

# Effects of some microelements on antifungal activity and biomass of the Actinomyces producing Validamycin-A

*Nghiên cứu ảnh hưởng của một số nguyên tố vi lượng đến hoạt tính kháng nấm và sinh khối của xạ khuẩn sinh kháng sinh Validamycin-A*

Research article

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Validamycin A (Val-A) is an aminoglycoside's antibiotic with anti-fungal activity. Val-A synthesized by *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* strain depending on the growth and development of this actinomyces. In this study, the effects of Mn and Zn on the antifungal activity and biomass of the *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* were conducted. The results showed that micronutrients Mn, Zn had significant effects on biomass as well as antifungal activity of strain *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*-DA15. With the addition of Mn at a concentration of 1 µg/l of the nutrient medium, biomass of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* was 2.85±0.02g/ml, the anti-fungal *Rhizoctonia solani* (R. solani) round diameter reached 3.5±0.2cm. With the addition of Zn=3 µg/l of the nutrient medium, biomass of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* DA15 was 4.5±0.02g/ml, the anti-fungal R. solani round diameter reached 3.4±0.2cm.

*Validamycin A (val-A) là một loại kháng sinh có khả năng kháng nấm, được tổng hợp bởi xạ khuẩn Streptomyces hygroscopicus và phụ thuộc vào quá trình sinh trưởng, phát triển của xạ khuẩn. Bài báo này đánh giá ảnh hưởng của nguyên tố vi lượng Mn, Zn đến hoạt tính kháng nấm Rhizoctonia solani (R. solani) và sinh khối của chủng Streptomyces hygroscopicus DA15. Khi bổ sung Mn vào môi trường nuôi cấy với nồng độ 1 µg/l, sinh khối của Streptomyces hygroscopicus-DA15 đạt 2,85±0,02g/ml, đường kính vòng kháng nấm đạt 3,5±0,2cm. Bổ sung Zn vào môi trường nuôi cấy với hàm lượng Zn=3 µg/l, sinh khối của Streptomyces hygroscopicus DA15 đạt 4,5±0,02g/ml và đường kính vòng kháng nấm đạt 3,4±0,2cm.*

**Keywords:** Antifungal activity, biomass, microelements, *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*, validamycin A (Val-A)

## 1. Introduction

For a long time, plant protection chemicals have been used extensively by farmers to deal with plant diseases due to its rapid result, simple procedure and convenience. However, residues of plant protection chemicals are causing severe damage to the environment, affecting ecosystems and human health. Therefore, scientists are looking for bioproducts to prevent plant diseases with environmental friendly characteristics such as selective elimination, easy to decompose and safe to the environment.

In Viet Nam, one of the safest plant protection products widely used for fungicides is Validamycin. The most effective is validamycin isomerism A. Validamycin A (val-A) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic that has been synthesized primarily by *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* var. *limoneus* and *S. hygroscopicus* subsp. *jinggangensis* 5008 [2]. Because of the high efficiency of fungus prevention as well as safety for humans and animals, Val-A becomes one of the most important antibiotic and widely used in agriculture. As Val-A recovery efficiency is not high,

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therefore the most effective Val-A recovery solution must be found. One approach is to select appropriate nutrients for culture medium.

Nutrients are materials that are derived from the environment and are used for the growth and metabolism of microorganisms. Microorganisms require nutrients very different in origin, chemical composition as well as volume needed. The bulk of nutrient is required in large quantities to maintain cellular structure and metabolism of microorganisms. With micronutrients, microorganisms only need a very small amount, about  $10^{-8}$ - $10^{-6}$  mol/l on culture medium but they play an important role in enzyme activation [1]. Some trace elements are manganese, zinc, cobalt, molybdenum, copper and nickel.

If the micronutrient is deficient in microbial growth, the physiological activity of the microorganism is reduced. Because the nutrient requirements of microorganisms are not the same, the concept of trace elements is relatively significant. Microorganisms often receive micronutrient from natural organic nutrients, inorganic chemicals, tap water or even from glass implanted devices. Only in special cases microelements should be added to microbiological culture mediums, because many micronutrients are heavy metals, their excess is harmful to microorganisms.

For *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*, trace elements play a very important role in the synthesis of antibiotics. Therefore, "Study on the effects of some microelements on antifungal activity and biomass of the Actinomycetes which produces Validamycin-A" was carried out.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Materials

**Table 1. The proportion of micronutrients added in the study**

Concentration of micronutrient (μg/l)	Compound volume corresponds to micronutrient concentration(g/l)	
	MnCl <sub>2</sub> .4 H <sub>2</sub> O	ZnSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O
1	0.004	0.009
3	0.013	0.014
5	0.021	0.023
7	0.030	0.032
10	0.043	0.045

- DA15 strain of Actinomycetes *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*

- Fungus: *Rhizoctoniasolani*.

