

## APPENDIX

### Appendix A List of chemicals and materials used in this study.

The chemicals used were analytical grade unless specified.

#### Enzymes and restriction enzymes

<i>Sal</i> I	Takara Biomedicals, Japan
<i>Xho</i> I	Takara Biomedicals, Japan
<i>Bam</i> HI	Takara Biomedicals, Japan
T4 DNA ligase	Promega corporation, USA
<i>Taq</i> polymerase	Promega corporation, USA
Ampli <i>Taq</i> Gold DNA polymerase	Promega corporation, USA
<i>Pfx</i> platinum DNA polymerase	GibcoBRL, USA
DNase free RNase	Takara Biomedicals, Japan

#### Primers

LFNF	Takara Biomedicals, Japan
LFND	Nippon Gene, Japan
LFCD	Takara Biomedicals, Japan
PVSEQ	Nippon Gene, Japan
LFC	Nippon Gene, Japan
nanH LF F	Nippon Gene, Japan
nanH Rev LF	Nippon Gene, Japan
LFF nanH	Nippon Gene, Japan
LFC Sal	Nippon Gene, Japan

Gel purification and DNA sequencing

SEAKEM agarose gel	FMC Bioproduct, USA
Nusieve agarose gel	FMC Bioproduct, USA
Quiagen <sup>®</sup> DNA purification kit (From Gel)	Quiagen, Japan
Quiagen <sup>®</sup> DNA purification kit (From PCR)	Quiagen, Japan
PRISM <sup>®</sup> DNA sequencing reagent	Perkins Elmer co., NJ, USA
Centri-SEP <sup>®</sup> columns	Princeton separation Inc., USA

Simple chemicals

Acrylamide	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Agar	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Ampicilin sulphate	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
APS	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
$\beta$ -glucuronidase from pancrease	Sigma-Aldich Chemical Co., USA
Bovine lactoferrin	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Bromophenol blue	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
CSPD	Boehringer Mannheim, German
Erythromycin	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Ethidium bromide	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	Dojindo, Japan
Formaldehyde	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Formamide	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
GAM broth	Nissui Pharmaceutical, Japan
Gentamycin	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Glycerol	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Goat anti rabbit IgG alkaline phosphatase conjugate	Bio-Rad Laboratories, USA
Human lactoferrin	Sigma-Aldich Chemical Co., USA

Hybridizing Buffer	Amersham International plc, England
Lysozyme	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
MOPS	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
N'N'-bis-methylene acrylamide	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Nutrient Oxoid No2	Difco, USA
p-nitrophenol	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
p-nitrophenyl- $\beta$ -D-glucuronide	Sigma-Aldich Chemical Co., USA
Polypeptone	Nihon Seiyaku, Japan
PVDF membrane	Bio-Rad Laboratories, USA
Rabbit anti human lactoferrin antisera	ICN Pharmaceutical Inc., USA
Sodium acetate	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Sodium citrate	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Sodium dodesyl sulphate	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
TEMED	Amtesco, USA
Tetracyclin	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Trimetoprim	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Tris-Base	Sigma-Aldich Chemical Co., USA
Tween-20	Sigma-Aldich Chemical Co., USA
X-ray film	Fuji photo film Co., Tokyo, Japan
Xylenecyanol	Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Japan
Yeast extract	Difco, USA

**Appendix B** List of instruments used in this study

<b>Instrument -model</b>	<b>Source</b>
Lab top centrifuge (High speed microcentrifuge)	Tommy, USA
Refrigerated microcentrifuge	Tommy, USA
Ultra centrifuge	Hitachi Koki, Tokyo, Japan
PCR system	Perkins Elmer co., NJ, USA
Block incubator	Astec, USA
Multi-shaker oven	Taitec, Japan
UV-cross linker-CL-1000	Upland, USA
Minigel Electrophoresis system-Mupid-2	CosmoBio, Tokyo, Japan
Sequencing analyzer-PRISM <sup>®</sup>	Perkins Elmer co., NJ, USA
Kodak digital camera	Kodak, Japan
Electro blot apparatus	Bio-Rad Laboratories, USA
UV-Vis spectrophotometer-UV1200	Shimadzu, Japan
RNA/DNA calculator-GeneQuant II	Pharmacia Biotech, England
PAGE apparatus & power supply	Bio-Rad Laboratories, USA
-80 oC refrigerator	Nihong freezer, Japan
-20 oC refrigerator	Nihong freezer, Japan
Shaker water bath	Ikemoto, Japan
High pressure steam sterilized	Tommy, USA
Vacuum concentrator	Tommy, USA
Sonicator-250 sonifier	Branson Sonic Power, USA

