[redacted]

dn: 4729

1100046037 Perpustakaan Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT)

Universiti Malaysia Terengganu Perpustakaan

LP 36 FST 3 2006

1100046037

Isolation, characterization and identification of coral mucus associated bacteria (Acropora cervicornis) from Bidong Island, Terengganu Malaysia / Murugan Kalimutho.

PERPUSTAKAAN
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS & TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA
21030 KUALA TERENGGANU

1100046037

Lihat sebelah

HAK MILIK
PERPUSTAKAAN KUSTEM

ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF CORAL MUCUS ASSOCIATED BACTERIA (ACROPORA CERVICORNIS) FROM BIDONG ISLAND, TERENGGANU MALAYSIA

By

Murugan Kalimutho

Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Science (Biological Sciences)

Department of Biological Sciences
Faculty of Science and Technology
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA
2006

This project should be cited as:

Murugan, K. Isolation, Characterization and Identification of Coral Mucus Associated Bacteria (*Acropora cervicornis*) From Bidong Island, Terengganu Malaysia. Udergraduate thesis, Bachelor of Science (Biological Science), Faculty of Science and Technology, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia. Terenganu. 104pp.

No part of this project report may be produced by any mechanical, photographic or electronic process, or in the form of phonographic recording, nor may it be stored in retrievals system, transmitted or otherwise copied for public or private use without written permission from the author and the supervisor(s) of the project.

1100046037

JABATAN SAINS BIOLOGI
FAKULTI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN
PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk: **ISOLATION CHARACTERIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF CORAL MUCUS ASSOCIATED BACTERIA (*Acropora cervicornis*) FROM BIDONG ISLAND, TERENGGANU MALAYSIA** oleh **MURUGAN KALIMUTHO**, no. matrik: **UK 8813** telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Biologi sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi Ijazah **SARJANA MUDA SAINS (SAINS BIOLOGI)**, Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia.

Disahkan oleh:

.....
Penyelia Utama
Nama: **Dr. Aziz Ahmad**
Cop Rasmi:

DR. AZIZ BIN AHMAD (Ph.D)
LECTURER
Dept of Biological Sciences
Fakulty of Science and Technology
University Collage of Science
and Technology Malaysia
21030 Kuala Terengganu.

Tarikh: 20/4/2006

.....
Penyelia Kedua (jika ada)
Nama: **Dr. Zaleha Kassim**
Cop Rasmi

Dr. Zaleha Binti Kassim
Pensyarah
Jabatan Sains Samudera
Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi
Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia
21030 Kuala Terengganu

Tarikh: 28/4/2006

.....
Ketua Jabatan Sains Biologi
Nama: **Prof. Madya Dr. Nakisah Mat Amin**
Cop Rasmi:

PROF. MADYA DR. NAKISAH BT. MAT AMIN
Ketua
Jabatan Sains Biologi
Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi
Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia
(KUSTEM)
21030 Kuala Terengganu.

Tarikh: 25th APRIL 2006

Whatever that has happened, was for good

Whatever that is happening, is also for good

Maybe whatever that happen in future, ought to also be for good

What have you lost, that is yours that you are weeping?

What have you brought, for you to lose it?

What have you created for it to be wasted?

Whatever that you took, you have taken it from here (me)

Whatever that you gave, you have given it to this Universe (me)

Whatever that is yours today, will be somebody else's in future

This is universal principle and the essence of my creation

-Bhagavan Sri Krishna-

Smile

A Smile costs nothing, but gives much. It enriches those who receive, without making poorer those who give. It takes a moment, but the memory of it sometimes lasts forever. None is so rich or might that he can get along without it; none is so poor but that he can be made rich by it. A smile creates happiness in the home, fosters good will in business, is the countersign of the weary, cheer to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad, and it is nature's best antidote for trouble. Yet it cannot be brought, begged, borrowed, or stolen, for it is something that no value to anyone until it is given away. Some people are tired to give you a smile. Give them one of yours, as none needs a smile as much as he who has no more to give

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to convey my thanks for everyone who gives me advice on how to handle this project and for them who being supportive for me no matter what difficulty I faced with. I appreciate and honor each and every one of you.

First and foremost, I wish to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to thank Dr. Aziz Ahmad who is my supervisor for this project and for his advice and guidance on this project. I learn many new things in this research field through his guidance and dedication. Also I wish to convey my sincere gratitude to Dr.Zaleha Kassim for guiding me throughout my field work for this project in Bidong Island.

In addition I would like to thank all the other lecturers and lab staff of department of Biological Sciences, KUSTEM , Associate Professor Dr Mohd Effendy Abd Wahid and Dr Najihah who helped me throughout the completion of this project.

I also wish to thank my parents and siblings who helped to make this project a success and not forgotten to convey my gratitude and thanks to my beloved one Miss Dineswary who helps me and give full support for the completion of this project very well. Same thank goes to my beloved friends who gave me full strength to finish this project. I appreciate every bit of encouragement you gave me to make this project a success.

TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
ABSTRACT	xi
ABSTRAK	xii
CHAPTER 1 :INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Signification of study	2
1.3. Objectives	3
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1. Coral reef	4
2.2. Coral	6
2.3. Acropora corals	7
2.4. *Acropora Cervicornis*	8
2.4.1.General description	8
2.4.2. Geographical range	8
2.4.3. Habitat	9
2.4.4. Ecological important	9

2.4.5. Reproduction 10

2.4.6. Growth 11

2.4.7. Feeding 11

2.4.8. Economic important for human 12

2.4.9. Conservation status 12

2.5. Coral disease 13

2.5.1. Black band disease 14

2.5.2. White plaque 15

2.5.3. White band disease 15

2.5.4. Coral bleaching 16

2.6. Marine and coral bacteria 16

2.7. Coral mucus and it role 19

2.8. Current status of coral mucus 20

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1. Sampling location 24

3.2. Isolation of the bacteria 25

3.3. Morphological characteristic

3.3.1. Motility 25

3.3.2. Gram stain 26

3.3.3. Cultural and physiological characteristics 26

3.4. Basic phenotypic characteristics

3.4.1. Catalase test 26

3.4.2. Oxidase test 27

3.4.3. Nitrate reduction test 27

Perpustakaan
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT)

3.4.4. NaCl requirement 28

3.4.5. Methyl red 28

3.4.6. Voges-proskauer test 29

3.4.7. Growth on different temperature 29

3.4.8. Citrate utilization test 30

3.4.9. Triple Sugar Iron (TSI) test 30

3.4.10. Urease test 30

3.4.11. SIM medium (sulfur reduction test. indole production) 31

3.4.12. Oxidation-Fermentation (OF) test 32

3.4.13. Casein hydrolysis 32

3.4.14. Starch hydrolysis 32

3.4.15. Carbohydrate utilization 33

3.4.16. Gelatin hydrolysis 33

3.4.17. Hemolysis 34

3.4.18. Luminescence 34

3.4.19. Lipid hydrolysis 34

3.5 Identification using Probabilistic Identification of Bacteria for Window (PIBWin programme) 35

3.6. DNA extraction for gram positive and gram negative bacteria 35

3.6.1. Gram positive bacteria 36

3.6.2. Gram negative bacteria 37

3.7. DNA Template concentration

3.8. Primer selection 38

3.9. RAPD amplification 38

3.10. Analysis of DNA fingerprints 39

CHAPTER 4 :RESULT

4.1. Bacteria isolation and gram stain 41

4.2. Morphological characteristics 53

4.3. Phenotypic characteristics 56

4.4. RAPD-PCR-Genotypic Characteristics

4.4.1. Purity and quantity of Genomic DNA 60

4.4.2. Screening for RAPD primer 60

4.4.3. Analysis of DNA fingerprints 64

4.5. Data analysis 64

4.5.1. Similarity index 64

4.5.2. Genetic distance analysis 65

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION 69

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1. Conclusion 83

6.2. Recommendation 86

REFERENCES 87

APPENDICES 99

CURRICULUM VITAE 104

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
3.1	The sampling point and depth in Bidong Island	24
3.2	Code, sequence nucleotide length and G+C content of primer used in the Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA(RAPD) analysis	38
4.1	Morphological and biochemical characterization of bacterial isolated from mucus of *Acropora cervicornis*	42
4.2	The shape of the bacterial according to gram reaction of the isolated obtained from *A.cervicornis* mucus	53
4.3	The reference number and gram reaction of the isolated bacteria	54
4.4	Taxonomic classification of the genus and species of the isolated bacteria	58
4.5	Purity and quantity of genomic DNA samples isolated bacteria	61

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
2.1	Proposed cycle of coral mucus for the Heron Island reef ecosystem	23
4.1	Gram stain reaction for the isolated bacteria	50
4.2	Different group of bacteria isolated from mucus of *A. Cervicornis*	59
4.3	Genomic DNA extracted Using Promega Wizard™ Genomic DNA Purification kit on 0.8% agarose gel and stained with 0.5µg/ml etilidium bromide.	62
4.4	RAPD banding pattern for primer screening for control bacterium. 10 primer from 1st BASE (OPA-01 to OPA-10) with 60-70% of G+C content were used to screen the bacteria.	63
4.5	Banding pattern of RAPD fragment of CMAB using primer OPA-03.	66
4.6	Banding pattern of RAPD fragment of CMAB using primer OPA-04 which is not produced good banding result for the RAPD analysis.	67
4.7	A dendogram of genetic distance among 30 isolates of coral Mucus Associated Bacteria (CMAB) and 5 isolates of known strain.	68

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Bp	base pair
C	cytosine
DNA	deoxyriribonucleic
dNTP	2'-deoxynucleoside-5';triphosphate(s)
G	Guanine
NTSYS	Numerical Taxonomy and Multivariate Analysis System
OD	optical Density
PCR	polymerase Chain Reaction
RAPD	Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA
SAHN	Seguential, Aggomerative,Hierarchical and Nested Clustering
TE	10mMTris-Cl, 1mM EDTA
UPGMA	Unweighted Paired-Group Method of Aritmetic
VDS	Video Documentation System
w/v	Weight/ Volume
µM	Micrometer
E'	East
N'	North
F	Fermentative
H_2S	Hydrogen Sulfate
NaCl	Sodium Chloride
m	Meter
min	Minute
Sec	Second
MR	Methyl Red