- Culture medium: soybean: 20g; mantoza: 20g; agar: 12g, fresh water: 1 liter.

- Gause medium liquid I (g/l): starch: 20g; K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> 0.5g; MgSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O 0.5g; NaCl 0.5g; KNO<sub>3</sub> 0.5g; FeSO<sub>4</sub> 0.01g; pH =7.4.

- A1 medium: saccharose, 1.0; meat extract, 5.0; pepton, 10; agar, 8; pH 7.0.

- A2 medium: saccharose, 2.5; pepton, 4.5; NaCl, 1; agar, 12.0; pH 7.0.

- Micronutrients: MnCl<sub>2</sub>.4 H<sub>2</sub>O; ZnSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O are added to the Gauze medium from 1-10 μg/l as table 1.

### 2.2. Research Methods

#### Determination of antibiotic activity [3]

*R. solani* fungus was fermented in Hansen medium for 48 hours. 1 ml of *R. solani* mass after fermentation was added to 20 ml of A1 medium agar, incubated at 27°C for 48 hours. Then, 25 ml of A2 medium agar were covered on the petri dish surface. A hole in the center of petri dish was created with a diameter of 1 cm, then drip into the hole the standard antibiotic liquid solution and the sample after centrifuged to remove the biomass. The petri dishes were placed at 4-5°C during 4 hours for antibiotic diffusion to the medium agar, after that the dishes were kept at 28°C and measured the antibiotic ring after 24 hours.

#### Selection of micronutrient concentrations in the nutrient medium

Micronutrient (Mn and Zn) were added in the form of their compounds (MnCl<sub>2</sub>.4H<sub>2</sub>O; ZnSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O) into the culture medium (Gause I) with concentration of 1-10 μg/l. Grow Actinomycetes in culture medium at 200 rpm shaking condition, with a time of 96 hours at 37°C. Antibiotic activity was assessed by the anti-fungus *R. solani* activities of Actinomycetes.

#### Determination of biomass volume [6]

By method of drying to constant volume: Centrifuge for biomass cell separation, rinse cells and then dry them in oven and weigh dry weight.

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1. Physiological and morphological characteristics of *S. hygroscopicus* DA15

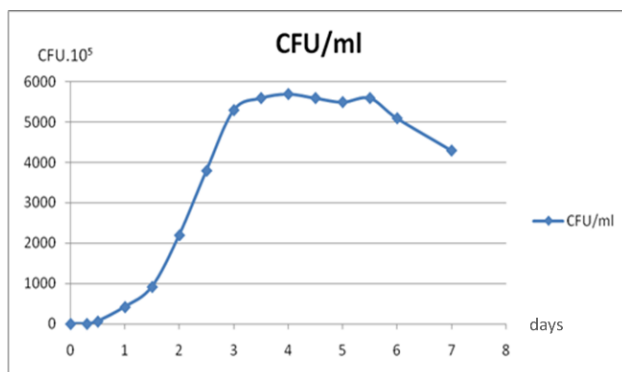


**Figure 1. Colonies of *S. hygroscopicus* DA15 on solid medium after 4 days of cultivation**

*S. hygroscopicus* was cultured on oat jelly. Results of morphological studies show that: Colonies of *S. hygroscopicus* DA15 are grayish brown, rounded,

serrated, the size after cultivation for 4 days is about 8-10mm, the surface is convex, rough, pyramid shape, especially transparent appearance on the surface (after 3 days of cultivation). The results are identical to those of Thompson CJ et al. (1987) [9].

The growth curve of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* DA15 is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** The growth curve of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* DA15

Figure 2 showed 4 phases when *S. hygroscopicus* DA15 was cultured on liquid medium: Adaptation phase occurs between 0 hours and 8 hours after cultivation; Logarithmic phase (lag) occurs during 8 hours to 72 hours; Phase equilibrium occurs at 72 - 120 hours; Recessionary phase begins after 120 hours of culture. In the equilibrium phase, the density of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* DA15 is  $>5.10^8$  CFU/ml. In antibiotic production, antibiotic recovery time is very important. 4 day-fermentation is the best time to recover biomass. Biomass of *S. hygroscopicus* was higher:  $2.2 \pm 0.1$  (g/ml). This result is the basis for further research.

### 3.2. Effect of Mn on biomass and antibiotic production of *S. hygroscopicus* DA15 strain

Experiment was carried out with supplement of Mn in the form of compound  $MnCl_2 \cdot 4 H_2O$  with concentrations of 1; 3; 5; 7 ( $\mu$ g/l). The results are showed in the table 2.

