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An Analysis upon Isolation and Antimicrobial Activities of Soil Actinomycetes against Common Human Pathogens

Shweta Sinha[1]* Dr. Baidyanath Kumar[2]

[1]Research Scholar

[2]Guest Faculty, Department of Biotechnology, College of Commerce, Under Magadh University, Bihar

Abstract – Antimicrobial movement of Actinomycetes isolated from the soil was deliberate for the production of novel secondary metabolites. The current research was intended to isolate Actinomycetes and evaluate their antimicrobial activity against different pathogenic bacteria.

Infection caused by dermatophytic fungi in man and animals is frequent all over the world. Dermatophytoses poses a serious concern to the economically poor population of India. Fungi cause both superficial and interior mycoses. The mycoses, although normally not lethal, is unpleasant and hard to cure and cause considerable economic failure. Majority of superficial infections are caused by a strongly related group of keratinophilic fungi called dermatophytic, which cause ringworm infection or Tinea infection. Current research was intended to extend an antibiotics created by (Streptomyces spp) against dermatophytic fungi. A total of 25 soil samples were used for the isolation of soil borne Actinomycetes. They were subjected to primary screening by cross streak plate assay process against dermatophytic fungi. Then they were subjected to secondary screening by cross streak plate assay process to further check the capabilities of primarily screened organisms. Finally 5 isolates were chosen for advance a research on the basis of wide spectrum movement and superior zone of inhibition in comparison to others.

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INTRODUCTION

In the most recent two decades, various antifungal agents have been effectively produced for the topical treatment of superficial dennatomycosis. The vast majority of these agents were accounted for to show fabulous therapeutic viability in experimental dermatophytic annuals and additionally in patients with dennatophytosis, so that mycological cine can be accomplished, Among the distinctive sorts of drugs accessible in the market, antifungal antibiotics are restricted however are a noteworthy gathering of drugs that assume an imperative part in the control of mycotic diseases. The requirement for new. safe what's more, more successful antifungal is a noteworthy test to the pharmaceutical industry today, particularly with the increment in crafty infections in the immuno-traded off host. The historical backdrop of new drug disclosure demonstrates that novel skeletons from common sources in greater part of cases. This includes the screening of microorganisms and plant removes. The scan for new. protected, expansive spectrum antifungal antibiotics with more prominent power has been advancing gradually .

Actinomycetes have been perceived as the potential makers of metabolites, for example, antibiotics, development advancing substances for plants and animals, immunomodifiers, enzyme inhibitors and many other compounds of utilization to man. They have given about 66% (more than 4000) of normally happening antibiotics including many of those imperative in medicine, for example, aminoglycosides, anthracyclines, chloramphenicol. P-lactams. macrolide. antibiotic medications and so forth . The point of the present study is to build up an antibiotics created by (Streptomyces spp) against dennatophytic ftuigi bringing about ringworm or Tinea contamination.

Actinomycetes are gram-positive bacteria as often as possible filamentous and sporulating with DNA rich in G+C from 55-75%P . Actinomycetes are prokaryotes which have a hyphal morphology. The majority of the Actinomycetes are unparalleled wellsprings of bio-active metabolites including antibiotics, plant development components and other substances. They are soil microorganisms and are active in the deterioration of plant tissues and in this manner in the recycling of carbon and nitrogen Streptomyces and

different Actinomycetes are major adds to biological buffering of soils and have part in natural matter decay conductive to harvest creation .Actinomycetes are known to create bioactive substances, particularly antibiotics that are viable against phytopathogenic growths. Amid the most recent 40 years, more than 1000 substances and arrangements which gangs antibiotic properties, i.e., have the ability to hinder the development of and even to crush different microorganisms, in weaken arrangements, have been isolated from culture of an Actinomycetes may, in this manner, be said to have been isolated in 1940. It was assigned as actinomycin by Among all the known microbes ,members of the Actinomycetes sort particularly Streptomyces sp. have been perceived as productive maker of helpful bioactive metabolite with expansive spectrum of exercises which has antibacterial, antifungal, antibiotic ,antiphrastic antitumor, antiviral, bug spray, herbicide, Immunomodulatory, antithrombotic agents.

According to the manager of adjustment, as of now existing pathogens demonstrating expanded resistance against antimicrobial compound accessible today (Amit Pandey et al., 2011).

To face this issue it is key to look out the antimicrobial potentials of the existing strains that is the reason the present work manages the investigation of antimicrobial potential of Actinomycetes. The antimicrobials are the substances emitted by certain microorganism as an auxiliary metabolite which demonstrate inhibitory impact against certain other strain of microorganism. Antibiotics are potential antimicrobials and actinomycetes are the transcendent species creating antibiotics (Gunasekaran Mohanraj and Thangavel Sekar, 2013). The actinomycetes are Gram positive bacteria with high G+C content.

Significant Actinomycetes are aerobic spore forming filamentous living being overwhelmingly exhibit in soil. In present work the Actinomycetes strain were isolated from Osmanabad and close-by range soil and screened for their antimicrobial movement.

