

S. mutans에 抗菌力を 나타내는 菌株의 培養學的 性質

대구보건대학 치기공과

=Abstract=

Nutritional and Cultural characterizations of microorganism capable of producing antagonistic activity against Streptococcus mutans

Park, Myung Ho

Dept. of Dental laboratory Technology, Taegu Health College

The optimum culture conditions for an antibiotics from Actinomyces sp. were investigated. The optimum composition of medium for antibiotics production was 1% glucose, 1% soybean meal, 0.5% NaCl, 0.1% CaCO₂, and the optimum initial pH was 7.0. And the antibiotics showed highest activity when the strain isolated from soil was aerobically cultivated at 28 °C for 72hours under the optimum conditions. A production of the antibiotics from Actinomyces sp. begins at the 36th hours and then reached the maximum at the stationary phase developed at the 72th hours under the optimum conditions.

1. 서론

normal flora

가

가

(bacterial flora)

Slade, 1980: Loesche, 1998)

S. mutans

가 streptococci

(, 1998).

(resident bacteria)
(Arnim,1959).
22 56
(Bowden etal, 1979)

II. 재료 및 방법

1. 사용시약

Na₂HPO₄, KCl, MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, FeSO₄ · 7H₂O, CaCO₃, cyclohexamide, malidixic acid, methanol Sigma Co.(U.S.A.)

2. 사용균주

10 0.05%

(thiamine-HCl 0.5mg, riboflavin 0.5mg, niacin 0.5mg, pyridoxine-HCl 0.5mg, inositol 0.5mg, Ca-pantothanate 0.5mg, p-aminobenzate 0.5mg, biotin 0.25mg) HV agar medium

(humic acid 0.1%, Na₂HPO₄ 0.05%, KCl 0.171%, MgSO₄ · 7H₂O 0.005%, FeSO₄ · 7H₂O 0.001%, CaCO₃ 0.002%, 0.05%, cyclohexamide 0.005%, nalidixic acid 0.002%, Agar 1.75%, pH 7.0; Compound were added after autoclave mathanol medium(K₂HPO₄ 0.3%, NH₄NO₃ 0.3%, NaCl 0.1%, MgSO₄ · 7H₂O 0.02%, methanol 1.0%, agar 1.5%, pH 7.0)

0.1ml 28 4~6

.(Hayakawa and Nonomura, 1987).

colony

가

(Glucose 1.0%, asparagine 0.05%, K₂HPO₄ 0.055, agar 1.75%, pH 6.8) 1

28 가 248

.(Bowden and Hardie, 1978 : Holmberg and Nord, 1975: Slack and Gerencser, 1975) ,
87.67%

Streptococcus sorbrinus S. mutans

(dextran) lysozyme
lactoperoxidase

.(Gibbons 1984: Jordan et al., 1968: Gibbons and Fitzgerald, 1969 : Hamada and

3. 배양배지

가 가
120ml 500ml flask
1 28 , 120rpm
3

4. 생육도 측정

10ml
2,500rpm(Toyo model, RS-206) 20
0.1N HCl
Toyo filter paper 37
24

5. Stater의 조제

가
0.1% Tween 80

6. 미생물 보존

20% glycerol
deep freezer(-80)

III. 결과 및 고찰

가
pH

1. 탄소원의 영향

CaCO₃ 0.1% 가 NaCl 0.5%,
7.0) 1% 가 (pH
250ml 100ml

Table 1. Effect of carbon sources on the antibiotics production

Source (1%)	Inhibition zone (ϕ, mm)			
	48 hr	72 hr	96 hr	120 hr
Glucose	-	15	34	23
Maltose	21	25	34	23
Soluble starch	-	-	10	-
Dextrin	-	-	13	21
Glycerin	12	17	22	21
Sucrose	20	23	20	22
Fructose	25	26	26	26

Various carbon sources were added at the final concentration of 1.0% to the basal medium that consisted of 0.5% NaCl, 0.1% CaCO₃, and pH adjusted to 7.0. The cultivation were carried out at 28°C for 120 hour with shaking(150 rpm).

starter 1%
28
10,000rpm 10

Table 1

glucose fructose, maltose
sucrose
가 1% glucose fructose 가 1%
48 가
가 3% maltose 48
surose

.(data not shown)
1% 가

2. 질소원의 영향

CaCO₃ 0.1% glucose 1%, NaCl 0.5%,
 7.0) 가 (pH
 가 1% 가 250ml
 100ml , 1%
 . 28 5 24
 10,000rpm 10
 paper
 disc Table 2
 . Table 2 Corn

Table 2. Effect of nitrogen sources on the antibiotics production

Source (1%)	Time (day)			
	2	3	4	5
	Inhibition zone (ψ , mm)			
Polypeptone	-	20	32	37
Bacto - soytone	12	18	26	30
Beef extract	-	18	20	28
Corn steep linquer	25	27	34	32
Malt extract	-	-	12	16
Trypton	-	12	16	26
Soybean meal	20	41	50	40
Yeast extract	-	15	29	24
Ammonium nitrate	-	-	-	11
Ammonium sulfite	-	-	8.0	8.0
Ammonium chloride	-	-	-	-
KNO ₃	-	-	-	-
Casamino acid	10	21	23	23
Asparagine	0	11	12	12
Ammonium sulfate	0	12	15	17

Culture conditions were same as those in Table 1.

steep linquer, soybean meal casaminopacid

corn steep linquer
 가 1% 48
 , soybean meal
 가 1% 72 가
 .(dada not shown)
 casamino acid 가 3%
 72
 1.0%
 soybean meal 가