**Appendix C Reagents and buffers preparation****1M tris HCl**

Tris-base	12.1 g
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Dissolve in 80 ml distilled water, adjust pH to 8.0 by concHCl

Reach volume to	100 ml
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**0.5 M EDTA**

EDTA	18.6 g
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Dissolved in distilled water

Adjust pH to 8.0 by NaOH

Total volume	100 ml
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**TE buffer (10mM Tris-HCl, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0)**

1M Tris-HCl	1 ml
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0.5 M EDTA	0.2 ml
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Add distilled water to	100 ml
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**Solution I**

Glucose	0.9 g
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1M Tris-HCl	2.5 ml
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0.5 M EDTA	2.0 ml
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dH <sub>2</sub> O	100 ml
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Autoclave 121 °C for 20 min to sterilize and keep as stock

**Complete Solution I (Freshly prepare)**

Solution I	0.9 ml
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10 mg/ml lysozyme	0.1 ml
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DNase free RNase	2 µl
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**Solution II (freshly prepare)**

10% SDS	0.5ml
10N NaOH	0.1 ml
dH <sub>2</sub> O	4.4 ml

**Solution III (cool on ice before use)**

5M sodium acetate	60.0 ml
Glacial acetic acid	11.5 ml
dH <sub>2</sub> O	28.5 ml
Total	100 ml

**5X TBE buffer**

Tris-Base	54.0 g
Borate	27.5 g
EDTA	4.15 g

Dissolve in distilled water and adjust volume to 1000 ml

Dilute to 0.5x TBE buffer (1 liter) for running buffer with adding 0.1 ml of 5 mg/ml ethidium bromide for 1000 ml

**Agarose gel for electrophoresis (for 2 large size and 4 small size)**

Gel density	0.7%	3%
Agarose gel (SEAKEM)	1.12 g	-
Agarose gel (NuSieve)	-	4.8 g
0.5X TBE with EtBr	160 ml	160 ml

Heat by autoclave 121 °C 5 min

Stand in RT until warm and pour on miniprep apparatus

**DNase digestion buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>)**

1M Tris-HCl	2.0 ml
1M MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1.0 ml
dH <sub>2</sub> O	97.0 ml

**Gram negative lysis buffer**

1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0	1.0 ml
1M NaCl	1.0 ml
500 mM Sodium citrate	1.0 ml
10% SDS	10.0 ml
dH <sub>2</sub> O	87.0 ml

**Protoplasting buffer**

1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0	1.5 ml
4.5 M Sucrose	10.0 ml
0.5 M EDTA	1.6 ml
dH <sub>2</sub> O	86.9 ml

**20X MOPS buffer (0.4 M MOPS, 100 mM sodium acetate, 10 mM EDTA)**

MOPS	87.3 g
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Dissolved in distilled water 800 ml

Sodium acetate	13.6 g
EDTA. 2Na	7.45 g

Adjust pH to 7.0 by 10N NaOH

Adjust volume to	1000 ml
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Autoclave: Dilute to 1x MOPS for running buffer

**Gel loading buffer**

Glycerol	5.0 ml
0.5 M EDTA	20 $\mu$ l
Bromophenol blue	25 mg
Xylelecyanol	25 mg
dH <sub>2</sub> O	5.0 ml

