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Isolated Actinomycetes from Soil

Kesha Patel[1], Dhwani Upadhyay[2], Indrani Bhattacharya[2], Anjali Thakur[2], Prasad Andhare[3]*
[1]Student, M.Sc Microbiology, Parul Institute of Applied Science, Parul University, Post Limda, Waghodiya, Gujarat
[2] Assistant Professor, Parul Institute of Applied Science, Parul University, Post Limda, Waghodiya , Gujarat
[3] Assistant Professor, Biological Sciences, PDPIAS, Charotar University of Science and Technology, Changa, Anand, Gujarat.
*Corresponding Author: Dr. Prasad Andhare;
E-Mail: prasadandhare.as@charusat.ac.in

ABSTRACT
Actinomycetes were formerly thought to be bacteria that pretended to be fungus or the other way around. They were tough to classify. Some scientists classified them as Eubacterial, or higher bacteria, while others classified them as Hyphomycetes, or lower fungus. According to Selman Waksman, these bacteria can be divided into many categories. Actinomycetes and true bacteria are both prokaryotes (Eubacteria). The hyphae are normally non-septate, however under specific conditions they can become septate.. Mycelium can be prostrate, or growing in the ground, or aerial, or growing over vegetative growth and above the substrate. Streptomyces strains may be identified in the lab using aerial mycelium. On the other hand, Nocardia's aerial mycelium. It may contain a few short filaments that resemble granules in rare cases. Actinomycetes reproduce by creating sporulating bodies or vegetative mycelium sections that are distinct from one another. Actinomycetes have been reclassified as Actinobacteria after extensive debate and the gathering of massive quantities of evidence. Gram-positive bacteria with a high guanine-plus-cytosine content (69 to 73 mol%), widespread branching substrates, and aerial mycelia have now been added to the taxon. Actinomycetes may be found in a number of natural environments, including soils from various ecological units, saltwater, insects, pollen grains, sand, and alkaline lake waters, to name a few..
KEYWORDS: *symbiosis, actinobacteria, antibiotics, development, technique, ecology, metabolites, streptomyces*

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INTRODUCTION

It's a good place to start by isolating and identifying therapeutically relevant compounds from soil microorganisms. Actinomycetal is a significant category among them. The actinomycetes order has around 80 species, virtually all of which live as saprophytes, in water, or as colonizing plants on terrestrial soils. Despite the fact that they are chemically and physically diverse, they are all related. Actinomycetes are gram+ bacteria that make secondary metabolites, antibiotics, and some other compounds.and bioactive substances, all of which have an impact on microbial development. More than 55 percent of their DNA is guanine+cytosine [3]. [4] Actinomycetes are filamentous organisms with branching patterns and the ability to create conidia, similar to fungi. They're called ray fungi because of this. [5] The Fungi known as actinomycetes are a kind of fungus. [6] In recent decades, many Actinomycetes have been identified and screened from soil, accounting for 70% to 80% of commonly produced secondary metabolites..[7]Bioactive substances are found in Actinomycetes[8,9,10,11]. Many of them are important in human medicine and have therapeutic potential. The sediments were sampled using a sterile polyvinyl corer, which yielded about a third of the hundreds of antibiotics found naturally [12].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Soil Sample Collection:

During the experiment, soil samples were taken from the rhizosphere at various depths and from the surfaces of five distinct locations. Isolates from each sample were labelled K1, K2, and so on. The samples were gathered and brought to the lab in sterile polythene bags that were tightly sealed. One gramme of soil sample was as a diluent, it was serially diluted up to 102 times with distilled water. Each dilution was spread over to It was cultured at 28°C for 4–5 days to isolate starch casein agar. The actinomycetes.

Striking was used to perform repeated subcultures in order to improve pure culture on the SCA [13]. Based on macroscopic inspection, different colour separated colonies with a hard texture, powdery, or musty appearance were determined as distinct from another bacterial colony. Gram staining was used to analyze the slender thread-like mycelial and hyphal fibers forms at the microscopic level [14]. (See Figure 1) Actinomycetes isolated under the microscope. The Gram staining technique is used to study actinomycetes at a microscopic level. Under the microscope, Gram+ red rod-shaped bacteria with a branching network of hyphae may be spotted.

