

# **BIODEGRADATION OF 7-KETOCHOLESTEROL AND STUDIES INTO CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE**

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**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI**

**JULY 2020**

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# **BIODEGRADATION OF 7-KETOCHOLESTEROL AND STUDIES INTO CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE**

*by*

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*Submitted in fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of*

*Doctor of Philosophy*

*to the*



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI**

**JULY 2020**

*Dedicated to my parents and  
Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam*

# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "*Biodegradation of 7-Ketocholesterol and studies into cholesterol oxidase*" being submitted by **MS. SHUBHRIMA GHOSH** to the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi for the award of the degree of *Doctor of Philosophy* in Chemistry is a record of bonafide research work carried out by her. Ms. Shubhrima Ghosh has worked under my guidance and supervision, and has fulfilled the requirements for the submission of the thesis which, to my knowledge, has reached the requisite standard.

The results contained in this dissertation have not been submitted in part or full to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

Date: July 28, 2020

Place: New Delhi

  
Dr. S. K. Khare

Professor of Biochemistry

Department of Chemistry

Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

# Acknowledgements

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Every Ph.D is an untold story, one of knowledge, determination, satisfaction and immense patience. Like a sinusoidal curve, it is composed of crests of scientific discovery and troughs of experimental failure. Amidst the hundreds of experiments, meetings, manuscripts, conferences and deadlines, I never realized how this experience actually transformed me as a person to become a stronger, compassionate human being! However, this pursuance would have been impossible without the kind support and blessings of so many people. As they say, it is not about the place, but the people! I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the wonderful souls who, knowingly or unknowingly, made my Ph.D journey worthwhile.

First and foremost, I express my deepest gratitude and reverence to my Ph.D supervisor **Prof. S.K. Khare**. It is perhaps difficult to put in words, the contribution you have in my life for all these years. I am thankful for your encouragement, sound advice, incredible ideas, exemplary teaching, constructive criticism and unwavering support. I truly appreciate the fact that you give ample liberty to your students to perform experiments on their own, but guide them to think rationally, and extract the best out of them in the process. There were times when I would barge you with my numerous encumbrances and your words would calm me, strengthen me while restoring my faith in science. I am forever obliged for the belief and confidence you had in me. I am astounded by your scientific knowledge, rational thinking, perfect sincerity, discipline and time-management skills. If only I could be half as incredible as you! When I look back to this entire period, I realize you have been more than a supervisor to me! The love and support of your family is fondly acknowledged, who always made me feel at home. Thank you for everything, Sir.

I am indebted to my SRC members, **Prof. Nalin Pant**, **Prof. Shashank Deep** and **Dr. Shailja V. Gupta** for critically assessing my work and providing their kind support, guidance and useful inputs throughout my doctoral tenure.

I am equally thankful to **Prof. Anil J. Elias**, Head, Department of Chemistry, **Prof. Ashok K. Ganguli**, **Prof. Ravi Shankar** and **Prof. A. Ramanan**, previous Heads, Department of Chemistry for providing all the necessary facilities and creating an atmosphere of earnest learning in the department.

I express my sincere gratitude to **Prof. M.N. Gupta** for useful discussions and providing key inputs with respect to cholesterol oxidase purification. Your passion for science is infectious and I would always remember the way you simplified complex scientific terminologies into simple facts or phrases. I have indeed inculcated the need to develop a scientific temper and meticulousness under your austere guidance.

**Prof. Vivekanandan Perumal**: for helping me perform cell cytotoxicity studies in your lab.

**Prof. Sanjay Kapoor**: for allowing me to carry out an indispensable part of my thesis in your lab.

I am deeply indebted for your expertise in teaching me the intricacies of molecular biology.

**Prof. R.P Singh**, **Prof. Tanmay Dutta** and **Prof. Shashank Deep**: for letting me use their laboratory facilities whenever needed.

A warm token of thanks for my 'mentor in-the-distance', **Prof. Gérard Lizard** from the Université de Bourgogne, Dijon, France for being a constant support and a remarkable teacher. As I ventured into the vast area of 7-Ketocholesterol as a novice, the stalwart in him enhanced my knowledge, supported me with guidance and encouraged me by inviting my nascent study to be presented at the prestigious ENOR Symposium 2016 in Paris.

