

# Potential of fibrinolytic protease enzyme from tissue of sand sea cucumber (*Holothuria scabra*) as thrombolysis agent

*by* Sri Darmawati

---

**Submission date:** 06-Oct-2021 12:59PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1666643881

**File name:** Hidayati\_2021\_IOP\_Conf.\_Ser.\_Earth\_Environ.\_Sci.\_743\_012007.pdf (675.93K)

**Word count:** 5010

**Character count:** 28045

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

## Potential of fibrinolytic protease enzyme from tissue of sand sea cucumber (*Holothuria scabra*) as thrombolysis agent

To cite this article: N Hidayati *et al* 2021 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **743** 012007

View the [article online](#) for updates and enhancements.



**ECS** The Electrochemical Society  
Advancing solid state & electrochemical science & technology

**239th ECS Meeting with IMCS18**

DIGITAL MEETING • May 30-June 3, 2021

Live events daily • Free to register

**Register now!**

## Potential of fibrinolytic protease enzyme from tissue of sand sea cucumber (*Holothuria scabra*) as thrombolysis agent

N Hidayati<sup>1</sup>, H Fuad<sup>1</sup>, H Munandar<sup>2</sup>, DS Zilda<sup>3</sup>, AR Sulistyningtyas<sup>4</sup>, N Nurrahman<sup>5</sup>, S Darmawati<sup>1</sup> and SN Ethica<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Magister Study Program of Clinical Laboratory Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Balai Bio Industri Laut-LIPI (Lembaga Ilmu Penelitian Indonesia) Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Research and Development Center for Marine and Fishery Product Processing and Biotechnology, Technology Study Program, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Medical Laboratory Technology Study Program, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Indonesia

<sup>5</sup>Food Technology Study Program, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Indonesia

Email: norma@unimus.ac.id

**Abstract.** Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are still the main cause of death in modern society with thrombosis as their most common underlying pathology. The occurrence of thrombosis is characterized by thrombus formation in the circulatory system of the body causing blood clot blockage. Thrombus blocking blood vessels can be destroyed through fibrinolysis by plasmin. Commonly administered fibrinolytic drugs activate plasminogen and convert plasminogen to plasmin which degrades fibrin. However, these agents have limitations such as higher costs, shorter half-lives, allergic reactions and intravenous administration-caused bleeding. Hence, more effective and safer antithrombotic drugs are needed in anti-thrombosis therapy. This paper was intended to assess the ability of *Holothuria scabra* tissue fibrinolytic proteases as a thrombolytic agent based on literature studies. Summary of recent studies showed that various strong fibrinolytic enzymes could be produced from various animal tissues such as snake and earthworm, yet from sea organism' tissues are barely reported. In this literature review, the potential of protease enzymes from tissue of *H. scabra* as thrombolysis agent is summarized and discussed. Among the findings is that *H. scabra* has the highest protein content among other sea cucumbers in Indonesia, yet the isolation of protease enzymes from *H. scabra* tissue has not been reported. Hence, there is high possibility in finding novel proteases, which may include serine and metallo-protease known for their thrombolysis activities.

### 1. Introduction

Cardiovascular disease (CVD), venous and arterial thrombosis are multifactorial diseases characterized by the formation of excessive clots in blood vessels [1]. The occurrence of thrombosis is characterized by thrombus formation in the body's circulatory system due to failure of homeostasis.



Content from this work may be used under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/). Any further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the title of the work, journal citation and DOI.

This can cause blood vessels to become blocked and recovery can lead to blockage of the heart muscle or brain, and can end in death [2]. Blood clots have a major protein component, fibrin. Blood clots that block blood vessels can be destroyed through the process of fibrinolysis by plasmin. The main process of fibrinolysis is by activating plasminogen into the plasmin proteolytic enzyme. The enzyme will change the shape of the thrombus by destroying fibrin in blood clots so that the development of thrombosis is inhibited [3].

Urokinase, plasminogen activator (t-PA), streptokinase, which activates plasminogen and converts plasminogens into plasmin that decomposes fibrin, are the normal enzymes used as medicines. However, these agents have limitations such as higher costs, shorter half-lives, allergic reactions and intravenous administration of these agents are also known to cause bleeding. This prompted researchers to continue to look for sources of new fibrinolytic enzymes that are safer and cheaper for handling thrombolysis [4-5].

Protease is a large group of hydrolytic enzymes with the ability of degrading large protein molecules into smaller pieces through hydrolysis reaction. Numerous bacterial proteases had been reported, yet not all were tested for their fibrinolytic activities [6-9]. On the other hand, sea cucumbers and starfish are marine organisms that have been widely known to produce fibrinolytic protease enzymes with antithrombotic activity. This is likely because the protein content of these organisms is high [10]. Among the various sea cucumbers in Indonesia, sand sea cucumbers (*H. scabra*) have the highest protein content [11].