Characteristics of Isolates:

The isolates were all physically and biochemically identified.

Gram Staining:

Spreading broth culture on a glass slide and drying it with heat produced the smear. Before being rinsed away with water, the smear was coated with crystal violet for 30-60 seconds. Following Gram's iodine application for 30-60 seconds, the smear was decolorized with alcohol and rinsed with water. The smear was finally stained for 2 minutes with safranin counterstain. After washing and drying, the slides were studied at a magnification of 100 using a phase-contrast microscope, a type of microscope that uses light and dark to produce images. [15]

Features of Morphology:

Actinomycetes isolates were inoculated onto seven different ISP media (ISP1-ISP7) and incubated for five days at 30°C. A high-powered magnifying lens was used to examine colony morphology in terms of appearance, aerial and substrate mycelium, branching, and colony nature. [16]

Biochemical Characterization

Following preliminary testing, biochemical studies were performed on the isolates that were determined to be positive. Gelatin hydrolysis, starch hydrolysis, urea hydrolysis, acid production from various sugars, hydrogen sulfide production test, motility test, triple sugar iron (TSI) agar test, citrate utilization test, indole test, methyl red test, V-P test, and catalase test are some of the most commonly used biochemical tests [17].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Primary screening:

Subculture isolates were used to streak lines on Mueller Hinton Agar (#70191, Sigma; These During the main screening, actinomycetes streaking lines were screened against the above-mentioned hazardous bacteria by drawing a perpendicular line to the preceding line of actinomycetes. Results confirming the zone of inhibition were discovered within 24 hours of proper incubation at 37°C, and the zone of inhibition was recorded [18].Microscopic inspection and colony morphology on media identify probable antibiotic-producing actinomycetes, with colour variation and colony texture ranging from waxy and from fuzzy. Micromonospora colonies are pale yellow orange to orange-red in colour, Nocardia colonies are glossy blackish, fuzzy, and filamentous, and Streptomyces colonies are white to gray to pinkish in colour (Table 3).

Actinobacteria were found in five soil isolates. Actinomycetes can generate antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, anti-parasitic, herbicides, insecticides, antioxidants, and anticancer medications, to name a few physiologically active compounds. The antibacterial activity of soil-isolated Actinobacteria was investigated in this work. At pH 4.5, acidophilic actinomycetes were identified using five soil samples. Aerobic actinomycetes were frequently isolated from soil. According to current examinations of various actinomycetes, B was created by *Micromonospora fusclJ, Nocardia IJsteroides*, and a variety of streptomycetes, whereas E was produced by *Nocardia brasiliensis, Streptosporangium roseum, Chainia* sp., and *Streptomyces Albus*..

Because fast-growing bacterial colonies hinder actinomycetes from colonizing the isolation medium during the screening of uncommon actinomycetes, the development of these bacteria should be regulated in order to isolate actinomycetes. Compared to other microorganisms, they show a little improvement in heat tolerance, both wet and dry Hopwood and Wright (1973) By denaturing their proteins or causing their cell membranes to crack, pre-treating the soil solution with 1.5 percent phenol (30°C for 30 minutes) reduced the number of bacteria, fungus, and other common actinomycetes..However, phenol-resistant actinomycetes were less harmed during this process [15, 16]. 67 percent of the actinomycetes were found in the rhizosphere of plants. Rhizosphere soils had greater percentages of actinomycetes, as per [17, 18], whereas 33 percent of the isolates were recovered from agricultural soil using starch casein agar and actinomycetes isolation agar medium.

Other researchers have revealed that, in opposed to the ISP2 medium, the Gelatin Broth (GB) medium is more conducive to the synthesis of antimicrobial agents [19]. Screening on Bennett medium at 30°C revealed that 6 isolates (> 27 percent) of the 22 actinomycetes tested positive for antimicrobial activity

against Gram-negative bacteria (Dickeya solani IP2222, Escherichia coli K12, and Proteus mirabilis) and 2 isolates (9 percent) against Gram-positive bacteria (Staphylococcus aureus CECT976 and Listeria innocua CECT4030). In terms of incubation temperature, 37°C inhibits the development of actinomycetes isolates, reducing their ability to produce antimicrobial compounds. In 2001, Ouhdouch and colleagues discovered that Bennett's medium had the largest percentage of antifungal activity.Furthermore, antifungal substance production studies in different temperatures (25°C, 30°C, 37°C, and 42°C) suggest that the temperature of 30°C allows for improved antifungal substance production [20].

