

References

- [1] Xiao, Y. D., Derek S. S., Wen, H. L., Yun, Z. Blood cells as targets of snake toxins . Blood Cells Molecules and Diseases 36(2006) : 414–421.
- [2] Chotheninitkhun, R., Rojnuckarin, P. Systemic antivenom and skin necrosis after green pit viper . Clinical Toxicology 46(2008) : 122-125.
- [3] Soogarun, S., Sangvanich, P., Chowbumroongkait, M., Jiemsu, S., Wiwanikit, V., Pradniwat, P., Palasuwan, A. Analysis of Green Pit Viper (*Cryptyletrop albolabris*) Venom Protein by LC / MS-MS . J Biochem Molecular Toxicology 22(2008) : 225-229.
- [4] Markland, F. S. Snake venoms and the hemostatic system. Toxicon 36(1998) : 1749-1800.
- [5] Andrews, R. K., Berndt, M. C. Snake venom modulators of platelet adhesion receptors and their ligands. Toxicon 38(2000) : 775-791.
- [6] Kamiguti, A. S., Zuzel, M., Theakston, R. D. G. Snake venom metalloproteinases and disintegrins: interactions with cells. Bra J Med Biol Res 31(1998) : 853-862.
- [7] Jia, L. G., Shimokawa, K. I., Bjarnason, J. B., and Fox, J. W. Snake venom metalloproteinases: structure, function and relationship to the ADAMs family of proteins. Toxicon 34(1996): 1269-1276.
- [8] Kini, R. M. Do we know the complete sequence of metalloproteinase and nonenzymatic platelet aggregation inhibitor (disintegrin) precursor proteins?. Toxicon 33(1995) : 1151-1160.

- [9] Mi, Y. A., Bum, S. H., Kang, S. R., Jin, W. K., Iksoo, K., Yeong, S. K.
Purification and Characterization of a serine protease with fibrinolytic activity from the dung beetles, *Catharsius molossus* . Thrombosis Research 112(2003) : 339-347.
- [10] Weon, K. Y., Young, D. S., Ki, Y. K. , Doo-Hong Park , Yangsoo Jang, Kwang-Hoe Chung ., Purification and Molecular cloning of a novel serine protease from the centipede , *Scolopendra subspinipes mutilans* . Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology 34(2004) : 239-250.
- [11] Madhyastha, H. K., Radha, K. S., Sugiki, M., Omura, S., Maruyama, M.
Purification of c-phycoerythrin from *Spirulina fusiformis* and its effects on the induction of urokinase-type plasminogen activator from calf pulmonary endothelial cells . Phytomedicine 13(2006) : 564-569.
- [12] Tabei, M., Yoshihiro, F., Koiti, T. Snake venom proteases affecting hemostasis and thrombosis. Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 1477(2000):146-156.
- [13] Herbert L. M. G., Floriano P. S. J., Carlos C. N., Cristiane, M. C., Giani, A., Cristiano, L. P., et al. Structural characterization and low-resolution model of BJ-48, a thrombin-like enzyme from *Bothrops jararacussu* venom. Biophysical Chemistry 2007 .
- [14] Neville, M., Vaughan, W. Practical applications of snake venom toxins in haemostasis. Toxicon 45(2005) : 1171-1181.
- [15] Liza F. F., Christiane T. S., David T. V., Arinos M., Alvair, P. A., Suely, F., Michael, R., et al. Kallikrein-like proteinase from bushmaster snake venom. Protein Expression and Purification 30(2003) : 32–42.