Proteolytic activity is known to occur in sea cucumber that could be correlated with the character and regeneration of the organism's autolytic system. The presence of highly active endogenous proteases is considered to have autolytic characteristics [12]. It has been stated that serine, cysteine and metallo-protease are involved in the regeneration process [13].

This article aims to evaluate the prospects for studying fibrinolytic proteases from the *H. scabra* tissue as antithrombotic agents based on literature studies. Practically and eventually the study is intended to obtain pure enzyme fibrinolytic enzymes from *H. scabra* tissue. Due to the increasing number of cardiovascular cases, the main problem of this paper is to determine the importance of *H. scabra* tissue as source of serine protease fibrinolytic enzymes with good activities used for CVD treatments.

## 2. Research Methods

A systematic literature search had been conducted from the Pubmed database published between 2010-2020 discussing the role of thrombolysis and its mechanism in the management of acute stroke. We searched for the Medical Subject Title Headings (MeSH) in several combinations including brain ischemia/ drug therapy, CVD therapy, fibrinolytic agents, CVD guide lines, platelet aggregation, protein levels in cucumber/ sea cucumber. The search was limited to humans by reviewing additional references from studies that included 13 articles.

### 2.1 Eligibility Criteria of the Study

A review of the use of fibrinolytic proteases as antithrombotic agents has been performed that may suggest the ability to use fibrinolytic proteases as CVDs. For this purpose, the selection of studies was carried out based on the following inclusion criteria: [i] evaluation studies using knowledge and practice of using anti-thrombosis drugs in the treatment of CVD as an outcome measure. [ii] subjects related to the importance of fibrinolytic enzymes in CVD therapy applied to CVD; [iii] published in both Indonesian and English; [iv] observational studies. As part of the search strategy, the year of publication is also limited to the last 10 years.

### 2.2 Identification of Relevant Studies

This literature review was carried out in both ways, manually and non-manually. It was done based on previously used protocol and guidelines [14]. A search for relevant literature was initially carried (by NH, HF and ARS) out in two categories: 1. The importance of fibrinolytic enzymes in CVD therapy. 2. The highest protein content in sea cucumber and its species. 3. Thrombosis therapeutic drugs in CVD.

For the first category, the initial electronic and manual literature search through Pubmed and Science Direct as databases as well as manual searches regardless of the date of publication is carried out using the term MeSH-enzyme fibrinolytic enzyme; enzymes; *H. scabra*; sea cucumber; protein content of sea cucumber, CVD therapy guide line. This for thrombolysis agents, treatment studies or fibrinolytic protease enzymes worldwide yields 50 references and only 20 were retained.

Full-text of all articles were extracted by electronics and manual searches from Pubmed and Science Direct. The studies excluded from this review were: [i] studies conducted before 2010 [ii] studies of the importance of fibrinolytic enzymes in CVD therapy; [iii] reviews; [iv] study of protein content in various species of sea cucumber [v] study of CVD treatment guide lines throughout the world [vi] study of fibrinolytic enzyme produced by sea cucumber, or other animals such as earthworms, fungi, and food. For the second category, computerized literature searches through Google Scholar and the Garuda Portal and manual searches regardless of the date of publication were carried out (by HM and DSZ) using the MeSH Requirements for the treatment of thrombolysis or fibrinolytic protease enzymes. We identified 12 papers with this method. A variety of keywords were used in the search strategy including thrombolysis therapy, fibrinolytic protease enzymes, fibrinolytic protease-producing enzymes. Various keyword combinations were created using 'and', 'or' as Boolean operators. The coherent subject experts and sorted study authors were also contacted to clarify unclear or missing data whenever required. The studies excluded from this review were: [i] studies conducted before 2010 [ii] importance of fibrinolytic enzymes in CVD therapy; [iii] reviews; [iv] The highest protein content in various sea cucumber species; [iv] review; (v) study of CVD therapy guidelines.

### 2.3 Study Selection

Two authors (NH and SNE) identified independently studies, which met the inclusion criteria in this review. Initially, both the title and abstract of the notes produced by the search were evaluated to determine inappropriate studies that should be excluded based on the exclusion criteria. The review articles were included. Articles (full text) from the remaining studies were taken to fulfill the inclusion criteria. Research was screened using the STROBE checklist for observational studies, (by N and ARS).

