

# CHARACTERIZATION OF STREPTOMYCES SCABIES ISOLATES FROM POTATO TUBERS ITS PATHOGENIC VARIATIONS IN RAWALPINDI DISTRICT

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## ABSTRACT

*Potato, (Solanum tuberosum L.) have various biotic constraints in its production due to pest attack. Among these, common scab caused by streptomyces scabies in an important disease in potato which causes economic loss with respect to plant yield and quality of tubers. The present study was conducted to determine the pathogenicity, pathogenic variation, characterization of morphological, physiological and biochemical aspects of Streptomyces specie associated with potato tubers grown in Rawalpindi district. Severity data and pathogenic variation of disease was studied by using different isolation and characterization techniques. Isolation and characterization of Streptomyces spp. From potato tubers will guide the researchers about the causative strains of common scab of potato present in the particular area.*

**Keywords:** constraints, pathogenicity, characterization, isolation.

## 1)INTRODUCTION

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) is annual, herbaceous vegetable crop of family Solanaceae. It is the 4<sup>th</sup> most important food crop of the world. It was originated from mountains of South America centuries ago but now it is grown widely in plains of India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Central America and Argentina etc (Ahmad et al. 2011). The estimated annual production of potato around the world is 314 million metric tons per year (FAO, 2008). In Pakistan potato was cultivated on an area of 149 thousand hectares with the production of 3411.6 thousand tons (GOP, 2009-10). Potatoe constitutes about 79% water, 18% starch, 2% protein, 1% vitamins, minerals and trace elements. It is grown in about 140 countries (Haase, 2008). In Pakistan, three crops of potato are produced per year i.e. spring and autumn in plain areas and summer crop in hilly areas. All around the world, farmers have to face production constraints like unavailability of disease free seed, poor soil and plant nutrition and lack of improved crop management

practices. The constraints has led to low production especially in developing countries like Pakistan(Abbasi et al. 2012).

Potatoe crop is susceptible to black scurf, highly susceptible to common scab (*Streptomyces scabies*), powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*), Verticilliumwilt (*Verticillum albo-atrum*) and cold and frost (Zanoni, 1991).Most prevailing diseases of potato are bacterial wilt caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith, 1896 and Yabuuchi *et al.*, 1996).Common Scab is caused by *Streptomyces scabies* (Thaxter)(Lambert and Loria, 1989), it is prime bacterial pest of potatoe in India, Asia and Africa (Hill and Lazarovits, 2005). It belongs to the familyStreptomycetaceae.Common scab adversely affects tap root crops and potato tubers. Soil-borne filamentous bacteria of genus *Streptomyces* is its causative agent. Streptomyces are saprophytic microorganisms which infect underground plant tissues of their host. The production of *Streptomyces scabies* phytotoxins called as thaxtomins. Among *Streptomyces* species, thaxtomin A is predominant in nature. *S. scabies* causes common scab on potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), beet (*Beta vulgaris*), carrot (*Daucus carota*), parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*), radish (*Raphanus sativus*), rutabaga (*Brassica napobrassica*) and turnip (*Brassica rapa*).*Streptomyces* are common soil inhabitants,and form a complex genus comprising nearly 500 species.It appears as randomly distributed shallow, raised or deep-pitted corky lesions. These lesionsvary in size and colour but most probably these lesions are brown in color having a few millimetre diameter(Lerat et al. 2009).

In spite of the importance of Common Scab, efficientmethods to diagnose the disease are lacking. In Rawalpindi District of Pakistan, potato is a very important crop and can be cultivated throughout the year. However, tuber yield is generally much lower than those in Northern areas of country. This is because the environmental conditions but also others limiting factors relating to biotic attacks. These are mainly fungus, bacterial and viral agents. Among various biotic factors *Streptomyces scabies* have been observed as most prevalent in the potato fields of Rawalpindi District during 2008 & 2009-10 the routine visits. Identification of diseased tubers isconspicuous, since pathogen does not destroy the tubers but their surface blemishes which decrease the market value. No systematic research has so far been conducted to find out the actual picture of disease incidence in the area. So, the present study was investigated to determine incidence, pathogenic variation, morphological, physiological and biochemical characterization and occurrence of *Streptomyces scabies* in potato growing areas in Rawalpindi.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in the laboratory of Department of Plant Pathology, Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. The Surveys however, was conducted from Taxilla region of Rawalpindi District.