I am grateful to all the staff members of the **Central Instrumentation Lab, B. Tech Lab, M.Tech Lab, M. Sc Lab,** and **Chemistry Office** of the **Department of Chemistry, IIT Delhi** for their cooperation and support during experimentation, Teaching Assistantship and administrative work.

I am highly obliged to the **Scanning Electron Microscope facility (Department of Textile Engineering, IIT Delhi), Central Instrumentation Facility** and **Nano-Scale Research facility, IIT Delhi** and their learned members for providing me the necessary infrastructure and assistance for carrying out crucial parts of my experimental studies. I truly appreciate the **Electron Microscope Facility (All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi)** for providing me the necessary expertise.

I acknowledge with gratitude, the kind assistance of the **Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Government of India** for my research fellowship, which helped me continue my Ph.D work without any hindrance. The financial support by **IIT Delhi** for attending conferences on various national and international platforms is also gratefully acknowledged.

I would like to thank my super seniors, **Dr. Anshu Gupta, Dr. Ruchi Gaur, Dr. Ram Karan** and **Dr. Chetna Joshi** who left the lab long before I joined, but helped me with their guidance and kind support whenever needed. The presence of **Dr. Arvind Sinha** made for a learning and fun lab environment. Right from the very outset, **Dr. Sumit Kumar** has been an elder-brotherly figure to me. I take this opportunity to thank him for sharing his immense scientific knowledge and for being someone, who can solve all your problems. He was especially instrumental in initiating the molecular biology work of my thesis. **Dr. Rajeshwari Sinha**, for inculcating a scientific temper in me, inspiring me to write well and providing guidance and support whenever required. I am thankful to **Dr. R. Hemamalini** for helping me plan experiments, developing essential biochemistry concepts and inspiring me with her indomitable spirit and perfect sincerity.

**Dr. Ayesha Sadaf**, you have been indeed like a sister to me. Sharing fun moments and cheering me up in times of distress, no matter what, you would always be home to me. Your knowledge, hard work and meticulous experimentation have truly motivated me. I thank you for teaching me the various instrumentations and helping me out with all kinds of experimental trouble-shooting. My immediate senior, **Dr. Jasneet Grewal**; we have shared so much together, from exhilarations to frustrations, that I cannot imagine my research journey without you. The precious things I learnt from you are, grit, determination and the value of patience. Thank you for your companionship and friendship, which I deeply cherish. I thank my immediate junior **Ms. Neerja Yadav** for being there for me with her warmth, optimism and creativity. She would be the meticulous researcher with the biggest heart! I am thankful **Ms. Syeda Warisul Fatima** for infusing her infectious enthusiasm in the lab and **Mr. Shahenvaz Alam** for the light and hearty moments along with sharing my love for food! My warmest gratitude and love to my wonderful juniors: **Ms. Nikky Goel, Ms. Pooja Chokkar, Ms. Ankita Maurya, Ms. Huma Fatima, Ms. Sukriti Srivastava** and **Mr. Nitin Srivastava** for creating a harmonious and stress-free working atmosphere along with sharing lab-responsibilities with me. Each one of you is like a spark, ready to light up the sky! The memories we created together will be cherished forever.

I will be forever indebted to **Dr. Shivani Chaturvedi**, the senior-most Post-Doc of our lab, and one of the most amazing human beings I have ever met in my life. She has been like an aura of light in our lab, and always motivated me with encouraging words whenever I felt despondent. And most importantly, she taught me the value of faith. I would also like to specially mention and sincerely thank my co-author, mentor and Post-Doc scholar, **Dr. Razi Ahmad**, who introduced me to the incredible world of nanoparticles. A stalwart in his field, I learnt the intricacies of nanotechnology, while planning and executing meticulous experiments under his tutelage. He has

also been instrumental in proof-reading this thesis. My time in the Enzyme and Microbial Biochemistry Lab, was always enriched by the presence of other learned Post-Doc scholars: **Dr. Kumar Pranaw, Dr. Amrik Bhattacharya, Dr. Arti Kumari, Dr. Rameshwar Tiwari and Dr. Sunaina Singh Rajput.** Their immense knowledge, scientific inputs and encouragement helped me get past a lot of experimental trouble-shooting and scientific failures. Indeed their scientific rigor and cooperation is sincerely appreciated.

