UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES FROM THE SKIN SECRETIONS OF MALAYSIAN FROGS FROM KUALA PELANGAI FOREST RESERVE

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Thesis submitted in in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Science** (Applied Biologi)

Faculty of Education

June 2022

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

Amphibians produce substances in their skin that protect against infection by pathogenic microorganisms. Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) are a diverse class of naturally occurring molecules that exhibit antimicrobial properties, functioning as part of the amphibian's defence against microbial infections. Skin secretions were collected from seven morphologically distinct specimen of Malaysian frogs and screened for antimicrobial activity. The results indicate the several samples of the collected frog skin secretion have antimicrobial effects against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus and Bacillus subtilis. Size fractionation chromatography and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was used to purified two samples (samples 3A and 6B) to reveal a single antimicrobial peptide each. Mass spectroscopy fragment profiling of the AMP from sample 3A revealed a probable amino acid sequence of LCQSLPFGGVK. Sequence searches among protein and peptide databases indicate that this peptide does not match any known peptides. The AMP from sample 6B was characterised by Edman end-sequencing to provide an amino acid sequence of ALADDLQCXFIDL. Database search again indicate that this peptide has no sequence similarity to known peptides. Thus, both AMPs could be novel peptides. The frog species that produced these AMPs were preliminarily identified using mitochondrial 16S RNA gene sequence analysis to be Fejervarya multistriata (sample 3A) and Fejevarya limnocharis (sample 6B). Malaysian frogs thus represent a treasure trove of undiscovered AMPs that could be exploited for medicinal purposes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I wish to thank God for giving me the opportunity to embark on my Master Degree and for completing this long and challenging journey successfully. My gratitude and thanks go to my supervisor Prof Dr Mohd Faiz Foong Bin Abdullah and also gratitude to my previous supervisor who had retire before I am completing the whole project, Prof Madya Zainon A. Rahman.

My appreciation goes to all villager who provided the facilities and assistance during sampling. Special thanks to my colleagues and friends for helping me with this project.

Finally, this thesis is dedicated to my loving father and mother and also my wife for the vision and determination to educate me. This piece of victory is dedicated to all of you. Alhamdulilah.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

CON	FIRMA	ATION BY PANEL EXERMINERS	ii		
AUT	'HOR'S	DECLARATION	iii		
ABS	TRACT		iv		
ACK	NOWL	EDGEMENT	v		
TAB	LE OF	CONTENTS	vi		
LIST	Г OF TA	ABLES	ix		
LIST	r of fi	GURES	X		
LIST	r of sy	MBOLS	xi		
LIST	r of Ab	BBREVIATIONS	xii		
LIST	r of no	DMENCLATURE	xiii		
CHA	PTER	ONE: INTRODUCTION	1		
1.1	Resea	rch Background	1		
1.2	Proble	em Statement	2		
1.3	Objec	tives	2		
1.4	Signif	icance of Study	2		
СНА	PTER	TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	4		
2.1	Antim	nicrobial Peptide (AMPs)	4		
2.2	Impor	tance Of Antimicrobial Peptides In Frogs/Amphibians	5		
2.3	Classification of Antimicrobial Peptides				
	2.3.1	Anionic Antimicrobial Peptides	6		
	2.3.2	Cationic Antimicrobial Peptides	7		
	2.3.3	The Structure of AMPs	8		
2.4	Distri	bution of AMPs	10		
	2.4.1	Antimicrobial Peptides from Bacteria	10		
	2.4.2	Antimicrobial Peptides from Plant	10		
	2.4.3	Antimicrobial Peptides from Invertebrate	11		