**20X SSC (3M NaCl, 0.3 M sodium citrate)**

Sodium chloride	175.3 g
Sodium citrate	88.2 g

Adjust total volume by distilled water 1000 ml

Dilute to 2x SSC for immersion membrane before blotting

**1% Denatured agarose gel for RNA electrophoresis**

Agarose gel	1.0 g
20x MOPS	5.0 ml
dH <sub>2</sub> O	77 ml

Heat 100 °C 5 min

Formaldehyde	18.0 ml
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Stand in RT until warm and pour on miniprep apparatus

**Acrylamide/Bis solution**

Acrylamide	29.2 g
N <sup>o</sup> N <sup>o</sup> -bis-methylene acrylamide	1.0 g

Total volume 100 ml

**1.5 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.8**

Tris-Base 27.23 g

Dissolve in distilled water

Adjust pH to 8.8 by conc HCl

Adjust volume to 150 ml

**0.5 M Tris-HCl, pH 6.8**

Tris-Base 6.0 g

Dissolve in distilled water

Adjust pH to 6.8 by conc HCl

Adjust volume to 100 ml

**10% Sodium dodesyl sulphate**

SDS 10 g

Distilled water 100 ml

Warm to increase solubilization

**Sampling buffer**

Water 3.8 ml

0.5 M Tris HCl, pH 6.8 1.0 ml

Glycerol 0.8 ml

10% SDS 1.6 ml

2-mercaptoethanol 0.4 ml

1% bromophenolblue (BPB) 0.4 ml

Total 8.0 ml

**Running buffer, pH 8.3 (5X)**

(1X: 15 mM Tris, 192 mM Glycine)

Tris Base 15.0 g

Glycine 72.0 g

SDS 5.0 g

Adjust pH to 8.3 by conc HCl

Adjust volume to 1000 ml

**1X Running buffer**

5x Running buffer 100 ml

Distilled water 400 ml

Total 500 ml

Slab gel preparation	8%Running gel	10% Running gel	Stacking gel
Distilled water	6.9 ml	5.9 ml	3.4 ml
Acrylamide/Bis	4.0 ml	5.0 ml	0.83 ml
1.5M Tris-HCl, pH 8.8	3.8 ml	3.8 ml	0.63 ml
10% SDS	0.15 ml	0.15 ml	0.05 ml
10% APS*	0.15 ml	0.15 ml	0.05 ml
TEMED	0.02 ml	0.02 ml	0.01 ml

\*Dissolved 100 mg of ammonium peroxide sulfate in 1 ml of distilled water and stored at 4°C

Completely set the gel packing apparatus before adding APS and TEMED

**Blotting buffer**

Tris-Base	5.82 g
Glycine	2.93 g
Dissolved in total volume	800 ml
Methanol	200 ml
Total	1000 ml

**Buffer for alkaline phosphatase**

Tris-Base	6.06 g
NaCl	2.92 g
MgCl <sub>2</sub> · 6H <sub>2</sub> O	5.08 g
Dissolved in distilled water	
Adjust pH to 9.5 by HCl	
Adjust volume to	500 ml