I thank all M. Tech and M. Sc. Students: **Ms. Anchal Goel, Ms. Radhika Gupta, Ms. Shamashree Ghosh, Mr. Rahul Sakla, Mr. Vikas Kumar Gautam** (who worked extensively on the nanoimmobilization work with me), **Ms. Neeraj Yadav, Ms. Isha Jain, Ms. Anjali Maheshwari, Mr. Sayan Barua, Ms. Tanya, Ms. Henadri Debbarma and Ms. Deeksha Gopaliya** for participating in all lab activities and creating a lively lab atmosphere.

I am delighted to acknowledge the care and support provided by my dear friends, bailing me out in difficult times and who made my stay at IITD worthwhile: **Dr. Priyadarshini, Prajna, Dr. Swati, Dr. Chandrika, Dr. Lopa, Dr. Poonam, Akanksha, Dr. Anasuya, Dr. Ayan, Dr. Manjunath, Kamalika, Vibhuti, Srishti, Richa, Renu, Darius, Agnes, Vani, Aneeta and Divya.** I also thank **Mr. Vikas Bharti, Mr. Arindam Saha, Ms. Iva Sen** and little **Ahri Saha** for being my home away from home.

Lastly my thesis would not have been completed without the help of my dear family members, and relatives who made all my efforts worth the struggle. Words are not enough to express my gratitude to my loving parents for their unwavering support and belief in me. My mother, **Ms. Madhabi Ghosh**, a teacher herself, ignited my lifelong interest in Biology. In the course of my Ph.D, she would be forever concerned about my health and whether I have eaten enough or not! She has been a constant support and lifted me up from many a dark moments. I am indebted to my father, **Mr.**

**Shyamal Kumar Ghosh** who always encouraged my scientific endeavours. I remember, it was him who took me to his office (Bose Institute) in my 11<sup>th</sup> grade for a visit to a plant tissue culture lab and interactions with the scientists. From a young age, he taught me how to think innovatively and the value of freedom. He never stopped me from doing anything, and is indeed the wind beneath my wings! I am indebted to my in-laws, **Dr. Saswati Chakraborty** and **Mr. Arabinda Chakraborty**, for being my second set of parents and inspiring me with their loving words and relentless support. I am forever grateful to my husband, the sunshine of my life, **Abhishek**, for his selfless love, endless encouragement and constant support. I think I have bothered you enough with my late hours and temper tantrums! This journey would not have reached its destination without you. Thank you for being there through the thick and thin of my life.

I will always be grateful to all those whose names might not have been mentioned here but have inspired me to complete this PhD journey.

I am forever thankful to the **Almighty** for giving me strength, knowledge, ability and bestowing immeasurable blessings upon my life.

*Shubhrima Ghosh*

**Shubhrima Ghosh**

New Delhi

## Abstract

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The oxidation of cholesterol results in the formation of oxysterols such as 7-ketocholesterol (7KC), which are implicated in a number of age-related disorders such as atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and macular degeneration. 7KC can be majorly absorbed from animal-origin food products or produced endogenously in the body. Thus, at the very outset of the thesis, Indian milk products were assessed for their 7KC content. According to preliminary studies, 7KC levels were detected to be higher in milk powder samples than in raw milk. However, it was detected in negligible amounts in cheese and ghee samples. Thus, the nature of cooking/processing and temperature involved plays an important role in 7KC formation.

Current modalities against 7KC mediated cytotoxicity use antioxidants and other natural or synthetic molecules to reduce 7KC-induced cytotoxicity. The alternative application of enzymes from microbial sources to degrade oxysterols *in vitro* and *in vivo* is an innovative 'Medical Bioremediation' approach. During initial screening, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PseA and *Rhodococcus erythropolis* MTCC 3951 were found to be potential degrader strains using 7KC as a sole carbon source. Under optimized conditions, they respective strains were able to degrade 88% (within 25 days) and 91% (within 15 days) of an initial concentration of 1g/L (1000ppm) 7KC. Preliminary *in vitro* studies with extra-cellular extracts showed degradation of the compound, thus reinforcing the occurrence of suitable enzymatic systems involved in the process. The strains produced cholesterol oxidase, dehydrogenase, reductase and lipase in the presence of 7KC, with cholesterol oxidase being reported as the major enzyme involved in the degradation pathway. Some of the intermediates were also identified to predict the degradation pathway. The

extracellular extracts of both the strains decreased the 7KC content when added to milk products, which may form a strategy for dealing with 7KC cytotoxicity at source.

