

THE EFFECT OF ENZYMES FROM FREE-LIVING  
ALGAE ON PATHOGENIC BACTERIA  
*STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS*

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THE EFFECT OF EXTRACTS FROM FREE-LIVING AMOEBAE ON PATHOGENIC  
BACTERIA *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS*

By

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Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk:

THE EFFECTS OF EXTRACTS FROM FREE-LIVING AMOEBAE ON PATHOGENIC BACTERIA *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS*. Oleh Siti Nur Diana bte. Mohamad Nasir,

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## LIST OF TABLES

| Table  | Page |
|--|------|
| 4.1 (a) Number of colony <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> after treated with various concentrations of P1 extract. | 26   |
| 4.1 (b) Percentage of Inhibition of Bacteria Colony after treated with P1 extract.                             | 26   |
| 4.2 (a) Number of Colony <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> after treated with various concentrations AK extract.    | 27   |
| 4.2 (b) Percentage of Inhibition of Bacteria Colony after treated with AK extract.                             | 27   |
| 4.3 The Minimal Inhibitory Concentration of extracts against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> .                    | 31   |

## LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure   | Page |
|--|------|
| 3.1 Phosphate- Buffer Saline (PBS) and Protease- Peptone Glucose (PPG)   |      |
| 3.2 Trophozoites of <i>Acanthamoeba</i> PI   | 15   |
| 3.3 Trophozoites of <i>Acanthamoeba</i> AK   | 16   |
| 3.4 Bacteria stock in Agar Slant   | 20   |
| 4.1 (a) Number of colony <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> after treated with various concentrations of P1 extract  | 28   |
| 4.1 (b) Percentage of Inhibition of Bacteria Colony after treated with various concentrations of P1 extract.   | 28   |
| 4.1 (c) Number of colony <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> after treated with various concentrations of AK extract. | 29   |
| 4.1 (d) Percentage of Inhibition of Bacteria Colony after treated with various concentrations of AK extract.   | 29   |
| 4.2 (a) Number of colony <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> against various concentrations of P1 extract.            | 30   |
| 4.2 (b) Number of colony <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> against various concentrations of AK extract.            | 30   |



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|
| %     | percentage               |
| °C    | Degree Celcius           |
| ANOVA | Analyses Variance        |
| g     | gram                     |
| ml    | millimeter               |
| mg    | miligram                 |
| mg/ml | milligram per milliliter |
| µg/ml | microgram per milliliter |
| µm    | micrometer               |
| abs   | absorbance               |
| L     | liter                    |
| µl    | microliter               |

## LIST OF APPENDIXES

| Appendix |  | Page |
|----------|--|------|
| A        | Preparation of Amoeba Extracts with Various Concentrations   | 42   |
| B        | Table 1: Number of Colony of pathogenic bacteria <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> against concentrations of P1 extracts. | 45   |
|          | Table 2: Number of Colony of pathogenic bacteria <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> against concentrations of AK extracts. | 45   |
|          | Figure 1: Number of Colony <i>S. aureus</i> after treated with various concentrations of P1 extract.                 | 46   |
|          | Figure 2: Number of Colony <i>S. aureus</i> after treated with various concentrations of AK extract.                 | 47   |

|          |  |    |
|----------|--|----|
| <b>C</b> | <b>(a) Anova:Single Factor</b>   |    |
|          | Determination of bacteria colony number of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> by different concentrations of AK extract. | 48 |
|          | <b>b) Anova:Single Factor</b>  |    |
|          | Determination of bacteria colony number of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> by different concentrations of PI extract. | 50 |
| <b>D</b> | <b>Material that have been used in study</b>   |    |
|          | Figure 1 : Amoeba cultured in Culture Flasks   | 52 |
|          | Figure 2 : Incubator that used to incubate the amoeba cultured   | 52 |
|          | Figure 3: Biohazard Cabinet used for bacteria plating  | 53 |
|          | Figure 4: Pure culture of Bacteria in Trypton Soy Broth (TSB)  | 53 |

## ABSTRACT

The effect of amoeba extracts from two species of amoebae *Acanthamoeba* AK and *Acanthamoeba* P1, was studied on a pathogenic bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus*. The amoebae used in this study were *Acanthamoeba* P1, isolated from marine environment and *Acanthamoeba* AK, a clinical isolate. The amoeba extracts at different concentrations, which were 4.5 mg/ml, 9.0 mg/ml and 18.0 mg/ml were tested on *Staphylococcus aureus*. All the extracts used, showed the anti-bacterial activities indicating that these extracts do have potential to be used as anti-bacterial agents, due to the MIC value, P1 extract have more potential values compared to AK extract because from the observation, the inhibition percentage of bacteria colony in treatment with P1 were decrease obviously.

## KESAN EKSTRAK AMEBA KE ATAS BAKTERIA PATOGEN JENIS

### *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS*

#### ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan untuk melihat kesan ekstrak ameba, *Acanthamoebae* P1 dan *Acanthamoebae* AK ke atas pertumbuhan bakteria bergram positif iaitu *Staphylococcus aureus* yang diketahui sangat berpotensi untuk menyebabkan pelbagai penyakit. Hasil daripada kajian ini menunjukkan, kandungan ekstrak mampu merencatkan pertumbuhan bakteria. Setiap piring Petri yang mengandungi kepekatan ekstrak yang berbeza iaitu, 4.5 mg/ml, 9.0 mg/ml, dan 18.0 mg/ml telah menunjukkan penurunan bilangan koloni bakteria yang nyata apabila dibandingkan dengan piring Petri kawalan. Hasil daripada kajian ini mendapati bahawa, *Acanthamoeba* P1 lebih berpotensi untuk dijadikan agen anti-bakteria berbanding dengan *Acanthamoeba* AK di mana ia menunjukkan kesan perencatan yang nyata ke atas bilangan koloni bakteria.