

ISOLATION OF DELTA-9 STEAROYL-ACP DESATURASE
GENE FROM *Chlorella* sp.

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2008

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ISOLATION OF DELTA-9 STEAROYL-ACP DESATURASE GENE FROM
Chlorella sp.

By

Chin Sau Mei

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

**DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU
2008**

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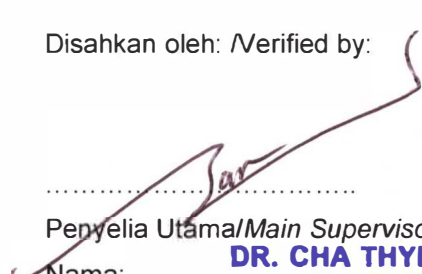


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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled Isolation of delta-9 stearoyl-ACP desaturase gene from *Chlorella* sp. is the result of my own research except as cited in the references.

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Chin, S. M. 2008. Isolation of delta-9 stearoyl-ACP desaturase gene from *Chlorella* sp.
Undergraduate thesis, Bachelor of Science (Biological Sciences), Faculty of
Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Terengganu.57p

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of important people have made substantial contribution to the completion of this research and deserve special recognition. My first and foremost appreciation goes to my project supervisor, Dr. Cha Thye San, for his patient guidance and spiritual supports throughout this project. His useful comments and suggestions have helped me in completing this research. I thank him for unsparingly enriching my knowledge in the field of plant molecular biology.

I sincerely thank to postgraduate students who gave me valuable advices throughout this period.

My gratitude also goes to my lecturers, family, and friends for their encouragement, blessing, and help me rebuild confidence when i encountered problems during this project.

My best regards to Biological Sciences Department and UMT for giving me more than a lab space but the permissions to use all of the equipments and chemicals throughout this projects.

Last but no least, I would like thank all of the lab assistances for their guidance and cooperation that kindly helped me in this project.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ATP	Adenosine Triphosphate
bp	Basepair
CaCl ₂	Calcium Chloride
cDNA	Complimentary DNA
DEPC	Diethylpyrocarbonate
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic triphosphate
dNTP	Deoxyribonucleotide triphosphate
<i>E.Coli</i>	<i>Escherichia Coli</i>
EDTA	Ethelene Dwiamine tetra-Acetate
G+C	Guanine and Cytosine content
Kb	Kilobase
KCl	Potassium Chloride
LB	Luria-Bertani
MgCl	Magnesium Chloride
mRNA	Messenger ribonucleic acid
NaOH	Sodium Hydroxide
nt	Nucleotide
RNA	Ribonucleic acid

ABSTRACT

Delta-9-stearoyl-ACP desaturase (SACPD) gene is the key gene in converting the saturated stearoyl-ACP (C:18) to monounsaturated oleoyl-ACP (C18:1) in fatty acid biosynthesis pathways. Manipulation of delta-9 stearoyl-ACP desaturase gene is an important step to enhance the accumulation of oleic acid level, so that, more monounsaturated oleic acid can be produced in *Chlorella* sp. The RT-PCR technique was used to isolate the SACPD cDNA clone from *Chlorella* sp. The total RNA was reverse transcribed with KPN-T17 oligo-dT primer by using M-MLV reverse transcriptase. Four forward primers designed from the conserved regions of SACPD gene were used to amplify corresponding 3'-end regions of the gene. PCR amplification were successfully produce three putative DNA fragments with size between 500-1300bp. These three putative fragments were cloned into pGEM-T Vector and the plasmid was extracted from positive recombinant clones. The plasmid were sent for DNA sequencing to determine their nucleotide sequences and the analysis of sequences results showed no homology to the target SACPD gene. Instead, the clones showed homology to coat protein (pD9D-Ch3 and pD9D-Ch4) and 40s ribosomal protein S19 (pD9D-Ch2).

PEMENCILAN GEN DELTA-9 STEAROIL-ACP DESATURASE DARI MIKROALGA MARIN (*Chlorella* sp.)

ABSTRAK

Gen delta-9-stearoil-ACP desaturase (SACPD) adalah gen yang bertanggungjawab untuk menukarkan stearoil-ACP (C18:0) tepu kepada oleoil-ACP desaturase tidaktepu (C:18:1) dalam biosintesis asid lemak. Manipulasi gen delta-9 stearoil-ACP adalah satu langkah yang penting untuk meningkatkan tahap pengumpulan asid oleoil dan seterusnya membolehkan *Chlorella* sp. menghasilkan lebih banyak asid oleoil. Kaedah RT-PCR telah digunakan untuk memencilkan RNA daripada *Chlorella* sp. RNA yang sempurna telah ditranskripsi terbalik dengan menggunakan pencetus KPN-T17 oligo-dT dan M-MLV transkriptase terbalik. Empat pencetus hadapan daripada empat jenis tumbuhan penghasilan lemak telah direka berdasarkan kawasan terabadi delta-9 stearoil-ACP desaturase. Pencetus-pencetus ini digunakan untuk mengamplifikasikan 3' Kawasan penghujung gen. Daripada amplifikasi PCR, telah berjaya mengamplifikasikan tiga produk putative dengan size daripada 500bp ke 1300bp dan diklonkan ke dalam vektor pGEM-T Easy. Plasmid yang berjaya diekstrak telah dihantar untuk penjujukan DNA. Analisis and pencarian homologi di Genbank menunjukkan tiada homologi terhadap gene sasaran SACPD. Sebaliknya, ia menunjukkan homologi terhadap protein (pD9D-Ch3 and pD9-DCh4) dan 40S ribosomal protein S19 (pD9D-Ch2).