Optimization of the medium for better α-amylase production from Bacilius Licheniformis

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The present study is concerned with the improvement of *Bacillus licheniformis* α-amylase production by media optimization. The enzyme production [50.52(±0.84) UmL⁻¹] was highest in the fermentation medium which contained (gL⁻¹) soluble starch, 2.0; peptone, 2.0; (NH₄)₂SO₄, 2.0; NaCl, 1.0; KH₂PO₄, 2.5; K₂HPO₄, 1.0; FeCl₃, 0.01; MgCl₂, 0.01; and CaCl₂ 0.01 at pH 7.0. When α-amylase production was studied at different concentrations of K₂HPO₄ the highest activity (53.33±0.47) was produced with 2.5gL⁻¹K₂HPO₄ at 48h. It was noticed that the α-amylase production (55.67±0.86UmL⁻¹) was maximum with 1.0gL⁻¹ of KH₂PO₄.

Among the different concentrations used α -amylase production (62.22±0.92UmL⁻¹) was highest with $4.0 \mathrm{gL^{-1}}$ peptone. At the concentration of $4.0 \mathrm{gL^{-1}}$ starch highest α -amylase production (64.79±0.62UmL⁻¹) was obtained at 48h. Varying (NH₄)₂SO₄ concentration in the fermentation media showed the highest α -amylase activity (66.64±0.86 UmL⁻¹) at the concentration of 1.0 gL⁻¹. When the NaCl concentration in the medium was optimized it showed the highest α -amylase production (69.53±1.02UmL⁻¹) at the concentration of 1.0 gL⁻¹. Thus medium optimization has increased the α -amylase production from 47.01(±0.22) UmL⁻¹ to 69.53±1.02 UmL⁻¹.

Key words: α-Amylase, Optimization, *Bacillus licheniformis*