ลักษณะสมบัติระดับโมเลกุลของไซยาโนแบคทีเรีย Synechococcus sp. และสาหร่ายขนาดเล็ก Chlorella spp. และ Scenedesmus spp. ที่แยกได้ในประเทศไทย

นางสาวนนทิชา แจ่มกังวาล

# สถาบนวิทยบริการ

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาจุลชีววิทยาทางอุตสาหกรรม ภาควิชาจุลชีววิทยา คณะวิทยาศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2547 ISBN 974-53-2117-6 ลิขสิทธ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CYANOBACTERIA Synechococcus sp. AND MICRO-ALGAE Chlorella spp. AND Scenedesmus spp. ISOLATED IN THAILAND

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Industrial Microbiology Department of Microbiology Faculty of Science Chulalongkorn University Academic Year 2004 ISBN 974-53-2117-6

Thesis Title	MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CYANOBACTERIA
	Synechococcus sp. AND MICRO-ALGAE Chlorella spp. AND
	Scenedesmus spp. ISOLATED IN THAILAND
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นนทิชา แจ่มกังวาล : ลักษณะสมบัติระดับโมเลกุลของไซยาโนแบคทีเรีย Synechococcus sp. และ สาหร่ายขนาดเล็ก Chlorella spp. และ Scenedesmus spp. ที่แยกได้ในประเทศไทย (MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CYANOBACTERIA Synechococcus sp. AND MICRO-ALGAE Chlorella spp. AND Scenedesmus spp. ISOLATED IN THAILAND) อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา : รศ. ดร. กาญจนา ชาญสง่าเวช,130 หน้า ISBN 974-53-2117-6

้ไซยาโนแบคทีเรียและสาหร่ายขนา<mark>ดเล็กเป็นจุลินทรีย์ที่มีศั</mark>กยภาพเชิงพาณิชย์ แต่ยังไม่มีการนำมาใช้อย่าง แพร่หลายในการผลิตผลิตภัณฑ์ที่มีประโยชน์ เป็นที่ทราบกันดีว่าเมื่อเก็บรักษาและนำจุลินทรีย์มาใช้ในอุตสาหกรรม ต่างๆอย่างต่อเนื่องจะเกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสารพันธุกรรม วัตถุประสงค์ของการทดลองนี้เพื่อหาลักษณะสมบัติระดับ โมเลกุลของ Synechococcus sp., Chlorella spp., และ Scenedesmus spp. ที่แยกในประเทศไทย โดยหาลาย พิมพ์ดีเอ็นเอด้วยวิธี RAPD-PCR , ลำดับนิวคลีโอไทด์ของ 16S rDNA, และ โพรไฟล์ของโปรตีนภายในเซลล์ระยะ mid-log, ระยะ early stationary และระยะ late stationary ได้แยกและฝากเชื้อบริสุทธิ์ 1 สายพันธ์ของ Synechococcus sp., 6 สายพันธุ์ของ Chlorella spp., และ 9 สายพันธุ์ของ Scenedesmus spp. ที่ Bangkok MIRCEN ภายใต้รหัส TISTR 8867; TISTR 8852 ถึง TISTR8857 และ TISTR8858 ถึง TISTR 8866 โพรไฟล์ของ โปรตีนภายในเซลล์ ได้จากการแยกแถบโปรตีนโดยวิธี SDS-PAGE ผลการทดลองบ่งชี้ได้ว่า ไพรเมอร์ที่ใช้ในการหา ลำดับนิวคลีโอไทด์ของ 16S rDNA ของแบคที่เรียแกรมลบ *E.coli* ได้แก่ ไพรเมอร์ 27f, 343r, 519r, 787r, 907r, 1100r. 1241f. 1385r และ 1492r สามารถนำมาใช้ในการหาลายพิมพ์ดีเอ็นเอโดยวิธี RAPD-PCR (ไพรเมอร์ 27f. 343r, 1100r, 1492r และ CRL-7) และสามารถใช้ไพรเมอร์ทั้ง 9 ชนิดในการหาลำดับนิวคลีโอไทด์ของ 16S rDNA ของไซยาโนแบคทีเรีย Svnechococcus sp. TISTR 8867 คลอโรพลาสต์ของสาหร่ายสีเขียวขนาดเล็ก Chlorella sp. TISTR 8852 และ Scenedesmus sp. TISTR 8859 ผลการแยกโปรตีนโดยวิธี SDS-PAGE ซึ่ให้เห็นว่าเซลล์ที่การ เจริญระยะต่างๆของ Synechococcus sp. TISTR 8867, Chlorella sp. TISTR 8852, และ Scenedesmus sp. TISTR 8859 มีโปรตีนโพรไฟด์คล้ายกัน พบพอลิเปปไทด์ 46, 16.5, 15 และ 14 กิโลดาลตัน มากใน Chlorella sp. TISTR 8852 และพบพอลิเปปไทด์ 23 กิโลดาลตันมากใน Synechococcus sp. TISTR 8867 และ Scenedesmus sp. TISTR 8859 พอลิเปปไทด์ 43 กิโลดาลตัน อาจเฉพาะเจาะจงต่อไซยาโนแบคทีเรียซึ่งเป็นโพรคาริโอต ข้อมล ้ลักษณะสมบัติระดับโมเลกุลที่พบในงานวิจัยนี้ ไม่เพียงแต่เป็นประโยชน์ต่อการประยุกต์ในอุตสาหกรรม แต่ยังมีส่วน เสริมความก้าวหน้างานวิจัยด้านพันธุศาสตร์ระดับโมเลกุลของไซยาโนแบคทีเรียและสาหร่ายขนาดเล็กในประเทศไทย

ภาควิชา 9	จุลชี่ววิทยา	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต
สาขาวิชา	• จุลชีววิทยาทางอุตสาหกรรม	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา
ปีการศึกษา	2547	

iv

#### ##4672288023 : MAJOR INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY

KEY WORDS : DNA FINGERPRINTS, INTRACELLULAR PROTEIN PROFILES, Synechococcus spp.,

Chlorella spp., Scenedesmus spp.

NONTICHA JAMKANGWAN: MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CYANOBACTERIA Synechococcus sp. AND MICRO-ALGAE Chlorella spp. AND Scenedesmus spp. ISOLATED IN THAILAND

THESIS ADVISOR : ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR KANJANA CHANSA-NGAVEJ, Ph.D. 130 pp. ISBN 974-53-2117-6

Cyanobacteria and micro-algae are micro-organisms whose potential is largely untapped. It is well-known that upon storage and continuous utilization of micro-organisms in industries, changes in genetic materials occur. The aims of the experiments are to characterize local isolates of Synechococcus sp., Chlorella spp., and Scenedesmus spp. by RAPD-PCR fingerprinting and 16S rDNA sequencing and obtain intracellular protein profiles of mid-log phase, early stationary phase, and late stationary phase cells. Pure cultures of one strain of Synechococcus sp., six strains of Chlorella spp., and nine strains of Scenedesmus spp. were obtained and deposited at Microbiological Resources Center (Bangkok MIRCEN) under the following codes : TISTR 8867;TISTR 8852 to TISTR 8857;and TISTR 8858 to TISTR 8866. Intracellular protein profiles were obtained by SDS-PAGE. Results revealed the following primers (27f, 343r, 519r, 787r, 907r, 1100r, 1241f, 1385r, and 1492r) which were normally used to obtain Gram negative E. coli 16S rDNA sequence could be used to obtain RAPD-PCR fingerprints of all isolated cultures (primers 27f, 343r, 1100r, 1492r and CRL-7). 16S rDNA sequences of Synechococcus sp. TISTR 8867, and chloroplast 16S rDNA of Chlorella sp. TISTR 8852 and Scenedesmus sp.TISTR 8859 were also obtained with the use of all the nine primers. SDS-PAGE separation of proteins indicated cells of Synechococcus sp. TISTR 8867, Chlorella sp. TISTR 8852, and Scenedesmus sp. TISTR 8859 at different stages of growth exhibited similar intracellular protein profiles. Polypeptides 46, 16.5, 15 and 14 kDa were found in abundance in Chlorella sp. TISTR 8852 while more polypeptide 23 kDa was found in Synechococcus sp. TISTR 8867 and Scenedesmus sp. TISTR 8859. Polypeptide 43 kDa may be specific for prokaryotic cyanobacteria. Molecular data obtained in this research are not only useful for industrial applications but also contribute to the advancement of molecular genetics research on cyanobacteria and micro-algae in Thailand.

Department Microbiology Field of study Industrial Microbiology Academic year 2004 Student's signature.....

#### Acknowledgements

I wish to express sincere thanks and gratitude to my thesis advisor, Associate Professor Dr Kanjana Chansa-ngavej, for her tireless efforts as well as valuable advice and comments throughout the course of this study.

I would also like to thank Associate Professor Dr. Pairoh Pinphanichkarn for serving as the thesis committee chairperson and Associate Professor Dr Yuwadee Peerapornpisal, Associate Professor Dr Wipa Chungjatupornchai for serving as thesis committee members and their recommendations for the research.

Special thanks are given to student members in laboratory 404, all friends, and all staff members in the Department of Microbiology, especially, Mr.Weerasak Jungfungprinya, for their help and friendship during my study.

The last, but most important, is my sincere and deepest gratitude to my parents and everyone in my family for their great love, constant support, understanding and heartfelt encouragement extended throughout my study.

สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

### Contents

	Page
Abstract ( i	n Thai)iv
Abstract ( i	n English)v
Acknowled	gementsvi
Content of	Figuresix
Content of	Tablesxi
Chapters	
l Ir	ntroduction1
II Li	iterature Survey
	Molecular characterization of cyanobacteria and micro-algae4
	Molecular characterization of Synechococcus spp5
	Molecular chracterization of <i>Chlorella</i> spp. and <i>Scenedesmus</i> spp8
	Research on molecular characterization of cyanobacteria and
	micro-algae in Thailand9
III N	Materials & Methods
	Sample collection and isolation of cultures10
	RAPD-PCR fingerprinting10
	16S rDNA sequencing12
	Determination of changes in protein profiles
IV F	Results
VD	Discussion48
VI (	Conclusion
References	۶
Appendice	s64
Appendix A	A: Cyanobacteria and Micro-algae Growth Media64
Appendix E	3: Chemicals and Solutions66
	C: 16S rDNA Sequences69
Appendix (	
Appendix ( • F	irst determination for <i>Synechococcus</i> sp. NJ770

Scenedessmussp. NJ888
• Second determination for <i>Synechococcus</i> sp. NJ797
<i>Chlorella</i> sp. NJ26106
Scenedessmus sp. NJ8115
<ul> <li>Comparisons between sequences obtained from the first and the second</li> </ul>
determinations124
Biography130



# สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

### Content of Figures

Page
Figure 2.1 Diagram of a general <i>rrn</i> operon5
Figure 2.2 Predicted secondary structure of the ITS region of the rRNA operon
Figure 2.3 Predicted secondary structures of the 16S-23S rRNA ITS7
Figure 2.4 A dendrogram constructed from 434 nucleotide positions8
Figure 4.1 Representative morphology of Synechococcus sp
Figure 4.2 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of isolates NP4, NJ7, NJ21, NJ22, and NJ2817
Figure 4.3 Representative morphology of isolates NJ1, NJ3, NJ5, NJ26, NJ27, NJ29,
NJ31, NJ41, and NJ4318
Figure 4.4 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of the isolates NJ1, NJ3, NJ5, NJ26, NJ27, NJ29,
NJ31, NJ41, NJ43, and N-68619
Figure 4.5 Representative morphology of isolates NJ9, NP10, NJ19, NJ35, and
NJ3720
Figure 4.6 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of NJ9, NP10, NJ19, NJ35, and NJ3721
Figure 4.7 Morphology of isolates NJ24 and NJ3022
Figure 4.8 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of NJ24 and NJ3022
Figure 4.9 Cell morphology of isolates NJ34, NJ46, NJ49, and NJ5023
Figure 4.10 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of isolates NJ34, NJ46, NJ49, and NJ5024
Figure 4.11 Representative morphology of Scenedesmus sp. NP2, NP6, NJ14, NJ18
and NJ39
Figure 4.12 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of Scenedesmus spp. NP2, NP6, NJ14, NJ18
and NJ3926
Figure 4.13 Morphology of Scenedesmus quadricauda isolates NJ23, NJ40, and
NJ4527
Figure 4.14 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of Scenedesmus quadricauda isolates NJ23,
NJ40, and NJ4528
Figure 4.15 Morphology of isolates NJ8, NJ12, NJ20, NJ25, NJ42, NJ47, and
NJ4829
Figure 4.16 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of isolates NJ8, NJ12, NJ20, NJ25, NJ42, NJ47,
and NJ48

Figure 4.17 Cell morphology of the reference strain, Synechococcus sp. NIES-946	31
Figure 4.18 Cell morphology of the reference strain, Chlorella vulgaris var vulgaris	
NIES-686	32
Figure 4.19 Cell morphology of the reference strain, Scenedesmus dimorphus	
NIES-93	32
Figure 4.20 Summary of RAPD-PCR fingerprints of 16 strains when 27f was used as	
the primer	33
Figure 4.21 Summary of RAPD-PCR fingerprints of 16 strains when 343r was used	
as the primer	34
Figure 4.22 Summary of RAPD-PCR fingerprints of 16 strains when 1100r was used	
as the primer	34
Figure 4.23 Summary of RAPD-PCR fingerprints of 16 strains when 1492r was used	
as the primer	35
Figure 4.24 Amplified 16S rDNA products	35
Figure 4.25 16S rDNA sequence of <i>Synechococcus</i> sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867)	37
Figure 4.26 Homology comparison between 16S rDNA of Synechococcus sp. NJ7	
(TISTR 8867) and data in GenBank	39
Figure 4.27 16S rDNA sequence of <i>Chlorella</i> sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852)	40
Figure 4.28 Homology comparison between 16S rDNA of Chlorella sp. NJ26	
(TISTR 8852) and data in GenBank	12
Figure 4.29 16S rDNA sequence of Scenedesmus sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859)	43
Figure 4.30 Homology comparison between 16S rDNA of Scenedesmus sp NJ8	
(TISTR 8859) and data in GenBank	15
Figure 4.31 Growth curves of Synechococcus sp.NJ7 (TISTR 8867), Chlorella sp.	
NJ26 (TISTR 8852), and Scenedesmus sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859)4	6
Figure 4.32 SDS-PAGE of intracellular protein profiles4	7

### Content of Tables

		Page
Table 4.1	Locations of freshwater bodies where samples were collected for the	
	identification of cyanobacteria and micro-algae	15
Table 4.2	Summary of homology comparisons of 16S rDNA sequences	36



# สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

#### CHAPTER I

#### INTRODUCTION

At present cyanobacteria and micro-algae have not been widely used on a commercial scale. One reason may be because it is relatively difficult to isolate pure cultures of cyanobacteria and micro-algae for use in industries. Commercially available products from cyanobacteria and micro-algae are usually those that are cultivated as mixed cultures of cyanobacteria or micro-algae and other microbial identities. Examples are the production of single-celled *Spirulina* in open ponds for supplementary food and feed and the production of  $\beta$  carotene by *Dunaliella bardawil* along the coast of South Australia (Borowitzka, 1986; Becker, 1994).

