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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



*Zagazig University
Faculty of Science
Botany Department*

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Thesis

Submitted in a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
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NOTE

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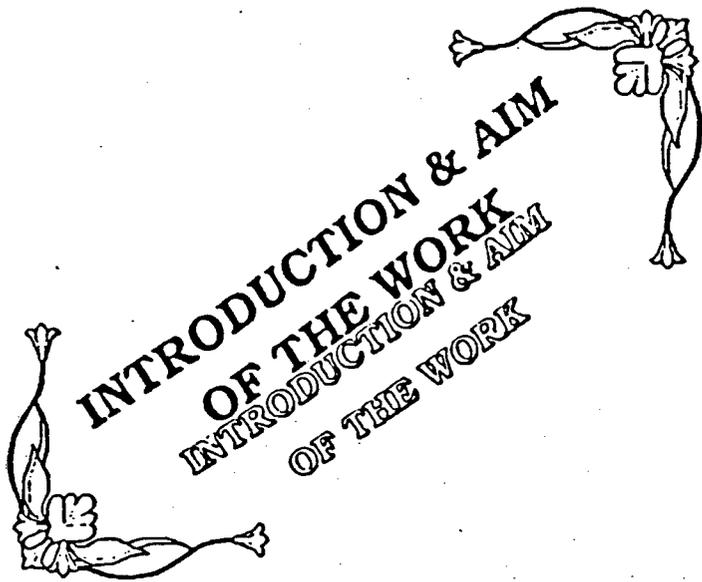
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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
- Microbial cellulase enzymes	2
- Factors affecting the cellulolytic activity	4
A- Environmental conditions:	4
- pH values	4
- Incubation temperatures	5
- Incubation periods	5
B- Nutritional requirements	6
- Carbon sources	6
- Nitrogen sources	9
- Phosphorus sources	11
- Effect of vitamins	12
- Mineral requirement	12
- Mechanism of cellulase action	13
- Purification of microbial cellulase	14
MATERIALS AND METHODS	19
I- Soil sampling	19
II- Isolation and purification of fungi	19
III- Identification of fungal isolates	20
IV- Media	20
V- Determination of the mycelial dry weight	21
VI- Determination of the nitrogen (total nitrogen)	21
VII- Maintenance of culture and inoculum preparation	22
VIII- Determination of cellulolytic activity	22

a) Qualitative determination	22
b) Quantitative determination	23
IX- Determination of reducing sugar	24
X- Purification of cellulase enzyme	25
a) Production of cellulase enzyme	25
b) Ethyl alcohol precipitation	25
c) Sephadex G-150 gel filtration	26
XI- Treatment of raw cellulosic material used as carbon source:	27
RESULTS	29
Chapter 1:	
Isolation, screening and environmental condition necessary for cellulase biosynthesis by <i>Trichoderma viride</i> and <i>Fusarium oxysporium</i>	29
(I) Isolation	29
(II) Screening test for cellulase activity by fungus, isolates	29
1- pH value (hydrogen-ion concentrations)	35
2- Incubation temperature	38
3- Incubation period	41
Chapter 2	
Nutritional requirements for the cellulolytic activities of <i>Trichoderma viride</i> and <i>Fusarium oxysporium</i>	44
1- Carbon sources	44
2- Cellulose concentrations	49
3- Nitrogen sources	52
4- Peptone concentrations	55

5- Phosphorous compounds	58
6- Potassium dihydrogen phosphate concentrations	61
7- Micronutrient elements	64
8- Water soluble vitamins	68
9- Amino acids	71
Chapter 3:	
Precipitations purification and characterization of cellulase enzyme produced by <i>Trichoderma viride</i> and <i>Fusarium oxysporium</i>	74
I Precipitation of cellulase enzymes by organic solvents	74
II Partial purification of cellulase enzymes produced by <i>Trichoderma viride</i> and <i>Fusarium oxysporium</i>	77
III Factor effecting on the activity of partial purified cellulase enzyme produced by <i>Trichoderma viride</i> and <i>Fusarium oxysporium</i>	77
1- Type of substrates	80
2- pH values	83
3- Incubation temperatures	86
4- Enzyme concentrations	89
5- Incubation periods	92
6- Metallic ions	95
DISCUSSION	98
SUMMARY	114
REFERENCES	117
ARABIC SUMMARY	



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N
T
R
O
D
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T
I
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INTRODUCTION

Cellulose is a linear homopolymer of anhydroglucose units joined together by 1, 4-B-glucosidic linkages (Tsao et al., 1978; Ryu and Mandels, 1980 and Chang et al., 1981). It is found in any cellulosic residue in a crystalline form. A cellulose is prominent carbonaceous constituent of higher plants and probably the most abundant organic compound in the nature.

Cellulose occurs in seed-bearing plants, in algae, and in many fungi. The cell wall of higher plants consists mainly of cellulose. It is found as submicroscopic rod-shaped units known as micelles. Number of polysaccharides are also associated with the cellulose of the plant cell wall, for example xylans, mannans and polyuronides. Arabans and galactans are sometimes present but in comparatively small quantities. The polysaccharides that are structurally linked with the cellulose of the cell wall have been termed cellulosans. Polysaccharides are usually insoluble and too large to pass through cell membranes. In order to pass to the inside of the cell, they have to be hydrolysed externally by certain exozymes to smaller molecules which are soluble and can penetrate the cell membrane. Two general type of oxozymes are involved.

Those hydrolyzing hexose units from the ends of polysaccharide chains, are called exohydrolases, and those attacking internal units, are called endohydrolases. Although both types of enzymes act indepently, the endohydrolases, by creating more chain ends, greatly increase the rate at which the exohydrolases can act.

Large parts of the vegetation added to soil are cellulosic material. The decomposition of this carbohydrate has a special significance in the biological

cycle of carbon. As a result, considerable attention has been given to the microorganisms participating in the decomposition of this substance.

Many fungi are able to digest cellulose and these are mainly responsible for the decomposition of plant materials on the forest floor. Among bacteria, however, cellulose digestion is restricted to only a few groups of Gram-negative and Gram-positive true bacteria and actinomycetes are the most common (Goksoyr et al., 1975). Cellulose degrading activity are found among the obligate aerobic genera *Cellvibrio* and *Pseudomonas* (Bever, 1976; Ramasamy et al., 1980), facultative anaerobes *Cellulomonas* and *Bacillus spp* (Choi et al., 1978, Rodriguez and Volfoa, 1984 and Hirata et al., 1985) and obligate anaerobes *Clostridium spp.* (Giallo et al., 1985 and Lee et al., 1985).

Microbial cellulases enzyme:

Cellulolytic microorganisms have multicomponent enzyme system which were separated using various chromatographic and electrophoretic techniques. Klesov et al., (1980); Sinitsyn and Klesov (1981); Klesov and Grigorask (1981); Gong and Chang (1981) and Labudova and Farkas (1983) revealed that, the cellulase enzyme complex resolved into at least "four" types of enzyme namely, cellobiohydrolase (C_1), Exo 1,4-B-glucosidase (C_2), endogluconase and cellobiase.

The ability to produce cellulolytic enzymes is widespread amongst microorganisms. Many bacteria and fungi that are able to grow on native or pretreated cellulose do not, however, secrete cellulases into the medium. Some