In addition to catalyzing the first step of 7KC degradation, cholesterol oxidase also finds immense industrial and biomedical applications. Thus, further studies were taken up for investigating it. Owing to the low production levels of cholesterol oxidase in *P. aeruginosa* PseA, cloning and overexpression of its gene were attempted. The gene was cloned through pGEM-TEasy vector into *E. coli* XL1 Blue-MRF<sup>7</sup> strain and was found to be highly conserved in nature with a size of 1794 bp, identical to its homologues in other *Pseudomonas* strains. This sequence was further submitted to GenBank (Accession: KU315227.1 GI: 1031987706). Several structures were predicted *in-silico* using Phyre<sup>2</sup> and I-Tasser, showing high similarity with a solvent tolerant cholesterol oxidase from *Chromobacterium* sp. DS-1 (PDB ID-3js8A) and another cholesterol oxidase from *B. sterolicum* (PDB ID-1i19A). Restriction cloning was done through pET22b(+) vector into *E. coli* Rosetta (DE3) strain. However, activity was only obtained on plates and not in solution. Thus, additional studies are required for obtaining active overexpressed cholesterol oxidase.

In case of cholesterol oxidase from *R. erythropolis* MTCC 3951, cloning was not attempted due to the less-conserved nature of the gene. Process optimization accomplished high yield of the enzyme. The protein was then purified to homogeneity in a three-step process, involving 10 kDa molecular weight cut-off, Q Sepharose Anion Exchange Chromatography followed by Phenyl Sepharose Hydrophobic Interaction Chromatography. A novel monomeric 35 kDa protein, which is uncommon in *Rhodococcus* strains, was obtained in SDS-PAGE and confirmed through activity staining in Native-PAGE. The enzyme was further structurally and biochemically characterized. pH 7.5 and temperature 30 °C were found to be optimum for the enzyme activity, while stability was observed in the pH range (4.0-9.0) and temperature range (30-50 °C). The  $K_m$  was found to

be 22.75 mM while  $V_{\max}$  was obtained as 9.21 mM/min. Structural studies using fluorescence and Far-UV CD-spectroscopy revealed 36.3% helix, 0.9% antiparallel and 6% parallel  $\beta$ -sheets, 8.5 % turns and 18.3% other structures ( $3_{10}$ -helix) in the protein.

In order to increase the applicability, cholesterol oxidase (ChOx) enzyme from *P. aeruginosa* PseA (ChOxP) and *R. erythropolis* MTCC 3951 (ChOxR) strains and a commercial variant from *Streptomyces* sp. (ChOxS) were immobilized on functionalized magnetic Iron (II, III) oxide (MNP) and Silica nanoparticles (SNP). The MNP-nanobiocatalysts in case of ChOxP, ChOxR and ChOxS, retained 71, 91 and 86% of cholesterol oxidase activity respectively. In case of SNPs, the immobilization efficiency was calculated as 68, 86, 83% for ChOxP, ChOxR and ChOxS respectively. The catalytic efficiency of the immobilized enzyme was found to be almost 2.0 times higher than free enzyme, along with increase in stability over a wide range of temperature (10-70 °C) and pH (4.0-9.0). However, the pH (7.5) and temperature (30 °C) optima were found to remain unchanged. The nanobioconjugates were reusable upto 10<sup>th</sup> cycle of operation. The immobilization of the enzyme on nanoparticles was confirmed by FTIR, SEM and TEM. Pharmaceutically important molecules, 4-cholesten-3-one and 4-cholesten-3,7-dione, were produced through biotransformation of cholesterol and 7KC respectively using the nanobioconjugates. Thus, immobilization on nanoparticles makes enzymes suitable from the point of view of applications. The last part of the thesis covers an interesting application of nanoparticles in modulating structure of proteins. Proteins can be denatured by changes in temperature, pH or due to the presence of denaturants. The refolding process involves the reconfiguration of denatured proteins into their native functional state. Nanoparticles act as artificial ‘chaperones’, due to favorable orientation of the proteins on their scaffold which prevents aggregation. In the present study, thermal denaturation of cholesterol oxidases from *P. aeruginosa* PseA, *R. erythropolis* MTCC 3951 and

*Streptomyces* sp. were studied at temperatures 50-70 °C. Further, these thermally denatured proteins were refolded using functionalized MNPs. The activity was recovered by 47, 79 and 29.4% in case of ChOxP, ChOxS and ChOxS respectively. The refolding was confirmed using FTIR, DLS, Zeta Potential Measurements, fluorescence and Far-UV CD spectroscopy. This study proves that magnetic nanoparticles were effective in the refolding of heat denatured ChOx which regain their structure and restore their activity to a great extent.