- [16] Carolina, D., Sant, A., Carolina, P., Bernardes, L. F. M., et al., Molecular characterization of BjussuSP-I, a new thrombin-like enzyme with procoagulant and kallikrein-like activity isolated from *Bothrops jararacussu* snake venom. Biochimie 2007; 1-8.
- [17] Yang, J., Qiu, M., L., Run, Q. C., Jian, B. W. Yu, L. X. Molecular characterization of a weak fibrinogen-clotting enzyme from *Trimeresurus jerdonii* venom. Toxicon 45(2005) : 353–360.
- [18] Fujimura, S., Oshikawa, K., Shigeyuki, T., Kimoto, E. Primary structure and autoproteolysis of brevilysin H6 from the venom of *Gloydius halsy brevicaudus*. J Biochem 128(2000) : 167-173.
- [19] Hammouda, M., Moroz, L. Blood cells participate in the fibrinolytic response to tissue-type plasminogen activator. Blood 70(1987) : 564-567.
- [20] Wanhainen, A., Torbjörn, K. N., Bergqvist, D., Boman, K., Björck, M. Elevated tissue plasminogen activator in patients with screening - detected abdominal aortic aneurysm. Journal of vascular surgery 45(2007) :1109-1113.
- [21] Massimo, P. Urokinase-type plasminogen activator. The International Journal of Biochemistry & Cell Biology 39(2007) : 690-694.
- [22] Stricker, R. B., Wong, D., Shui, D.T., Reyers, P.T., Shuman, M.A. Activation of plasminogen by tissue plasminogen activator on normal and thrombasthenic platelets: effects on surface proteins and platelets. Blood 68(1986) : 275-280.
- [23] Baruah D. B., Rajendra, N. Dash, Chaudhari, M.R., Kadam, S.S., Plasminogen activators: A comparison. Vascular Pharmacology 44(2006) : 1 – 9.

- [24] Hasebe, Y., Akao, M., Okumura, N., Izumi, T., Koh T., Seki, T., Ariga, T.
Plasminogen activator/plasmin system regulates formation of the
hepatocyte spheroids. Biochemical and Biophysical Research
Communications 308 (2003) : 852–857.
- [25] Banerjee, A., Christi, Y., Banerjee, U. C., Streptokinase – a clinically useful
thrombolytic agent . Biotechnology Advances 22(2004) : 287-307 .
- [26] Albisetti, M. Thrombolytic therapy in children . Thrombosis Research
118(2006) : 95-105 .
- [27] Solange M.T., Rachid, S., Marounb, C. Snake venom serine proteinases
sequence homology vs. substrate specificity, a paradox to be solved .
Toxicon 45(2005) : 1115–1132.
- [28] Muanpasitporn, C., Rojnuckarin, P. Expression and characterization of a
recombinant fibrinolytic serine protease from green pit viper
(*Cryptyletrop albolabris*) venom . Toxicon 49(2007) : 1083–1089.
- [29] Yang, J., Qiu, M. L., Run, Q., Jian, B. W., Yu, L. X. Molecular
characterization of a weak fibrinogen-clotting enzyme from
Cryptyletrop jerdonii venom . Toxicon 45(2005) : 353-360 .
- [30] Lisa, F., Christiane, T ., David, T. Kallikrein-like proteinase from bushmaster
snake venom . Protein Expression and Purification 30(2003) : 32-42 .
- [31] Weon, K. Y., Young, D. S., Ki, Y. K., Doo, H. P., Yangsoo, J., Kwang, H. C.
Purification and molecular cloning of a novel serine protease from the
centipede, *Scolopendra subspinipes mutilans*. Insect Biochemistry and
Molecular Biology 34(2004) : 239–250.
- [32] Shuqing, L., Ming, Z. S., Frederick, T. A novel plasminogen activator from
Agkistrodon blomhoffii Ussurensis venom (ABUSV-PA): Purification
and characterization. Biochemical and Biophysical Research
Communications 348(2006) : 1279-1287 .

