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Review

Biotechnological potential of plant associated microorganisms

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Abstract This paper shortly reviews the potential of plants associated microorganisms collectively termed “phytomicrobiome” (epiphytes, endophytes, root microbiome and phyllosphere microbiota), fungi and bacteria, that produce valuable molecules which can be use in pharma industry, in medicine and in different other industries as well as in environment protection and bioremediation. In the last ten years many papers on this subject were issued following scientific investigations, attracting the attention of the scientific community as an answer to some of our problems.

Keywords Endophytes, fungi, bacteria, medicine, agriculture, biotechnology.

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Introduction

Plant associated microorganisms are bacteria and fungi, some being symbionts, most of them commensals, and some being real phytopathogens, living outside plants-*epiphytes*, on leaves, stems and even roots, inside plants tissues and organs-*endophytes*, and in proximity of plants organs in soil, in the so called phyllosphere. Not only plants, but even animals and humans have inside and outside the organism an entire specific microbiome as part of a ecological niche of ecto- and endobionts. This fact shows the extraordinary complexity of the ecosystems, including the agroecosystems. In the conditions of climate change, of demographic boom, of the pollution of soil and water with chemicals, finding new environmental friendly solutions, compounds and technologies is a must for further development of our civilization. The development of such existing technologies as well as new ones is needed now more than ever, as the global population demographic growth is predicted to reach 9,2 billions in 2050.

The microorganisms associated with plants, including with agricultural crops, can have applications in different fields of activity, with an entire scientific literature being now focused on it. The bacteria, fungi, and archaea were discovered to form communities on plants surfaces such as on leaves, stems, flowers, underground on roots, in the neighbourhood of roots, the so called *epiphytes* and *endophytes*- inside plant organs and tissues, without harming the host plant, using it as living environment. These *endophytes* are practically *endobiotrophs* (*endobionts*)-forming and endo-microbiome, which resembles the animal and human endo-microbiome, this is an inner habitat, a special ecological niche (*endobionts*) which is very interesting to study. Many *epiphytes* and *endophytes* have interesting metabolic capacities which can be use in diferent fields of human activity (NEWMAN and CRAGG, 2015). The plant microbiome is named *phytomicrobiome*, the root microbiome is partially derived from the bacteria and fungi from the rhizosphere, which can adhere to plant in rhizoplane (GAIERO et al, 2013).

The plant microbiome plays a multiple role in its relation with the host plant and with other microorganisms, being able to indirectly protect the plant against phytopathogens by biochemical mechanisms (BULGARRELLI et al, 2013). The same authors shown that there is a selection of factors which is shaping the communities of microorganisms inside and outside of plants, for example the number of bacteria (the most important part of phyllosphere microbiome) being 10^6 – 10^7 microbes/sqm of foliar area. The microorganisms present in association with plants are Archaea (*Euryarchaeota*); bacteria (*Acidobacteria*, *Actinobacteria*, *Bacteroidetes*, *Deinococcus*-

Thermus, *Firmicutes* and *Proteobacteria*) and fungi (*Ascomycota* and *Basidiomycota*), (YADAV, 2017). An estimated appreciation of the total number of endophytic species being about one million, and each plant species contains one or more species of endophytes (STROBEL et DAISY, 2003). The endophytes seem not be harmful for plants but neither are they symbiotic (JALGAONWALA et al, 2011), although having a certain benefit for the host, as in pathogen protection (by releasing some antibiotics) and environmental stress tolerance (JALGAONWALA et al, 2011), they are considered an excellent source of bioactive products. An example of host plant is *Urginea indica*, a medicinal plant from India, from which were isolated endophytic fungi belonging to *Hyphomycetes* and *Coelomycetes* (KAMESWARI et al, 2015).

Applications

The endophytic bacteria and fungi can be used in different activities from plants stimulation, pigments producing, biocontrol agents, antimicrobials and antifungals, bioremediation, and many others (NAIR et PADMAVATHY, 2014). Other authors showed the importance of endophytic fungi in releasing important molecules for new drugs production (PRAKASH, 2015) as antimicrobials and antifungals, and even with antioncogenic activity. Many endophytes belong to the fungi *Ascomycetes* and *Actinobacteria* and produce metabolites which are inhibiting human pathogens and parasites (KLIMOVA-MARTINEZ et al, 2017).

Uses in Agriculture

Abiotic and biotic stress resistance

Endophytic bacteria have beneficial effects on their host, for example some stimulate plant growth and metabolism (MILIUTE et al, 2015) and can improve resistance to phytopathogens like *Bacillus* strains (FENDRIHAN et al, 2016). The same authors presents a list of main agricultural crops and bacterial endophytes founded inside them, many of which being *Proteobacteria*, *Firmicutes* and *Actinobacteria*. These can enhance the resistance of host plant to abiotic and biotic stress, including drought and salinity stress by inducing accumulations of glycine betaine, a well-known compatible solute (JHA et al, 2011).