### 2.4 Research Bias Control

The following questions have been included in this mini analysis in the risk of prejudice or quality evaluation: (i) completeness of reporting information on the importance of fibrinolytic enzymes in CVD therapy, (ii) selective outcome reporting, (iii) selection of outcome measures (practice test of the ability of thrombolysis agents using fibrinolytic protease tissue was applied in cardiovascular treatment in Indonesia), (iv) research design, and (v) inter-conflict in conducting research. When the overall criteria are met, the risk of a reasonable bias was considered low [15]

## 3. Literature Review

### 3.1. Types of thrombolysis therapy drugs available

Table 1 summarizes available major therapy drugs studied in the last decades (2009-2019). As seen on Table 1, drugs used in thrombolysis therapy are mainly categorized as antiplatelet, anticoagulant and fibrinolytic. In antiplatelet group, most drugs have mechanism of action by blocking of adenosine diphosphate (ADP) binding with platelets. On the other hand, the actions of fibrinolytic group are dominated by formation of plasmin that will lead to fibrin degradation. Data from Table 1 showed that despite having been long discovered (for example Urokinase in 1968 [16]), fibrinolytic drugs are still intensively studied as so as other group of drugs.

**Table 1.** Reported thrombosis therapy drugs in the last decade

| Types of Drugs                 | Drug Category                 | Function and Mechanism of Action  | Source and Year  |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Clopidogrel                    | Antiplatelet                  | Inhibits adenosine diphosphate (ADP) binding to its platelet receptor               | Del Brutto, <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [17]                                |
| Aspirin                        | Antiplatelet                  | Induces functional defect in platelets  | Del Brutto, <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [17]                                |
| Dipyridamol                    | Antiplatelet                  | Inhibits ADP uptake by platelets  | Rollini <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [18]                                    |
| Aspirindipridamol              | Antiplatelet                  | Inhibits platelet activation  | Rollini <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [18]                                    |
| Cilostazole                    | Antiplatelet                  | Inhibit the action of specific phosphodiesterase in platelets                       | Rollini <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [18]                                    |
| Pasugrel                       | Antiplatelet                  | Blocks ADP-dependent activation of platelets  | Rollini <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [18]                                    |
| Ticagrelor                     | Antiplatelet                  | Blocks ADP-dependent activation of platelets  | Del Brutto <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [17]                                 |
| Walfarin                       | Anticoagulant                 | Inhibits synthesis of active clotting factors                                       | Del Brutto <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [17]                                 |
| Dabigatran                     | Anticoagulant                 | Prevents thrombin-mediated activation of coagulation factors                        | Del Brutto <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [17]                                 |
| Api-, Rifaro-, Edo-xaban       | Anticoagulant                 | Inhibits free and clot-bound factor Xa  | Del Brutto <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [17]                                 |
| Thienopyridines                | Antiplatelet                  | Inhibits, irreversible ADP receptor   | Phillips <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [19]                                   |
| Glikoprotein IIb-IIIa blockers | Antiplatelet & anticoagulant  | Prevents the binding of fibrinogen to glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptors               | Rollini <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [18] Phillips <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [19] |
| Streptokinase                  | Fibrinolytic & anticoagulant  | Cleavages Arg/Val bond in plasminogen to form plasmin, which degrades fibrin clots  | Adzerikho <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [20]                                  |
| Urokinase                      | Fibrinolytic & anticoagulant  | Keeps the plasminogen Arg-Val bond to create active plasmin to degrade fibrin clots | Fuentes <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [21]                                    |
| PA (Plasminogen Activator)     | Fibrinolytic & anticoagulant, | Converts plasminogen into plasmin to dissolve clots                                 | Fan <i>et al.</i> , 2017 [22]  |

### 3.2. Importance of Fibrinolytic Enzymes in Cardiovascular (CVD) Therapy

Table 2 shows various important roles of CVD therapy fibrinolytic enzymes recorded from various sources over the past decades. As seen in Table 2, fibrinolytic enzymes that have been used in existing CVD therapy are dominated by those from bacteria of foods or their fermented products, rarely are from plant or animal tissues. Despite various reports about the presence of fibrinolytic enzymes in several sea cucumber species [23-26] those with proven use in CVD therapy are still behind. This implies that studies related with fibrinolytic enzymes sourced from sea cucumber should be encouraged to be produced and clinically tested for CVD therapy.