Identification of cyanobacteria and micro-algae is usually carried out by observing their morphology under the microscope. However, in some cases cyanobacteria and micro-algae isolated from different water bodies have similar morphology with differences only in size. These micro-organisms may or may not be the same species. The observations have given rise to the concept of "cryptic species" which refers to various genotypic strains within the same phenotypic "species" (Cassamatta et al., 2003). It has been suggested that both morphology and molecular characterization should be taken into account when identifying cyanobacteria and micro-algae and that there might be "local strains" rather than "global strains".

Several molecular techniques have been used to characterize cyanobacteria and micro-algae. However, no attempt has so far been made to employ sequencing primers which are used in the sequencing of 16S rDNA of bacteria to characterize 16S rDNA of cyanobacteria and chloroplats of micro-algae.

The aims of the experiments are to obtain pure cultures of cyanobacteria and micro-algae and to use bacterial 16S rDNA sequencing primers to characterize local isolates of *Synechococcus* sp., *Chlorella* spp. and *Scenedesmus* spp. by RAPD-PCR fingerprinting and 16S rDNA sequencing in order provide more evidence of the presence of cryptic species in *Chlorella* spp., and *Scenedesmus* spp., In addition, intracellular protein profiles of mid-log phase, early stationary phase, and late stationary

phase cells will also be obtained. RAPD-PCR fingerprints may be used in the monitoring of changes in genetic materials of these microorganisms which result in changes in industrial performance.



# สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

#### CHAPTER II

#### LITERATURE SURVEY

Cyanobacteria and micro-algae are commonly found in soils and water bodies as well as snow-covered areas and hot springs. Identification of these micro-organisms is usually carried out by observing their morphology under the microscope and using picture keys contributed by Desikachary, T. V. (1959), or Prescott (1970) or John et al.(2003) or referring to published articles including Stanier et al. (1971), or Rippka et al. (1979). However, sometimes cyanobacteria and micro-algae that are isolated from different water bodies have similar morphology with differences only in size. These microorganisms may or may not be the same species. The observations have given rise to the concept of "cryptic species" which refers to various genotypic strains in the same phenotypic "species". In 2003, Cassamatta et al isolated 12 morphotypes which fitted the description of Phormidium retzii from various freshwater bodies in Canada, The US, Mexico, and Costa Rica, for use as a model in the study of cryptic species. Seven primers purchased from Operon Technologies, Inc., USA, were used to obtain RAPD-PCR (Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA-PCR) fingerprints of the morphotypes. Numerical allocation of 1 was used to represent the presence of a PCR product (a DNA fragment) in fingerprint of one morphotypes. Number 0 was allocated for the absence of the DNA fragment in the fingerprints of other morphotypes. Analysis of similarity matrix with the program Ny.Syt V.2 showed that P. retzii which were isolated from different geographic areas belonged to the same cluster and the strains that were isolated from nearby locations belonged to different clusters. Genetic similarity was not found to depend on the distance of freshwater bodies. In addition 16S rDNA sequences of eight of the *P. retzii* strains revealed that three of the strains might belong to the same species based on the similarity index among pair-wise comparisons of 16S rDNA data of more than 0.975. The authors concluded that there might be more than one species among the 12 strains of P. retzii. It was suggested that both morphology and genetic characterization should be taken into account when cyanobacteria were identified and that there might be "local strains" rather than "global strains".

#### Molecular characterization of cyanobacteria and micro-algae

Several molecular techniques have been used to characterize cyanobacteria and micro-algae. Techniques such as PCR have mostly been used to characterize toxic cyanobacteria *Microcystis aeruginosa* which produce hepato-toxins, microcystins (Neilan, 1995). Baker et al. (2002) reported that the use of the phycocyanin intergenic spacer (PC-IGS) between *cpc B* and *cpc A* which encode the  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$  subunits of phycocyanin was specific for the detection of cyanobacteria *Microcystis aeruginosa* in algal blooms. Moreover, toxigenic strains of *M.aeruginosa* were detected by the presence of an approximately 1300 bp PCR product when primers for the amplification of the N-methyl tranferase (NMT) domain of the microcystin synthetase gene, *mcyA*, in the microcystin biosynthetic pathway were used.

Neilan et al. (1997b) and Otsuka et al. (1999) used the 16S-23S rRNA internal transcribed spacer region (ITS) for the differentiation among toxic and non-toxic M. Rouhiainen et al. (1995) utilized repetitive heptamers aeruginosa isolates. (5'GGGGACTGGGGACTGGGGACTGGGG3') as a probe to perform Southern blot hybridization with *Hind*III or *Hinc*II digested genomes of 15 strains of *Anabaena* spp. and 2 strains of Nostoc spp. The hybridization results indicated that the RFLP patterns obtained could be used to discriminate Anabaena spp. which produced hepato-toxins from those that produced neurotoxins. The authors could also discriminate Nostoc sp. which produced hepato-toxins from the non-producing strain. 16S rDNA sequences as well as sequences of *rpo* c1 which encodes RNA polymerase have been used to identify different genotypic strains of Anabaena circinalis, Microcystis aeruginosa, and Synechococcus spp. (Fergusson & Saint, 2000; Neilan et al., 1997a; Toledo & Palenik, 1997). Nubel et al. (1997) reported that comparisons between 16S rDNA sequences could lead to the finding if cyanobacteria occurring in nature were the same strains as those cultivated in the laboratory. This comparison is possible because when environmental conditions change, 16S rDNA sequences do not change. In 1997 Nubel et al.(1997) performed multiple alignments on 16S rDNA sequences of all the 174 cyanobacteria strains deposited in GenBank (Benson et al., 1997) and in the Ribosome Database Project (Maidak et al., 1997) to obtain cyanobacterial specific primers

CYA106F and CYA359F which were interchangeable and the reverse primer (CYA781R) was found to be a solution of equal molarity between CYA781R (a) and CYA781R (b).

#### Molecular characterization of Synechococcus spp.

In 2002, Rocap et al. used 16S-23S ribosomal DNA internal transcribed spacer sequences (ITS) to resolve *Synechococcus* ecotypes.



Figure 2.1 Diagram of a general *rrn* operon (Lewin, 1997)

In most eubacteria, Rocap et al. (2002) reported that genes for rRNA are organized in operon, with gene encoding the 16S, 23S, and 5S rRNAs separated by internal transcribed spacer (ITS) regions as shown in Figure 2.1. Primers 16S-1247f and 23S-1608r were used to amplify 16S rDNA-23S rDNA internal transcribed spacers of several strains of *Synechococcus* spp. The PCR products were sequenced using Big Dye Terminator Sequencing Kit and ABI 310 Genetic Analyzer (Perkin-Elmer).



Secondary structures and complete 16S rDNA-23S rDNA internal transcribed spacer sequences of *Synechococcus* strain WH 8102 and other strains were obtained as shown in the following figures.

Rocap et al. (2002) reported that differences in the ITS sequences as observed in the different secondary structures of *rrn* operons as shown in Figure 2.2 to Figure 2.3 indicated that part of the conserved ITS sequences could be used as primers for RAPD-PCR fingerprinting.

Figures 2.2 and 2.3 indicated that the ITS regions of 7 strains of *Synechococcus* contained tRNAs for Isoleucine and for Alanine.



Figure 2.2 Predicted secondary structure of the ITS region of the rRNA operon in *Synechococcus* strain WH 8102. Locations of the 16S rRNA, 23S rRNA, and 5S rRNA are represented by triangles conserved in most bacterial ITS sequences, as well as genes for tRNA isoleucine and alanine typical of cyanobacterial ITS sequences. Sequence corresponding to the box A motif is enclosed in a rectangle. The 5' region of the tRNA<sup>Ala</sup>-23S rRNA spacer (between the tRNA<sup>Ala</sup> and the box A loop) for which no structure was inferred is shown in three rows of text to save space. (Rocap et al., 2002)



Figure 2.3 Predicted secondary structures of the 16S-23S rRNA ITS in six *Synechococcus* strains identified by Rocap et al. (2002), (A) marine cluster A *Synechococcus* strain WH 8020, (B) marine cluster A *Synechococcus* strain WH 6501, (C) marine cluster A *Synechococcus* strain WH 7803, (D) marine cluster B *Synechococcus* strain WH 8101, (E) marine cluster B *Synechococcus* strain WH 5701, (F) *Synechococcus* strain PCC 6307. (Rocap et al, 2002).

Alignment of 434 nucleotide positions in the 16S-23S rDNA spacer (not including nucleotides of tRNAs) for phylogenetic analyses revealed that there were many ecotypes of marine *Synechococcus* spp. thriving in different micro-environments as shown in Figure 2.4 (Rocap et al., 2002)



0.1 substitutions per position

Figure 2.4 A dendrogram constructed from 434 nucleotide positions of the 16S-23S rDNA spacer regions. (Rocap et al., 2002)

#### Molecular chracterization of Chlorella spp. and Scenedesmus spp.

From the literature survey, most of the research conducted with green microalgae *Chlorella* spp. and *Scenedesmus* spp. has been on algal physiology and applications such as metal accumulation (Costa et al., 1994; Jie et al., 2001), effects of pollutants and/or herbicides/pesticides on growth (Ma, 2000; Ma et al., 2002), effects of nutrients/ inhibitors/ light regimes on cell growth (Zachleder et al., 2002), design of reactors for cultivation of cells for useful products (Mundt et al., 2001), enzymes purification, characterization of genes encoding enzymes and genetic engineering (Dawson et al., 1997), immobilized *Scenedesmus quadricauda* for long-term storage and for application for water quality control in fish culture (Chen, 2001).

There are three sources of small subunit ribosomal RNA genes in eukaryotic algae including the green algae *Chlorella* spp. and *Scenedesmus* spp. These are 16S rRNA genes in chloroplasts and mitochondria as well as the 18S rRNA genes. In *Chlorella ellipsoidea* 18S rDNA, Group I intron has been reported (GenBank accession no X 63520).

Huss et al (1999) studied the biological taxonomy and molecular phylogeny of the genus *Chlorella sense* Lato (Chlorophyta). 18S rRNA gene sequences of *Chlorella* 

*ellipsoidea* Gerneck (GenBank accession n<u>o</u> X 63520, Huss et al, 1992), *Chlorella fusca* var. *vacuslata* Shihira & Krauss (GenBank accession n<u>o</u> X 56104, Huss & Sogin, 1990) *Scenedesmus obliquus* (Turp.) Keitzing (GenBank accession n<u>o</u> X 56103) have been reported. Wu et al. (2001) reported on the identification of *Chlorella* spp. isolates using ribosomal DNA sequences.

Burja et al. (2001) reported that PCR primers specific for the amplification of 16S rRNA genes from cyanobacteria as proposed by Nubel et al. (1997) could be used to amplify a 578-bp fragment of the 16S rRNA gene of *Chlorella vulgaris* (SDC1)'s chloroplast. It is not surprising that primers specific for the amplification of cyanobacteria were found to amplify a section of the green alga's chloroplast 16S rDNA since green algal chloroplasts have long been speculated to originate from cyanobacterial-like ancestor (Urbach et al., 1992). Wakasugi et al. (1997) reported a complete a nucleotide sequence of the chloroplast genome from *Chlorella vulgaris*.

## Research on molecular characterization of cyanobacteria and micro-algae in Thailand

In Thailand there have not been many studies on molecular characterization of cyanobacteria and micro-algae (Abstract books of the First and the Second National Conferences on Algae and Plankton, 2003, 2005).

Somphong and Peerapornpisal (2004) classified cyanobacteria from some hot spring areas in Thailand by morphological criteria and will amplify 16S RNA genes by using forward primer CYA106F with GC clamp and reverse primer CYA781R(a) for DGGE (Denaturing Gradient Gel Electrophoresis) analysis of the cyanobacteria composition. Phitaktansakul et al. (2004) amplified small subunit rDNA of *Chlorella* spp., *Chlamydomonas* sp., *Euglena* sp. and *Scenedesmus* spp. by using NS3 and NS6 primers and the partial (approximately 600 bp) sequences were used to identify the species with a range of 84% - 97% homology with sequences deposited at GenBank (NCBI).The practice of using only a partial sequence of small subunit rDNA to compare homology with deposited sequences at NCBI with low percent homology is not acceptable as a molecular means for identification at the molecular level (Fox et al., 1992).