- [33] Kommoju, P. R., Macheroux, P., Ghisla, S. Molecular cloning, expression and purification of L-amino acid oxidase from the Malayan pit viper *Calloselasma rhodostoma* : Protein Expression & purification 52(2007) : 89-95.
- [34] Wei, Z., Wang, Y., Li, G., Li, X., Liu, D. Optimized gene synthesis, expression and purification of active salivary plasminogen activator $\alpha 2$ (DSPA $\alpha 2$) of *Desmodus rotundus* in *Pichia pastoris* : Protein Expression and Purification 57(2008) : 27-33.
- [35] Ohya, T., Morita, M., Miura, M., Kuwae, S., Kobayashi, K., High-Level Production of Prourokinase-Annexin V Chimeras in the Methlotrophic Yeast *Pichia pastoris*. Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering 94(2002) : 467-473.
- [36] Cereghino, G. L., Cereghino, J. L., Ilgen, C., and Cregg, J. M. Production of recombinant proteins in fermenter cultures of the yeast *Pichia pastoris*. Biotechnology 13(2002) :329-332.
- [37] Singhamatr, Pon., Rojnuckarin, P. Molecular cloning of albolatin, a novel snake venom from green pit viper (*Cryptelytrop albolabris*), and expression of its disintegrin domain. Toxicon .
- [38] Pawlak, K., Pawlak, D., Mysliwiec, M. Urokinase-type plasminogen activator and metalloproteinase-2 are independently related to the carotid atherosclerosis In haemodialysis patients. Thromobisis Research 2007.
- [39] Wanhainen, A., Nilsson, K T., Bergqvist, D., , Boman, K., Björck, M., Elevated tissue plasminogen activator in patients with screening-detected abdominal aortic aneurysm. Journal of Vascular 45(2007) : 1109-1113

- [40] Fei, X. D., Hong, L.Y., Yi, K.L., Geng, X., Qian, M., Huang, Ji., ZHuan, Y. Z., Yu, Z. W., Shu, Han. S. Cloning purification and biochemical characterization of a thrombus-ditargeting thrombolytic agent, comprised of annexin B1, ScuPA-32K and fibrin-adherent peptide. Journal of Biotechnology 126(2006) : 394-405
- [41] Chen, H., Wei, M., Su, Z. Y., Ma, J., Yao, R., Zhang, S., Ge, J., Song, H. Functional properties of a novel mutant of staphylokinase with patelet-targeted fibrinolysis and antiplatelet aggregation activities. European Journal of Phamacology 566(2007) :137-144.
- [42] Sugimoto, K., Hofmann, V. L., Razavi, K. M., Kee, T. S., Sze, Y. D., Dake, D. M. The safety, efficacy, and pharmacoeconomics of low-dose alteplase compared with urokinase for catheter-directed thrombolysis of arterial and venous occlusions. Journal of vascular surgery 37(2003) :512-517.
- [43] Ohya, T., Morita, M., Miura, M., Kuwae, S., Kobayashi, K. High-level production of prourokinase-annexin V Chimeras in the methylotrophic yeast *pichia pastoris*. Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering 94(2002) : 467-473
- [44] Park, D., Kim, H., Chung, K., Kim, D. S., Yun, Y. Expression and characterization of a novel plasminogen activator from *Agkistrodon Halys vomom*. Toxicon 36(1998) :1807-1819.
- [45] Braud, S., Bernard, F. Bonniec, L., Bon, C., Wisner, A. The stratagem utilized by the plasminogen activator from the snake *Tromeresurus stejnegeri* to escape Serpines. Biochemical 41(2002) : 8478-8484.
- [46] Sanchez, F. E., Felicori, F L., Calos, C. O., Henrique, B.P. Biochemical characterization and molecular cloning of a plasminogen activator proteinase (LV-PA) from bushmaster snake venom. Biochemica et Biophysica Acta 1760 (2006) : 1762-1771



- [47] Upcsulik, K. B., Sevelia, B. Effect of Methanol concentration on the recombinant *Pichia pastoris* MUT^s fermentation. Periodic polytechnic ser.chem.eng 48(2004) : 73-87.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

1. Bacterial Media

1.1 LB Medium (per liter)

10g	Bacto [®] -tryptone
5g	Bacto [®] -yeast extract
5g	NaCl

Adjust pH to 7.0 with NaOH.

1.2 LB Plates with Ampicillin

Add 15g agar to 1 liter of LB medium. Autoclave. Allow the medium to cool to 50 °C before adding ampicillin to a final concentration of 100 µg/ml. Pour 30-35 ml of medium into 85 mm petri dishes. Let the agar harden. Store at 4 °C for up to one month or at room temperature for up to one week.