**Table 2.** Roles of fibrinolytic enzyme isolated from food in CVD therapy in the last decade

| No. | CVD therapy Utilizing Fibrinolytic enzymes                                  | Sources of Fibrinolytic Enzim      | Author/s                                 | Country   |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1   | Myocardial infarction   | Fungus <i>Cordyceps militaris</i>  | Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [26]            | China     |
| 2   | Acute myocardial infarction, ischemic heart disease, & high blood pressure  | Bacterium from Cheonggukjang       | Jeong <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [27]          | Korea     |
| 3   | Thrombosis & cerebrovascular  | Bacterium from Doenjang            | Yao <i>et al.</i> , 2017 [28]            | Korea     |
| 4   | Acute myocardial infarction, high blood pressure, ischemic heart, & stroke  | Fungus <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>  | Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [29]            | Jepang    |
| 5   | Thrombosis  | Fungus <i>Neurospora sitophila</i> | Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2016 [26]            | China     |
| 6   | Stroke & coronary artery disease  | Bacterium from Kimchi              | Anh <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [15]            | Vietnam   |
| 7   | Acute myocardial infarction & brain infarction                              | Bacterium from Cheonggukjang       | Heo <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [30]            | Korea     |
| 9   | Lung emboli, cardiac myoinfarction, & deep vein thrombosis                  | Bacterium from Douchi              | Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [31]          | China     |
| 10  | Myocardial infarction, ischemic heart disease, hypertension & stroke        | Bacterium from rice                | Vijayaraghavan & Vincent, 2014 [32]      | India     |
| 11  | Heart attack & thrombosis   | Bacterium from soy                 | Devaraj <i>et al.</i> , 2018 [4]         | India     |
| 12  | Thrombosis  | Bacterium from chickpeas           | Wei <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [33]            | China     |
| 13  | Thrombosis  | Bacterium from fermented fish      | Prihanto <i>et al.</i> , 2013 [34]       | Indonesia |
| 14  | Thrombosis  | Bacterium from red bean Natto      | Chang <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [35]          | Taiwan    |
| 15  | Heart disease & stroke  | Bacterium from Tempeh Gembus       | Afifah <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [36]         | Indonesia |
| 16  | Hypertension, myocardial infarction, coronary heart disease, or stenocardia | Bacterium from Douchi              | Hu <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [37]             | China     |
| 17  | Thrombosis  | Bacterium from Cow Dung            | Vijayaraghavan <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [38] | USA       |

### 3.3. Protein content in sea cucumbers

Protein-rich marine organisms such as starfish, sea finger, innkeeper worm, are known as potential sources of fibrinolytic (serine) protease enzymes with antithrombotic activity. Sea cucumber is a group marine organism known important source protein content [10]. There lies high potential of the group to also produce high protease enzymes from their muscle tissues. Table 3 lists various sea cucumbers in Indonesia with their protein content. As seen from Table 3, sand sea cucumbers (*H. scabra*) have the highest protein content [39].



**Table 3.** Protein Content of Sea Cucumber

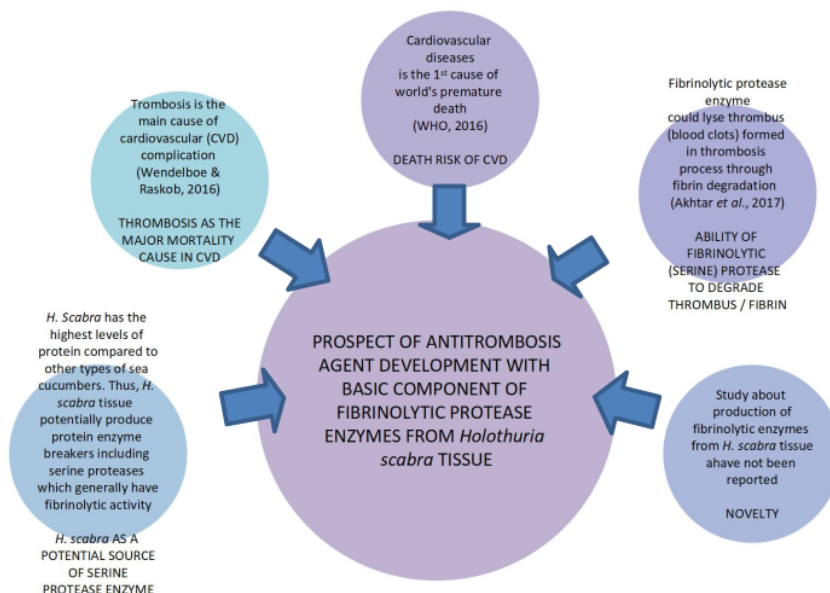
| Sea Cucumber Species         | Protein Content (max. % b/b) | Source                                |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Holothuria scabra</i>     | 76.64                        | Karnila. <i>et al</i> , 2011 [39]     |
| <i>H. fuscogilva</i>         | 58.21                        | Wen <i>et al</i> , 2010 [40]          |
| <i>H. fuscopunctata</i>      | 50.48                        | Wen <i>et al</i> , 2010 [40]          |
| <i>H. arenicola</i>          | 45.00                        | Haider <i>et al</i> , 2015 [41]       |
| <i>H. nobilis</i>            | 42.54                        | Oedjoe, 2017 [11]                     |
| <i>H. atra</i>               | 42.32                        | Oedjoe, 2017 [11]                     |
| <i>H. edulis</i>             | 41.61                        | Oedjoe, 2017 [11]                     |
| <i>H. impatiens</i>          | 39.94                        | Oedjoe, 2017 [11]                     |
| <i>H. leucospilota</i>       | 39.87                        | Oedjoe, 2017 [11]                     |
| <i>H. arenicola</i>          | 26.30                        | Salarzadeh <i>et al</i> , 2012 [42]   |
| <i>H. parva</i>              | 18.56                        | Salarzadeh <i>et al</i> , 2012 [42]   |
| <i>H. polii</i>              | 9.86                         | Aydm <i>et al</i> , 2011 [43]         |
| <i>H. tubulosa</i>           | 9.12                         | Aydm <i>et al</i> , 2011 [43]         |
| <i>H. mammata</i>            | 8.18                         | Aydm <i>et al</i> , 2011[43]          |
| <i>Stichopus herrmanni</i>   | 47.36                        | Wen <i>et al</i> , 2010 [40]          |
| <i>S. japonicus</i>          | 48.10                        | Yu <i>et al</i> . 2015 [44]           |
| <i>Actinopyga mauritiana</i> | 67.00                        | Haider <i>et al</i> , 2015 [41]       |
| <i>A. mauritiana</i>         | 63.73                        | Wen <i>et al</i> , 2010 [40]          |
| <i>A. caerulea</i>           | 57,26                        | Wen <i>et al</i> , 2010 [40]          |
| <i>A. lecanora</i>           | 31.11                        | Oedjoe, 2017 [11]                     |
| <i>Basachia argus</i>        | 31.18                        | Oedjoe, 2017 [11]                     |
| <i>Bohadschia argus</i>      | 62,49                        | Wen <i>et al</i> , 2010 [40]          |
| <i>Paracaudina australis</i> | 20.22                        | Widianingsih <i>et al</i> , 2015 [45] |
| <i>Thelenota ananas</i>      | 55.58                        | Wen <i>et al</i> , 2010 [40]          |
| <i>T. anax</i>               | 40.13                        | Wen <i>et al</i> , 2010 [40]          |

