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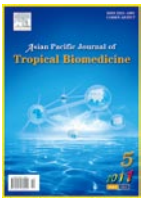

Document heading

Analytical characterization and structure elucidation of metabolites from *Aspergillus ochraceus* MP2 fungi

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To isolate and characterize the bioactive secondary metabolites from *Aspergillus ochraceus* (*A. ochraceus*) MP2 fungi. **Methods:** The anti bacterial activity of marine sponge derived fungi *A. ochraceus* MP2 was thoroughly investigated against antagonistic human pathogens. The optimum inhibitory concentration of the fungi in the elite solvent was also determined. The promising extracts that showed good antimicrobial activity were subjected to further analytical separation to get individual distinct metabolites and the eluants were further identified by GC MS instrumental analysis. The molecular characterization of the elite fungal strains were done by isolating their genomic DNA and amplify the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region of 5.8s rRNA using specific ITS primer. The novelty of the strain was proved by homology search tools and elite sequences was submitted to GENBANK. **Results:** Three bioactive compounds were characterized to reveal their identity, chemical formula and structure. The first elutant was identified as α - Campholene aldehyde with chemical formula $C_{10}H_{16}O$ and molecular weight 152 Da. The second elutant was identified as Lucenin-2 and chemical formula $C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$ and molecular weight 610 Da. The third elutant was identified as 6-Ethyloct- 3-yl- 2- ethylhexyl ester with Chemical formula $C_{26}H_{42}O_4$ with molecular weight 418 Da. **Conclusions:** The isolated compounds showed significant antimicrobial activity against potential human pathogens. Microbial secondary metabolites represent a large source of compounds endowed with ingenious structures and potent biological activities.

1. Introduction

Many marine invertebrates produce natural compounds that affect the growth, metabolism, reproduction, and survival of other types of organisms. Hence, they are considered to be bioactive. Those include potentially effective therapeutic agents with antiviral, antibacterial, and antitumor properties produced by invertebrates from the classes Porifera, Cnidaria, Mollusca, Echinodermata, Bryozoa, and Urochordata. Close relations between marine invertebrate species and microorganisms, including symbiotic associations and interactions during larval settlement, have been characterized and this provides insights to the regulation of host-symbiont-microbial community interactions. Many of the compounds isolated from marine organisms, such as sponges, may be produced by associated microbes. Marine sponges are benthic animals found in the widerange of marine environments. The diversity of sponges species is superior in the tropical coral reef environments. The sponges are also very important resources for searching the biologically active substances, which are useful to develop pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals and biochemical reagents and their lead compounds[1]. The origins of these biologically active substances are recently thought to be the metabolites produced by the microorganisms associated with the sponges. And studies have also suggested that some bioactive compounds isolated from marine organisms have been shown to exhibit anti-cancer, anti-microbial, anti-fungal or anti-inflammatory and other pharmacological activities[2-9]. These marine invertebrates have evolved chemical defense mechanicsms against other invading organisms, which involve the production of secondary metabolites[10]. Sponges are good homes not only for macro organisms, such as worms, brittlestars, shrimp, crabs, *etc.*, but also for a variety of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi, and microalgae,

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which live in the canals, between cells, and even inside the cell[11]. A variety of antimicrobial substances have been isolated from various species of marine sponges[12]. Up to 800 antibiotic compounds have been isolated from marine sponges, a number of which corroborates assumptions that sponges appear to defend themselves against infections by producing and/or accumulating secondary metabolites. *Aspergillus ochraceus* (*A. ochraceus*) can produce other secondary metabolites, whose biological activity has not been characterized until now. These molecules may be beneficial (antibiotics) or harmful (mycotoxins) to human health[13-15].