**Table 2.** Effect of Mn supplement for biomass production and antibiotic activity of the *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*-DA15 strain

Mn concentration ( $\mu$ g/l)	Antifungal <i>R. solani</i> round diameter (cm)	DA15 - <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> biomass (g/ml)
0	$2.6 \pm 0.1$	$2.2 \pm 0.01$
1	$3.5 \pm 0.2$	$2.85 \pm 0.02$
3	$3.0 \pm 0.2$	$1.74 \pm 0.02$
5	$2.9 \pm 0.1$	$1.7 \pm 0.01$
7	$2.5 \pm 0.2$	$1.34 \pm 0.02$
10	$2.1 \pm 0.2$	$1.56 \pm 0.01$

The results in Table 2 showed that, with the addition of Mn at a concentration of  $1 \mu$ g/l of the nutrient medium, biomass of *S. hygroscopicus* was  $2.85 \pm 0.02$ g/ml, the anti

*R. solani* round diameter reached  $3.5 \pm 0.2$ cm. Whereas in the control formula (concentration  $Mn=0$ ), the anti *R. solani* round diameter was  $2.5 \pm 0.1$  cm and the biomass of the strains was  $2.2 \pm 0.01$  g/ml. The results showed that with the addition of Mn at a concentration of  $1 \mu$ g/l of the nutrient medium, the inhibition activity *R. solani* of *S. hygroscopicus* increased, biomass of *S. hygroscopicus* was higher than in the case of no supplement. The results showed that when Mn concentration increased from 3, 5 to  $7 \mu$ g/l of the nutrient medium, the activity and biomass of *S. hygroscopicus* DA15 decreased gradually compared with control. The same research was also carried out by Kishimoto et al. (1996 and 1997) on the importance of ferrous ions for the growth and antibiotic production by *Streptovorticillium rimofaciens* [7,8]. Mansour et al. (1996) showed that manganese ions enhanced growth and granaticin production in *S. violaceolatus* [5].

### 3.3. Effect of Zn on fermentation and antibiotic production of the *S. hygroscopicus*-DA15 strain

An experiment with supplement of Zn in the form of compound  $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$  with increasing concentration: 0; 1; 3; 5; 7; 10 ( $\mu$ g/l) was carried out. The results are showed in the table 3.

**Table 3.** Effect of Zn supplement for biomass production and antibiotic activity of the *S. hygroscopicus*-DA15 strain

Zn concentration ( $\mu$ g/l)	Antifungal <i>R. solani</i> round diameter (cm)	<i>S. hygroscopicus</i> biomass (g/ml)
0	$2.5 \pm 0.1$	$2.3 \pm 0.02$
1	$3.1 \pm 0.2$	$3.53 \pm 0.02$
3	$3.4 \pm 0.2$	$4.5 \pm 0.02$
5	$2.8 \pm 0.2$	$2.32 \pm 0.01$
7	$2.9 \pm 0.2$	$2.51 \pm 0.02$
10	$2.5 \pm 0.1$	$2.0 \pm 0.01$

The results in Table 3 showed that, at different concentrations of Zn, it has different effects on the biomass of *S. hygroscopicus* and antifungal *R. solani* of DA15.

With the addition of  $Zn=3 \mu$ g/l of the nutrient medium, biomass of *S. hygroscopicus* was  $4.5 \pm 0.02$ g/ml, the antifungal *R. solani* round diameter reached  $3.4 \pm 0.2$ cm. Whereas in the control formula (concentration  $Zn = 0$ ), the round diameter was  $2.5 \pm 0.1$ cm and the biomass of the strain was  $2.3 \pm 0.02$ g/ml. The results showed that with the addition of Zn at a concentration of  $3 \mu$ g/l of nutrient medium, the inhibition activity *R. solani* of *S. hygroscopicus* increased and the biomass of *S. hygroscopicus* was higher than in the case of no supplement. When Zn concentration increased from 5, 7 to  $10 \mu$ g/l of the nutrient medium, the activity and biomass of *S. hygroscopicus* DA15 decreased gradually compared with control.

The results of this study coincide with the research results of Maha A et al. (2001) [4].

## 4. Conclusion

The micronutrients Mn and Zn have influenced on the biomass as well as the bioactivity of *S. hygroscopicus* DA15: With the addition of Mn at a concentration of 1µg/l of the nutrient medium, biomass of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* was 2.85±0.02g/ml, the anti *R. solani* round diameter reached 3.5±0.2cm. With the addition of Zn=3 µg/l of the nutrient medium, biomass of *S. hygroscopicus* DA15 was 4.5±0.02g/ml, the anti *R. solani* round diameter reached 3.4±0.2cm.

The results of the study were significant for the study of the Val A recovery process from *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* DA15, which is used as the production material to produce biological protective preparations.

Recommendation: Further research on the potential to produce biological products from the *S. hygroscopicus* DA15 is needed with the goal of replacing and limiting plant protection chemicals in agricultural production.

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