

PROTEASE ACTIVITY IN PLANT TISSUES (V)

著者	UCHIKOBA Tetsuya, AMAKATSU Kousuke, KANEDA Makoto
journal or publication title	鹿児島大学理学部紀要. 数学・物理学・化学
volume	23
page range	139-145
別言語のタイトル	種々の植物組織のプロテアーゼ活性について (v)
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10232/00004001

PROTEASE ACTIVITY IN PLANT TISSUES (V)

Tetsuya UCHIKOBA*, Kousuke AMAKATSU*, Makoto KANEDA*

(Received Sep. 3, 1990)

Abstract

Extracts from various plants were examined for protease activity. High caseinolytic activity was found in the extracts of bulb of tulip, *Tulipa gesneriana* L., and Paper mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera* Vent.

High 4-nitroanilide hydrolytic activity was found in the extracts of Chayote, *Sechium edule* Swartz for Leu-pNA, and Hananira, *Brodiaea multiflora* Benth. for Ala-pNA.

Introduction

A number of plant proteases have been studied, usually emphasizing the properties of such well-known cysteine enzymes as papain (1), ficin (2), and bromelain (3). In contrast to the above cysteine proteases, relatively little is known about other types of protease from plant sources.

As a successor to our previous paper (4-7), we describe here the protease screening test of various plants. In addition the aminopeptidase activity of plants were determined to find a new plant enzyme source.

Experimental

Fruits and cereals were purchased from greengrocers and other plants were collected locally in Kagoshima prefecture. Casein was a product of E. Merck, Darmstadt, West Germany; Ala-pNA, Leu-pNA was obtained from Peptide Institute, Inc., Osaka, Japan; Other reagents were purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries Ltd.

Preparation of Sample Solution for Caseinolytic Assay-All samples were ground in equal weight of 0.02 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, in a mortar and the homogenates were stirred for 5 min and filtered through a cotton cloth or centrifuged for 10 min at 3000×g.

The extracts were diluted to the point of appropriate concentration for assay with 0.02 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.3.

Preparation of Sample Solution for 4-Nitroanilide Hydrolytic Activity Assay-Solid $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ were added to the extracts of sample plants to 60% saturation. After standing for 24 h the resulting ppt. was collected by centrifugation and then dialyzed against water. These filtrates were used as sample solution.

* Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima 890, Japan

Assay of Protease—Proteolytic activity was measured by two methods.

Caseinolytic activity was assayed by method of Kunitz (β), with casein as a substrate. One ml of sample solution was preincubated for 10 min at 30°, and then added to 1 ml of a solution of 1% (w/w) casein containing 0.02 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.3, at 30°. After incubation for 30 min the reaction was terminated by the addition of 2 ml of 5% trichloroacetic acid. After standing for 30 min at room temperature, the precipitate was removed by filtration through Toyo filter paper No. 5C and the absorbancy at 280 nm of the trichloroacetic acid-soluble peptides formed was determined with Hitachi spectrophotometer 100-60.

The rates of enzymatic hydrolysis of 4-nitroanilide substrates were followed spectrophotometrically in 0.1 M Tris-HCl buffer, pH 7.5, at 410 nm with the spectrophotometer.

A unit of activity was defined as that amount which yielded 0.001 $A_{280\text{nm}}$ (0.001 $A_{410\text{nm}}$) unit of change per min under the conditions mentioned above. The specific activity is expressed as the number of enzyme units per 1 ml of Juice.

Results and Discussion

The results of the screening test are shown in Table 1, 2.

Caseinolytic activity was observed in several plants. The activity of the extracts of bulb of tulip, *Tulipa gesneriana* L., and Paper mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera* Vent. prominent in the sample tested. But the number of units were not so large compared with sarcocarp of melons (4, 7) or snake gourds (5, 6). All of them are *cucurbitaceae* family. Paper mulberry protease was confirmed to be cysteine protease by further investigation. As this plant is *Moraceae* family, it is considered the cysteine protease group of *Moraceae* like a ficin from fig, *Ficus Carica* L.