Microorganisms in Pests and disease control

One of the major problems in agriculture is the threat of pathogens and pests which produce damages and crop loss. A possible solution is the use of microorganisms or their secondary metabolism products. *Pseudomonas fluorescens* CHA0 strain produces 2,4-diacetyl phloroglucinol (2,4-DAPG) and pyoluteorin, which can have

a noticeable influence in reducing eggs hatching of *Meloidogyne javanica*, a root damaging nematode, furthermore it leads to mortality of larvae in tomato plants (SIDDIQI et SHAUKAT, 2003). In potato tubers, some reseachers have founded bacteria from *Bacillus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Rhodococcus*, *Serratia*, *Obesumbacterium* and *Lysinibacillus* genera, some of them producing siderophores antibiotics, some like *S. plymuthica* A30 strain has antagonist activity against *Dickeya* sp. (CZAJKOVSKI et al, 2012). The fight against *Rhizoctonia solani*, a pathogenic fungus that caused significant crop losses, stimulated the use of biological control. Experiments performed with *Alternaria longipes*, *Epicoccum nigrum*, *Phomopsis* sp., and *Trichoderma atroviride*, showed that *T. atroviridae* and *E. nigrum* are more effective against the pathogen (LAHLALI et HRIJI, 2010). Furthermore, two *Streptomyces* strains were isolated from potato plants which can be used as antagonistic to a *Streptomyces scabiae*, a dangerous phytopathogen (FLATLEY et al, 2015).

Plant growth promoting microorganisms

Some microorganisms can stimulate plants growth by helping them with the necessary nutrients, being nitrogen fixers, phosphate solubilizers, phytohormones like compounds producers. Strains from microbiome have PGP activity (YADAV, 2017), performing solubilization of P, Zn, K, fixation of N, and production of compounds with beneficial effects on plant growth such as auxins, gibberellins, or can help to reduce the level of ethylene. The same many endophytic bacterial strains were isolated from different plants from Pakistan, and some of them proved to have plant growth stimulating activity, such as producing IAA, phosphate solubilization, and some salt stress and resistance to phytopathogens (ULLAH et al, 2018). Bacterial isolates from *Clerodendrum colebrokianum* were able of PGP activity (PASSARI et al, 2016). Some endophytes can promote the growth of plants by releasing special metabolites thus having the potential to be of a real support for agriculture (SANTOYO et al, 2016).

Not only growth stimulators but also crop protection effects were noticed. The bacteria *Enterobacter cowani*, initially isolated from the surface of tomato fruits, was proved to be antagonistic for *Fusarium verticillioides*, *Alternaria tenuissima*, and *Botrytis cinerea* (SHI et SUN, 2017).

Pharma and Medicine

Antibiotics

The endophytes, fungi and bacteria, are producing different types of antibiotics which are used in the competition for space and food. In the same time these

strains can be use in biotechnologies such as production of antibiotics for human and animals use (AMBROSE et al, 2013; AHARWAI et al, 2016). Mempara and Chandra (2013) showed that the endophytes are still an interesting topic for studying, especially for their possible applications in the production of new antibiotics and agrochemicals, these authors highlighted this interest by making a table with examples of such microorganism isolated from plants, from genera such as: *Bacillus*, *Paenibacillus*, *Nocardia*, *Enterobacter*, *Pseudomonas*, *Streptomyces*, and so on. In the early 2000s, researches revealed the peptide antibiotic *coronamycins*, produced by the endophytic *Streptomyces*, isolated from *Monstera* sp. (EZRA et al, 2004). Test with chloroform treated isolates from *Zataria multiflora*, *Achillea willhelmsii* and *Calendula officinalis* L. showed a clear inhibition of growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Enterococcus faecalis* strains (MOHAMMADI et al, 2016). The endophytic fungi from *Melochia umbellata*, not taxonomically identified, produced active metabolites with antibiotic effects revealed by test on *E. coli*, *S. dysenteriae*, *P. aeruginosa*, and *V.cholerae* of the ethyl-acetate and methanol extracts (RANTE et al, 2018). Strain with antibacterial activity or antagonistic activity from *Fusarium*, *Aspergillus*, *Cladospodium*, *Curvularia* and *Diaporthe* genera, were isolated from needles (leaves) of *Cupressus torulosa* D.Don (BISHT et al, 2016). Cyclic lipopeptides antibiotics and antifungals are produced by a *Bacillus* endophytic strain HC8 (MALFANOVA et al, 2012). The actinomycetes, endophitic strains can be reliable producers of biologically active substances (MATSUMOTO et TAKAHASHI, 2017). The authors isolated over 1000 of such strains from plants roots. Even from mangrove plants *Porteresia coarctata* (Roxb), a *Penicillium crysogenum* strain as endophyte was demonstrated to be able to produce an antibiotic substance, characterized by antibiogram test and mass spectroscopy (DEVI et al, 2012). The helvolic acid and derivates with power full antifungal and antibacterial activity were isolated from the fermentation substrate of an endophytic *Fusarium* which was isolated from *Ficus carica* leaves (LIANG et al, 2016). Fungal extracts obtained from endophytic fungi (*Aspergillus niger*, *A. japonica*, *A. repens*, *Alternaria tenuissima*, *Fusarium solani*, *F. semitectum*, *Drechslera australia*) were effective against pathogenic bacteria *Bacillus subtilis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Esherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhi murium*, *Staphylococcus aureus* (SINGH SADHU et al, 2015). From *Curcuma mangga* a medicinal plant, 142 endophytic fungi were isolated and 66% showed antibiotic activity, the best results being with fungi cultivated on PDA supplemented with powder obtained from the host plants (MUZZAM et al, 2015).

