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Studies on urate oxidase purification and optimization

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Abstract

The urate oxidase enzyme was extracted from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and purified by

ammonium sulphate precipitation. The molecular weight of purified uricase was determined by

SDS-PAGE using marker proteins of known molecular weight. The optimum temperature, pH

and the effect of various metal ions on uricase activity were evaluated. The results showed that

70% ammonium sulphate concentration proved high uricase activity by 40.0 U/ml than other

concentration and cell free supernatant. The molecular weight of purified uricase enzyme was

estimated to be 33 kDa by SDS-PAGE profile. The optimum temperature and pH was detected at

35°C and 8.5 for maximum uricase activity. Metal ions such as Co²⁺, Mn²⁺, Mg²⁺, Fe²⁺, Zn²⁺ and

Cu²⁺ were reduced the enzyme activity to 33.17%, 92.18%, 72.47%, 32.73%, 64.32% and

90.10%, whereas Ca²⁺ enhanced the uricase activity to 126%.

Key words: Urate oxidase, purification, optimization

Introduction

Urate oxidase or uricase (urate: oxygen oxidoreductase, EC 1.7.3.3) is an enzyme

participating in the purine breakdown pathway, catalyzing the oxidation of uric acid in the

presence of oxygen to allantoin and hydrogen peroxide [1]. Uricase enzyme is widely present in

most vertebrates but is absent in humans [2]. Higher primates (apes and humans) lack functional

uricase	and	excrete	uric	acid	as	the	end	product	of	purine	degradation	[3,	4].
		Co	nt										

Materials and Methods

Microorganism

Uricase assay

Purification of Uricase

SDS-PAGE Profile

The proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE electrophoresis and the size of polypeptide chains of given protein can be determined by comparing its electrophoretic mobility in SDS-PAGE gel with mobility marker proteins of known molecular weight [7].

Effect of pH and Temperature

Effect of Metal ions

Results

Purification of Uricase

The present study was conducted to obtain the purified form of uricase and to determine its optimum conditions for maximum activity. In the first step, the uricase was obtained as a crude extract from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and then the uricase was purified by different concentrations of ammonium sulphate (30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70% and 80%). The results presented in Table 1 indicates that, 70% ammonium sulphate concentration with dialysis shown to be high uricase activity (40.0 U/ml) than 50% and 60% concentration and cell free supernatant. There is no enzyme activity was noticed with 30%, 40% and 80%.

SDS-PAGE Profile

The molecular weight of purified uricase was determined by SDS- poly acrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) using standard marker proteins of known molecular weight. The

	C		C				molecular	C				
kDa	• • • • • • •	• • • •	• • • • • • • •	• •	Cont	 • • •						

Effect of pH and Temperature

Discussion

Conclusion

Acknowledgements

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Figure Legends

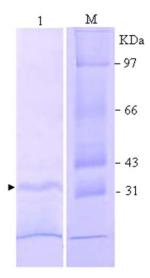


Fig.1. SDS-PAGE profile of purified uricase

Lane1: Ammonium sulphate precipitate and dialyzed sample: Arrow indicates the uricase (protein) band.

Lane M: Standard protein molecular weight marker.

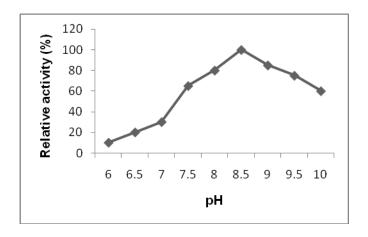


Fig.2. Effect of pH on uricase activity

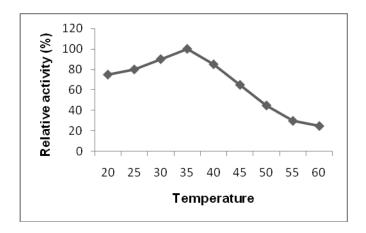


Fig.3. Effect of temperature on uricase activity

Ammonium sulphate Concentration (%)	Uricase activity U/ml
Crude	11.0
30	0
40	0
50	5.14
60	14.72
70	40.0
80	0

Table.1. Purification of uricase