The current investigation thus encompasses a connection between the multiple perspectives of food cytotoxicity, biodegradation, molecular biology, enzymology, nanotechnology and structural biology.

## सार

कॉलस्ट्रॉल के ऑक्सीकरण से ऑक्सीस्टेरोल का निर्माण होता है। ये ऑक्सीस्टेरोल जैसे 7-कीटोकोलेस्ट्रॉल (7 के.सी.), ऐथेरोस्लेरोसिस, अल्जाइमर तथा पेशीयों के ह्रास जैसे उम्र आधारित रोगों के लिए उत्तरदायी होते हैं। 7 के.सी. को मुख्य रूप से पशु मूल खाद्य उत्पादों से अवशोषित किया जा सकता है या शरीर में अंतर्जात रूप से उत्पादित किया जा सकता है। भारतीय दुग्ध व दुग्ध उत्पादों (कच्चे व संसाधित उत्पाद दोनों में) इसके प्रति उपचार पाया गया है। 7 के.सी. सामान्यतः सूखे दुग्ध पाउडर में कच्चे व उबले हुए दूध की तुलना में अधिक मात्रा में पाया जाता है। घी व पनीर में ये (7 के.सी.) बहुत ही नगण्य मात्रा में पाया जाता है। यह बात इसके तापमान सम्बन्धित संवेदनशीलता को भी परिलक्षित करती है।

आमतौर पर अभी तक 7 के.सी. द्वारा जन्य काशिकीय विषाक्तता को एण्टीऑक्सीडेन्ट, संश्लेषित या जैविक तत्वों द्वारा घटाने के प्रयास होता रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त एन्जाइम व माइक्रोबियल (रोगाणुओं) द्वारा भी ऑक्सीस्टेरोल को कोशिका के भीतर या बाहर दोनों ही तरह से परिवर्तनात्मक विधी द्वारा चिकित्सकीय बायोरेमिडिएशन से घटाने का प्रयास किया गया है। शुरुआती प्रयासों से स्यूडोमोनास एरुजिनोसा **PseA** व रोडोकोकस इरिथ्रोपॉलिस **MTCC 3951**, 7 के.सी. के विघटन में सफल पाये गये। 7 के.सी. के 1 ग्राम/लिटर (1000 पीपीम) वाली प्रारम्भिक सांद्रता का पच्चीस दिनों में 88 प्रतिशत व पन्द्रह दिनों में 91 प्रतिशत तक विघटित करने में उक्त जीवाणु (स्यूडोमोनास एरुजिनोसा **PseA** व रोडोकोकस इरिथ्रोपोलिस **MTCC 3951**) सफल रहे हैं। शुरुआती शोध में 'इन विट्रो' जीवित कोशिका के

बाहर, बाह्य स्रावित एन्जाइम द्वारा इस 7 के.सी. का विघटन देखा गया। इससे उचित एन्जाइम के कार्य क्षमता का प्रमाण मिला। 7 के.सी. के लिए जीवाणु में कोलेस्ट्रॉल ऑक्सीडेंज, लाइपेज, डीहाइड्रोजिनेज व रिडक्टेज पाये जाते हैं जिनमें से कॉलेस्ट्रॉल ऑक्सीडेंज सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण विघटन एन्जाइम है। दोनों ही जीवाणु के एन्जाइम दूध उत्पाद में कारगर है तो यह रणनीति आगे अपनायी जा सकती है।