### 2.1 Survey for Disease Incidence

The survey was conducted at the time of harvesting from each field viz. Taxilla, Hassan Abdal, New City and Qazi Abad located in Taxilla Region. Disease incidence (DI) was calculated from each field by using formula:

$$DI = \frac{\text{Number of infected tubers}}{\text{Total No. of tubers}} \times 100$$

Table.1 Location of four fields in Taxilla Region of Rawalpindi District Along with potato varieties sown and surveyed for the Common Scab Disease Incidence

Field No.	Location	Size of the field	Potato Cultivar
F1	Taxilla	5.43 acre	Bartina, Santé
F2	Hassan Abdal	2.71 acre	Cardinal, Santé
F3	New City	2.14 acre	Bartina
F4	Qazi Abad	11 acre	Bartina, Desiree

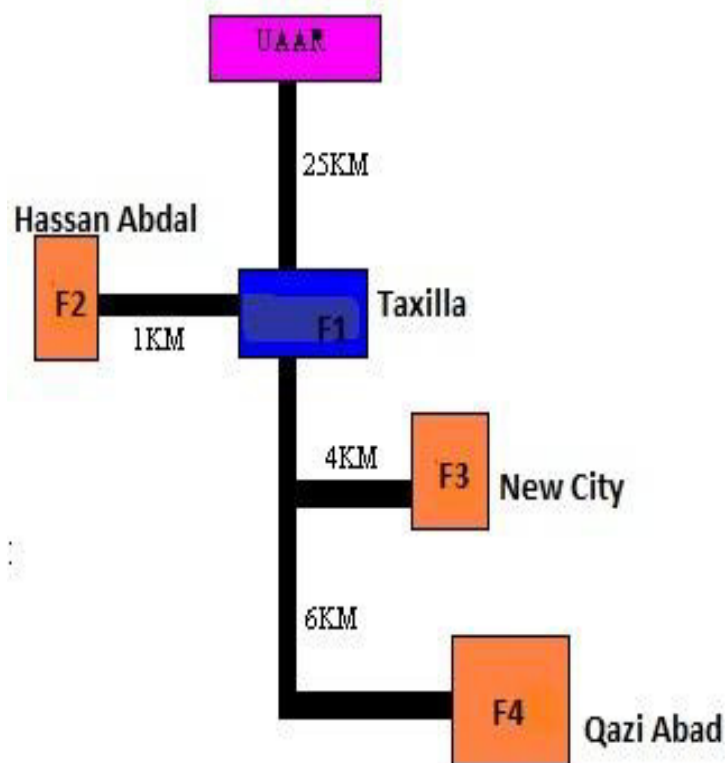


Fig.2 Location of Four fields in Taxilla Region for the Common Scab of Potato

## 2.2 Isolation and purification of bacterial pathogen

Media nutrient agar (NA) was prepared for isolation of bacterium, For isolation of the bacterial pathogen method by Lambert and Loria (1989), Twenty five isolated colonies of the pathogen five each from Qazi Abad (Road Side) AQAR-1, AQAR-2, AQAR-3, AQAR-4, AQAR-5 from Taxilla, BTB-1, BTB-2, BTB-3, BTB-4, BTB-5 from New City, CNC-1, CNC-2, CNC-3, CNC-4, CNC-5 from Qazi Abad (Middle Block side), DQAB-1, DQAB-2, DQAB-3, DQAB-4, DQAB-5 from Hassan Abdal, EHA-1, EHA-2, EHA-3, EHA-4, EHA-5 were tested.