#### CHAPTER III

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 3.1 Sample collection and isolation of cultures

Freshwater samples were collected from several locations listed in Table 4.1. Water temperature and pH were recorded. Cyanobacteria and micro-algae in the samples were collected by centrifugation of water samples at 3,000 rpm for 10 minutes at room temperature. Cell pellets were observed under a compound microscope for preliminary identification. Single colony isolation was performed by repeated streaking of green colonies on fresh agar plates containing BG-11 medium (Rippka et al., 1979). Cultures were maintained either on agar slants or in liquid culture and incubated at 25° C with continuous illumination of 3,000 lux. Cyanobacteria or micro-algal isolates were grown in 3 ml BG-11 in test-tubes and incubated at 25° C under continuous illumination of 3,000 lux. Cultures were taken for microscopic observation and photography. Cultures were identified based on morphology using keys (Prescott, 1970; Rippka et al., 1979) and RAPD-PCR fingerprints.

#### 3.2 RAPD-PCR fingerprinting of cyanobacteria and micro-algae

#### 3.2.1 Isolation of Chromosomal DNA

Cells were scrapped from Petri dishes containing BG-11 medium to eppendorf tube (two plates per tube). 400  $\mu$ l 25mM Tris-EDTA buffer pH 7.5, 20 $\mu$ l 10% SDS and 0.2 g sterilized glass beads were added to the cell pellet, mixed by vortexing two minutes for three times. The mixture was centrifuged at 12,000 rpm, 4° C for 10 minutes. The supernatant was transferred to a fresh eppendorf tube. One volume of Phenol:Chloroform:Isoamyl alcohol 25:24:1(v/v/v) was added to the solution which was gently mixed by inverting the eppendorf tube. The mixture was centrifuged at 12,000 rpm, 4° C for 10 minutes. The supernatant was transferred to a fresh eppendorf tube. One volume of Phenol:Chloroform:Isoamyl alcohol 25:24:1(v/v/v) was added to the solution which was gently mixed by inverting the eppendorf tube. The mixture was centrifuged at 12,000 rpm, 4° C for 10 minutes. The supernatant was transferred to a fresh eppendrof tube.

was gently mixed by inverting the eppendorf tube. The mixture was centrifuged at 12,000 rpm, 4° C for 10 minutes. The supernatant was transferred to a fresh eppendrof tube. 0.1 volume of 3M sodium acetate, pH 5.2 and 2.5 volumes of absolute ethanol were added to the solution which was gently mixed and incubated in  $-70^{\circ}$  C for 15 minutes before centrifugation at 12,000 rpm, 4° C for 15 minutes. The precipitate was washed with 70% ice-cold ethanol and air dried in a laminar flow hood . 25 µl high-purity distilled water was added to dissolve the nucleic acid precipitate at room temperature overnight. Quantity of isolated DNA was determined by absorbance at 260 nm and quality of isolated chlomosomal DNA was checked by  $OD_{260}/OD_{280}$  ratios and 0.8% agarose gel electrophoresis by standard methods (Sambrook & Russel, 2001).

#### 3.2.2 RAPD-PCR fingerprinting

Each of the primers used in RAPD-PCR was from the collection of primers used to determine 16S rDNA of *E.coli* as reported by Blackall(1999) as follows:

Sequences of the primers from 5' end to 3' end with numbers in brackets indicating positions in the 16S rDNA of *E. coli* as given by Blackall (1999) were as follows :

27f (9-27)	GAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG
343r (343-357)	CTGCTGCCTCCCGTA
519r (519-536)	GTATTACCGCGGCTGCTG
787r (787-803)	CTACCAGGGTATCTAAT
907r (907-926)	CCGTCAATTCATTTGAGTTT
1100r (1100 -1115)	AGGGTTGCGCTCGTTG
1241f (1224-1241)	TACACACGTGCTACAATG
1385r (1385-1401)	CGGTGTGTACAAGGCCC
1492r (1492-1512)	ACGGCTACCTTGTTACGACTT

In addition, primer CRL-7 as reported by Mathis & McMillin(1996) was also used. Sequence of CRL-7 was as follows:

CRL-7: 5' GCCCGCCGCC 3'

Each primer was used in RAPD-PCR fingerprinting in the PCR mixture was as follows: 10x PCR buffer 5.00  $\mu$ l, 50mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1.00  $\mu$ l, 10mM dNTPs 1.50  $\mu$ l, 10  $\mu$ M primer 1.50  $\mu$ l, DNA template(60-100 ng) 4.00  $\mu$ l, *Taq* polymerase (5U.  $\mu$ l<sup>-1</sup>) 0.25  $\mu$ l. High quality double distilled water 36.75  $\mu$ l, Total volume 50.00  $\mu$ l. PCR program: 94 °C, 4 minutes, 94 °C, 30 seconds, 45 °C, 60 seconds, 72 °C, 120 seconds for 30 cycles, 72 °C, 10 minutes.

PCR products were separated by 1.25% agarose gel electrophoresis by standard method (Sambrook & Russel, 2001). RAPD-PCR fingerprints were stained with Ethidium bromide and photographed on a UV transilluminator (Bio-rad). 1 kb plus DNA ladder (Invitrogen) was used molecular size marker. Reference strains were obtained from National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Tsukuba, Japan, as *Synechococcus* sp. NIES-946, *Chlorella vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* NIES-686, and *Scenedesmus dimorphus* NIES-93. All isolated cyanobacteria and micro-algae which were different strains were deposited with Bangkok MIRCEN (Microbiological Resources Centre) under the code TISTR followed by numbers.

#### 3.3 16S rDNA sequencing

#### 3.3.1 Amplification of 16S rDNA fragments

16S rDNA fragments of *Synechococcus* sp. TISTR 8867, *Chlorella* sp. TISTR 8852 and *Scenedesmus* sp. TISTR 8859 were obtained by PCR amplification by using 27f and 1492r as the forward and the reverse primers. Nucleotide sequences of 27f and 1492r were as reported by Blackall (1999) as follows :

27f : 5'GAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG3',1492r : 5'ACGGCTACCTTGTTACGACTT3' Contents of the PCR mixture for the PCR run were as indicated below. PCR program was set as described by Blackall (1999) as follows : 10x PCR buffer 5.00 µl, 1.5mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1.50 µl, 10mM dNTP 1.00 µl, 27f (200 ng. µl<sup>-1</sup>) 0.50 µl, 1492r (200 ng. µl<sup>-1</sup>) 0.50 µl, DNA template(60-100 ng) 1.00 µl, *Taq* polymerase (5U. µl<sup>-1</sup>) 0.25 µl, High quality double distilled water 40.25 µl, Total volume 50.00 µl. PCR program: 95 °C 30 minutes, 95 °C 60 seconds, 48 °C 60 seconds, 72 °C 120 seconds for 30 cycles, 48 °C 60 seconds,72 °C 300 seconds for 1 cycle. Each PCR product was separated by 1.25% agarose gel electrophoresis, viewed and photographed on a UV transilluminator (Bio-rad). The expected molecular size of the 16S rDNA was approximately 1,500 bp.

#### 3.3.2 Sequencing of 16S rDNA fragments

Tubes containing 16S rDNA PCR products obtained in Section 3.3.1 were sent to the BioService Unit, National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology for sequencing by the ABI PRISM (Dye terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems). The nine primers as indicated in Section 3.2.2 were supplied with the samples. Direct sequencing of 16S rDNA as suggested by Dorch & Stackebrandt (1992) was performed twice for the following three strains: *Synechococcus* sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867), *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852) and *Scenedesmus* sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859).



The BioEdit program (<u>http://www.mbio.ncsu.edu</u>) was used to analyse overlapping sequences of amplified fragments in order to get sequences of the sense strand. Complete sequences were compared with available sequences deposited in GenBank using the NCBI BLAST program.

#### 3.4 Determination of protein profiles

Seed culture was prepared by inoculating one loop of *Synechococcus* sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867) into 50 ml of BG-11 medium, pH 7.4 and one loop of *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852) or *Scenedesmus* sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859) into 50 ml of Bold' Basal Medium (BBM), pH 6.8. Medium composition of BBM medium was as reported by Stein (1973).

The cultures were grown at 150 rpm, 40°C until mid log phase. Five ml of each seed culture were inoculated into a set of 45 ml BG-11 or BBM medium. Cultures were grown at 150 rpm, 40°C until mid log phase as determined by measurement of carotenoids at wavelength 450 nanometer. Intracellular proteins were extracted by harvesting cells at 12,000 rpm, 15 min at 4°C. Cell pellet was washed twice with extraction buffer ( 0.5 M Tris HCl, pH 7.0 ). Two to three volumes of sterilized glass beads (Sigma G-9143) were added to the cell pellet which was suspended in 80 µl extraction buffer, vortexed at top speed for 40 seconds, left on ice then the vortexing was repeated 9 more times with tubes on ice after each vortexing. Contents were centrifuged at 12,000 rpm, 40 minutes at 4°C. Concentrations of soluble proteins in the supernatant were determined by the Bradford method (Bradford, 1976) using the protein dye assay (BIO-RAD) with Bovine Serum Albumin as the standard. Soluble proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE as described by Laemmli (1970) with 10% separating gel and 50 µg protein per well. Proteins were stained by Silver stain kit (BIO-RAD) according to the manufacturer 's instruction.

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### CHAPTER IV

#### RESULTS

#### 4.1 Sample collection and isolation of cultures

Table 4.1 Locations of freshwater bodies where samples were collected for the isolation of cyanobacteria and micro-algae including list of the isolates.

Collection dates	Places	Temp.	pН	Isolates
		(°C)		
October,01	Physics Building, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ1
December,01	Medium used in growing soybeans, Tab Bld., Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NP2
January,02	Tab Building , Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ3
January,02	Clock Tower, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NP4
February,02	Physics Building, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ5
November,02	Pond at 23/8 Soi Lardprao I,Bangkok	29	6.8	NP6
May,02	Clock Tower, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ7
December,01	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ8
February,02	Physics Building, Chulalongkorn University	27	6.8	NJ9
June,03	Female Students Dormitory, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NP10
December,02	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ11
August,03	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ12
October,03	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ13
November,01	Medium used in growing soybeans, Tab Bld., Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ14
May,03	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ15
February,03	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ16
October,03	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	27	6.6	NJ17
May,03	Pond at 23/8 Soi Lardprao I,Bangkok	29	6.8	NJ18
November,02	Physics Building, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ19
December,02	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ20
June,03	Physics Building, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ21
September,03	Clock Tower, Chulalongkorn University	27	6.8	NJ22
June,03	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ23
March,03	Faculty of Pharmacy, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ24
February,03	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ25
May,03	Bangkae Nai Road,Singburi Province	28	6.8	NJ26
October,01	Biology I Building, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ27
September,03	Physics Building, Chulalongkorn University	29	6.8	NJ28
March,03	Female Students Dormitory, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ29
November,02	Faculty of Pharmacy, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ30
May,03	Biology I Building, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ31
December,02	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ32
November,01	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	29	6.6	NJ33
May,03	Golden Jubrilee Building,Kasetsart University	29	6.8	NJ34
June,03	Golden Jubrilee Building,Kasetsart University	29	6.8	NJ35
February,02	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	29	6.6	NJ36
February,03	Golden Jubrilee Building,Kasetsart University	28	6.8	NJ37
June,02	Kok Hirun Temple, Ayudhaya Province	28	6.8	NJ38
October,02	Golden Jubrilee Building,Kasetsart University	28	6.8	NJ39

March,02	Paholyothin 32 Road, Bangkok	28	6.8	NJ40
March,03	Female Students Dormitory, Chulalongkorn University	28	6.8	NJ41
October,03	Lumpini Park,Bangkok	28	6.6	NJ42
October,03	Ancient City , Ayudhaya Province	27	6.8	NJ43
September,03	Santiparb Park, Victory Monument , Bangkok	28	6.8	NJ44
September,03	Kok Hirun Temple, Ayudhaya Province	28	6.8	NJ45
June,03	Golden Jubrilee Building,Kasetsart University	28	6.8	NJ46
September,03	Santiparb Park, Victory Monument , Bangkok	28	6.8	NJ47
September,03	Santiparb Park, Victory Monument , Bangkok	28	6.8	NJ48
August,03	Paholyothin 32 Road, Bangkok	28	6.8	NJ49
August,03	Paholyothin 32 Road, Bangkok	28	6.8	NJ50

### 4.2 Identification of cyanobacteria and micro-algae based on cell morphology and RAPD-PCR fingerprints

#### Synechococcus sp.

Based on morphology of cells grown in BG11 medium at 25<sup>o</sup>C under 3,000 Lux continuous light intensity, the following isolates may be the same *Synechococcus* strain: NP4, NJ7, NJ21, NJ22, and NJ28.

Representative morphology of these isolates was shown in Figure 4.1. RAPD-PCR fingerprints of these isolates when CRL-7 or 27f or 343r or 1100r or 1492r was used as the primer are shown in Figure 4.2.



Figure 4.1 Representative morphology of *Synechococcus* sp. NP4, NJ7, NJ21, NJ22, and NJ28 grown for 9 days in BG-11 medium under 3,000 lux light intensity. Bar indicates  $30 \mu m$ .



Figure 4.2 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of isolates NP4, NJ7, NJ21, NJ22, and NJ28 when CRL-7 or 27f or 343r or 1100r or 1492r was used as the primer. Lanes M were molecular size markers. Lanes N-946 indicated RAPD-PCR fingerprints of *Synechococcus* sp. NIES-946.

RAPD-PCR fingerprints as shown in Figure 4.2 show that isolates NP4, NJ7, NJ21, NJ22, and NJ28 belong to the same *Synechococcus* strain which is different from *Synechococcus* sp. NIES-946 obtained from the National Institute for Environmental studies (NIES). The isolated *Synechococcus* strain was deposited at Bangkok MIRCEN under the code TISTR 8867. The results indicated that primers which are usually used in the determination of 16S rDNA sequence of *E.coli* can be used to determine 16S rDNA sequence of *Synechocoocus* sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867) because there were annealings between the target DNA from *Synechocoocus* sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867) and some of the primers.