इस विघटन (7 के.सी. का) के अतिरिक्त कॉलेस्ट्रॉल ऑक्सीडेंज का औद्योगिक व बायोमेडिकल के क्षेत्रों में भी अत्यधिक उपयोग है। इसमें आगे शोध की आवश्यकता है। पी. एरुजिनोसा **PseA** की क्लोनिंग व ऑवर एक्सप्रेसन से इसके कम उत्पादन को भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है। जीन की क्लोनिंग **pGEM-TEasy** वेक्टर द्वारा ई. कोलाइ **XL1 Blue-MRF'** स्ट्रेन में किया गया। ये काफी कन्जरर्वड स्वभाव का 1794 **bp** बेस पेयर का जीन है व अन्य *स्यूडोमोनास* स्ट्रेन से समानता रखता है। इसका सिक्वेंस नम्बर **KU315227.1 GI: 1031987706** जीन बैंक में जमा कर दिया गया है। 'इन सिलिको' प्रयासे काफी संरचनाओं की तरफ इशारा करती है। **Phyre<sup>2</sup>** व **I-Tasser** की समानता सोल्वेंट टॉलरेंट कॉलेस्ट्रॉल ऑक्सीडेंज क्रोमोबैक्टीरियम **sp. DS-1 (PDBID-3js 8A)** व **B. sterolicum (PDB ID- 1i 19A)** से समान पायी गयी। रेस्ट्रिक्शन क्लोनिंग हेतु **pET22b(+)** वेक्टर द्वारा, ई. कोलाई रोज़ेटा (**DE3**) स्ट्रेन में किया गया। इसकी कार्यशीलता सोल्यूशन में नहीं किंतु प्लेट में पायी गयी। अतः अतिरिक्त शोध की आवश्यकता कॉलेस्ट्रॉल ऑक्सीडेंज की कार्यशीलता के लिए जरूरी है।

आर. इरिथ्रोपोलिस MTCC 3951 को कॉलेस्ट्रॉल ऑक्सीडेंज उत्पादक होने के बाद भी क्लोनिंग हेतु चयन नहीं किया गया, इसकी वजह कम कन्जर्वड जीन के कारण है। प्रोसेस ऑप्टिमाइजेशन के द्वारा इस एन्जाइम का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस प्रोटीन को तीन पदों में संशोधित किया जा सकता है। प्रथम 10 kDa मॉलिक्यूलर वेट कट-ऑफ, द्वितीय क्यू-सेफेराज़ एनाइन-एक्सचेंज क्रोमेटोग्राफी व तीसरा पद फिनाइल सेफेरोज हाइड्रोफोबिक इन्टरेक्शन क्रोमेटोग्राफी। एक बिलकुल नवीन मोनामेरिक 35 kDa प्रोटीन पाया गया जो कि रोडोकोकस स्ट्रेन में सामान्यतः नहीं पाया जाता है। SDS-PAGE पुष्टी की गयी, जिसमें Native-PAGE की स्टेनिंग भी की गयी। इस एन्जाइम को संरचनात्मक व जैव रासायनिक कार्यशीलता द्वारा पहचान बनायी गयी। इस एन्जाइम के लिए PH 7.5, तापमान 30° C सबसे बेहतर देखी गयी। PH (4.0-9.0), तापमान (30-50°C) में यह एन्जाइम उपयुक्त पाया गया। (KM 22.75 mM, V<sub>max</sub> 9.21mM/min) संरचनात्मक शोध में फ्लोरोसेन्स, Far-UV, CD-स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी में 36.3% Helix, 0.9% एण्टीपेरिलल व 6% पेरिलल  $\beta$ -Sheets, 8.5% Turns व 18.3% अन्य संरचनाएं (3<sub>10</sub>-Helix) प्रोटीन में विद्यमान थीं।

इन सभी की उपयोगिता बढ़ाने के लिए, कोलेस्ट्रॉल ऑक्सीडेंज (ChOx) एन्जाइम जो पी. एरुजिनोसा PseA (ChOxP) व आर. इरिथ्रोपोलिस MTCC 3951 (ChOxR) स्ट्रेन द्वारा प्राप्त किया गया उसे स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिस कॉमर्शियल वेरियन्ट के साथ आयरन ऑक्साइड (ii, iii) (MNP) व सिलिका नैनोपार्टिकल (SNP) द्वारा इममोबिलाइज़्ड किया गया। ChOxP