### **2.3 Hypersensitivity, Preparation of inoculums and Inoculation of Tobacco Plants**

The suspension of isolates was prepared in sterilized water, was adjusted to contain  $3 \times 10^7$  cfu/ml of colonies of each isolate. Inoculum was injected into the abaxial side of the tobacco leaf with a 1 ml hypodermic syringe having 0.47 mm needle. Inoculated plants were covered with plastic bag for 24 hours to maintain high humidity level. After 24 hours the bags were removed and plants were exposed to 28°C for almost 36 hours under dark and light conditions (Light 14 hours and Dark 10 hours). The control plants were inoculated with sterilized water and were exposed to the same environment. Observations were made after 36 hours of inoculation.

### **2.4 CHARACTERIZATION OF PATHOGEN**

A series of physiological tests were performed to characterize the strain as described by Schaad (1998).

#### **2.4.1 Gram Staining, Potassium hydroxide test, Cell Shape, Size and Spore Chain Morphology, Colony Colour, Growth Temperature**

All isolates were tested for gram staining followed the procedure of Shirling and Gottlieb (1966), The KOH test was only considered positive if stringing occurred within the first 30 s of mixing the bacteria in the KOH solution. To observe sporulation, the isolates were inoculated and grown around a round microscope cover slip obliquely inserted in NA plates. The cover slips were removed after sporulation and the adhering mycelium and cell shape, size and spore chains were observed The effect of various temperatures viz. 18, 28 and 35°C on the growth of isolates on NA (nutrient agar) was also studied.

### **2.5 PATHOGENICITY OF SELECTED ISOLATES**

#### **2.5.1 Preparation of Inoculum, Potting Mixture, Addition of Inoculum and Sowing of Tubers**

*Streptomyces scabies* isolates resultant mixture was adjusted to  $3 \times 10^7$  cfu/ml by following the method used by Bencheikh and Setti (2007). Potting mixture for sowing of potato i.e. Sand, clay and farm yard manure (FYM) (1:1:1) was sterilized with 37% commercial formalin. Certified potato tubers of the cultivar Bartina; known for their sensitivity towards the common scab were inoculated / dipped in bacterial suspension ( $3 \times 10^7$  cfu/ml) in 50ML distil water. Inoculated tubers were immediately covered with soil. In each pot (19-cm diameter).

#### **2.5.2 Common Scab Disease Index**

The pathogenic variability among the isolates was documented by employing common scab disease index (CSDI). Scab was examined on all progeny potato tubers for severity and percent area covered by lesions. The severity was assessed on 0-5 visual disease rating scale as described by BJOR and Roer (1980).

$$\text{CSDI (\%)} = \frac{(\text{Number of tubers in each rating} \times \text{rating}) \times 100}{\text{Total number of tubers} \times 5}$$

### 3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 3.1 DISEASE INCIDENCE

It is obvious from the table that the highest incidence of common scab (94 %) was observed in New City field followed by Qazi Abad (84%), Taxilla (75%) and the lowest DI i.e. 74% in Hassan Abdal field.

Table 2: Mean Common Scab Disease Incidence in four fields of Rawalpindi District

S. No.	Locations	Disease Incidence (%)
1	Taxilla	75
2	Hassan Abdal	74
3	New City	94
4	Qazi Abad	84
<b>Mean Disease Incidence</b>		81.75

#### 3.2 HYPERSENSITIVITY

All test isolates revealed positive hypersensitive response. Hence, to avoid such problem and to confirm the exact nature of the bacterial isolates, they were re-cultured and re-tested but the same results were observed.

#### 3.3 CHARACTERIZATION OF PATHOGEN

*Streptomyces* spp. were isolated from tubers as described by Loria & Davis (1989). Ten isolates viz. AQAR-1, AQAR-2, BTB-1, BTB-2, CNC-1, CNC-2, DQAB1, DQAB-2, EHA-1 and EHA-2 selected for further studies were exposed to different biochemical tests for their characterization.