#### Chlorella spp.

Based on cell morphology, isolates NJ1, NJ3, NJ5, NJ26, NJ27, NJ29, NJ31, NJ41, NJ43 could be the same strains. All cells were spherical with diameters ranging from 7  $\mu$ m to 20  $\mu$ m (Figure 4.3)



Figure 4.3 Representative morphology of Isolates NJ1, NJ3, NJ5, NJ26, NJ27, NJ29, NJ31,NJ41, NJ43 grown in BG-11 medium for 9-12 days under 3,000 lux light intensity. Bar indicates  $30 \ \mu m$ .











RAPD-PCR fingerprints showed that NJ1, NJ3, NJ26, NJ27 were the same strain which was deposited at MIRCEN under the code *Chlorella* sp, TISTR 8852 ; NJ29, NJ31 were the same strain with the code *Chlorella* sp. TISTR 8854, NJ41, NJ43 were the same strain with the code *Chlorella* sp. TISTR 8855. NJ5 was another *Chlorella* strain with the code *Chlorella* sp. TISTR 8853. All of the four different *Chlorella* strains were not *Chlorella vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* NIES-686.

Figure 4.5 showed that isolates NJ9, NP10, NJ19, NJ35, and NJ37 might be the same strains due to similar cell morphology. Cells were ovoid with length 30  $\mu$ m and width 15  $\mu$ m. One pyrenoid was clearly observed in each cell. However RAPD-PCR fingerprints revealed that isolates NJ9 and NJ19 were the same strain which was deposited at MIRCEN as TISTR 8856 and isolates NP10, NJ35, NJ37 were the same strain which is being sent to deposit at MIRCEN (Figure 4.6).



9 days



6 days





6days

12 days

Figure 4.5 Representative morphology of Isolates NJ9, NP10, NJ19, NJ35, and NJ37grown for 6-9 days in BG-11 medium at  $28^{\circ}$ C under 3,000 lux light intensity. Bar indicates 30  $\mu$ m.



Figure 4.6 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of NJ9, NP10, NJ19, NJ35, and NJ37 with either CRL-7 or 343r or 1100r or 1492r as the primer. Lanes M were molecular size markers.

Figure 4.7 indicated that isolates NJ24 and NJ30 might be the same strain because cells of both isolates were small and ovoid with average length 15-40  $\mu$ m and width 10-20  $\mu$ m. RAPD-PCR fingerprints with either CRL-7 or 27f or 343r or 1100r or

1492r revealed that the two isolates were the same strain (Figure 4.8). The isolates were tentatively identified as *Chlorella* sp. but we were advised by MIRCEN's curator (personal communication) that the strain might be *Tetrachlorella* sp. Closer microscopic examination of cell morphology indicated the appearance of groups of two to four cells former colonies similar to *Scenedesmus* sp. The identify of this strain is under investigation.



12 days







Cell morphology of isolates NJ34, NJ46, NJ49, and NJ50 showed that the isolates might be the same strain became of the presence of spherical cells with various sizes ranging from 10-15  $\mu$ m to 60  $\mu$ m in diameter (Figure 4.9). RAPD-PCR fingerprints with

either CRL-7 or 27f or 343r or 1100r or 1492r as the primer as shown in Figure 4.10 showed that isolates NJ34 and NJ46 were the same strain. The isolates NJ 34 and NJ46 were deposited at MIRCEN as *Chlorella* sp. TISTR 8857. The isolates NJ49 and NJ50 were the same strain. Which was tentatively identified as *Chloococcum* sp. by a MIRCEN's curator.



Figure 4.9 Cell morphology of isolates NJ34, NJ46, NJ49, and NJ50 grown for 3, 6, 9, 12 days in BG-11 at  $25^{\circ}$ C, 3,000 lux light intensity. Bar indicates 30 µm.



Figure 4.10 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of isolates NJ34, NJ46, NJ49, and NJ50 with either CRL-7 or 27f or 343r or 1100r or 1492r was used as the primer.

On closer observations some cells of isolates NJ49 and NJ50 appeared to be larger with average diameter of 60  $\mu$ m which divided to smaller multiple daughter cells. The identify of this strain is under investigation. (Figure 4.9).

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#### Scenedesmus spp.

The following isolates of *Scenedesmus* spp. NP2, NP6, NJ14, NJ18, NJ39 may be the same strain. Figure 4.11 show morphology of these isolates. However, RAPD-PCR fingerprints indicated that NP6 and NJ18 were the same strain which was deposited at MIRCEN as *Scenedesmus* sp. TISTR 8861; NP2, NJ14, and NJ39 were different strains (Figure 4.12) which were deposited at MIRCEN as *Scenedesmus* sp. TISTR 8863, *Scenedesmus* sp. TISTR 8858 respectively.



NP2 (12 days)



NP6 (9 days)

NP14 (12 days)



NJ18 (12 days)

NJ39 (12 days)

Figure 4.11 Morphology of *Scenedesmus* spp. NP2, NP6, NJ14, NJ18, NJ39 grown for 9-12 days in BG-11 medium at 25<sup>°</sup>C, 3000 lux light intensity. Bar indicates 30 μm.








Figure 4.12 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of *Scenedesmus* spp. NP2, NP6, NJ14, NJ18, and NJ39 using either CRL-7 or 27f or 343r or 1100r or 1492r as the primer.

Based on morphology *Scenedesmus quadricauda* isolate NJ23 may be the same strain as isolate NJ45 while NJ40 might be a different strain. However, RAPD-PCR fingerprints revealed that the three isolates were there different strains (Figures 4.13, 4.14). The strains were deposited at MIRCEN as *Scenedesmus* sp. TISTR 8864, *Scenedesmus* sp. TISTR 8866, *Scenedesmus* sp. TISTR 8865 respectively.









3 days

Figure 4.13 Morphology of *Scenedesmus quadricauda* isolates NJ23, NJ40, and NJ45 grown for 3 and 12 days in BG-11 medium at  $25^{\circ}$ C, 3000 lux light intensity. Bar indicates 30  $\mu$ m.







From morphology, *Scenedesmus* spp. isolates NJ8, NJ12, NJ20, NJ25, NJ42, NJ47, NJ48 may be the same strain (Figure 4.15). RAPD-PCR fingerprints as shown in Figure 4.16 revealed that the isolates except NJ42 were the same strain which was deposited at MIRCEN as *Scenedesmus* sp. TISTR 8859. Isolate NJ42 was deposited at MIRCEN as *Scenedesmus* sp. TISTR 8860. The cells were sometimes observed to contain 4 cells. Cell length 30-40  $\mu$ m; Cell width 10  $\mu$ m.





12 days

Figure 4.15 Morphology of isolates NJ8, NJ12, NJ20, NJ25, NJ42, NJ47 and NJ48 grown for 9 and 12 days in BG-11 medium at  $25^{\circ}$ C, 3000 lux light intensity. Bar indicates 30  $\mu$ m.



1100r

1492r



Figure 4.16 RAPD-PCR fingerprints of isolates NJ8, NJ12, NJ20, NJ25, NJ42, NJ47, NJ48 with either CRL-7 or 27f or 343r or 1100r or 1492r as the primer. Lanes M were molecular size markers. Lane N-93 indicated RAPD-PCR fingerprints of *Scenedesmus dimorphus* NIES -93

Figure 4.17 to 4.19 show cell morphology of the reference strains obtained from NIES. RAPD-PCR fingerprints of each strain were previously shown in Figure 4.2, 4.4, and 4.16.



Figure 4.17 Cell morphology of the reference strain, Synechococcus sp. NIES-946 grown for 3, 6, 9, and 12 days in BG-11 medium at  $25^{\circ}$ C, 3,000 lux light intensity. Bar indicates 30  $\mu$ m.

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Figure 4.18 Cell morphology of the reference strain, Chlorella vulgaris var. vulgaris NIES-686 grown for 3, 6, 9, and 12 days in BG-11 medium at 25°C, 3,000 lux light intensity. Bar indicates 30 µm.



3 days 🌄



6 days



Figure 4.19 Cell morphology of the reference strain, *Scenedesmus dimorphus* NIES-93 grown for 3, 6, 9, and 12 days in BG-11 medium at 25°C, 3,000 lux light intensity. Bar indicates 30 µm.

Figures 4.20 to 4.23 indicated that there were no PCR product bands that were specific to either *Synechococcus* spp. or Chlorella spp. or *Scenedesmus* spp. The results also indicated that the isolated *Synechococcus* sp. *Chlorella* spp. and *Scenedesmus* spp. were different strains from the reference strains



Figure 4.20 Summary of RAPD-PCR fingerprints of 16 strains of isolated *Synechococcus* sp., *Chlorella* spp. and *Scenedesmus* spp. as well as reference strains *Synechococcus* sp. NIES-946, *Chlorella vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* NIES-686, and *Scenedesmus dimorphus* NIES-93 when 27f was used as the primer.

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Figure 4.21 Summary of RAPD-PCR fingerprints of 16 strains of isolated *Synechococcus* sp., *Chlorella* spp. and *Scenedesmus* spp. as well as reference strains *Synechococcus* sp. NIES-946, *Chlorella vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* NIES-686, and *Scenedesmus dimorphus* NIES-93 when 343r was used as the primer.



Figure 4.22 Summary of RAPD-PCR fingerprints of 16 strains of isolated *Synechococcus* sp., *Chlorella* spp. and *Scenedesmus* spp. as well as reference strains *Synechococcus* sp. NIES-946, *Chlorella vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* NIES-686, and *Scenedesmus dimorphus* NIES-93 when 1100r was used as the primer.



Figure 4.23 Summary of RAPD-PCR fingerprints of 16 strains of isolated *Synechococcus* sp., *Chlorella* spp. and *Scenedesmus* spp. as well as reference strains *Synechococcus* sp. NIES-946, *Chlorella vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* NIES-686, and *Scenedesmus dimorphus* NIES-93 when 1492r was used as the primer.

#### 16S rDNA sequence

homology comparisons.

Figure 4.24 showed amplified products of 16S rDNA of *Synechococcus* sp.NJ 7 (TISTR 8867), *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852) and *Scenedesmus* sp. NJ 8(TISTR 8859). Figure 4.25-4.30 show 16S rDNA sequence of the three strains and their homology comparisons with data deposited in GenBank. Table 4.2 summarises the results of the



Figure 4.24 Amplified 16S rDNA products when DNA of *Synechococcus* sp. TISTR 8867, *Chlorella* sp. TISTR 8852 and *Scenedesmus* sp. TISTR 8859 were used as target DNA. Molecular size of the products was 1,500 bp as expected.

Table 4.2 Summary of homology comparisons of 16S rDNA sequences obtained by the use of NCBI's BLAST program.

Strain	number of nucl	eotides	percent homolog	y Strain in GenBank
Synechococcus sp.	NJ7 1485	5 one pa	artial sequence	Koliella spiculiformis
(TISTR 8867)		Homo	logy=584/608 (96%	%)
<i>Chlorella</i> sp.NJ26	1520	one p	artial sequence	Chlorella sorokiniana
(TISTR 8852)		Homo	logy=1273/1328(95	5%)
Scenedesmus sp.N	J28 1470	one p	artial sequence	Scenedesmus obliquus
(TISTR 8859)		Homol	ogy=1167/1213(96	%)



10 1492r 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 GGGTAACGGC ATACCTTGAC ACTGATGTTA CCGCAGTGCC TGCCTAGACG ATTCACTCCC TGTAGCCAGA GAGTCATACT 80 nj7 com 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 160 177 com CTCCTAACGA CTTAGTGGCA TAACCAGCTT CCATGGCTGT GACAA GCGG TGTGTACAAG GCCGGGAAC GTATTCACCG 160 
 170
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 240

 nj7 com
 CAGCTATGGC TGACCTGCGA TTACTAGCGA TTCCGACTTC ATGTAAGCGA GTTGCAGCCT ACAATCCGAA CTGAGATCGG
 250 260 270 280 290 **1241f** 300 310 320 GTTTTTGAGG TTAGCTCCCC CTCGCGAGAT TGCATCTCTA TGTCCCG<mark>ACC ATTGTAGCAC GTGTGT</mark>AGCC CAGGACGTAA 320 nj7 com 400 410 1100r 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 nj7 com tcaaaac aggesta accentatat cotcaggaca cagagactga cgacagcat gcaccaccot 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 GCATTCCACT CTGGAACTTT CTCTTTCGAG AAAAAAGTGG CATGCAAGT CCTGGCTAAG GTTCTTCGCG ATTGCATCGA 560 nj7 com 570 580 590 600 907r 610 620 630 640 nj7 com Attalaccac atgetecace getegaties gegedececet caatteett gagtifteact etteteage atacteeca 640 650 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 nj7 com ggcgggatac ttcacggtt aggtacggta ttgaatctacc caacacctag tatccatcgt ttacgggag 720 nj7 com GACTACTGGG GTATCTAATC CCATTTGCTC CCCTCGCTTT CGTCTCTCAG TGTCAGTCGC GGCCCAGCAG AGTGCTTTCG 
 810
 820
 830
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 850
 860
 870
 880

 nj7 com
 CCTTTGGTGT TCCTCCCGAT CTCTACGCAT
 TTCACCGCTC CACCGGGAAT
 TCCCTCTGCC CCTACCGAAC
 TCTAGTTTAT
 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 nj7 com Agtiticatig catalogacity granadicti granadicti granadicati catalogacity tracecca 960 nj7 com ATCATTCCGG ATAACGCTTG CATCCCCTGC TCTTACCGCG GGTGCTGGCA CAGGGTTAGC GATGCTTATT CCTCAGAATA 1040 1050 1060 1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 nj7 com ccgtaaaata cttctctgaa aagaatacac ccataggett atccttacge ggcattgttc ggtggtttcg ccattgcgga 1120 1130 343r 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200 1280 
 1210
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 1250
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 1270
 1280

 nj7 com
 AGAGGGAGTG ACATATCATT GTATAGCGCA AGCTATTACC TCACCAACTA GCTAATCATA CGCAAGACCA TCTTCTGGTG

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 nj7 com
 ATTATTCATC
 TTGTCACTTC
 TCAGCAATAT
 GAGGTATTAG
 CCACCGTTTC
 CAATGGACTG
 TCCCTCGACC
 AAAAGGTAGG

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 1430
 1440

 nj7 com
 TTCTTACGTG
 TTACTCACCC
 GTCCGCCACT
 AAGTATAAAA
 TTATGCAAGC
 ATAATTTTAT
 CTTGCATGTG
 1440 1450 1460 1470 **27f** 1480

Figure 4.25 16S rDNA sequence of *Synechococcus* sp.NJ 7 (TISTR 8867). Sequences of primers are shown in boxes.