Table:1 Biochemical test results:

isolate	starch	Casein	catalase	indole	citrate	urease	gelatine	cellulose	MR	VP	TSI A	TSI B	TSI C
k1	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	glucose
k2	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	both
k3	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	glucose
k4	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	glucose
k5	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	glucose

Table: 2 Chemical parameters and their values.

Parameters of Chemistry	Values
Organic material (percent)	2.59
C total content from organic sources (percent)	1.5
N total content (percent)	0.155
The C:N ratio	9.7
P content in total (ppm)	61
pH (soil/water ratio of 1:2)	6.84

Table:3 Morphological and cultural factors.

SCA colony features	Microscopical properties	Isolate of Actinomycetes
The surface of the light golden orange to orange-red clusters of spores darkens with spores, whileThe surface of rich brown to black spores clusters darkens with spores.	There really is no aerial mycelium, just fine substrate mycelium with spores which resemble a group of grapes.	*Micromonospora*
There isWhile there is no aerial mycelium, there is fine substrate mycelium having wine spores.	Gram-positive, non-acid-fast, having pleomorphic structures ranging from bacillary to coccoid; limited mycelium is rarely observed, which breaks easily to create rod-shaped	*Nocardia*
Gram-positive, non-acid-fast bacteria having pleomorphic morphologies ranging from coccoid to bacillary.restricted mycelium, which splits readily to form rod-shaped.	Filaments featuring spiral coils or a lot of branching, as well as long-chain filaments. spores are lengthy, aerial filaments which are extensively branching and easily retrievable.	*Streptomyces*

Table: 4 Features of Morphology of the potential isolate

Species identified	Mycelium's Characteristics	The colony's colour	Surface of spores	Gram stain
Streptomyces species	Mycelium that is highly branching, aerial, and found on the ground.	white yellow	wrinkled	+
Streptomyces species	Mycelium that is branching, aerial, or on the ground	white pink	wrinkled	+
Streptomyces species	Granular, aerial, and substrate mycelium are all types of mycelium.	Yellowish-brown	smooth	+
Streptomyces species	Mycelium with branches, aerial mycelium, and substrate mycelium	creamy	wrinkled	+

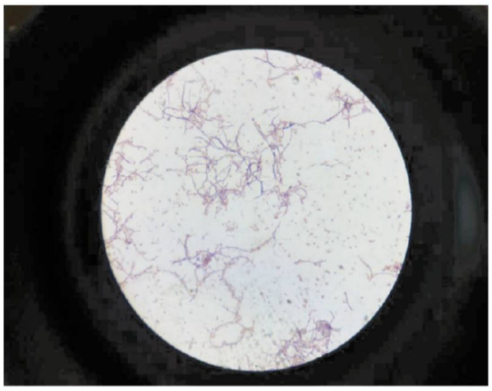

Figure:1 isolated actinomycetes under microscope

According to Shirling and Gottlieb [18], the variation in sensitivity between Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria can be explained by physical distinctions between these microorganisms. Gram-negative microbes have an exterior polysaccharide membrane, which keeps the cell wall impervious to lipophilic solutes; Gram-positive bacteria have merely an outer peptidoglycan layer, which is ineffective as a permeability barrier.

One of the most appealing sources for the discovery of novel bioactive compounds is the isolation of actinomycetes from unknown environments.The generation of secondary metabolites by actinomycetes is affected by the temperature at which they are incubated, the culture conditions used, and the type of the target pathogen.

CONCLUSION

Among the bacteria, Antibiotics are most generally produced via actinomycetes. If novel natural substances with beneficial biological properties are to be discovered, it is necessary to regulate the growth environment and nutritional demands of these isolates. According to morphological characterization, the test actinomycetes isolates have the potential to act as sources of human pathogens are being addressed with novel antibacterial chemicals, and the majority of the Actinomycetes Catalase, starch usage, and casein were all seen to be positive in isolates.utilisation, among some other things.while providing negative findings for indole and V-P is a testing-specific consulting firm.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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