1.3 LB Plates with Ampicillin/IPTG/X-Gal

Make the LB plates with ampicillin as above; then supplement with 0.5 mM IPTG and 80 µg/ml X-Gal and pour the plates. Alternatively, 100µl of 100 mM IPTG and 20 µl of 50 mg/ml X-Gal may be spread over the surface of an LB ampicillin plate and allowed to absorb for 30 minutes at 37 °C prior to use.

1.4 SOC Medium (100ml)

2.0 g	Bacto [®] -tryptone
0.5 g	Bacto [®] -yeast extract
1 ml	1M NaCl
0.25 ml	1M KCl
1 ml	2M Mg ²⁺ stock, filter sterilized

1 ml 2M glucose, filter sterilized

Add Bacto[®]-tryptone, Bacto[®]-yeast extract, NaCl and KCl to 97 ml distilled water. Stir to dissolve. Autoclave and cool to room temperature. Add 2 M Mg²⁺ stock and 2 M glucose, each to a final concentration of 20 mM. Bring to 100 ml with sterile, distilled water. The final pH should be 7.0.

2. *Pichia pastoris* Media

2.1 Low Salt LB (Luria-Bertani) Medium

1 % Tryptone
0.5 % Yeast Extract
0.5 % NaCl

Adjust to pH 7.0 with NaOH.

For 1 liter, dissolve 10 g tryptone, 5 g yeast extract and 5 g NaCl in 950 ml deionized water. Adjust the pH of the solution to 7.5 with NaOH and bring the volume up to 1 liter. Autoclave for 20 minutes at 15 lb/sq. in. Let cool to ~55 °C and add desired antibiotics at this point. Store at room temperature or at +4 °C.

2.2 Yeast Extract Peptone Dextrose Medium - YPD or YEPD (1 liter)

1 % Yeast Extract
2 % Peptone
2 % Dextrose (glucose)

Dissolve 10 g yeast extract and 20 g of peptone in 900 ml of water. Note: Add 20 g of agar if making YPD slants or plates. Autoclave for 20 minutes on liquid cycle. Add 100 ml of 10X D (20% Dextrose). The liquid medium is stored at room temperature. YPD slants or plates are stored at +4 °C. The shelf life is several months.

2.3 Yeast Extract Peptone Dextrose Medium – YPDS + ZeocinTM Agar (1 liter)

- 1 % Yeast Extract
- 2 % Peptone
- 2 % Dextrose (glucose)
- 1 M Sorbitol
- 2 % Agar
- 100 µg/ml ZeocinTM

Dissolve 10 g yeast extract, 20 g peptone and 182.2 g sorbitol in 900 ml of water. Note: Add 20 g of agar and autoclave for 20 minutes on liquid cycle. Add 100 ml of 10X D (20% Dextrose). Cool solution to ~ 60 °C and add 1.0 ml of 100 mg/ml ZeocinTM. Store YPDS or plates containing ZeocinTM at +4 °C in the dark. The shelf life is one to two weeks.

2.4 Buffered Glycerol-Complex Medium and Buffered Methanol-Complex Medium – BMGY and BMMY (1 liter)

- 1 % Yeast Extract
- 2 % Peptone
- 100 mM Potassium phosphate, pH 6.0
- 1.34 % YNB
- 4×10^{-5} % Biotin
- 1 % Glycerol or 0.5 % methanol

Dissolve 10 g yeast extract and 20 g peptone in 700 ml of water. Autoclave for 20 minutes on liquid cycle. Cool to room temperature, then add 100 ml 1 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 6.0), 100 ml 10X YNB, 2 ml 500X B (0.02% Biotin), and 100 ml 10X GY (10% Glycerol) and mix well. For BMMY, add 100 ml

10X M (5% Methanol) instead of glycerol. Store media at +4 °C. The shelf life of this solution is approximately two months.