CVD is still a major premature death threat worldwide, which often involves thrombosis. Fibrinolytic drugs ranging from streptokinase, urokinase and plasminogen activator are still a promising way to treat thrombosis. However, these agents have limitations in costs, half-lives, allergic reactions and other side effects [4-5]. Hence, more effective and safer antithrombotic drugs are needed in anti-thrombosis therapy.

Data in Table 2 show that protein-rich fermented foods, such as Natto from Japan, Douches from China, Doenjang and Cheonggukjang from Korea, tempeh from Indonesia, and Kishk from Egypt are potential source microbial fibrinolytic enzymes. Production of fibrinolytic enzyme from protein-rich seafood or bacteria related to it is still scarce. Data in Table 3 shows that among protein-rich source in marine environment is sea cucumber. Sand sea cucumber (*Holothuria scabra*) have the highest protein content among other sea cucumbers in Indonesia [39]. The Holothurian is easy to find in the country exposing various beneficial properties as food and cosmetics commodities [45-47]. The presence of fibrinolytic proteases has been found quite abundant in sea cucumber including Holothurians [9,48-49]. Meanwhile, isolation of protease enzymes with fibrinolytic ability from *H. scabra* tissue has not been reported. Thus, development of antithrombotic agents using fibrinolytic protease from tissue of *H. scabra* intended for the treatment of CVDs is potential for novelty.

Data from these tables, and other studies assess prospects for the manufacture of fibrinolytic agents as fibrinolytic enzymes of protein-rich sea cucumber (H). Data from these tables are centered. Scabra could be made. The findings are a program showing the ability of fibrinolytic protease enzymes in the treatment of cardiovascular disease by Sand Sea Cumber (H-scabra) as antithrombotic agent (Figure 1).





**Figure 1.** Prospects for antithrombic agent development agents in the form of a fibrinolytic protease enzyme resulting from the secretion of proteolytic bacteria in *H. scabra* tissue

#### 4. Conclusion 7

From this review, it could be concluded that:

- a. Sand sea cucumber (*H. scabra*) has the highest protein content, yet the isolation of protease enzymes with fibrinolytic ability from the organism's tissue has never been reported.
- b. The development of antithrombotic agents using fibrinolytic protease from tissues obtained from sand sea cucumber tissue is quite promising because the presence of fibrinolytic proteases is quite abundant.
- c. Development of antithrombotic agents using fibrinolytic protease from tissue of *H. scabra* offers novelty for the treatment of CVDs.

#### Acknowledgments

Authors wish to acknowledge Balai Bio Industri Laut-LIPI (Laboratorium Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia), Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia; Rumah Sakit Anugrah Pekalongan, Central Java, Indonesia; and Research and Development Center for Marine and Fishery Product Processing and Biotechnology of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia for supporting laboratory work conducted in this research. We are also very thankful to Kemenristek / BRIN (Science and Technology Ministry / Republic of Indonesia National Research and Innovation Agency) for funding the project with the Hibah Thesis 2020 Master Thesis Research Grant.

#### References

- [1] Engelmann B and Massberg S 2013 Thrombosis as an intravascular effector of innate immunity *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* **13** 34-45.
- [2] Akhtar T, Hoq MM and Mazid MA 2017 Bacterial proteases as thrombolytics and fibrinolytics *Dhaka Univ. J. Pharm. Sci.* **16** 255-69.