Fungi isolated from marine sponge have a high creativity index, *i.e.*, ability to synthesize new and interesting secondary metabolites. Although the natual function is not known, it is assumed that they play an important role in chemical defense and communication of the organism[16]. Many of them have been suggested to act as pheromones, antifeedants or repellents and regulators in the development of organisms. The secondary metabolite does not occur randomly but is correlated with ecological factors[17]. Nevertheless, a growing number of metabolites from sponge-derived fungal strains has been reported in the last years[18]. It provides an overview of sponge species investigated, taxonomy of isolated fungi, and reported metabolites. These structures suggest most of the metabolites to be derived from metabolic pathways is also common to terrestrial fungi. Such a similarity is, for example, obvious for sesquiterpenes of the hirsutane-type[16]. Studies show that secondary metabolites in sponges play a crucial role in their survival in the marine ecosystem[26]. These natural products have interesting biomedical potential, pharmaceutical relevance and diverse biotechnological applications[18]. The biomedical and pharmaceutical importances of these compounds are attributed to their antiviral, antitumor, antimicrobial and general cytotoxic properties[12]. Interestingly, out of the 13 marine natural products that are currently under clinical trials as new drug candidates, 12 are derived from invertebrates. Among them, Porifera remains the most important phylum, as it provides a greater number of natural products, especially novel pharmacologically active compounds[19]. Biochemical characteristics seem to be useful taxonomic markers and good indicators of sponge phylogeny[20].The diversity of biochemical properties of sponges has been demonstrated by the continued discovery of novel compounds that have pharmacological properties [21].

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Collection of sponge

Specimens were collected by SCUBA diving using hammer and chisel from Gulf of Mannar, located at 215 kms from Kanyakumari District, in the narrow strip of peninsular land along the south east coast of Tamilnadu state.

2.2. Isolation of fungi

The sponge sample was washed with sterile water (distilled water: sea water; 1:1) and ground in a mortar and pestle under aseptic conditions. Serial dilution was performed and from each dilution, plating was done in Sabourauds agar by spread plate technique. The plates were then incubated at 27 ℃ for 5 days. After 5 days, the plates were examined and the pure culture was isolated on pure agar plate.

2.3. Molecular characterization and identification of elite fungi by ITS sequencing

The fungi were grown in culture in potato dextrose broth at room temperature in the dark for 48 to 72 hours. The genomic DNA was isolated and the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region of 5.8sRNA was amplified using primer ITS1 TO 5′ TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG 3′ and primer ITS5 5′ TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC 3′ 7 and sequenced using automated sequencer.

2.4. Mass cultivation of A. ochraceous

A. ochraceus Wilhelm NRRL 3174 was grown on synthetic agar medium (SAM) of the following composition: 3 g/L NH_4NO_3, 26 g/L K_2HPO_4, 1 g/L KCl,1 g/L $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 10 mL of mineral solution (containing distilled water per litre, 70 mg $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$, 50 mg $(NH_4)_6 \cdot Mo_7O_{24} \cdot 4H_2O$, 1 000 mg $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 30 mg $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, 11 mg $MnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$, and 1 760 mg $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$; the pH was adjusted to 2 with 2 mol/L HCl), 15 g agar, and 50 g/L glucose. The pH of the medium was adjusted to 6.5 by 2 mol/L HCl and autoclaved at 120 ℃ for 20 minutes.

2.5. Extraction process

The fungal mycelia were homogenized using sea water. Then the biomass was subjected to an extraction of biologically active components which were carried out with different solvents in the order of increase polarity: Choloroform, butanol and ethyl acetate by soaking at ambient temperature. The crude extracts obtained were dried under rotary vacuum evaporator and screened for anti-bacterial activity.

2.6. Antimicrobial assay

Agar diffusion assay is used widely to determine the antibacterial activity of crude extract. The technique works well with defined inhibitors. Nutrient agar was prepared and was poured in the petri dish and allowed for solidification, 24 hours growing bacterial culture were swabbed on it.The wells (8 mm diameter) were made by using cork borer.The difference concentration of the crude extract were loaded in the well. The plate was then inculated at 37 ℃ for 24 hours.

Dilution assay is a standard method used to compare the inhibition efficiency of the antimicrobial agents. Nutrient broth was inoculated with 24 hours growing bacterial culture and different concentrations of the extract were inoculated.

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