**Luria-broth**

Polypeptone	1.0 g
Yeast extract	0.5 g
NaCl	0.5 g
Total volume	100 ml

Autoclave 121 °C for 20 min

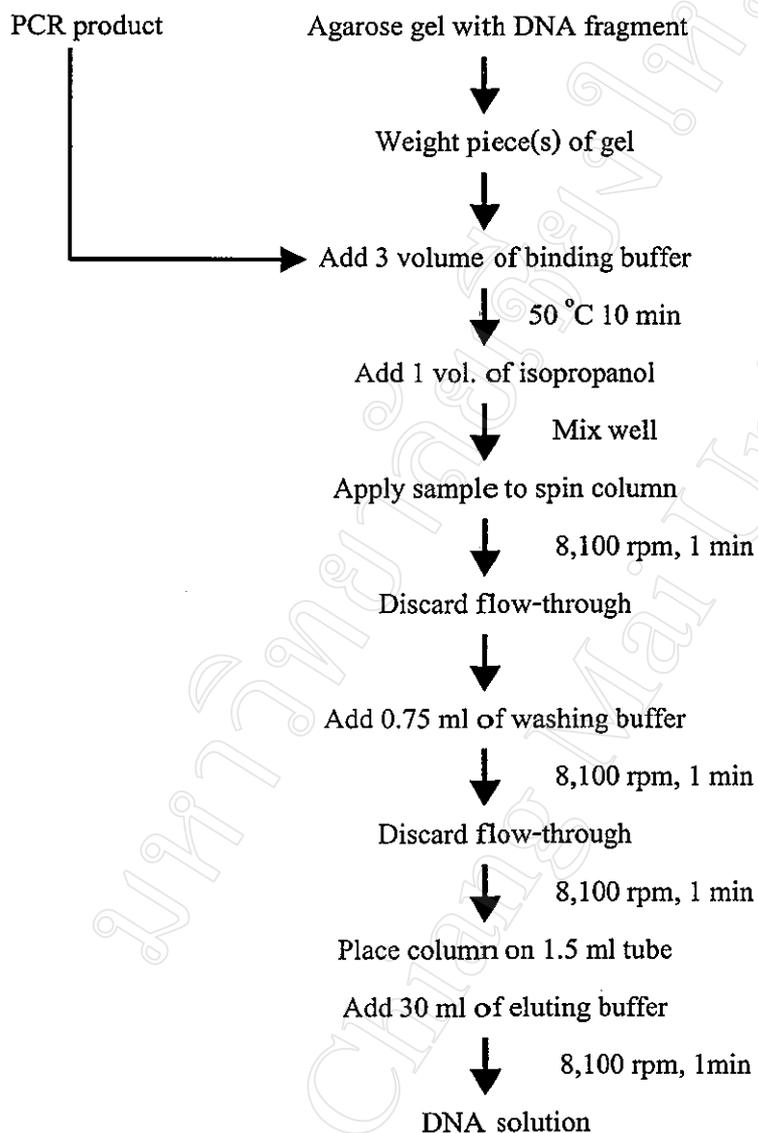
**LB agar**

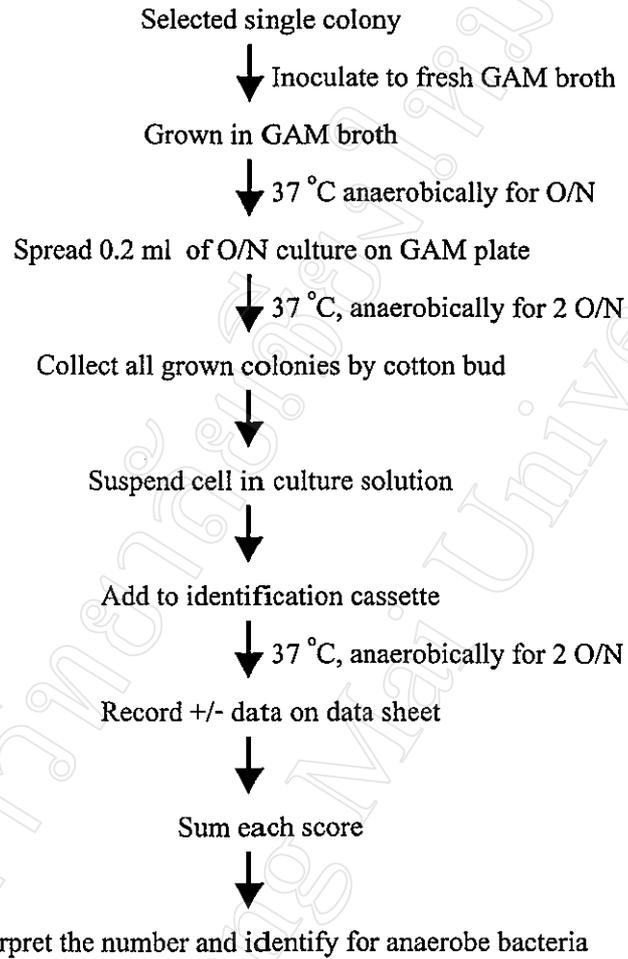
L-Broth	100 ml
Agar	1.5 g

Autoclave 121 °C for 20 min

Pour onto bacteria culture plate (25 ml each)