**Query=** NJ\_7 com (1485 letters)

Sequenc	res ni	roducing significant alignments:	Score	Е	(hits)	Value
gi 1864 gi 2224 gi 1146 gi 4538 gi 1232	42513 4352 c 58 emb 35169 2075 c	gbAF278746.1Koliella spiculifordbjAB001684.1Chlorella vulgarisbX16579.1CHCVSSRNChlorella vulgagbAY553213.1Auxenochlorella prodbjD11347.1CHLCPV16SChlorella vuAlignments	mis 16S s C-27 chlc ris chlor tothecoid lgaris (s	mall propl copla les 1 strai	$     \begin{array}{r}             908 \\             \overline{728} \\             \overline{728} \\             \overline{728} \\             \overline{720} \\             \overline{720}         \end{array}     $	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
□ > <u>gi</u> ribosor	. <mark> 1864</mark> nal RI Le	A2513 gb AF278746.1 Koliella spic NA gene, partial sequence; chloroplast gene for chlo ength = 801	uliformis proplast p	16S smal	l subur	it
Score Ident: Stranc	= 90 ities d = P1	08 bits (458), Expect = 0.0 = 584/608 (96%), Gaps = 16/608 (2%) lus / Minus				
Query: Sbjct:	457 660	ctgacgacagccatgcaccacc-gtgcattccact	ctggaactt             ctggaactt	tctctttcg             tctctttcg	agaaaaa          agaaaaa	1 515 1 604
Query: Sbjct:	516 603	agtggcatgtcaagtcctggctaaggttcttcgcg 	attgcatcg           -ttgcatcg	gaattaaacc            gaattaaacc	acatgct         acatgct	575 546
Query: Sbjct:	576 545	ccaccgcttgatgcgggcccccgctcaattccttt 	gagtttcac            gagtttcac	tcttgtcga           tcttg-cga	gcatact        gcatact	: 635 : 489
Query: Sbjct:	636 488	ccccaggcgggatacttcacgcgttagctacggta	ctgagtgat           ctgaatgat	ttgaatcta            ttgaatcta	cccaaca          cccaaca	a 695 a 429
Query: Sbjct:	696 428	cctagtatccatcgtttacggcgaggactactggg 	gtatctaat            gtatctaat	cccatttgc            cccatttgc	tcccctc          tcccctc	2 755 2 369
Query: Sbjct:	756 368	gctttcgtctctcagtgtcagtcgcggcccagcag 	agtgctttc            agtgctttc	gcctttggt            gcctttggt	gtteete         gtteete	2 815 2 309
Query: Sbjct:	816 308	ccgatctctacgcatttcaccgctccaccgggaat	tccctctgc           tccctctgc	ccctaccga           ccctaccga	actctag         actctag	y 875 y 249
Query: Sbjct:	876 248	t-ttatagtttc-cctgcctgcccagagttaagco                                     tctaatagtttctcctgcctgcccagagttaagco	ctggatctt           ct-gatctt	tgacaaaag           tgacagaag	acttgat       acttggt	: 933 : 190
Query: Sbjct:	934 189	aaaccacctacagacgctttacgcccaatcattcc 	ggataacgo	ttgcatccc           ttgcatcct	ctgctct         ctg-tct	: 993 : 131

Query:	994	taccgcgggtgctggcacagggttag-cgatgcttattcctcagaataccgt-aaaatac 1052
Sbjct:	130	taccgcggctgctggcacagagttagccgatgcttattcctcag-ataccgtcaaaattc 72
Query:	1052	ttctctga 1059
Sbjct:	71	ttctctga 64

Figure 4.26 Result of homology comparison between 16S rDNA of *Synechococcus* sp. NJ 7 (TISTR 8867) and data in GenBank.



# สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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NJ26_COM	10    TACGGTACCT	2    TGTTAGACTT	0 30    CGATCGTATC	40    gtaacata <mark>cg</mark>	1492r 50    GCTACCTTGT	60   TACGACTTCA	70   	80    CCTACCCATT	40
NJ26_COM	90    CCTTAGGCGT	10         CCCCCTCCAC	0 110    : AAGGCGTTGG	) 120    AGTAACGACT	130    TTGGGCATAG	140    CCAGCTCCCA	150    TGGTGTGACG	160 GGCGGTGTGT	
NJ26_COM	1385r 170	18    GGAACCTATC	0 190    TTGCAGTATG	) 200    GCTGACCTGC	210    GATTATAGCG	220    ATTCCGACTT	230    CATGCAGGCG	240    AGTTGCAGCC	
NJ26_COM	250     TGCAATCCGA	26    ACTGAGACCO	:0 27(    GGTTTTTGAG	) 280    GTTGGCTAGC	290    CCTCGCGGGT	300    TTGCATCTCT	310  . TTGTCdCGGC	<b>1241f</b> 320	
NJ26_COM	330  Сбтбтбтсбс	34 	0 350    . AGGGGCATGC	) 360    TGACTTGACG	370    TCATCCTCAC	380    CTTCCTCCGG	390    CTTGTCACCG	400    GCAGTCTTTT	
NJ26 COM	410   GAATTTCCCA	42    TAACTGGCAJ	:0 430   <mark>.</mark>   . TTCAAAACAA	GGGTTGCGCT	450	460    CCTACCCATC	470    ATGTCAAGAC	480    ACGAGGCTGA	
- NT26_CMM	490	50 •••••		520 	530	540	550    TGTC NGTCC	560    TGGT))GGTT	
ND 20_COM	570	55	0 59	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	610	907r 620	630	640	
NJ26_COM	CTTCGCGTTG	CATCGAATTA	AACCACATGC	TCCACCGCTT	GTGCGGGGCCC	CCGTCAATTC	CTTTGAGTTG	CACGCTCGCG	
NJ26_COM	650    AGCATACTCC		TACTTCACGC	680    GTTAGCTCCG	690	700    CTTTAACCTA	710    TCCAACATCT	720    AGTATCCATC	
NJ26_COM	730    GTTTACGGCG	74  AGGA¢TACAC	0 <b>787r</b> 750	GGGCCTTTGC	770 2000	780    TTCGTCTCTC	790    AGGCCTCAGG	800    TGTGGCCCAG	
NJ26_COM	810    CAAAGTGCTT	82 	:0 830    ; GGTTCCTCCC	) 840    GATCTCTACG	850    CATTTCACCG	860    CTCCACCGGG	870   AATTCCCTCT	880    GCCCCTACCA	
NJ26_COM	890    AACTCTAGCC	90   TCAGAGTTTC	10 910 	920    CCAGGGGTTA	930    AGCCCTGATC	940    TTTGACAGGA	950    GACTTTTGAA	960    GCCACCTACA	
нј26_сом	970    GACGCTTTAC	98 	0 990    TCCGGATAAC	0 1000    GCTTGCATCC	0 1010    TCTGCTCTTA	519r 1020	1030    TGGCACAGAG	1040    TRAGCCGATG	
нј26_сом	1050    CTTATTCCTC	0 10    AGATACCGTC	50 107    : AAGATTCTTC	0 1080    TCTGAGAAAA	) 1090    GAAGTTTACA	) 1100    ACCCATAGGC	1110    CTTCATCCTT	1120    CACGCGGCAT	
NJ26_COM	1130    TGCTCCGTCA	) 11    GGCTTTCGCC	40 115    : CATTGCGGAA	0 1160    AATTCCTCAC	<b>343r</b> 1170   TGCTGCCTCC	) 1180    CGTAGCGAGT	1190    стееессете	1200    TCTCAGTCCC	
нј26_сом	1210    AGTGTGGCTG	0 12    ATCATCCTCT	20 123    CAGACCAGCT	0 1240    ACTGATCATT	0 1250    GCCTTGGGTA	) 1260    AGCCACTACC	1270    TCACCAACAA	1280    GCTAATCAGG	
NJ26_COM	1290    CGCCAAGCCC	) 13    ATGCTCTTGG	00 131    GCGATTTTCA	0 1320    TCTTTTCACT	) 1330    TCTCAGGACT	) 1340    ACGAGGTATT	1350    AGGCATCGTT	1360    TTCCAATGGT	
NJ26_COM	9 1370    GGGCCTGATC	) 13    TCCAAAGAGO	80 139    ; TACGGGTCTT	0 1400    ACCGTGTTAC	) 1410    TCACCTCGGT	) 1420    CCGCCACATC	1430   ATTTAAAATA	1440    AAGCAAGGCT	
NJ26 СОМ	1450    CATTGGCATT	) 14    CGTTACGGAC	50 147    : GGTGTACATG	0 1480    CCCGTTAAGC	) 1490    ATGCCGCCAA	) 1500    GCACTTTATC	27f 1510	1520    ATAAAACTCA	
Figure	4.27 16S r	DNA sequ	ence of Ch	<i>lorella</i> sp.N	IJ 26 (TIST	R 8852). S	Sequences	of primers	are
shown	in boxes.								

Query= NJ26\_com (1520 letters)

			Score	Е			
Sequenc	es pr	oducing significant alignments:			(bits)	Value	
gi 1254 gi 2224 gi 1146 gi 4538 gi 1232	7   emb 352   di 8   emb 5169   i 075   di	X65689.1 CSSSRRNAX C.sorokiniana bj AB001684.1 Chlorella vulgaris X16579.1 CHCVSSRN Chlorella vulga gb AY553213.1 Auxenochlorella pro bj D11347.1 CHLCPV165 Chlorella vu Alignments	plastid I C-27 chlo aris chlor otothecoid algaris (s	DNA s propl copla les 1 strai	2072 1947 1947 1947 1931	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
□ > <u>gi</u> (16S-li	1254 ke) r Le:	7 <mark> emb X65689.1 CSSSRRNAX</mark> C.soroki ibosomal RNA ngth = 1493	niana pla.	stid DNA	small s	ubuni	t
Score Identi Strand	= 207 ties = Pl	2 bits (1045), Expect = 0.0 = 1273/1328 (95%), Gaps = 18/1328 ( us / Minus	1%)				
Query: Sbjct:	37 1464	tacggctaccttgttacgacttcaccccagat	cacctacco          cac-tagco	cattcctta          cctgcctta	ggcgtcc          ggcgtcc	ccct      ccct	96 1407
Query:	97	ccacaaggcgttggagtaacgactttgggcat	agccagcto	ccatggtg	tgacggg 	1cggt	156
Sbjct:	1406	ccacaagg-gttggagtaacgactttgggcat	agccagcto	ccatggtg	tgacggg	gcggt	1348
Query:	157	gtgtacaaggcccgggaacctatcttgcag	tatggctga	acctgcgat	ta-tago 	gatt 	213
Sbjct:	1347	gtgtacaaggcccgggaacgtattcaccgcag	tatggctga	acctgcgat	tactago	gatt	1288
Query:	214 1287	ccgacttcatgcaggcgagttgcagcctgcaa	tccgaacto		tttttga 	iggtt 	273 1228
	1207		ceeguaers	Jugueeggg	cecega	9900	1220
Query: Sbjct:	274 1227	ggctagccctcgcgggtttgcatctctttgtc 	ccggccatt           ccggccatt	gtagcacg            gtagcacg	tgtgtcg          tgtgtcg	JCCCA      JCCCA	333 1168
Query: Sbjct:	334 1167	ggacgtaaggggcatgctgacttgacgtcatc 	ctcacctto           ctcacctto	ecteegget           ecteegget	tgtcacc          tgtcacc	eggca      eggca	393 1108
Query: Sbjct:	394 1107	gtcttttgaatttcccataactggcaattcaa 	aacaagggt          aacaagggt	tgcgctcg           tgcgctcg	ttcgggg        ttgcggg	jacct      jactt	453 1048
Query: Sbjct:	454 1047	a-cccatcatgtcaagacacgaggctgacgac                               aacccaacatctcaagacacgag-ctgacgac	agccatgca           agccatgca	accacctgt          accacctgt	gtccact          gyccact	ctgg      ctgg	512 98
Query: Sbjct:	513 988	aacttcccctttcagggaaaaagtggcatgtc 	aagteetge           aagteetge	gtaaggttc           gtaaggttc	ttcgcgt          ttcgcgt	tgca      tgca	572 929

Query:	573	tcgaattaaaccacatgctccaccgcttgtgcgggcccccgtcaattcctttgagttgca	632
Sbjct:	928		869
Query:	633	cgctcgcgagcatactccccaggcgggatacttcacgcgttagctccgatactgaatgct	692
Sbjct:	868		809
Query:	693 808	ttaacctatccaacatctagtatccatcgtttacggcgaggactacaggggtatctaggg	752 749
Query:	753	gcctttgcccccctaactttcgtctctcaggcctcaggtgtggcccagcaaagtgctttc	812
Sbjct:	748	ccttttgctcccctcgctttcgtctctca-gtgtcagttatggcccagcagagtgctttc	690
Query:	813	gcctttgggggttcctcccgatctctacgcatttcaccgctccaccgggaattccctctgc	872
Sbjct:	689	gcctttggtgttcctcccgakctctacgcatttcaccgctccaccgggaattccctctgc	630
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Sbjct:	570		511
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Sbjct:	510		452
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Sbjct:	451		392
Query:	1113	cgcggcattgctccgtcaggctttcgcccattgcggaaaattcctcactgctgcctcccg	1172
Sbjct:	391		332
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Sbjct:	331		273
Query:	1233	tgatcattgccttgggtaagccactacctcaccaacaagctaatcaggcgccaagcccat	1292
Sbjct:	272		215
Query: Sbjct:	9 1293 214	gctcttgggcgattttcatcttttcacttctcaggactacgaggtattaggcatcgtttt 	1352 159
Query: Sbjct:	1353 158	ccaatggt 1360         ccaatggt 151	
Figure	4.28 I	Result of homology comparison between 16S rDNA of Chlorella sp.N	JJ 26

(TISTR 8852) and data in GenBank.