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix		Page
A	The sampling site of Bidong island. Terengganu Malaysia. The sampling was at 4-5 meter depth in three different locations on North of island. Station 1: N 05°37'27.44 E 103 ° 02'59.74 at 4.5m, Station 2: N 05 ° 37'13.60 E 103 ° 02'49.20 at 4.0 m, Station 3: N 05 ° 37'58.92 E 103 ° 02'02.69 at 4.2 m	100
B	Flow chat of Methodology	101
C	Comparison of the band between each sample whether the band of each sample was present, '1', or not, '0'	102
D	Genetic distance among 30 strains of Coral Associated Bacteria and five known strain samples	103

ABSTRACT

Isolation. characterization and identification of bacteria from mucus of *Acropora cervicornis* collected from Bidong Island Terengganu were achieved by using biochemical test and molecular technique. The bacteria were isolated using specific microbiology method and cultured in Sucrose Sea Water agar (SSW). The morphology and physiological characteristics were tested in various media such as MacConkey agar. Pseudomonas agar and TCBS agar. RAPD-PCR method was used to identify the genetic variability of the bacteria. Thirty isolates were managed to culture in-vitro. The biochemical tests reveal that, these bacteria can be divided into major group as γ-proteobacteria, ά-proteobacteria, High G+C gram positive bacteria. CFB group and unknown. The bacteria were identified in species level such as *Pantoea dispersa. Pseudomonas sp. Entrobacter agglomerans*, *Cadacea darisae*, *Serratia plymuthica*, *Citrobacter youngae*, *Erwinia herbicola*, *Vibrio sp*, *Klebsielle pneumonia* subspecies *ozanae*, *Aeromonas caviae*, *Alteromonas putrefaciens*, *Serratia sp*, *Alteromonas sp*, *Moraxella sp*, *Photobacterium sp*, *Yersinia bercovieri*, *Vibrio metschnikovii*, *Acinetobacter sp*, *Yersinia entrocolitica*, *Brucella sp*, *Micrococcus sp*, *Micrococcus varians*, *Micrococcus roseus*, *Actinomyces sp* and *Flavobacterium sp*. Many bacteria isolates have demonstrated high levels of genetic variability which the coefficient index shows that bacterial communities in mucus of *A. cervicornis* are in a range of 0 to 1.0. Dendogram reveal the variability of the genetic level. Insufficient data were obtained to support RAPD studies of the bacteria which obtained from mucus.

Pengasingan, Pencirian dan Pengecaman Bakteria yang Berkait Rapat dengan Mucus Terembu Karang(*Acropora cervicornis)* dari Pulau Bidong, Terengganu

ABSTRAK

Pengasingan,pencirian dan pengecaman bakteria daripada mukus karang *Acropora cervicornis* dikutip dari pulau Bidong, Terengganu telah dicapai dengan menggunakan ujian-ujian biokimia dan teknik molekul DNAnya. Bakteria- bakteria ini telah dipencilkan dengan menggunakan kaedah mikrobiologi yang khusus dalam agar 'Sucrose Sea Water (SSW)'. Pencirian morfologi dan fisiologinya telah dilakukan dengan menggunakan pelbagai jenis media seperti MacConkey, Pseudomonas dan TCBS. Kaedah RAPD-PCR digunakan untuk mengetahui kepelbagaian genetik bakteria. Tiga puluh bakteria berjaya dikultur dan diuruskan 'in-vitro'. Ujian-ujian biokimia telah mengkelaskan bakteria ini kepada empat kumpulan utama sebagai ' γ-proteobakteria' , 'ά-proteobakteria', 'High G+C gram positif bakteria', ' kumpulan CFB' dan ada bakteria tidak dapat dikenal pasti kumpulannya. Bakteria yang dikenal pasti sehingga tahap spesis adalah P*antoea dispersa, Pseudomonas sp, Entrobacter agglomerans, Cadacea darisae, Serratia plymuthica, Citrobacter youngae, Erwinia herbicola, Vibrio sp, Klebsielle pneumonia* subspecies *ozanae, Aeromonas caviae, Alteromonas putrefaciens, Serratia sp, Alteromonas sp, Moraxell sp, Photobacteriu sp, Yersinia bercovieri, Vibrio metschnikovii, Acinetobacter sp, Yersinia entrocolitica, Brucella sp, Micrococcus sp, Micrococcus varians, Micrococcus roseus,* and *Actinomyces sp* dan *Flavobacterium sp.* Kebanyakkan bakteria yang dipencil mencirikan tahap kepelbagaian genetik yang tinggi

dimana index koefisian menunjukkan komuniti bakteria dalam mukus *Acropora cervicornis* berada dalam julat 0-1.0. Dendogram menunjukkan kepelbagaian genetik. Walaubagaimanapun, kekurangan data yang diperolehi tidak dapat menyokong kajian RAPD yang diperolehi daripada mukus.