Truly, most usually soil isolated Actinomycetes have been of variety Streptomyces's and Micromonospora. Compounds isolated from Actinomycetes have various chemical structures. The macrolides, antibiotic medications, aminoglycosides, glycopeptides and ansamicines are utilized as a part of antibacterial treatments while anthracyclines achieved the market to supplement anticancer chemotherapy. The genuinely toxic polyether-sort antibiotics are utilized as hostile to coccicidal agents. Today around 130 to 140 microbial items are connected in human and veterinary meds and around 15 to 20 compounds are utilized as a part of agriculture primarily as pesticides, plant ensuring agents and nourishment added substances. Out of all the novel bioactive metabolites, around 70% were gotten from Actinomycetes. Because of seriously expanding resistance of clinically critical bacterial strains, disclosure of novel sorts of antibacterial agents is direly required. Microbial screening keeps on speaking to a critical course for disclosure of novel chemicals for the improvement of therapeutic agents. Along these lines, it is important to precede screening for new metabolites and assess the potential of less known and new microbial taxa for improvement of novel and enhanced compounds for future utilize particularly against drug-safe bacteria. Screening of the Actinomycetes for the creation of novel antibiotics has been seriously sought after by many researchers.

METHODOLOGY

Collection of Soil Samples:

Soil samples were collected from different sites in India.
The 25 areas from where samples were collected. The samples were taken from a depth of 20 Cm depth.

Isolation of Actinomycetes:

Actinomycetes were isolated oil Kuster's agar medium by seiial dilution method. All cultures were purified by streak plate method and confirmed by colony morphology and screened for then antifungal activity.

Isolation of Microsporum Species:

Isolation of dennatophytic was regularly performed in laboratory from
infected skin, nail and hair samples of human patients. The sample was inoculated on Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar medium and cultured at 26°C for up to 4 weeks. The identification of the dermatophyte isolates obtained was achieved by predictable microscopic method.

Screening of Actinomycetes:

The screening method consists of two steps: primary screening and secondary screening.

Primary screening - Antimicrobial activity of selected strain carried out by perpendicular streak plate method or also called gaint streak method on glycerol asparagines agar. The plates with ribbon like full development of selected strains after 5 to 6 days of incubation at 370C were utilized to screen out the inhibition spectra of it against test organism. The test organisms are *E. coli 142, E. coli 121, Klebsiella (MDR), Granulicatella, Providencia stuartii, S. fecalis, Candida albicans* these are collected from Shri Shivaji Mahavidhyalaya, Barshi. Then *E. coli, Klebsiella, Proteus, Pseudomonas* and *S. auereus* collected from SBZ College, Barshi (Amit Pandey *et al.,* 2011)

Secondary screening - Two strains D and E viewing highest spectra were cultivated in fermentation media on shaker for the experiment extracted using ethyl acetate with shaking it for 1 hr. and concentrated in

methanol, and then this was used for well diffusion method that is secondary screening.

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY :

Antimicrobial activity was estimated by Agar cylinder method From well grown culture, five discs (6 mm in diameters) were cut and placed on freshly inoculated bacterial pathogen (0.5 McFarland) on Muller-Hinton agar (MHA, HiMedia M 173) and fungal pathogens were inoculated on Sabouraud dextrose Agar (SDA, HiMedia M 033) supplemented with 3% agar using spore suspension. Plates were first kept at low temperature for at least 2 hours to allow the diffusion of created antibiotics. For bacteria and yeast cultures the plates were incubated at 37˚C and inhibition was recorded after 24 hours. For fungi the plates were incubated at 28˚C and inhibition was recorded after 72 hours. The activities were recorded by measuring the diameter of zone of inhibition in nearest mm using antibiotic zone reader.

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL ACTINOMYCETES:

The potent Actinomycetes selected from secondary screening were then recognized up to generic level by morphological, physiological and biochemical methods. Morphological methods consist of macroscopic and microscopic methods. The structure of mycelium, color, spore and arrangement of conidiophores was observed under the microscope. Various biochemical tests were performed for their recognition.

FERMENTATION MEDIA :

Glycerol asparagine broth was used as the fermentation media. 10% of 48h old inoculate were transferred aseptically into 100 ml fermentation media and is incubated at 370C for 5 to 6 days on rotary shaker in 150 ml conical flask. Then the culture broth was centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 20 min and filtrate used to antimicrobial activity. Antimicrobial activities were assayed by using well diffusion method (Gulve and Deshmukh, 2011) against the test organisms (*Granulicatella)* on sterile MH agar surface.

PHENOTYPIC AND BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTINOMYCETES:

The strong Actinomycetes chose from screening were portrayed by morphological and biochemical strategies. Morphological strategies comprised of plainly visible and infinitesimal strategies. The infinitesimal portrayal was finished by cover slip culture strategies. The mycelium structure, shading and course of action of conidiophore and arthrospore on the mycelium were seen through the oil inundation (1000 X). The watched structure was contrasted and Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology. and the life form was recognized and portrayed. The biochemical portrayals performed were, corrosive generation. NaCl resistance, temperature resilience, distinctive carbon use, development in salt pH and development in corrosive pH.