 
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 NJB\_com
 CATACTTAGA CAACCCAACC GGTTGACATT AGCCTCCTTT CTCCTTCACC GAAGGTGAGG GAGATAGGTT AACGTCCTGT
 90 100 110 120 **1385r**130 140 150 160 NJB\_com CTTCGGGACA GATCGGCTTC CAGCATGTGA CGGG<u>CGGTGT GTACAAGACC CG</u>AGAACGTA TTCACCGCCG TATAGCTGAC 160 
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 NJ8\_com
 CGGCGATTAC TAGCGATTCC GGCTTCATGC AGGCGAGTTG CAGCCTACAA TCTGAACTGA GGCTAAGTTT GCTAGATTCG
 240 250 260 270 280 **1241f** 290 300 310 320 NJB\_com CTTCCCCTCG CGGGTTCGCT GCCTATTGTC TTAGC<u>CATTG TATTACGCGT GTA</u>CCCCAGG ATGTAAGGGG CATGCTGACT 
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 NJ8\_com
 GTTGCGCTCG
 TTAGAAGACT
 TCACCGTTC CGTCACGGCT
 ACGAGCATGA
 CGACA-CCAT
 GCACCACCGT
 GTGTGCCACGGCT
 GCTGCCACGGCT
 ACGAGCATGA
 CGACA-CCAT
 GCACCACCGT
 GTGTGCCACGGCT
 GTGTGCCACGGCT
 GCACGACGATGA
 CGACA-CCAT
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 GTGTGCCACGGCT
 GCACGACGATGA
 GCACCACCGT
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 GCACGACGATGA
 GGACA-CCAT
 GCACCACCGT
 GTGTGCCACGGCT
 GTGTGCCA 480 
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 NJB\_com
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 800

 NJB\_com
 TCTAATCGGT TTCCCCCCCT TAACTTTCAA TCTCTCAGTG CTCAGTGACG GCCCAGTAGA GCGCTTTCGC CACTGGTGTT

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 880

 NJB\_com
 CTTCCTTATC
 TCATGCATT
 TCACCGCTAA
 ACAAGGAATT
 CCCTCTACCC
 CTACCGTACT
 CAAGTCTCTA
 AGTACTCAAC
 880 
 890
 900
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 950
 960

 NJB\_com
 TGCTTGGCCA AAGTTGAGCT CTGGGATTTA ACAGTTGACT TTAGAAACCA CCTACAGATG CTTTACGCCC AATCATTCCG
 960 1040 • • | • • 970 980 **519r** 990 1000 1010 1020 1030 104 NJB\_com GACAACGCTT GCGCCCTCT TATTACCGCG GCTGCTGCA CAGCAGTAGC CGGCGCTTAT CCTTAAGCTA CCGTCATTTA 1080 1060 1110 1090 1100 1070 • • • | • • • • • 1050 1120 . . . . . NJ8 com TTCTTCCTTA AGAAAAGAGG TTTACACACC ACGAGTGCTT CATCCCTCAC GCGGTATTGC TCCATCAGGC TTTCGCCCCAT 1130 1140 343r 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200 NJB\_com TGTGGAAAAT TCCCCACTGC TGCCTCCCGT AGGAGTCTGG GCCGTGTCTC AGTCCCAGTG TGGCTGATCA TCCTCTCAGA 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260 1270 1280 NJ8 com CCAGCTACTG ATCGTCGCCT AGGAGGCCTT TACCCCCACC AACTAGCTAA TCAGACGCAA GCCTCTCTCT TGGCAGTTTT 
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 NJB\_com
 CACTTTTAGC TCCTCAGCAT TATGGGGGTAT TAGCAGCAGT TTCCCGCTGT TATCCCCCCAC CAAAAGGTAA GTTCTTACGC
 1360 1370 1430 1420 ....|....| 1440 1450 **27f** 1460 
 1450
 27f
 1460
 1470

 NJ8 com
 GCCAGCGTTC
 GTCCTGAGCC
 AGGATCAAAC
 TCA

Figure 4.29 16S rDNA sequence of *Scenedesmus* sp.NJ 8 (TISTR 8859). Sequences of primers are shown in boxes.

**Query=** NJ8\_com (1470 letters)

Sequenc	ces pi	roducing significant alignments:	Score	Ε	(bits)	Value
gi 1503 gi 2888 gi 2888 gi 2888 gi 2226	11445 31833 31832 31831 56264	gb       AF394206.1       AF394206       Scenedesmus         emb       AJ548895.1       USC548895       uncultured         emb       AJ548893.1       USC548893       uncultured         emb       AJ548893.1       USC548893       uncultured         emb       AJ427435.1       UAL427435       Uncultured         Alignments       Incultured       Incultured	obliquus d Scenede d Scenede d Scenede d algae c	16S smus smus smus hlor	$     \begin{array}{r}             \frac{1907}{1372} \\             \frac{1150}{971} \\             \underline{942}         \end{array}     $	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
□ > <u>gi</u> RNA ger	. <mark> 1501</mark> ne, pa Le	1445 gb AF394206.1 AF394206 Scened artial sequence; chloroplast gene for chloroplast pro ength = 1220	lesmus ob: oduct	liquus 16	S ribos	omal
Score Ident: Stranc	= 190 ities d = P]	07 bits (962), Expect = 0.0 = 1167/1213 (96%), Gaps = 21/1213 (2 lus / Minus	1%)			
Query: Sbjct:	187 1217	atgcaggcgagttgcagcctacaatctgaactgagg 	gctaagttt            gctaagttt	gctagatto            gctagatto	gcttccc          gcttccc	246 1158
Query: Sbjct:	247 1157	ctcgcgggttcgctgcctattgtcttagccattgta 	attacgcgt	gtagcccag            gtagcccag	gatgtaa          gatgtaa	306 1098
Query: Sbjct:	307 1097	ggggcatgctgacttgacgtcatcctctccttcct 	ccggtttac            ccggtttac	accggcagt           accggcagt	ctcttta          ctcttta	. 366 . 1038
Query: Sbjct:	367 1037	gagttcctaaaaaaggttttaactaaagacaaggg 	ttgcgctcg           ttgcgctcg	ttagaagad            ttagaagad	ettcaccg       ettaactc	426 981
Query: Sbjct:	427 980	ttc-cgtcacggctacgagcatgacgaca-ccatg                                tacacctcacggc-acgagc-tgacgacagccatg	caccaccgt            caccacc-t	gatgtccag           g-tgtccag	gctccta         gttccta	. 484 . 925
Query: Sbjct:	485 924	aaaaaggcaccaatctatctctagaaagttcctgg 	catgtcaat            catgtcaat	ccctggtaa            ccctggtaa	aggttctt          aggttctt	544 865
Query: Sbjct:	545 864	cgtgtatcatcgaattaaaccgcataatccaccgcf 	ttgtgcggg            ttgtgcggg	tccccgttc          tccccgt-c	caatteet          caatteet	604 807
Query: Sbjct:	605 806	ttgagtttcactcttgcgagcatactccccaggcgg 	ggatactta            ggatactta	acgcgttag            acgcgttag	gctacago          gctacago	664 747
Query: Sbjct:	665 746	actgtttt-gacagcacttagtatccatcgtttacg	ggttaggac          agttaggac	tacaagggt            tacaaggqt	atctaat          atctaat	723 687

Query:	724	ccgtttnnnnnnttaactttcaatctctcagtgctcagtcacggcccagtagagcgctt	783
Sbjct:	686		629
Query:	784	tcgccactggtgttcttccttatctctatgcatttcaccgctaaacaaggaattccctct                                     tcgccaatggtgttcttccttatctctatgcatttcaccg-taaacaaggaattccctct	843
Sbjct:	628		570
Query:	844	acccctaccgtactcaagtctctaagtactcaactgcttggccaaagttgagctctggga	903
Sbjct:	569		510
Query:	904	tttaacagttgactttagaaaccacctacagatgctttacgcccaatcattccggacaac	963
Sbjct:	509		450
Query:	964	gcttgcgccctctgtattaccgcggctgctggcacagcagtagccggcgcttat-cctta	1022
Sbjct:	449		392
Query:	1023	agctaccgtcatttattcttccttaagaaaagaggtttacacaccacgagtgcttcatcc	1082
Sbjct:	391		334
Query:	1083	ctcacgcggtattgctccatcaggctttcgcccattgtggaaaattccccactgctgcct	1142
Sbjct:	333		274
Query:	1143	cccgtaggagtctgggccgtgtctcagtcccagtgtggctgatcatcctctcagaccagc	1202
Sbjct:	273		214
Query:	1203	tactgatcgtcgcctagg-aggcctttacccccaccaactagctaatcagacgcaagcct	1261
Sbjct:	213		154
Query:	1262	ctctcttggcagttttcacttttagctcctcagcattatggggtattagcagcagtttcc	1321
Sbjct:	153		94
Query:	1322	cgctgttatcccccaccaaaaggtaagttcttacgcattactcacccgtccgccactgca	1381
Sbjct:	93		34
Query: Sbjct:	1382 33	atctatctttccg 1394              atctacctttccg 21	

Figure 4.30 Result of homology comparison between 16S rDNA of *Scenedesmus* sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859) and data in GenBank.

#### **Protein Profiles**

Figure 4.31 showed growth curves of *Synechococccus* sp. NJ 7 (TISTR 8867) cultured in BG-11, *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852) and *Scenedesmus* sp. NJ 8(TISTR 8859) cultured in BBM medium at 150 rpm, 38-42° C and 1000 lux. Mid log phase cells were obtained after cultivation for 7 days. Their intracellular protein profiles were shown in Figure 4.32.



Figure 4.31 Growth curves of *Synechococcus* sp. NJ 7 (TISTR 8867) cultured in BG-11, *Chlorella* sp. NJ 26 (TISTR 8852), and *Scenedesmus* sp.NJ 8 TISTR 8859 cultured in BBM medium at 150 rpm, 38-42° C and 1000 lux. Mid log phase cells were obtained after cultivation for 7 days.

# จุฬาลงกรณมหาวิทยาลย



Figure 4.32 SDS-PAGE of intracellular protein profiles of Mid-log(M), Early stationary phase (E) and Late stationary phase cells (S) of *Synechococcus* sp. NJ 7 (TISTR 8867), *Chlorella* sp.NJ 26 (TISTR 8852) and *Scenedesmus* sp.NJ 8 (TISTR 8859).

Intracellular protein profiles of the prokaryotic *Synechococcus* sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867) and eukaryotic *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852) and *Scenedesmus* sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859) indicated that polypeptide patterns from cells of different stages of growth of the three strains were the same. However, some polypeptides such as the 43 kDa, the 46 kDa, the 23 kDa may be specific for *Synechococcus* sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867) *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852) and *Scenedesmus* sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859) respectively. In addition, the 22 kDa polypeptide was more abundant in *Synechococcus* sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867) and *Scenedesmus* sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859) while polypeptides 16.5 kDa, 15 kDa, 14 kDa were more abundant in *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852).

#### CHAPTER V

#### DISCUSSION

The isolation of just one strain of *Synechococcus* sp. NJ7(TISTR 8867) from freshwater ponds at the Clock Tower and the Physics building, Chulalongkorn University (Table 4.1, Figures 4.1 and 4.2) was not as expected. Many isolates of *Synechococcus* spp. had been reported from hot springs, in the Northern part of Thailand. Sompong et al.(2005) reported the presence of three *Synechococcus* spp. (*S. lividus*, *S. bigranulatus* and *Synechococcus* sp.) in hot springs in nine districts of Chiangmai in the Northern part of Thailand. The most abundant forms which dominated in the 60°C -  $80^{\circ}$ C rang were *Synechococcus* sp. and *S. lividus* while all the three *Synechococcus* sp. were found across the  $40^{\circ}$ C -  $80^{\circ}$ C temperature range.

It remains to be seen if more *Synechococcus* sp. isolates are obtained from extreme environments such as hot springs and marine environments when compared to freshwater bodies. More freshwater *Synechococcus* strains could lead to molecular characterization which, in turns, would lead to comparisons of genotypes or ecotypes of *Synechococcus* spp. found in mild and in extreme environments. Sompong et al. (2005) stated that genotypic characters are more sensitive measures of diversity in cyanobacteria compared to morphotypic characters or morphotypes.

Different RAPD-PCR fingerprints for *Chlorella* spp. and *Scenedesmus* spp. isolates of similar morphology indicated there were cryptic species in these micro-algae.

It is of interest to note that pure cultures of cyanobacteria and micro-algae obtained were either unicellular (*Synechococcus* sp., *Chlorella* spp.) or colonial type which at times were unicellular (*Scenedesmus* spp.) Figures 4.11 showed colonial *Scenedesmus* spp. which became unicellular upon prolonged growth. It is envisaged that unicellular cells render themselves isolatable while filamentous strains are relatively harder to isolate as pure cultures. The reason is because of more surface area for attachment by contaminating bacteria. Future work could include the use of finely-drawn Pasteur pipettes for single cell isolation and repeated washings in order to isolate

cyanobacteria and micro-algae of diverse morphologies. RAPD-PCR fingerprints with the set of primers normally used to determine 16S rDNA sequence of *E. coli* yielded satisfactory results. Isolates with similar morphology could be determined if they were the same strains based on identical RAPD-PCR fingerprints. However, 16S rDNA sequences could not be used to identify the strains of *Synechococcus* sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867), *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852), *Scenedemus* sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859) due to the unavailability of full sequences deposited at GenBank. Fox et al, (1992) reported that sequence analysis of the 16S rRNA gene was a powerful method for assigning strains to species, provided 16S rDNA sequences of the species were deposited in the database. Homology comparisons with 16S rDNA sequences in GenBank indicated that the sequences obtained were the first reported of full 16S rDNA sequences for *Synechococcus* sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867), *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852), *Scenedemus* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852), *Scenedemus* sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8852), *Scenedemus* sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859). The sequences will soon be deposited with GenBank.