The extracts of thirteen plants hydrolyzed 4-nitroanilide. The highest activity were Chayote, *Sechium edule* Swartz for Leu-pNA, and Hananira, *Brodiaea multiflora* Benth. for Ala-pNA. But these activity units were not enough to study plant aminopeptidase.

References

1. Arnon, R. (1970) in *Methods in Enzymology* (Perlmann, G. E. & Lorand, L., eds.) Vol. **19**, pp. 226-244, Academic Press, New York
2. Liener, I. E. & Friedenson, B. (1970) in *Methods in Enzymology* (Perlmann, G. E. & Lorand, L., eds.) Vol. **19**, pp. 261-273, Academic Press, New York
3. Murachi, T. (1970) in *Methods in Enzymology* (Perlmann, G. e. & Lorabd, L., eds.) Vol. **19**, pp. 273-284, Academic Press, New York
4. Kaneda, M., Yonezawa, H., & Tominaga, N. (1982) *Rep. Fac. Sci., Kagoshima Univ.*, (Math., Phys., & Chem.) No. **15**, pp. 53-55
5. Kaneda, M., Uchikoba, T., Furugen, K., & Tominaga, N. (1985) *Rep. Fac. Sci., Kagoshima Univ.*, (Math., Phys., & Chem.) No. **18**, pp. 59-63
6. Uchikoba, T., Izumi, S., Fukuda, T., Kaneda, M., & Tominaga, N. (1987) *Rep. Fac. Sci., Kagoshima Univ.* (Math., Phys., & Chem.) No. **20**, pp. 77-79

7. Uchikoba, T., Sata, I., Akiba, H., Ishihara, S., & Kaneda, M., (1988) *Rep. Fac. Sci., Kagoshima Univ. (Mach., Phys., & Chem.)* No. 21, pp. 105-110
8. Kunitz, M., (1947) *J. Gen. Physiol.* **30**, 291
9. Kaneda, M., & Tominaga, N. (1975) *J. Biochem.* **78**, pp. 1287-1296

Table 1. Caseinolytic Activity of Extracts from Plant Tissues

Plant	Plant parts	Method of extraction	Activity (Units)
Akinotamurasou (<i>Salvia japonica</i> Thunb.)	Leaf	Ext	0
Arechinogiku (<i>Erigeron banariensis</i> L. E. linifolius Willd.)	Whole	Ext	0
Biito, Garden Beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. var. <i>rubra</i> Maq.)	Whole	Ext	0
Chikori, Endive (<i>Cichorium endivia</i> L.)	Whole	Ext	13
Churippu, Tulip (<i>Tulipa gesneriana</i> L.)	Bulb	Ext	97
Gishigishi (<i>Rumex japonicus</i> Houttuyn)	Whole	Ext	0
Hananira (<i>Brodiaea multiflora</i> Benth.)	Whole	Ext	63
Hariguwa, (<i>Cudrania tricuspadata</i> Bureau)	Leaf	Ext	0
Hayatouri, Chayote (<i>Sechium edule</i> Swartz)	Sarcocarp	Ext	5
Hechima, Suakwa Towelgourd (<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> Roem.)	Sarcocarp	Ext	0
Hekusokazura (<i>Paedaria scandens</i> Merrill)	Leaf	Ext	18
Hisakaki (<i>Eurya japonica</i> Thunb)	Leaf, Fruit	Ext	0
Hishi, Water Caltrops (<i>Trapa natans</i> L. var. <i>bispinosa</i> Makino)	Sarcocarp	Ext	0
Hiyashinsu, Common Hyacinth (<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i> L.)	Bulb	Ext	69
Inutade (<i>Polygonum Bzumei</i> Meisn.)	Leaf	Ext	26

(Continued on the following page)

(from the Table 1)