ChOxR व ChOxS (71, 91 व 86% क्रमशः) MNP- नैनोबायोकेटेलिस्ट द्वारा कॉलेस्ट्रॉल ऑक्सीडेंज का उत्पादन देखा गया। SNPs के इमोबिलाइजेशन द्वारा ChOxP ChOxR व ChOxS (68, 86 व 83% क्रमशः) की कार्यशीलता देखी गयी। दो गुणी कार्यशक्ति का बढ़ना, स्टेबिलिटी का भी बढ़ना, 30-50°C तापमान में सुरक्षित, PH (4.0-9.0), इनके लिए सही पाया गया है। परन्तु सर्वाधिक उचित तापमान 30° व PH 7.5 पायी गयी है। नैनोबायोकोन्जुगेट्स का दस चक्र तक पुनः उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इस एन्जाइम का इमोबिलाइजेशन FTIR, SEM व TEM द्वारा सत्यापित भी किया गया। नैनोबायोकोन्जुगेट के इस्तेमाल से 7 के.सी. व कोलेस्ट्रॉल का बायोट्रांसफोरमेशन द्वारा 4-कॉलेस्टीन-3- ऑन, 4-कॉलेस्टीन-3, 7, डाइऑन जैसे फॉर्मोस्यूटीकल रूप से उपयोगी पदार्थों का निर्माण किया गया है। नैनोपार्टिकल इमोबिलाइजेशन की मदद से कोलेस्ट्रॉल ऑक्सीडेंज की उपयोगिता में इजाफा हुआ है।

इस थीसिस के अंतिम पाठ में प्रोटीन कणों का नैनोपार्टिकल की सहायता से रूपान्तरण किया गया है। प्रोटीन को तापमान, PH द्वारा डीनेचर किया जा सकता है। इनकी पुनः रिफोल्डिंग से नेटिव फंक्शनल स्तर पर आ जाना व नैनोपार्टिकल का अप्राकृतिक रूप से 'शेपेरॉन' की भाँति व्यवहार करना, प्रोटीन के एग्रिगेशन को रोकता है। इसमें तीनों जीवाणु पी. एरुजिनोसा PseA, आर. इरिथ्रोपोलिस MTCC 3951 व स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिस sp. के कॉलेस्ट्रॉल ऑक्सीडेंज एन्जाइम के डीनेचुरेशन को 50-70° c तापमान पर देखा गया है। ये तापमान द्वारा

डीनेचुरेटेड प्रोटीन का क्रियाशील **MNPs** से रिफोल्डिंग भी देखी गयी। इनकी क्रियाशीलता **ChOxP ChOxR and ChOxS (47, 79 व 29.4% क्रमशः)** पायी गयी। जिनका पुष्टीकरण **FTIR, DLS, Zeta Potential measurement, Fluorescence व Far-UV-CD** स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी द्वारा किया गया है। इससे यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि चुम्बकीय नेनोपाट्रिकल पुनः रिफोल्डिंग में **ChOx** जो कि डिनेचर हो चुका था की न सिर्फ संरचनात्मक अपितु क्रियात्मक क्षमता को कई गुणा बढ़ा कर लौटाता है।

अंत में यह शोध कार्य भोज्य साइटोटोक्सीसिटी, बायोडिग्रेडेशन, मोलिक्यूलर विज्ञान, एन्जाइम विज्ञान, नेनो टेक्नोलोजी व संरचनात्मक विज्ञान में आपसी तारतम्य व नये अनगिनत आयाम स्थापित करता है।

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## List of Abbreviations

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7KC	7-Ketocholesterol
3,4-DHSA	3,4-dihydroxy-9,10-seconandrost-1,3,5-triene-9,17-dione
3,4,7-THSA	3,4,7-trihydroxy-9,10-seconandrost-1,3,5(10)-triene-9,17-dione
3,4,7-THSAP	3,4,7-trihydroxy-9,10-seconandrost-1,3,5(10)-triene-9,17-dione propionic acid
3,4-DHSAP	3,4-dihydroxy-9,10-seconandrost-1,3,5(10)-triene-9,17-dione propionic acid
3D	3-Dimensional
8-OHdG	8-hydroxy-2' -deoxyguanosine
AAc	Negatively charged acrylic acid
AAPH	2,2'-Azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride
ACAT	Acyl-CoA cholesterol acyltransferase
Amp	Ampicillin
APTES	(3-Aminopropyl)triethoxysilane
ATP	Adenosine Triphosphate
Au(NPs)	Gold Nanoparticles
AuDA	2-(10-mercaptodecyl)malonic acid functionalized gold nanoparticles
A $\beta$ -40	Amyloid Beta-40
A $\beta$ -42	Amyloid Beta-42
BAPTA-AM	1,2-Bis(2-aminophenoxy)ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid tetrakis(acetoxymethyl ester)
BeStSel	Beta Structure Selection
BLAST	Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
BLASTn	Basic Local Alignment Search Tool for Nucleotide Databases
BSA	Bovine Serum Albumin
CAD	Caspase-activated DNase
cAMP	Cyclic Adenosine Monophosphate
CD	Circular Dichroism
CH25H	Cholesterol 25-Hydroxylase
ChEt	Cholesterol Esterase
ChOx	Cholesterol Oxidase

