

MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF BACTERIA
FROM SPONGE, *Theonella* sp.

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**MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF BACTERIA FROM SPONGE,
Theonella sp.**

By
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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the
degree of Bachelor of Science (Biological Sciences)

**DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
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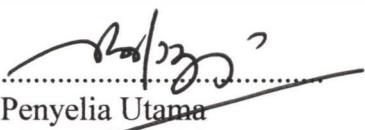


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PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN PITA I DAN II

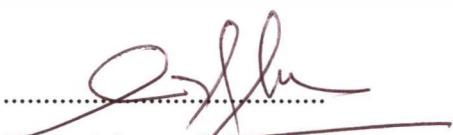
Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk: **Molecular Characterization of Bacteria from Sponge, *Theonella* sp.** oleh **Mohd Nur Firdaus Bin Abdul Latif**, No. matrik: **UK11754** telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Biologi sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi Ijazah **Sarjana Muda Sains (Sains Biologi)**, Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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DECLARATION

I, Mohd Nur Firdaus Bin Abdul Latif, hereby declare that this thesis entitled Molecular Characterization of Bacteria from Sponge, *Theonella* sp. is the result of my own research except as cited in the references.

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ABSTRACT

Bacteria already known to have association with the sponges but their roles within the sponges still being unclear. Perhaps, the presence of uncultured bacteria within those sponges have made study by culture-dependent techniques are not suitable. Thus, this present study was focused mainly on identification of bacteria associated with the sponges using molecular approaches and investigation of total community of bacteria within those sponges obtained at Karah Island, Terengganu. Amplification of extracted DNA using RAPD-PCR and analysis of the 16S rDNA clones have been carried out to determine the type of bacteria strains in the sponge samples. As a result, RAPD profile generated the unique polymorphism produced by nine samples of sponge and a total of twenty colonies were obtained in the construction of 16S rDNA clones from sample F due to the low number of transformants during the shorter time of ligation reaction. Analysis of 16S rDNA clones retrieved from sample F that represented the sponge, *Theonella* sp. indicated that 100 % of uncultured bacteria. Three out of twenty colonies which were F2, F6 and F12 have been successfully extracted of its plasmid and sequenced. Result indicated that uncultured bacteria clone TK35 and uncultured cyanobacterium clone 106-2-1 with 94-98 % sequence similarity analyzed after BLAST. Results are in agreement with previous study that showed the abundances of the bacteria community including the uncultured bacteria within the sponges.

ABSTRAK

Bakteria telah diketahui mempunyai perhubungan dengan span namun peranannya di dalam span masih lagi tidak jelas disebabkan keraguan hubungan span-bakteria ini. Barangkali kehadiran bakteria yang tidak boleh dikulturkan dalam span tersebut telah membuatkan kajian menggunakan teknik berdasarkan kultur tidak lagi sesuai. Oleh yang demikian, kajian ini telah memberi fokus terutamanya tentang pengenalpastian bakteria yang berhubungan dengan span tersebut menggunakan pendekatan molekul dan menyelidik jumlah komuniti bakteria di dalam span yang diperolehi dari Pulau Karah, Terengganu. Ekstrak DNA diamplifikasi melalui RAPD-PCR dan analisis klon 16S rDNA telah dijalankan untuk menentukan jenis bakteria yang hadir dalam sampel span. Keputusannya, profil RAPD menunjukkan polimorfisme yang unik dihasilkan oleh sembilan span sampel dan hanya sejumlah dua puluh koloni diperolehi dalam pembinaan klon 16S rDNA dari sampel F berpunca daripada jumlah penukaran sel perumah yang rendah disebabkan masa yang singkat dalam tindak balas penyambungan antara cebisan DNA dengan vektor. Analisis klon 16S rDNA yang diperolehi daripada sampel F yang mewakili span, *Theonella* sp. menunjukkan kehadiran 100 peratus bakteria yang tidak boleh dikulturkan. Tiga daripada dua puluh koloni iaitu berlabel F2, F6 dan F12 telah berjaya diekstrak plasmidnya dan ditentukan jujukan DNA. Keputusan menunjukkan bakteria yang tidak boleh dikultur, klon TK35 dan sianobakteria yang tidak boleh dikultur, klon 106-2-1 dengan persamaan jujukan antara 94 hingga 97 peratus dianalisis selepas BLAST. Keputusan ini menyokong kajian yang dilakukan sebelum ini yang menunjukkan kelimpahan bakteria komuniti dalam span termasuk bakteria yang tidak boleh dikulturkan.