- [3] Black D F, Morris J M, Lindell E P, Krecke K N, Worrell G A, Bartleson J D and Lachance D H 2013 Stroke-like migraine attacks after radiation therapy (SMART) syndrome is not always completely reversible: a case series. *Am. J. Neuroradiol* **34** 2298-303.
- [4] Devaraj Y, Rajender S K and Halami P M 2018 Purification, characterization of fibrinolytic protease from *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* MCC2606 and analysis of fibrin degradation product by MS/MS *Preparative Biochemistry and Biotechnology* **48** 172-180
- [5] Adivitiya and Khasa Y P 2017 The evolution of recombinant thrombolytics: Current status and future directions *Bioengineered* **8** 331-58.
- [6] Ethica S N, Muslim R, Widyawardhana R B, Firmansyah A and Imam S 2019 Synergism and antagonism among indigenous hydrolytic bacteria from biomedical wastes for the generation of bacterial consortium used as bioremediation agent. *International Journal of Environmental Science and Development* **10** 1-10
- [7] Ethica S N, Muchlissin S I, Saptaningtyas R A and Sabdon A G 2018 Protease producers predominate cultivable hydrolytic bacteria isolated from liquid biomedical waste. *Asian Journal of Chemistry* **30** 2035-8
- [8] Ethica S N, Oedjijono O, Semiarti E, Widada J and Raharjo T J 2018 Genotypic and phenotypic characterization of *Alcaligenes javaensis* JG3 potential as an effective biodegrader *Biotropia-The Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Biology* **25** 1-0.
- [9] Ethica S N and Sabdon A. Bio-remediation potential of hydrolytic bacteria isolated from hospital liquid biomedical waste in Central Java *In Proceedings of the 3rd World Congress on New Technologies* 2017 Jun 6. <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/1c4f/045900b708bf9dc2df3d2e43aa08622299f0.pdf>
- [10] Karnila R 2011 Pemanfaatan komponen bioaktif teripang dalam bidang kesehatan (Riau: UNRI).
- [11] Oedjoe M D 2017 Composition of nutritional content of sea cucumbers (Holothuroidea) in mania waters, Sabu Raijua Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. *Journal of Aquaculture Research & Development* **8** 1000502
- [12] Sun L M, Wang T T, Zhu B W, Niu H L, Zhang R, Hou H M, Zhang G L and Murata Y 2013 Effect of matrix metalloproteinase on autolysis of sea cucumber *Stichopus japonicus* *Food Sci Biotechnol.* **22** 1-3.
- [13] Lamash N E and Dolmatov I Y 2013 Proteases from the regenerating gut of the holothurian *Eupentacta fraudatrix* *PLoS One* **8** 65-70
- [14] Ethica SN, Saptaningtyas R, Muchlissin SI and Sabdon A 2018 The development method of bioremediation of hospital biomedical waste using hydrolytic bacteria. *Health and Technology* **8** 239-54.
- [15] Anh D B Q, Mi N T T, Huy D N A and Hung P V 2015 Isolation and optimization of growth condition of *Bacillus* sp. from fermented shrimp paste for high fibrinolytic enzyme production *Arab J. Sci. Eng.* **40** 23-28
- [16] Kawano T, Morimoto K and Uemura Y 1968 Urokinase inhibitor in human placenta. *Nature.* **217** 253-4.
- [17] Del Brutto V J, Chaturvedi S, Diener H C, Romano J G and Sacco R L 2019 Antithrombotic therapy to prevent recurrent strokes in ischemic cerebrovascular disease: JACC scientific expert panel. *J. Am. Coll. Cardiol* **74** 786-803.
- [18] Rollini F, Franchi F, Hu J, Kureti M, Aggarwal N, Durairaj A, Park Y, Seawell M, Alomar P C, Zenni M M, Guzman L A, Suryadevara S, Antoun P, Bass TA and Angiolillo D J 2016 Crushed prasugrel tablets in patients with stemi undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention 2016 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2016.02.045>
- [19] Phillips D R, Conley P B, Sinha U and Andre P 2005 Therapeutic approaches in arterial thrombosis *J. Thromb. Haemost* **3** 1577-1589
- [20] Adzerikho I E, Lutsik I L, Vladimirskaia T E and Cherniavsky E A. P743 2019 The efficacy and the safety of the action of the complex drug of fibrin-specific streptokinase in arterial thrombosis *in vivo European Heart Journal* **40** ehz747-0346.