ChOxP	Cholesterol Oxidase from <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> PseA
ChOxR	Cholesterol Oxidase from <i>Rhodococcus erythropolis</i> MTCC 3951
ChOxS	Cholesterol Oxidase from <i>Streptomyces</i> sp.
CHP	Cholesteryl group bearing pullulan
CLEA	Cross-Linked Enzyme Aggregate
CLEC	Cross-Linked Enzyme Crystals
COP	Cholesterol Oxidation Products
DEAE	Diethylaminoethyl
DHA	Docosahexaenoic Acid
DISOPRED	Disorder Prediction Server
DLS	Dynamic Light Scattering
DMAPA	N-[3-(dimethylamino) propyl] acrylamide
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DSC	Differential Scanning Calorimetry
EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid
ESI-MS	Electrospray Ionization-Mass spectrometry
FAD	Flavin Adenine Dinucleotide
FPLC	Fast Protein Liquid Chromatography
FTIR	Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy
GA	Glycyrrhetic acid
GC-MS	Gas Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry
GFP	Green Fluorescent Protein
GL	Glycyrrhizin
GSH	Glutathione
HDL	High-Density Lipoprotein
HDMPPA	3-(4'-hydroxyl-3',5'-dimethoxyphenyl)propionic acid
HMG-CoA	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA
HPLC	High-Performance Liquid Chromatography
HRMS	High-Resolution Mass Spectrometry
HRP	Horseradish Peroxidase
ICAD/DFF	Inactive Caspase-activated DNase/DNA fragmentation factor

IEC	Ion-Exchange Chromatography
IMTech	Institute of Microbial Technology
IPTG	Isopropyl $\beta$ - d-1-thiogalactopyranoside
I-TASSER	Iterative Threading ASSEmbly Refinement
kDa	Kilo Dalton
LB	Luria-Bertani medium
LC	Liquid Chromatography
LC-MS	Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry
LXR	Liver X receptor
MNP	Magnetic Nanoparticles
Mn-TBAP	Mn(III)tetrakis(4-benzoic acid) porphyrin
MS	Mass-Spectrometry
MSM	Minimal Salt Medium
MTCC	Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank
MW	Molecular Weight
MWCO	Molecular Weight Cut-Off
NAD	Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide
NADPH	Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate (reduced)
NB	Nutrient Broth
NCBI	National Center for Biotechnology Information
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NP	Nanoparticles
NRMSD	Normalized Root-Mean-Square Deviation
OD	Optical Density
ORF	Open Reading Frame
OVA	Ovalbumin
OVAT	One Variable at A Time
PAGE	Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis
PANi	Polyaniline
PCL	Poly( $\epsilon$ -caprolactone)
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction

PDB	Protein Data Bank
PEG	poly(ethylene glycol)
Phyre2	Protein Homology/AnalogY Recognition Engine 2.0
PI	Isoelectric Point
PNIPAm	poly(N-isopropylacrylamide)
PS	Polystyrene
PSI-BLAST	Position-Specific Iterative Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
PSIPRED	PSI-blast based secondary structure PREDiction
PTIO	2-phenyl-4, 4, 5, 5,-tetramethylimidazoline-1-oxyl 3-oxide
PUFA	Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids
PVDF	Polyvinylidene Fluoride
QuEChERS	Quick Easy Cheap Effective Rugged Safe
RNase A	Ribonuclease A
ROS	Reactive Oxygen Species
RP-HPLC	Reversed Phase High Performance Liquid Chromatography
MWD	Multi-Wavelength Detector
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
rRNA	Ribosomal Ribonucleic Acid
SDS-PAGE	Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscopy
SNP	Silica Nanoparticles
SPE	Solid Phase Extraction
TBA <sub>m</sub>	N-tert-butylacrylamide
TEM	Transmission Electron Microscopy
TEOS	Tetraethyl orthosilicate
Tet	Tetracycline
UHT	Ultra-high temperature
UV	Ultra-Violet
X-Gal	5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- $\beta$ -D-galactopyranoside
$\beta$ -CD	Beta Cyclodextrin