3. Buffer

3.1 1X Equilibration/Wash Buffer (pH 7.0)

50 mM	Sodium Phosphate pH 7.0
300 mM	NaCl

3.2 1X Equilibration Buffer (pH 8.0)

50 mM	Sodium Phosphate pH 8.0
300 mM	NaCl

3.3 1X Elution Buffer (pH 5.0)

50 mM	Sodium Phosphate pH 5.0
300 mM	NaCl

3.4 Alkaline Lysis Solution I

50 mM	Glycose
25 mM	Tris-Chloride, pH 8.0
10 mM	EDTA, pH 8.0

3.5 Alkaline Lysis Solution II

0.2 N	NaOH
1 % (w/v)	SDS

3.6 Alkaline Lysis Solution III

60 ml	5 M Potassium Acetate
11.5 ml	Glacial Acetic Acid
28.5 ml	dH ₂ O

3.7 STE BUFFER

10 mM	Tris-Cl pH 8.0
0.1 M	NaCl
1 mM	EDTA pH 8.0

3.8 Tris-Glycine Buffer (1X)

25 mM	Tris-Cl
250 mM	Glycine

3.9 10X Tris EDTA (TE) pH 8.0

100 mM	Tris-Cl, pH 8.0
10 mM	EDTA, pH 8.0

3.10 1X Phosphate-Buffered Saline (PBS)

137 mM	NaCl
2.7 mM	KCl
10 mM	Na ₂ HPO ₄
2 mM	KH ₂ PO ₄

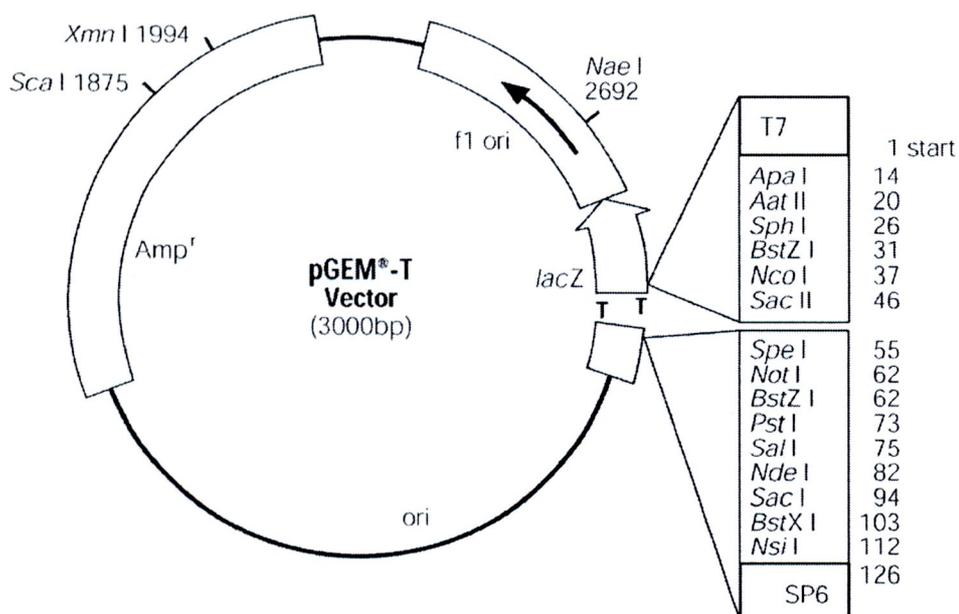
Dissolve 8 g of NaCl, 0.2 of KCl, 1.44 g of Na₂HPO₄ and 0.24 g of KH₂PO₄ in 800 ml of dH₂O. Adjust pH to 7.4 with HCl. Add dH₂O to 1 liter and sterilize by autoclaving for 20 minutes at 15 psi (1.05 kg/cm²) on liquid cycle. Store the buffer at room temperature.

3.11 Blotting Transfer Buffer pH 8.3

20 mM	Tris-Cl
150 mM	Glycine
20 % v/v	Methanol

4. Vector

4.1 pGEM[®]-T Vector Circle Map and Sequence Reference Points.

