P-42

New Thrombolytic Agents from Fungi

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Thrombosis and cardiovascular-related diseases can be caused by fibrin aggregation. Thrombolytic agents have been used to treat thrombolytic problems and cardiovascular-related diseases. There is a need to search for new thrombolytic agents from bacteria, fungi, insects and fermented foods. To name a few, recently, fungi such as *Aspergillus oryzae* KSK-3, *Fusarium* sp. CPCC 480097 and *Fusarium* sp. BLB were found to be able of producing protease fibrinolytic enzyme. Potential protease fibrinolytic enzymes were observed from *Lignosus rhinocerus* collected from the forest of Sg Perak. Out of the 6 sclerotia obtained, one of them named LR-1 produced the maximum clear zone on Skim Milk Agar. LR-1 was then tested on fibrin plate incubated at 37°C for 18 hours and produced a clear zone as compared to positive control, plasmin. Leaves of *Hibiscus* sp. were wiped with 70% alcohol and 70% sodium hypochlorite for sterile disinfectant. The leaves were then cut into pieces of 4cm and placed on Potato Dextrose Agar. Fungi grown from the leave pieces were sub cultured onto a new Potato Dextrose Agar.16 endophytic fungi were isolated from *Hibiscus* sp. leaves from six locations in Shah Alam, Selangor. Four isolated endophytic fungi showed positive protease activity on Skim Milk Agar.