##### 3.3.1 Gram Staining, Potassium hydroxide test, Cell Shape, Size and Spore Chain Morphology, Colony Colour, Growth Temperature

Isolates were identified according to the ISP method (Shirling & Gottlieb, 1966), Morphological, Physiological and Biochemical characteristics revealed that, all isolates were recorded and confirmed as Gram positive (as their cells were counterstained pinkish) Gram-positive bacteria suspended in the KOH solution generally displayed no reaction (absence of stringing). All the test isolates did not show signs of stringing within 30 seconds and even later on repeated strokes, Each isolate when observed under microscope (100X) revealed that cells were filamentous ~1 µm wide and the average length of the cells observed were 10-100 µm, It was observed that the average temperature required for the growth of the bacterium was 28±2 °C. the results were

positively responded this similarity suggests that the isolates obtained from the Rawalpindi region are closely related to *Streptomyces scabies*.

Table.3 General Attributions Biochemical characterization of *Streptomyces isolates*.

Serial No.	Tests	Observations	Attribute (+/-)
1	Growth	On NA media	+
2	Hypersensitive reaction	Reaction occur between 24-58 hrs on tobacco plants	+
3	Pathogenicity	Disease symptoms appears	+
4	Gram staining	Cell counterstained	G+ve
5	Cell size	Average size:	60X magnification
6	Cell shape	Filamentous, Off white	0.5–2.0 µm in diameter)
7	Colony color	In general colony were yellow, shiny and smooth	+
8	Growth temp.	Average temperature	28°C

### 3.4 PATHOGENICITY

All the isolates tested on cv. Bartina showed positive pathogenicity response as typical common scab symptoms were observed on the progeny tubers of all treatments as compared with the non inoculated control where no common scab symptoms were observed on progeny tuber. Statistically, there was significant difference between mean common scab disease indexes (CSDI) revealed by the isolates of *Streptomyces scabies*. Isolate CNC-2 was found most virulent followed by CNC-1, DQAB-1, DQAB-2, BTB-I, BTB-2, AQAR-1, AQAR-2, EHA-2 and EHA-1. An isolate was considered to be pathogenic when at least 3 of the 5 tubers developed scab symptoms (King *et al.*, 1991).

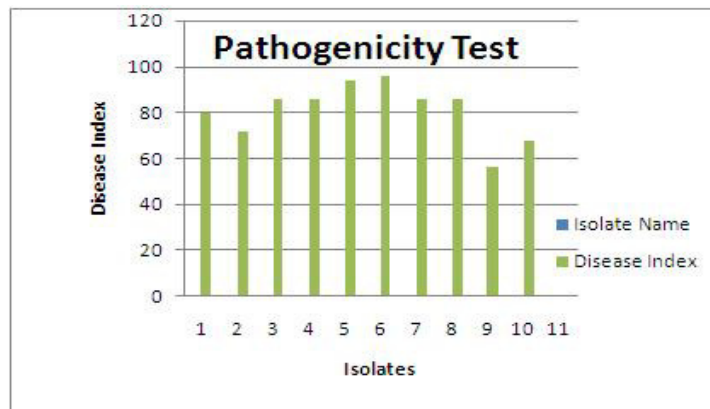


Figure.2 Common Scab Disease index (%) shown by 10 Isolates of *Streptomyces scabies*

Table 4: CommonScab disease Index of 10 *S. scabies* Isolates on progeny tubers of cv. Bartina

S.No	Name of Isolates	Control (Non-Inoculated)	Inoculated
1	AQAR-1	0.00	80 bcd
2	AQAR-2	0.00	72 cd
3	BTB-1	0.00	86 abc
4	BTB-2	0.00	86 abc
5	CNC-1	0.00	94 ab
6	CNC-2	0.00	96 a
7	DQAB-1	0.00	86 abc
8	DQAB-2	0.00	86 abc
9	EHA-1	0.00	56.540 e
10	EHA-2	0.00	67.920 de
	LSD (5%)		14.348

Means followed by the same letters are significantly different according to LSD test(P=0.05)

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