- [21] Fuentes R E, Zaitsev S, Ahn H S, Hayes V, Kowalska M A, Lambert M P, Wang Y, Siegel D L, Bougie D W, Aster R H and Myers D D 2016 A chimeric platelet-targeted urokinase prodrug selectively blocks new thrombus formation *J Clin Invest.* **126** 483-94.
- [22] Fan L, Yeatts S D, Foster L D, Khatri P, Tomsick T, Broderick J P and Palesch Y Y 2017 Endovascular therapy demonstrates benefit over intravenous recombinant tissue plasminogen activator based on repeatedly measured national institutes of health stroke scale *Interventional Neurology* **6** 25-30.
- [23] Wu H T, Li D M, Zhu B W, Sun J J, Zheng J, Wang F L, Konno K and Jiang X 2013 Proteolysis of noncollagenous proteins in sea cucumber, *Stichopus japonicus*, body wall: Characterisation and the effects of cysteine protease inhibitors *Food Chem* **141** 1287-94.
- [24] Yuan Z, Dahms H U, Han L L, Li Q Y, Zhang Q Z, Wu R J, Tan J, Zou X Y, and Hou L 2012 Cloning and characterization of a trypsin-like serine protease gene, a novel regeneration-related gene from *Apostichopus japonicas* *Gene* **502** 46-52.
- [25] Pasten C, Rosa R, Ortiz S, González S and García-Arrarás J E 2012 Characterization of proteolytic activities during intestinal regeneration of the sea cucumber, *Holothuria glaberrima* *The Int. J. Dev.* **56** 681.
- [26] Liu X, Kopparapu N K, Li Y, Deng Y and Zheng X 2017 Biochemical characterization of a novel fibrinolytic enzyme from *Cordyceps militaris* *Int. J. Biol. Macromol* **94** 793-803
- [27] Jeong S J, Heo K, Park J Y, Lee K W, Park J Y, Joo S H and Kim J H 2015 Characterization of AprE176, a Fibrinolytic Enzyme from *Bacillus subtilis* HK176 *J. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* **25** 89-97.
- [28] Yao Z, Liu X, Shim JM, Lee K W, Kim H J and Kim J H 2017 Properties of a Fibrinolytic Enzyme Secreted by *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* RSB34, Isolated from Doenjang. *J. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* **27** 9-18
- [29] Liu X L, Zheng X Q, Qian P Z, Kopparapu N K, Deng Y P, Nonaka M and Harada N 2014 Purification and characterization of a novel fibrinolytic enzyme from culture supernatant of *Pleurotus ostreatus*. *J Microbiol Biotechnol* **24** e53.
- [30] Heo K, Cho K M, Lee C K, Kim G M, Shin J H, Kim J S, Kim J H 2013 Characterization of a fibrinolytic enzyme secreted by *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* CB1 and its gene cloning *J. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* **23** 974-983.
- [31] Zhang X, Yun L J, Peng L B, Lu Y, Ma K P and Tang F 2013 Optimization of douchi fibrinolytic enzyme production by statistical experimental methods. *J. Huazhong Univ. Sci. Technol.* **33** 153-158.
- [32] Vijayaraghavan P and Vincent S G P. Statistical Optimization of Fibrinolytic Enzyme Production Using Agroresidues by *Bacillus cereus* IND1 and Its Thrombolytic Activity *in Vitro* *Biomed Res Int.* **2014** 11
- [33] Wei X, Luo M, Xu L, Zhang Y, Lin X, Kong P and Liu H 2011 production of fibrinolytic enzyme from *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* by fermentation of chickpeas, with the evaluation of the anticoagulant and antioxidant properties of chickpeas *J. Agric. Food Chem* **2011** 3957-3963.
- [34] Prihanto A A, Darius and Firdaus M 2013 Proteolytic and fibrinolytic activities of halophilic lactic acid bacteria from two Indonesian fermented foods *JMBFS* **2** 2291-2293.
- [35] Chang C T, Wang P M, Hung Y F and Chung Y C 2012 Purification and biochemical properties of a fibrinolytic enzyme from *Bacillus subtilis*-fermented red bean *Food Chem.* 1611-1617
- [36] Afifah D N, Sulchan M, Syah D, Yanti, Suhartono M T and Kim J H 2014 Purification and characterization of a fibrinolytic enzyme from *Bacillus pumilus* 2.g Isolated from Gembus, an Indonesian Fermented Food. *Prev. Nutr. Food Sci.* **19** 213-219
- [37] Hu Y, Yu D, Wang Z, Hou J, Tyagi R, Liang Y and Hu Y 2019 Purification and characterization of a novel, highly potent fibrinolytic enzyme from *Bacillus subtilis* DC27 screened from Douchi, a traditional Chinese fermented soybean food. *Sci. Rep.* **9** 9235.
- [38] Vijayaraghavan P, Lazarus S and Vincent S G 2014 De-hairing protease production by an isolated *Bacillus cereus* strain AT under solid-state fermentation using cow dung: Biosynthesis and properties. *Saudi J. Biol. Sci.* **21** 27-34.

