusion chromatography.

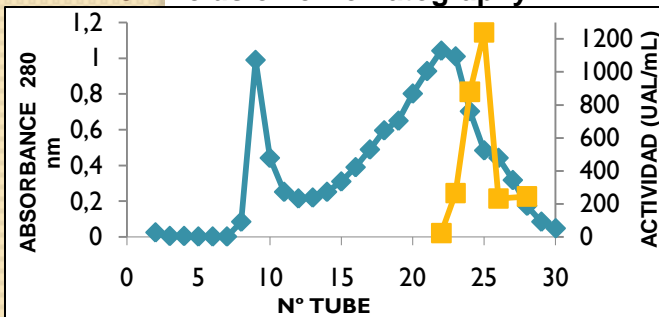


Figure 1. Chromatographic behaviour of E2 on Sephadex G-75.

4. Bradford Method.

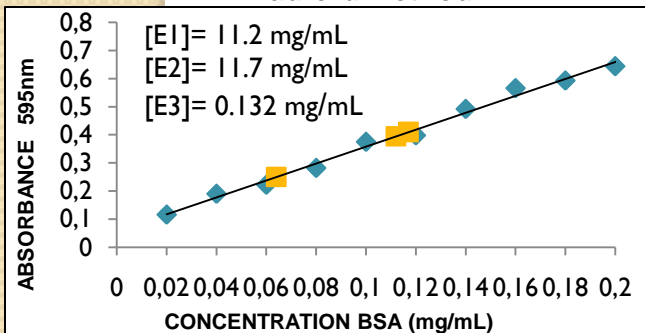


Figure 2. BSA calibration curve to determine protein concentration in each of enzymatic extracts.

5. PAGE-SDS electrophoresis.

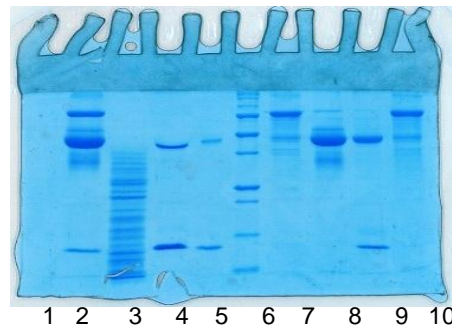


Figure 3. SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis (15% acrylamide). **Lane 2:** E1 at 1/20 dilution (15 μ L). **Lane 3:** E2 at 1/20 dilution (15 μ L). **Lane 4:** E3 (20 μ L). **Lane 5:** E3 (5 μ L). **Lane 6:** MW standard proteins (10 μ L).

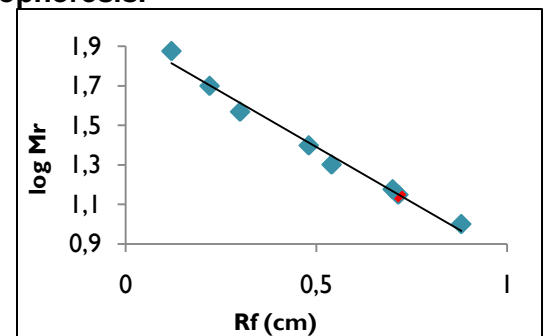


Figure 4. Standard curve of log molecular weight vs relative mobility (R_f) of "MW standard proteins". R_f of lysozyme: 0.715 (red point); molecular weight determined is 14.1 kDa.

Table 1. Purification table of lysozyme (using exclusion chromatography)

STAGE	TOTAL VOL. (mL)	TOTAL PROTEIN (mg)	TOTAL ACT. (UAL)	SPECIFIC ACT. (UAL/mg)	YIELD (%)	PURIFICATION (fold)
E1	15	171	116000	678.36	100	1
E2	13.6	149.6	105170	703.00	90.66	1
E3'	36	5.04	26400	5238.09	22.76	7.72

Table 2. Purification table of lysozyme (using ionic exchange chromatography)

STAGE	TOTAL VOL. (mL)	TOTAL PROTEIN (mg)	TOTAL ACT. (UAL)	SPECIFIC ACT. (UAL/mg)	YIELD (%)	PURIFICATION (fold)
E1	15	156	150000	961.54	100	1
E2	13	124.8	112666	902.78	75.11	0.94
E3	28	4.872	96133	19731.78	64.09	20.52

CONCLUSIONS

Table 1: low yield for E3 (>25%) considering the purification (7.72). **Table 2:** high yield for E3 (>50%) considering the purification is greater (20.52); E2 has been contaminated in heat treatment (purification is 0.94). In both processes, the lysozyme has been partially purified; therefore, the specific activity increases in each stage. Comparing the results, in ionic exchange chromatography, the results are reasonably better than the results of exclusion chromatography. **Improvements for isolation and purification:** elimination of heat treatment, considering the sample can be contaminated; connect both chromatographies, to get a better isolation and purification.

REFERENCES:

1. Roy, I., Rao, M.V.S. and Gupta, M. N. (2003). "An integrated process for purification of Lysozyme, Ovalbumin, and Ovomuroid from egg white". *Biochem. Biotechnol.* 111,56-64.

2. Islam, R., Kite, J., Baker, A.S., Ching Jr., A. and Islam, M.R. (2006). "Affinity purification of hen egg lysozyme using sephadex G75". *African Journal of Biotechnology.* Vol.5-Nº 20.

3. Desert, C., Guerin-Dubiard, C., Nau, F., Jan, G., Val, F., Mallard, J. (2001). "Comparison of Different Electrophoretic Separations of Hen Egg White Proteins". *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 49(10):4553-61.