RESULTS

Out of thirty types of Actinomycetes acquired from a quarter century soil tests, five strains (PR01, PR05, KA07, SU09, AN10) delivered the auxiliary metabolites that have antimitotic action. The disconnects PR01, AN10 showed solid antimitotic movement against the Microsporum spp (dermatophytic parasites) when developed on Kuster's agar media showing that the auxiliary metabolite was delivered in ideal sum on Kuster's agar medium. The most noteworthy movement was displayed against Microsporum species was Streptomyces strain PR01 (30mm) trailed by the strain AN10 (28mm).In contrast, strain SU09 showed the lowest inhibition zone (10mm) against Microsporum species. Biochemical characteristic showed that PR01 grew well at 45°C. None of the organisms grew well at a low temperature of 4°C and at a high temperature of 60°C. All the isolates were acid producers. Interestingly, all the isolates grew well at pH 6 and 8. Except PR01, none of the isolates grew well at pH 2 (Table 2). All the five isolates showed growth upto 0.25% salt tolerance (NaCl) and PR01 showed maximum salt tolerance upto 2.0% (Table 2).

Isolates	Inhibition zone diameter (mm) against *Microsporum*
SU09	+ (10mm)
SU11	-
PR01	+ (30mm)
PR02	-
PR03	-
PR05	+ (16mm)
KA06	-
KA07	+ (19mm)
KA08	-
KA12	-
SO14	-
SO15	-
SO13	-
SO26	-
AN16	-
AN17	-
AN18	-
MA21	-
MA19	-
MA20	-
SI04	-
SI22	-
VA25	-
VA24	-
KO23	-
AN10	+ (25mm)
SI30	-
KO29	-
VA28	-
AN27	-

+ indicates production of antimycotic compound against *Microsporum* species,
- indicates absence of antimycotic compound against *Microsporum* species.

Table 1: Antimitotic activity of Actinomycetes against *Microsporum* species.

S. No	Characteristics	Isolates				
		PR01	AN10	PR05	KA07	SU09
01	Growth at					
	45°C	+	-	-	-	-
	4°C	-	-	-	-	-
	60°C	-	-	-	-	-
02	Acid production in Kuster's broth	+	+	+	+	-
03	Salt tolerance (NaCl)					
	0.25%	+	+	+	+	+
	0.5%	+	+	-	-	-
	1.0%	+	-	-	-	-
	2.0%	-	-	-	-	-
04	pH tolerance					
	2	+	-	-	-	-
	4	+	+	+	-	+
	6	+	+	+	+	+
	8	+	+	+	+	+
05	Carbon utilization					
	Citric acid	+	+	+	+	+
	Tartrate	+	+	+	+	+
	oxalate	+	+	+	+	+

+ indicates positive,-indicates negative

Table 2: Biochemical characteristics of five active selected isolates.

A qualitative study of carbon utilization showed their ability to utilize citric acid, tartarate and oxalate (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

Twenty-five soil samples were gathered from randomly selected cities of India and its environment, 30 confines of Actinomycetes were acquired. Five confines indicated inhibitory impact close to Microsporum species (dermatophytic growths). Past report uncovers that contagious infections have been increasing prime significance in light of the horribleness of hospitalized patients although engineered drugs add to a noteworthy extent of the antifungals utilized, characteristic antifungals have their own particular place in the antimitotic advertise.

Biochemical attributes among the five chose disconnects demonstrated that they were firmly identified with Streptomyces spp. These outcomes concurred with before reports, The antimitotic compound from PR01. PR05. KA07. SU09 and AN10 were separated from the supernatant utilizing ethyl acetic acid derivation dissolvable. The vast majority of the antifungal antibiotics are separated utilizing ethyl acetate. The base inhibitory fixation (MIC) (Table 1) for the antimicrobial compound separated from Streptomyces species. PR01 demonstrated most extreme (30mm) breadth zone hindrance and SU09 indicated least (10mm) restraint zone against Microsporum species.

This outcome was concurrence with before reports. As per the TLC partition, the five concentrates yielded parts and its Rf esteem were like the monetarily accessible antifungal compounds. This may imply that similar compounds are in charge of antimitotic action of those segregates. Also, the compounds on the TLC were fluoresced under UY radiation.

CONCLUSION

Isolates producing bioactive compounds were communicated by their antibiotic movement spectrum. Broad screening of the disengages for their antibacterial and antifungal movement uncovered that they have solid antibiotic delivering potential. All in all, the discoveries of the present study demonstrated that actually happening Actinomycetes have a awesome potential to deliver metabolite against dermatophytes empowering the discovery of new antibiotics furthermore, thus justify frinire studies.

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Corresponding Author

Shweta Sinha

Research Scholar

E-Mail – ksshaubhagya@gmail.com