3. 초기 pH 및 온도의 영향

가
 pH
 glucose 1%, soybean meal 1%, CaCO₃ 0.1%,
 NaCl 0.5%
 pH
 . 72
 paper disc
 . Fig. 1
 pH가 6.5
 7.5 pH
 pH 7.0 가
 starter 1%
 . Fig. 1
 가 28 30
 가 28

4. 배양시간에 따른 세포의 항생물질의 생성

28

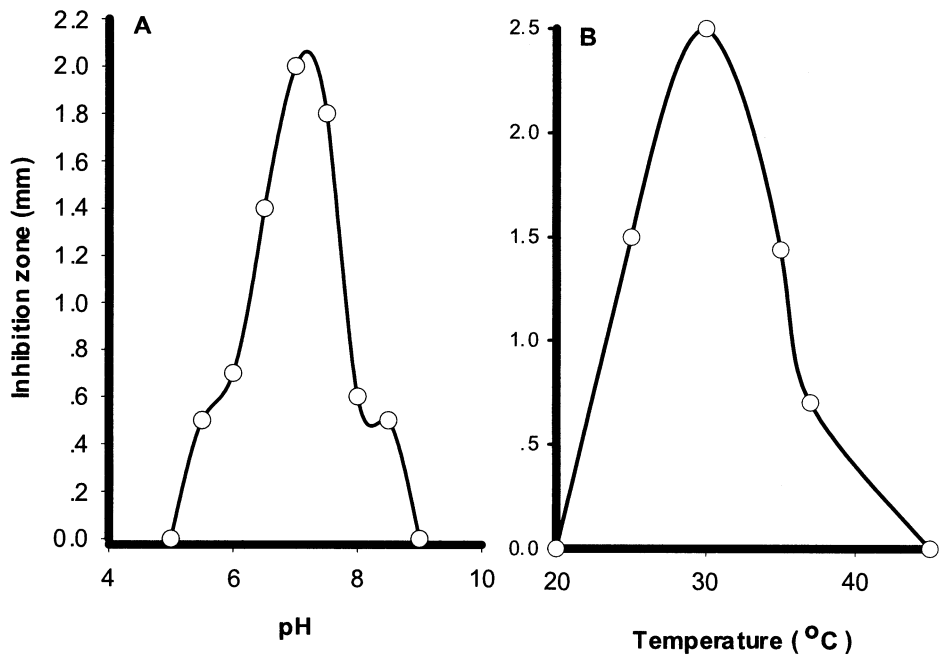


Fig 1. Effect of initial pH and temperature on the antibiotics compound production(A, pH: B, temperature)

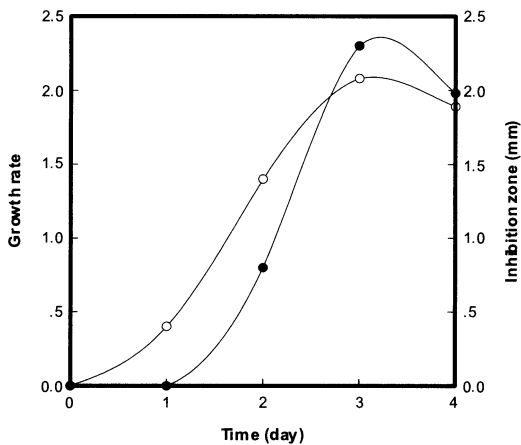


Fig 2. Growth and antibiotics production pattern of the isolated strain No. 248. The culture conditions were same as those of Table 1.(: Growth rate, : Inhibition zone)

Fig. 2

24

48

IV. 요약

S. mutans

Bacto-soytone 1%, glucose 1%, NaCl 0.5%,
CaCO₃ 0.1% pH 7.0

28

24

72

참고 문헌

1. Arnim, S. S., 1959, Microcosm of the human mouth. J. Tenn. State Dent. Assoc., 39 : 3-28.
2. Bowen, W. H., 1969, The effect of dextranase on cariogenic and non-cariogenic dextrans. Brit. Dent. J., 124 : 347-349.
3. Bowden, G. H. and Hardie, J. M., 1978, Gram-positive pleomorphic(coryneform) organism from the mouth. In: Coryneform bacteria(Bousefield, I. J. and Cally, A. G. eds.), Academic Press, London, 235-263.
4. Holmberg, K. and Nord, C. E., 1975, Numerical taxonomy and laboratory identification of Actinomyces and Arachnia and some related bacteria. J. Gen. Microbiol., 91 : 1744-1751.
5. Slack, J. M. and Gerencser, M. A., 1975, Actinomyces, filamentous bacteria, biology and pathogenicity, Burgess Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
6. Gibbons, R. J., 1984, Adherent interactions which may affect microbial ecology in the mouth. J. Dent. Res., 63 : 378-385.
7. Gibbons, R. J. and Fitzgerald, R. J., 1969, Dextran-induced agglutination of *Streptococcus mutans*, and its potential role in the formation of microbial dental plaques. J. Bacteriol., 98 : 341-346.
8. Hamada, S. and Slade, H. D., 1980, Biology, immunology and cariogenicity of *Streptococcus mutans*. Microbial. Rev., 44 : 331-384.
9. Loesche, W. J., 1986, Role of *Streptococcus mutans* in human dental decay. Microbial. Rev., 50 : 353-380.
10. Hayakawa, M. and Nonomura, H., 1987, Humic acid-vitamin agar, a new medium for the selective isolation of soil Actinomycetes. J. Fermet. technol., 65 : 501~509.