Based on the collage of RAPD-PCR fingerprints of all the 16 isolated strains as shown in Figures 4.20-4.23, no DNA fragment specific to each of the genera was detected. In addition all the isolated strains were not *Synechococcus* sp. NIES-946, *Chlorella vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* NIES-686, *Scenedesmus dimorphus* NIES-93 which were reference strains obtained from the Institute for Environmental studies (NIES), Japan.

All of 16 isolated strains are available from both the Bangkok MIRCEN (Microbiological Resources Center) and the Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University. When the strains are requested, both the strains and their RAPD-PCR fingerprints will be distributed. The RAPD-PCR fingerprints will be useful for industries to keep track on changes in genetic materials of the algal strains upon industrial utilization.

RAPD-PCR fingerprints could be used in monitoring changes in genetic materials of these cyanobacterium and micro-algae upon storage or continuous uses. The 16S rDNA sequence data obtained will be useful for the determination of cryptic species in *Synechococcus* spp., *Chlorella* spp., and *Scenedesmus* spp. N-terminal amino acid sequences of polypeptides such as the 46 and 16.5 kDa may lead to the design of primers specific for the detection of *Chlorella* spp. and eukaryotic micro-algae respectively.

#### CHAPTER VI

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, RAPD-PCR fingerprints of 1 *Synechococcus* sp. strain, 9 *Chlorella* spp. strains, and 6 *Scenedesmus* spp. strains were obtained as summarized in this chapter.

Three 16S rDNA sequences and SDS-PAGE intracellular protein profiles of mid-log, early stationary and late stationary phases cells of the following strains were obtained: *Synechococcus* sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867), *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852) and *Scenedesmus* sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859). The complete 16S rDNA sequences were the first reported full sequences which will be deposited with GenBank. The protein profiles indicated a 46 kDa polypeptide may be specific for *Chlorella* spp. and *Scenedesmus* spp.

The isolated strains deposited with Bangkok MIRCEN were given TISTR codes as indicated in the following summary.

Synechococcus sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867)



Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C

## *Chlorella* sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



*Chlorella* sp. NJ5 (TISTR 8853) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



3 days 6 days 9 days 12 days





## Chlorella sp. NJ29 (TISTR 8854) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



3 days

6 days





### RAPD-PCR fingerprints



## Chlorella sp. NJ43 (TISTR 8855) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



3 days 6 days

9 days





**RAPD-PCR** fingerprints



## *Chlorella* sp. NJ9 (TISTR 8856) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



3 days

6 days

bp

2000

1000 850

650

500-

400

300

200

100

9 days

12 days

#### RAPD-PCR fingerprints





1100r bp 2000-1650-1000-500-400-100-100-



*Chlorella* sp. NJ34 (TISTR 8857) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C





6 days

9 days



CRL-7 1100r 1492r 271 343r bp 2000 1650 2000 2000-1650-2000-2000 1650 1650-1000 1000-1000-850-1000-850-1000 850 650 650 650 650-650 500 400 500-500-400-500-500 400 300 400-400-300 300-300-300-200 200-200 200 200 100 100 100-10 100

## Scenedesmus sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



9 days

6 days

**RAPD-PCR** fingerprints

3 days







343r



2000-

1000-850-

650-

500-

400 300-

200-

100

12 days



Scenedesmus sp. NJ39 (TISTR 8858) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



3 days 6 days

9 days







# Scenedesmus sp. NJ42 (TISTR 8860)

#### Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



RAPD-PCR fingerprint



## Scenedesmus sp.NP6 (TISTR 8861) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



### **RAPD-PCR** fingerprints





2000

1000-

650-

500-

400

300-

200

100





12 days



# Scenedesmus sp. NP2 (TISTR 8862)

#### Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C





12 days

#### **RAPD-PCR** fingerprints











### Scenedesmus sp. NJ14 (TISTR 8863)

#### Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C





6 days

9 days



12 days

### **RAPD-PCR** fingerprints







1100r 2000 1650 1000 850 650 500 400 300 20

1492r



## Scenedesmus sp. NJ23 (TISTR 8864) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



## Scenedesmus sp. NJ40 (TISTR 8865) Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C









200-

100



2000-

1000-850-

650

500-

400-

300

200

100



1492r

# Scenedesmus sp. NJ45 (TISTR 8866)

#### Morphology in BG-11 at 25°C



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Appendices

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# Appendix A

# CYANOBACTERIA AND MICRO-ALGAE GROWTH MEDIA

BG-11 medium (Rippka et al,1979)		
Trace metal mix A5		
H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>	2.86 mg	
MnCl <sub>2</sub> .4H <sub>2</sub> O	1.81 mg	
ZnSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.222 mg	
Na <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>4</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	0.390 mg	
CuSO <sub>4</sub> .5H <sub>2</sub> O	0.079 mg	
Co(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> .6H <sub>2</sub> O	0.050 mg	
Deionized water	1 liter	
NaNO <sub>3</sub>	1.5 g	
K <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	0.04 g	
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.075 g	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	0.036 g	
Citric acid	0.006 g	
Ferric ammonium citrate	0.006 g	
EDTA (disodium ma0.001gnesium salt)	0.001 g	
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0.02 g	
Trace metal mix A5	1.00 ml	
Deionized water	1 liter	

pH of medium was adjusted to 7.4 with 0.1 N NaOH. The medium was autoclaved at 121°C for 15 min.

#### Bold's Basal Medium (BBM) (stein, 1973)

Trace metal mix A5	1 ml	
H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>	2.86	mg
MnCl <sub>2</sub> .4H <sub>2</sub> O	1.81	mg
ZnSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.222	mg
Na <sub>2</sub> MoO <sub>4</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	0.390	mg
CuSO <sub>4</sub> .5H <sub>2</sub> O	0.079	mg
Co(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> .6H <sub>2</sub> O	0.050	mg
Deionized water	1 liter	
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	0.175 g	9
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	0.025 g	9
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.075 g	9
NaNO <sub>3</sub>	0.250 g	9
K <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	0.075 g	9
NaCl	0.025 g	9
Na <sub>2</sub> EDTA	0.010 g	3
КОН	6.2 m	g
FeSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	4.98 m	g
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (conc.)	1 µ	I
Deionized water	1 liter	

pH of medium was adjusted to 6.8 with 0.1 N NaOH. The medium was autoclaved at 121°C for 15 min.

## Appendix B

### CHEMICALS AND SOLUTIONS

#### 1. Solutions for DNA extraction (Gibco BRL)

TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA. pH 7.5)

0.12 g Tris-HCl, 0.037 g EDTA were added to distilled water. The final volume was made to 100 ml. 0.1 N NaOH was used to adjust pH to 8.0 before autoclaving at 121°C for 15 min.

#### 10% SDS

Dissolve 10 g SDS in 90 ml water with gentle stirring and bring to 100 ml with distilled water

Phenol:Chloroform:Isoamyl alcohol 25: 24: 1 (v/v/v)

#### 3 M Sodium acetate

24.61 g Sodium acetate was added 100 ml distilled water.

Absolute ethanol

70% Ethanol

2. Solutions for SDS-PAGE (Bio-rad)

#### Stock solutions

A. Acrylamide/bis (30% T, 2.67%C)

87.6 g acrylamide (29.2 g/100 ml)

2.4 g N'N'-bis-methylene-acrylamide (0.8 g/100 ml)

Make to 300 ml with deionized water. Filter and store at 4°C in the dark (30

days maximum).

B. 1.5 M Tris-HCI, pH 8.8

27.23 g Tris base (18.15 g/100 ml)

80 ml deionized water

Adjust to pH 8.8 with 6N HCI. Make to 150 ml with deionized water and store at  $4^{\circ}$ C

C. 0.5 M Tris-HCI, pH 6.8

6 g Tris base

60 ml deionized water

Adjust to pH 6.8 with 6N HCI. Make to 100 ml with deionized water and store at  $4^{\circ}$ C

D. 10% SDS

Ε.

Dissolve 10 g SDS in 90 ml water with gentle stirring and bring to 100 ml with  $ddH_2O$ 

E. Sample buffer (SDS reducing buffer) (store at room temperature)

Deionized water	3.8 ml
0.5 M Tris-HCI, pH 6.8	1.0 ml
Glycerol	0.8 ml
10% (w/v) SDS	1.6 ml
2-mercaptoethanol	0.4 ml
1% (w/v) bromophenol blue 0.4 ml	

Dilute the sample at least 1:4 with sample buffer, and heat at 95°C for 4 minutes

5X electrode (running buffer), pH 8.3	3 9 8 7 7	
Tris base	9.0 g	(15 g/l)
Glycine	43.2 g	(72 g/l)
SDS	3.0 g	(5 g/l)

Make to 600 ml with deionized water.

Store at 4°C. Warm to room temperature before use if precipitation occurs. Dilute 60 ml 5X stock with 240 ml deionized water for one electrophoretic run.

G. 10% Ammonium persulphate

One milliliter of aqueous 10% (w/v) Ammonium persulphate stock solution was prepared and stored at 4 C. Ammonium persulphate decomposes slowly, and fresh solutions were prepared weekly.

H.Protein molecular weight standard (Bio-rad)Rabbit muscle phosphorylase b97 kDaBovine serum albumin (BSA)66 kDaHen egg white ovalbumin45 kDaOvine carbonic anhydrase31 kDaSoybean trypsin21 kDaHen egg white lysozyme14 kDa

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## Appendix C

## **16S rDNA SEQUENCES**

First determination for Synechococcus sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867)
 Chlorella sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852)
 Scenedessmus sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859)

Second determination for Synechococcus sp. NJ7 (TISTR 8867)
 Chlorella sp. NJ26 (TISTR 8852)
 Scenedessmus sp. NJ8 (TISTR 8859)

• Comparison between sequences obtained from two determinations

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	1480	1490	1500	1510
	<u></u>	· [ · · · · ] · · · · · ]		<u>  </u>
nj7 first	TTA <mark>G</mark> GCATG <mark>G CGC</mark>	CAGCGTT CATCO	TGAGC CAGG	A <mark>C</mark> CAAA CTCAG
NJ7 second	TTA <mark>AGCATG</mark> C CGC	CAGCGTT CATCO	TGAGC CAGG	АТСААА СТСАС

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NJ26 first NJ26_secon	10   TACGGTACCT 	20 I TGTTAGACTT 	30    cgatcgtatc 	40    GTAACATACG 	50    GCTACCTTGT 	60   Tacgactt <mark>ca</mark> <mark>Ca</mark>	70 
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	80     ACCT	90 ATTCCTTAGG A-TCCTTAGG	100 C-GT-CCCCC CAGTCCCCCC	D 110 TCCACAAGGC TCCACAAGGC	) 120 GTTGGAGTAA GTTGGAGTAA	) 130 CGACTTTGGG CGACTTTGGG	) 140 CATAGCCAGC CATAGCCAGC
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	150 TCCCATGGTG TCCCATGGTG	D 160   TGACGGGCGG TGACGGGCGG	170  TGTGTACAAG TGTGTACAAG	) 180   GCCCGGGAAC GCCCGGGAAC	) 190 CTA-T-CTTG GTATICACCC	200   CAGTATGGCT CAGTATGGCT	210 GACCTGCGAT GACCTGCGAT GACCTGCGAT
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	220 TA-TAGCGAT TA <mark>CTAGCGAT</mark>	TCCGACTTCA	240  TGCAGGCGAG TGCAGGCGAG	250 TTGCAGCCTG TTGCAGCCTG	0 260   CAATCCGAAC CAATCCGAAC	D 270 TGAGACCGGG TGAGACCGGG	280 TTTTTGAGGT TTTTTGAGGT
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	290  TGGCTAGCCC TGGCTAGCCC	TCGCGGGTTT TCGCGGGTTT TCGCGGGTTT	GCATCTCTTT GCATCTCTTT GCATCTCTTT	GTCCCGGCCA	TTGTAGCACG	340   TGTGTCGCCC TGTGTCGCCC	350 AGGACGTAAG AGGACGTAAG
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	360 	ACTTGACGTC	380   ATCCTCACCT ATCCTCACCT	TCCTCCGGCT	TGTCACCGGC	agtettttga Agtettttga Agtettttga	0 420    ATTTCCCATA ATTTCCCATA
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	430   ACTGGCAATT ACTGGCAATT	) 440   CAAAACAAGG CAAAACAAGG	450   GTTGCGCTCG GTTGCGCTCG	0 460   TTCGGGGGACC TTGCGGGGACT	T-ACCCATCA TAACCCAACA	D 480 TGTCAAGACA TCTCAAGACA	) 490    CGA <mark>GGCTGAC CGA-</mark> GCTGAC
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	500    GACAGCCATG GACAGCCATG	CACCACCTGT CACCACCTGT CACCACCTGT	520   GTCCACTCTG GTCCACTCTG	GAACTTCCCC GAACTTCCCC	540 TTTCAGGGAA TTTCAGGGAA	AAAGTGGCAT	560    GTCAAGTCCT GTCAAGTCCT
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	570 GGTAAGGTTC GGTAAGGTTC	TTCGCGTTGC	590 ATCGAATTAA ATCGAATTAA	ACCACATGCT	CCACCGCTTG	TGCGGGCCCC	GTCAATTCC CGTCAATTCC C-TCAA-TCC
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	640 TTTGAGTTGC TTTGATTC	ACGCTCGCGA	GCATACTCCC -CAT-TCCC	CAGGCGGGAT CA-G-GGGA-	ACTTCACCC ACTTCACCCC AATTC-CCCC	D 690 TTAGCTCCGA TTAACCC-	TACTGAATGC -AAT-GAATGC
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	710 TTTAACCTAT -TT-ACCTAT	720 ССААСАТСТА СС-А- <u>А</u> -С	GTATCCATCG -TATCCATCG	740 TTTACGGCGA TTTACGGCGA	GGACTACAGG GGACTACAGG	GGTATCTAGG GGTATCTAAGG GGTATCTA-A	GG <mark>CC</mark> TTTGCC TC <mark>CC</mark> GTTTTCC
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	780 CCCTAACTT TCCGTCGCTT	TCGTCTCTCA TCGTCTCTCA TCGTCTCTCA	GGCCTCAGG- GGTG <mark>TCAGG</mark> T	TGTGGCCCAG TGTGGCCCAG	CAAAGTGCTT CAGAGTGCTT CAGAGTGCTT	TCGCCTTTGG TCGCCTTTGG TCGCCTTTGG	GGTTCCTCCC TGTTCCTCCC
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	850 GATCTCTACG GATCTCTACG	CATTTCACCG	STCCACC-GG CTCCACCGGG	GAATTCCCTC GAATTCCCTC	TGCCCCTACC	900 AAACTCTAGC AAACTCTAGC	910 CTCAGAGTTT CTCAGAGTTT
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	920   CTCCTG-CCG CTCCTGACCG	930    GCCCAGGGGT GCCCAGGGGT	940  TAAGCCCTGA TAAGCCCTGA	950    TCTTTGACAG TCTTTGACAG	960    GAGACTTTTG GAGACTTTTG	970    AAGCCACCTA AAGCCACCTA	980 CAGACGCTTT CAGACGCTTT