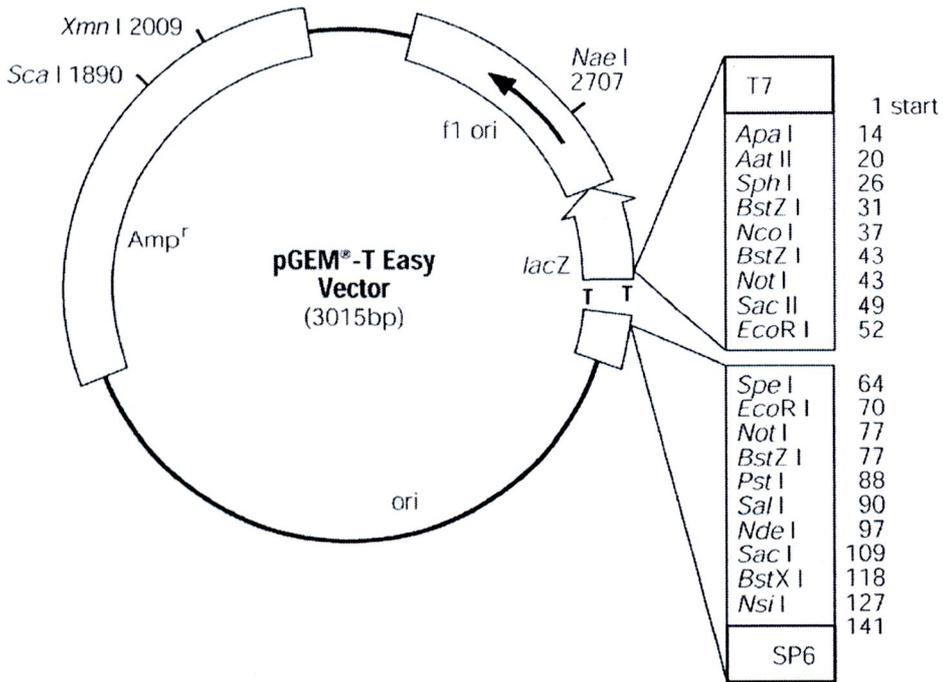


pGEM[®]-T Vector sequence reference points:

T7 RNA polymerase transcription initiation site	1
multiple cloning region	10–113
SP6 RNA polymerase promoter (–17 to +3)	124–143
SP6 RNA polymerase transcription initiation site	126
pUC/M13 Reverse Sequencing Primer binding site	161–177
lacZ start codon	165

lacoperator	185–201
β-lactamase coding region	1322–2182
phage f1 region	2365–2820
lacoperon sequences	2821–2981, 151–380
pUC/M13 Forward Sequencing Primer binding site	2941–2957
T7 RNA polymerase promoter (–17 to +3)	2984–3

4.2 pGEM[®]-T Easy Vector Circle Map and Sequence Reference Points.