Kazinoki, Paper mulberry	Berry	Ext	97
(<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> Vent.)	Leaf	Ext	0
Kinkan, Kumquat	Fruit	Ext	0
(<i>Fortunella crassifolia</i> Swingle)			
Kohzo	Leaf	Ext	0
(<i>Broussonetia Kazinoki</i> Sieb.)			
Kusaichigo			
(<i>Rubus hirsutus</i> Thunb.)	Leaf	Ext	0
Kusaniwatoko	Whole	Ext	0
(<i>Sambucus chinensis</i> Lindl.)			
Makomo, Manchuriam wild rice	Whole	Ext	5
(<i>Zizania latifolia</i> Turcz.)			
Nihonzuisen, Chinese sacred lily	Bulb	Ext	19
(<i>Narcissus tazetta</i> var. <i>chinensis</i> Roem.)			
Okatoranoo	Whole	Ext	0
(<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i> Duby)			
Oniyuri, Tiger Lily	Whole	Ext	0
(<i>Lilium lancifolium</i> Thunb.)			
Udo, Udo	Stem	Ext	0
(<i>Aralia cordata</i> Thunb.)			
Wasabi, Wasabi	Whole	Ext	12
(<i>Eutrema japonica</i> (Mig.) Koidz.)			
Yabutsubaki, Common camellia	Sarcocarp	Ext	0
(<i>Camellia japonica</i> L.)	Seed	Ext	11
Yamamomo	Sarcocarp	Ext	0
(<i>Myrica rubra</i> Sieb. et Zucc.)			
Yuzu, Yuzu	Fruit	Ext	0
(<i>Citrus junos</i> Sieb. ex T. Tanaka)			

Ext: Extract

Table 2. 4-Nitroanilide Hydrolytic Activity of Extracts from Plant Tissues

Plant	Plant parts	Activity (Units)	
		Leu-pNA	Ala-pNA
Arechinogiku (<i>Erigeron banariensis</i> L. <i>E. linifolius</i> Willd.)	Whole	0	0
Biito, Garden Beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. var. <i>rubra</i> Maq.)	Whole	0	0
Chikori, Endive (<i>Cichorium endivia</i> L.)	Whole	36	36
Churippu, Tulip (<i>Tulipa gesneriana</i> L.)	Bulb	2	0
Gishigishi, (<i>Rumex japonicus</i> Houttuyn)	Whole	0	0
Hananira (<i>Brodiaea multiflora</i> Benth.)	Whole	36	84
Hasu, East indian lotus (<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn)	Rhizome	0	0
Hayatouri, Chayote (<i>Sechium edule</i> Swartz)	Fruit	167	83
Hechima, Suakwa Towelgourd (<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> Roem.)	Fruit	8	0
Hishi, Water Caltrops (<i>Trapa natans</i> L. var. <i>bispinosa</i> Makino)	Sarcocarp	10	8
Hiyashinsu, Common Hyacinth (<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i> L.)	Bulb	40	0
Ichijiku, Fig (<i>Ficus Carica</i> L.)	Sarcocarp	57	9
Kinkan, kumquat (<i>Fortunella crassifolia</i> Swingle)	Fruit	0	0
Kusaniwatoko (<i>Sambucus chinensis</i> Lindl.)	Whole	0	0
Kyohou (<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L. 'Kyohou')	Fruit	0	0
Makomo, Manchuriam wild rice (<i>Zizania latifolia</i> Turcz.)	Whole	45	50

(Continued on the following page)

(from the Table 2)

Myouga (<i>Zingiber mioga</i> Rosc.)	Leaf	16	5
Ninniku, Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i> L. forma <i>pekinense</i> Makino)	Bulb	0	0
Okatoranoo (<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i> Duby)	Whole	0	0
Oniyuri, Tiger Lily (<i>Lilium lancifolium</i> Thunb.)	Whole	0	0
Shiitake (<i>Lentinus edodes</i> Sing.)	Fruit body	28	28
Toogan, White gourd (<i>Benincasa cerifera</i> Savi)	Sarcocarp	19	9
Udo, Udo (<i>Aralia cordata</i> Thunb.)	Stem	0	0
Wasabi, Wasabi (<i>Eutrema japonica</i> (Mig.) koidz.)	Whole	15	13
Yabutsubaki, Common camellia (<i>Camellia japonica</i> L.)	Sarcocarp	0	0
	Seed	0	0
Yuzu, Yuzu (<i>Citrus junos</i> Sieb. ex T. Tanaka)	Fruit	0	0