Antiviral products

The endophytic fungi *Cytonaema* is able to release antiviral products (cytonic acids A, B) against human cytomegalvirus which are inhibiting its protease (GUO et al, 2000; JALGAONWALA et al, 2011). Both bactericidal and fungicidal effects were observed with the use of methanolic extracts from the endophytic fungus *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, with a particular interest in the antibiotic resistant *S. aureus* growth (ARIVUDAINAMBI et al, 2011).

Anticancer drugs

Taxomyces andreanae is a fungus associated with *Taxus baccata*, demonstrated to participate at the production of taxol, an anticancer compound, which is produced by the host plant as well (PRAKASH et al, 2016). The endophytic fungi *Pestalotiopsis microspora* isolated from braches of *Taxus chinensis* produces α -pyrone derivatives, having cytotoxic activity against HeLa and Casky cell lines (LI et al, 2015).

Antidiabetic effect

Some endophytic fungi of 6 plants found in exotic areas (*Swietenia mahagoni* Jacq., *Andrographis paniculata* Ness., *Orthosiphon spicatus* BBS, *Morinda citrifolia* L., *Piper crocatum* L. and *Piper ornatum* sp) prove to produce compound with antidiabetic effects (DOMPEIPEN et al, 2011), the effects were revealed by the alfa glucosidase test, in which the compounds inhibited the enzyme activity, therefore showing potential in lowering the blood sugar level as the enzyme hydrolyzes carbohydrates into sugar.

Others

Three enzymes were obtained from endophytic fungi and from a mushroom, showing fibrinolytic activity (NOOR et al, 2016). FH3, produced by a strain of *Fusarium* sp., of 34 kDa, and S13 of the same mol weight produced by the strain *Penicillium citrinum*.

Industry

Production of enzymes

Many useful enzymes for human activities are practically produced by bacteria and fungi from water, soil and plants, and they can be a source or precursors for useful products (DINIZ ALVEZ et al, 2014). The endophytic strains can produce for example: gellatinases, caseinases, esterases, CM cellulases and amylases (hydrolytic enzymes) with a broad range of applications.

Environment protection

The endophytic bacteria belonging to genera *Rhizobium*, *Pseudomonas*, *Stenotrophomonas*, and *Rhodococcus*,

isolated from *Lotus corniculatus* and *Oenothera biennis* that can grow in heavy polluted area are able to degrade hydrocarbons, and have plant growth promoting properties (PAWLIK et al, 2017).

The endophytes can also be used for bioremediation as they can metabolize greenhouse gases (STĘPNIEWSKA et KUŹNIAR, 2013). A *Pantoea* strain from rice rhizosphere is able to reduce the arsenium uptake by rice host, inducing its resistance against this element (LAKSHMANAN et al, 2016), other bacteria, for example *Pseudomonas chlororapis*, is able to inhibit the fungi *Magnaporthe oryzae*, thus concluding that there are many plant associated microbes, useful for agriculture and environmental protection, another example being *Pennisetum* in which rhizosphere was identified a strain of *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* that can degrade the organophosphate pesticide chlorpyrifos residues from soil (DUBEY et FULEKAR, 2012).

Conclusions

The cases presented here represent only a small fraction of the discoveries and experiments that took place in the last few decades allover the world regarding the plants associated microorganisms. They prove the tremendous potential of the biotechnologies using microorganisms from the environments, which will have more developments and applications in the years to come, in order to underpin the sustainable development. A focus will be the bioscreening for new useful microbes, and to set up new techniques and biotech production based on them as an important part of the future bioeconomy, where people will have to learn to live in harmony with nature and not against it.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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