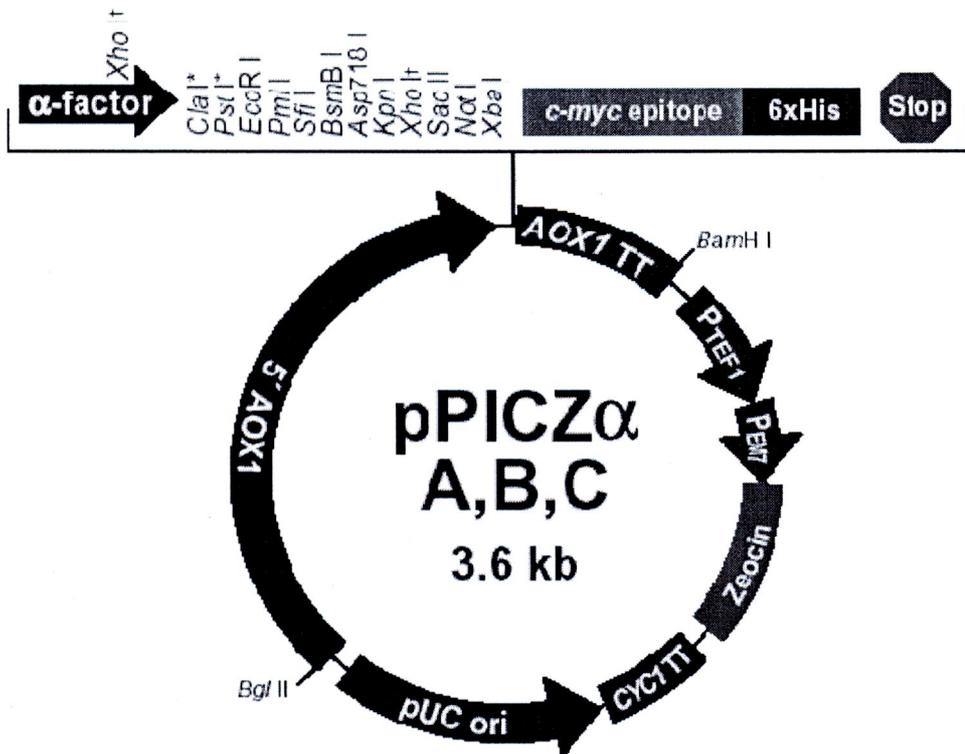


pGEM[®]-T Easy Vector sequence reference points:

T7 RNA polymerase transcription initiation site	1
multiple cloning region	10–128
SP6 RNA polymerase promoter (–17 to +3)	139–158
SP6 RNA polymerase transcription initiation site	141
pUC/M13 Reverse Sequencing Primer binding site	176–197
lacZ start codon	180

lacoperator	200–216
β -lactamase coding region	1337–2197
phage fl region	2380–2835
lacoperon sequences	2836–2996, 166–395
pUC/M13 Forward Sequencing Primer binding site	2949–2972
T7 RNA polymerase promoter (–17 to +3)	2999–3

4.3 Map of pPICZ α A, B, C.



5. Others

5.1 DAB /NiCl₂ Visualization Solution

5 ml	100 mM Tris-C pH 7.5
120 µl	DAB stock (40 mg/ml in H ₂ O, stored in 100 µl aliquots at -20 °C
25 µl	NiCl ₂ stock (80 mg/ml in H ₂ O, stored in 100 µl aliquots at -20 °C

Mix just before use.

5.2 12 % Gel (5 ml) Resolving Gels for Tris-Glycine SDS-Polyacrylamide

Gel Electrophoresis

1.6 ml	H ₂ O
2.0 ml	30 % acrylamide mix
1.3 ml	1.5 M Tris, pH 8.8
0.05 ml	10 % SDS
0.05 ml	10 % ammonium persulfate
0.002 ml	TEMED

5.3 5 % Stacking Gel (1 ml)

0.068 ml	H ₂ O
0.17 ml	30 % acrylamide mix
0.13 ml	1.0 M Tris, pH 6.8
0.01 ml	10 % SDS
0.01 ml	10 % ammonium persulfate
0.001 ml	TEMED
0.1 %	SDS

5.42X SDS Gel-Loading Buffer

100 mM	Tris-Cl, pH 8.8
4 % w/v	SDS
0.2 % w/v	bromphenol blue
20 % v/v	glycerol
200 mM	dithiothreitol or β -mercaptoethanol

BIOGRAPHY



Personal Data

Name: Miss Wannaporn Phankham
 Date of birth: 14th February 1983
 Address: 314 Moo 2 Laihin Kohkha Lampang 52130
 Email: prisira@hotmail.com

Education and Training:

2006-present Study Master of Science Program in Medical Science
 (Molecular Biology and Genetics).
 2002-2005 Bachelor's Degree of Sciences (Medical Technology), Faculty
 of Associated Medical Science , Chiangmai University,
 Bangkok, Thailand.
 2005 Trainee in Medial Laboratory, Lampang Hospital, Lampang ,
 Thailand.
 2000 Graduated high school , Boonyawat wittayalai,Lampang,
 Thailand.

Occupational Experience:

2006 Medical technologist of Maetha hospital, Lampang , Thailand