- [39] Kamila R, Astawan M and Wresdiyati T 2011 Karakteristik konsentrat protein teripang pasir (*Holothuria scabra* J.) dengan bahan pengekstrak aseton *Jurnal Perikanan dan Kelautan* **16**(02).
- [40] Wen J, Hua C and Fana S 2010 Chemical Composition and Nutritional Quality of Sea Cucumbers *J. Sci. Food Agric.* **90** 2469–2474.
- [41] Haider M S, Sultana R, Zehra K J, Tarar O M, Shirinm K and Afzal W 2015 A study on proximate composition, amino acid profile, fatty acid profile and some mineral contents in two species of sea cucumber. *J. Anim. Plant Sci.* **25** 168-175
- [42] Salarzadeh A R, Afkhami M, Bastami K D, Ehsanpour M, Khazaali A and Mokhleci A 2012 Proximate composition of two sea cucumber species *Holothuria pavra* and *Holothuria arenicola* in persian gulf. *Annals of Biological Researc* **3** 1305-1311
- [43] Aydın M, Sevgili H, Tufan B, Emre Y and Köse S 2011 Proximate composition and fatty acid profile of three different fresh and dried commercial sea cucumbers from Turkey *International journal of food science & technology* **46** 500-8.
- [44] Yu H B, Gao Q F, Dong S L and Wen B 2015 Changes in fatty acid profiles of sea cucumber *Apostichopus japonicus* (Selenka) induced by terrestrial plants in diets *Aquaculture* **442** 119–24.
- [45] Widianingsih W, Zaenuri M, Anggoro S and Kusumaningrum H P S Nutritional value of sea cucumber [*Paracaudina australis* (Semper, 1868)] *Aquatic Procedia* **7** 271 – 276
- [46] Siahaan E A, Pangestuti R, Munandar H and Kim S-K 2017 Cosmeceuticals Properties of Sea Cucumbers: Prospects and Trends. Review *Cosmetics* **2017** **4** 26
- [47] Sara Bordbar, Farooq Anwar and Nazamid Saari 2011 High-value components and bioactives from sea cucumbers for functional foods *A Review Mar. Drugs* **9** 1761-1805.
- [48] Qi H, Dong X P, Gao Y, Liu L and Zhu Bw 2007 Studies on the extraction and enzymology character of the crude protease from the body wall of holothurian [J] *Food Research and Development* **2007** **3**.
- [49] Hernández-Sámano A C, Guzmán-García X, García-Barrientos R, Ascencio-Valle F, SierraBeltrán A and Guerrero-Legarreta I 2017 Characterization of protease activity from the digestive tract and tentacles of *Isostichopus fuscus* sea cucumber *Invertebrate Survival Journal* **14** 282-94.

# Potential of fibrinolytic protease enzyme from tissue of sand sea cucumber (*Holothuria scabra*) as thrombolysis agent

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

5%

SIMILARITY INDEX

4%

INTERNET SOURCES

3%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

|   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | <a href="https://dspace.brunel.ac.uk">dspace.brunel.ac.uk</a><br>Internet Source  | 1%  |
| 2 | <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com">www.tandfonline.com</a><br>Internet Source   | 1%  |
| 3 | <a href="http://www.frontiersin.org">www.frontiersin.org</a><br>Internet Source   | <1% |
| 4 | "Brain Tumors in Children", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2018<br>Publication  | <1% |
| 5 | Submitted to Charles Sturt University<br>Student Paper  | <1% |
| 6 | Submitted to Samuel Merritt University<br>Student Paper   | <1% |
| 7 | Ardi Ardiansyah, Abdullah Rasyid, Evi Amelia Siahaan, Ratih Pangestuti, Tutik Murniasih. "Nutritional Value and Heavy Metals Content of Sea Cucumber <i>Holothuria Scabra</i> Commercially Harvested in Indonesia", | <1% |

# Current Research in Nutrition and Food Science Journal, 2020

Publication

8

[e-sciencecentral.org](https://www.e-sciencecentral.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

9

[www.ifrj.upm.edu.my](http://www.ifrj.upm.edu.my)

Internet Source

<1 %

10

Fatma Öztürk, Hatice Gündüz. " The effect of different drying methods on chemical composition, fatty acid, and amino acid profiles of sea cucumber ( Gmelin, 1791) ", Journal of Food Processing and Preservation, 2018

Publication

<1 %

11

Spyridon Deftereos, Nikolaos Anatoliotakis, Georgios Giannopoulos, Andreas Kaoukis et al. "Novel Direct Factor IIa and Xa Inhibitors: Mechanisms of Action and Preclinical Studies", Current Clinical Pharmacology, 2012

Publication

<1 %

12

Himawan Fernando, James A. Shaw, Paul S. Myles, Karlheinz Peter, Dion Stub. "The opioid-P2Y12 inhibitor interaction: Potential strategies to mitigate the interaction and consideration of alternative analgesic agents in myocardial infarction", Pharmacology & Therapeutics, 2020

Publication

<1 %



---

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off