990	1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050
ATC ATTCCGG ATC ATTCCGG	ATA ACGCTTG	CAT CCTCTGC CAT CCTCTG-	TCT TACCGCG TCT TACCGCG	GCT GCTGGCA	.CAGA <mark>gtta</mark> .CAG CAG <mark>gtta</mark>	GCC GCC
1060	1070	1080	1090	1100	1110	1120
TTA TT-CCTC	AGA -TACCGT AGA CTACCG	САА БАТТСТТ С—А БАТТСТТ	CTC T-G-AGA CTC TGGAGGA	LAAA GAAGTTT LAAA GAAGTTT	ACA ACCCATA ACA ACCCATA	GGC GGC
1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190
CTT CACGCGG	CAT TGCTCC- -AT TGCTCCG	GTC AGGCTTI GTC AGGCTTI	CGC CCATTGO	GGA AAATTCO GGA AAATTCO	TCA CTGCTGC TCA CTGCTGC	стс стс
1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260
GA GTCTGGG GA GTCTGGG	CCG TGTCTCA	GTC CCAGTGT GTC CCAGTGT	GGC TGATCAT	CCT CTCAGAC	CAG CTACTGA CAG CTACTGA	TCA TCA
1270	1280	1290	1300	1310	1320	1330
GG TAAGCCA	CTA CCTCACC	AAC AAGCTAA	TCA GGCGCCA	IAGC CCATGCT	CTT GGGCGAT	

	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390	1400
NJ26 first NJ26_secon	CATCTTTTCA CTTCT CATC-TTTCA CTTCT	TCAGGA CTAC	GAGGTA TTAC GAGGTA TTAC	GCATCG TTTT GCATCG -TTT	CCAATG GTGG CCAATG GTTG	 GCCTGA ТСТСО ГССС ТСТСО	CAAAG <mark>A</mark> CAAA <mark>G</mark> A
	1410 	1420	1430	1440	1450 	1460 	1470 

NJ26_secon	GGTA-GGTTC TTA-C	GTGTT ACTCA	-C-CC GTCC	GCCACA ICAI	TTACAA TGAAC TTAC <mark>AA TG</mark> AAC	GCAAG <mark>C CTCA</mark> GCAAG <mark>C CTCA</mark>	TT-GCA
	1480	1490	1500	1510	1520	1530	1540
NJ26 first NJ26 secon	TTCGTTACGG ACGGT TTCG-T ACGAC	GTACA TGCCC TTGCA TGT	GTTAA GCAT GTTAA GCAT	GCCGCC AAGC	 ACTTTA TCCTO -GTTCA TCCTO	AGCCC GGAT	AAAACT CAAACT

CA-CAG NJ26 first NJ26\_secon

NJ26 first

NJ26\_secon

NJ26 first

NJ26\_secon

NJ26 first

NJ26\_secon

NJ26 first

NJ26\_secon

NJ26 first

NJ26\_secon

AATC

TTA

TTA

ACGCCCAATC

CTTCATCCTT

CTTCATCCTT

TAG

TAG

TTGCCTT TTGCCTT-GG

ACO

GA

CCG

- -

NJ8_first NJ8_second	CATACTTAG- CATACTTAGT CATA-TTAGT	20 	30 ACC <mark>GGTTGAC</mark> ACC <mark>-GTTGAC</mark>	40 ATTAGCCTCC ATTAGCCTCC	TTTCTCCTTC TTTCTCCTTC	ACCGAAGGTG ACCGAAGGTG ACCGAAGGTG	70 AGGGAGATAG AGGGAGATAG	
NJ8_first NJ8_second	80 GTTAACGTCC GTTAACGTCC	90 TGTCTTCGGG TGTCTTCGGG	100 ACAGATCGGC ACAGATCGGC	D 110 TTCCAGCATG TTCCAGCATG	120 TGACGGGCGG TGACGGGCGG	D 130 TGTGTACAAG TGTGTACAAC	) 140 ACCCGAGAAC GGCAGTGAAC	
NJ8_first NJ8_second	150 GTATTCACCG GCA-TCA-TG	0 160 	D 170 GACCGGCGAT GACCGGCGAT	D 180    TACTAGCGAT TACTAGCGAT	D 190 TCCGGCTTCA TCCGGCTTCA	D 200    TGCAGGCGAG TGCAGGCGAG	) 210    TTGCAGCCTA TTGCAGCCTA	ļ
NJ8_first NJ8_second	220    CAATCTGAAC CAATCTGAAC	0 230 TGAGGCTAAG TGAGGCTAAG	240  TTTGCTAGAT TTTGCTAGAT	250    TCGCTTCCCC TCGCTTCCCC	260 260 TCGCGGGTTC TCGCGGGTTC	D 270    GCTGCCTATT GCTGCCTATT	) 280    GTCTTAGCCA GTCTTAGCCA	,
NJ8_first NJ8_second	29    TTGTATTACG TTGTATTACG	0 300 CGTGTAGCCC CGTGTAGCCC	AGGATGTAAG	GGGCATGCTG	) 330 ACTTGACGTC ACTTGACGTC	) 340    ATCCTCTCCT ATCCTCTCCT	) 350    TCCTCCGGTT TCCTCCGGTT	ı
NJ8_first NJ8_second	360 TACACCGGCA TACACCGGCA	0 370 GTCTCTTTAG GTCTCTTTAG	AGTTCCTAAA	D 390 AAAGGTTTTA AAAGGTTTTA	ACTAAAGACA ACTAAAGACA	AGGGTTGCGC	) 420    TCGTTAGAAG TCGTTAGAAG	1
NJ8_first NJ8_second	431 ACTTAACTCT GGGTCACCGT	0 440 ACACCTCACG TC-CGTCACG	GC-ACGAGC- GCTACGAGCA	TGACGACAGC	470 CATGCACCAC CATGCACCAC	0 480    C-TGATGTCC CG <mark>TGATGTCC</mark>	) 490    AGGCTCCTAA AGGCTCCTAA	1
NJ8_first NJ8_second	50 AAAAGGCACC AAAAGGCACC	0 510 AATCTATCTC AATCTATCTC	D 520 TAGAAAGTTC TAGAAAGTTC	CTGGCATGTC	) 540    AATCCCTGGT AATCCCTGGT	D 550 AAGGTTCTTC AAGGTTCTTC	) 560    GTGTATCATC GTGTATCATC	1
NJ8_first NJ8_second	571 Gaattaaacc Gaattaaacc	0 580 GCATAATCCA GCATAATCCA	CCGCTTGTGC	GGGTCCCCGT	610 TCAATTCCTT TCAATTCCTT	D 620    TGAGTTTCAG TGAGTTTCAG	) 630    CTCTTGCGAG CTC-TGCGAG	1
NJ8_first NJ8_second	64 CATACTCCCC CATACTCCCC	0 650 	CTTAACGCGT	D 670    TAGCTACAGC TAGCTACAGC	680 ACTGTTTTTG ACTGTTTTTG	D 690    ACAGCACTTA ACAGCACTTA	) 700    GTATCCATCG GTATCCATCG	1
NJ8_first NJ8_second	711 TTTACGGTTA TTTACGGTTA	0 720 GGACTACAAG GGACTACAAG	GGTATCTAAT GGTATCTAAT	CCTTTCGCT CCGTTTCCCCC	750 CCCCTAACTT CCCTTAACTT	TC-ATCTCTC	) 770    AGTG-TCAGT AGTGCTCAGT	1
NJ8_first NJ8_second	781 CACGGCCCAG CACGGCCCAG	0 790 TAGAGGGCTT TAGAGC <mark>GCTT</mark>	D 800  TCGCCACTGG TCGCCACTGG	BIC TGGTCTTTCT TGTTCTTCCT	B20 TATCTTTATG TATCTCTCTATG	CATTTCACCG	) 840    CTAAACAAGG CTAAACAAGG	1
NJ8_first NJ8_second	850 AATTCCCTCT AATTCCCTCT	0 860 ACCCCTACCG ACCCCTACCG	D 870 TACTCAAGTC TACTCAAGTC	D 880    TCTAAGTACT TCTAAGTACT	CAACTGCTTG	D 900    GCCAAAGTTG GCCAAAGTTG	) 910    AGCTCTGGGA AGCTCTGGGA	1
NJ8_first NJ8 second	92(    TTTAACAGTT TTTAACAGTT	0 930 	) 94(    ACCACCTACA ACCACCTACA	950 950 GATGCTTTAC GATGCTT <u>TAC</u>	960    GCCCAATCAT GCCCAAT <u>CAT</u>	970 	) 980    GCTTGCGCCC GCTTGCGC <u>CC</u>	1

NJ8_first NJ8_second	990 TCTGTATTAC CGC TCTGTATTAC CGC	1000  GGCTGCT GGCA GGCTGCT GGCA	1010    .CAGAGT TAGC CAGAGT TAGC	1020     CGGCGC TTAT CGGCGC TTAT	1030    rcctta agcta rcctta ag-ta	1040    CCGTC ATTTA CCGTC ATTTA	1050   .TTCTT .TTCGT
NJ8_first NJ8_second	1060 CCTTAAGAAA AGA CGCTAAGAGA AGG	1070  G <mark>g</mark> tttåc ACAC Agacg <u>a</u> a <u>ACA</u> T	1080    CACGAT -G-C CCAGAT GCCG	1090    TTCATC CCTC TGCATC CCAC	1100 III ACGCCGG TATTG GC-CCC TATTG	1110 CTCCA TCAGO -TCGC A <mark>CAGO</mark>	1120 
NJ8_first NJ8_second	1130 GCCCATTGTG GAA GCCCA-TGTG GAC	1140 AATTCCC CACT AATT-CC CACT	1150 GCTGCC TCCC G-GGCC TCCC	1160 GTA <mark>G GAG</mark> TC GCTGC <mark>G GAG</mark> CT	1170 IIIGGGC CGTGT ITCGGC CGTTG	1180 CTCAG TCCCA TTTAG TCCCA	1190   IGTGTG IGTGTG
NJ8_first NJ8_second	1200 G-CTGA-TCA TCC GCCTGAGTCA TCC	1210 TCTCAGA CCAG TCTCAGA CCAG	1220 CTACTG ATCG CTACTG ATCG	1230 TCGCCT TG-GG TCGCCT TGAGG	1240 JAGGCC TTTAC JAGGCC TTTAC	1250 CCCCA CCAAC CCCCA CCAAC	1260   TAGCT TAGCT
NJ8_first NJ8_second	1270	1280 CCTCTCT CTTG CCTCTCT CTTG	1290 GCAGTT TTCA GCAGTT TTCA	1300 CTTTTA GCTCC CTTTTA GCTCC	1310 CTCAGC ATTAT CTCAGC ATTAT	1320 GGGGT ATTAG GGGGT ATTAG	1330   CAGCA CAGCA
NJ8_first NJ8_second	1340 GTTTCCCGCT GTT GTTTCCCGCT GTT	1350 ATCCCCC ACCA ATCCCCC ACCA	1360    AAAGGT AAGT AAAGGT AAGT	1370 TCTTAC GCATT TCTTAC GCATT	1380 FACTCA CCCGT FACTCA CCCGT	1390 CCGCC ACTGC CCGCC ACTGC	1400   CAATCT CAATCT
NJ8_first NJ8_second	1410 ATCTTTCCGA AAA ATCTTTCCGA AAA	1420  ААААТАА АССТ ААААТАА АТСТ	1430 GTTACG ACTT CGTACG ACTT	1440 GCATGT GGTAG GCATGT GTTAG	1450     GGCATC CCGCG GGCATA CCGCC	1460 ATGGT ACGTO AGCGT TCGTO	1470   CTGAG CTGAG
NJ8_first NJ8_second	1480 CCAGGATCAA ACT CCAGGATCAA ACT	1490  CA CA <mark>GTGGT TGGG</mark>	1500    GCCGCG GGG				

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## Biography

Miss Nonticha Jamkangwan was born on November 17, 1980. She obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree in Microbiology from Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, in 2002.

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