Author's Accepted Manuscript

Promising biocontrol agents isolated from medicinal plants rhizosphere against root-rot fungi

Moustafa M. Zohair, Ahmed A. El-Beih, Mahmoud W. Sadik, Eman R. Hamed, Mohamed Z. Sedik



PII:\$1878-8181(18)30188-9DOI:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bcab.2018.04.015Reference:BCAB751

To appear in: Biocatalysis and Agricultural Biotechnology

Received date: 25 February 2018 Revised date: 19 April 2018 Accepted date: 25 April 2018

Cite this article as: Moustafa M. Zohair, Ahmed A. El-Beih, Mahmoud W. Sadik, Eman R. Hamed and Mohamed Z. Sedik, Promising biocontrol agents isolated from medicinal plants rhizosphere against root-rot fungi, *Biocatalysis and Agricultural Biotechnology*, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bcab.2018.04.015

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting galley proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Promising biocontrol agents isolated from medicinal plants rhizosphere against root-rot fungi

Moustafa M. Zohair^a*, Ahmed A. El-Beih^a, Mahmoud W. Sadik^b, Eman R. Hamed^a, Mohamed Z. Sedik^b

^aChemistry of Natural and Microbial Products Department, Pharmaceutical Industries Research Division, National Research Centre, Giza, 12311, Egypt. ^bMicrobiology Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University, Egypt.

^{*}Corresponding author: Moustafazohair@yahoo.com

Abstract

Among of the collection of 104 fungal isolates from the rhizosphere of the medicinal plants basil (Ocimum basilicum), peppermint (Mentha piperita) and (Aloe vera), 59 of them were assessed for *in vitro* antagonistic activity against phytopathogenic fungi; Fusarium solani, Rhizocotina solani, Sclerotium rolfsii and Verticillium dahliae. The most active antagonistic isolates were identified using molecular tools based on 18S rDNA. The sequence data of Aspergillus pseudocaelatus and Trichoderma gamsii have been submitted to GenBank given the accession no. MG772677 & KX685665, respectively. The antagonistic mechanisms were evaluated using confrontation method and scanning electron microscopy. The volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were analyzed using GC/MS. Biological investigation on the ethyl acetate extract of A. pseudocaelatus MG772677 and T. gamsii KX685665 isolates was evaluated. The greenhouse application with the selected isolates on basil seedlings was performed. In vitro antagonistic results indicated that the highest percentage of inhibition was observed with A. pseudocaelatus, 77.90 % and T. gamsii, 77.98%. The average emergence rate in the treatments with T. gamsii and A. pseudocaelatus reached up to 100%, much more than that in the control (average 40%). The results indicated that A. pseudocaelatus MG772677 and T. gamsii KX685665, displayed antagonistic activities against the pathogenic fungi and presented appreciable biocontrol efficacy. Also the two isolates could enhance the plant growth and improve the seedlings' emergence.

Keywords: Aspergillus pseudocaelatus; Trichoderma gamsii; mycoparasitism; VOC; biocontrol; phytopathogenic fungi

1. Introduction

Microorganisms have been proved to be sources of natural compounds for many industries including pharmacy and agriculture. Microorganisms as biocontrol agents have high potential application to control phytopathogens with no adverse effect on the environment or other non-target organisms (Khamna et al., 2009).

Soil-borne pathogens cause economical losses in agricultural products, fungi being the most aggressive. The distribution of several phytopathogenic fungi, as Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8405754

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8405754

Daneshyari.com