**Appendix D** Isolation and purification of DNA fragment by QIAquick<sup>®</sup> Gel Extraction Kit or PCR Purification Kit



**Appendix E** Api-20A<sup>®</sup> Anaerobes Identification Kit

**PUBLICATIONS FOR THESIS**

Chewonarin T., Kuwahara T., Arimochi H., Kataoka K., Nakayama H., Yu D. Y., Tsuda H., Vinitketkumnuen U., and Ohnishi Y. (2001) The production of lactoferrin-producing *Bacteroides uniformis*. *Chiang Mai Med Bull* 40(4): 187-194.

Chewonarin T., Kuwahara T., Arimochi H., Kataoka K., Nakayama H., Yu D. Y., Tsuda H., Vinitketkumnuen U., and Ohnishi Y. (2001) Expression of human lactoferrin in *Bacteroides uniformis* and its effect on azoxymethane-induced aberrant crypt focus formation in the rat colon. *Anaerobe* 7: 247-253.

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1997-2001 Ph.D. (Biochemistry) Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang  
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## Publications

- Chewonarin T., Kinouchi T., Kataoka K., Arimochi H., Kuwahara T., Vinitketkumnuen U., Ohnishi Y. (1999) Effects of roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* Linn.), a Thai medicinal plant, on the mutagenicity of various known mutagens in *Salmonella typhimurium* and on formation of aberrant crypt foci induced by the colon carcinogens azoxymethane and 2-amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimidazo[4,5-b]pyridine in F344 rats. *Food Chem Toxicol* 37(6):591-601
- Vinitketkumnuen U., Chewonarin T., Dhumtanom P., Lertprasertsuk N., Wild C. P. (1999) Aflatoxin-albumin adduct formation after single and multiple doses of aflatoxin B(1) in rats treated with Thai medicinal plants. *Mutat Res* 16:345-51
- Vinitketkumnuen U., Chewonarin T., Kongtawelert P., Lertjanyarak A., Peerakhom S., Wild C. P. (1997) Aflatoxin exposure is higher in vegetarians than nonvegetarians in Thailand. *Nat Toxins* 5(4):168-71.
- Chewonarin T., Vinitketkumnuen U., Wild P. C. (1998) Effect of lemongrass (*Cymbopogon Citratus* STAPF) and *Murdannia Loriformis* extracts on aflatoxin-albumin adducts levels in rats exposed to aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub>. *Chiang Mai Med Bull* 37:11-19
- Chewonarin T., Kuwahara T., Arimochi H., Kataoka K., Nakayama H., Yu D. Y., Tsuda H., Vinitketkumnuen U., and Ohnishi Y. (2001) The production of lactoferrin-producing *Bacteroides uniformis*. *Chiang Mai Med Bull* 40(4): 187-194.
- Chewonarin T., Kuwahara T., Arimochi H., Kataoka K., Nakayama H., Yu D. Y., Tsuda H., Vinitketkumnuen U., and Ohnishi Y. (2001) Expression of human lactoferrin in *Bacteroides uniformis* and its effect on azoxymethane-induced aberrant crypt focus formation in the rat colon. *Anaerobe* 7: 247-253.

## Research experiences

May–December 1996

The effect of Thai medicinal plant on the formation of aberrant crypt foci and DNA-adduct in carcinogen treated rats. In department of Bacteriology school of Medicine, The University of Tokushima, Tokushima 770-8503, Japan.

October 1998-March 2000

The production of lactoferrin-producing *Bacteroides uniformis* and its effect on carcinogen-induced colon carcinogenesis. In department of Bacteriology school of Medicine, The University of Tokushima, Tokushima 770-8503, Japan.

May 2001-July 2001

The immunomolating and anti-carcinogenic effects of lactoferrin and lactoferrin-producing *Bacteroides uniformis*. In department of Bacteriology school of Medicine, The University of Tokushima, Tokushima 770-8503, Japan.