Universidad de La Frontera





What are the characteristics of white rot fungi that make them interesting candidates for solving some environmental problems?





Ligninolytic enzymes

Secondary metabolites

WRF play important roles in ecosystems





WHITE-ROT FUNGI



ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS

Ligninolytic enzymes

Bioremediation

- Pesticide degradation
- Detoxification of industrial dyes

Fungal volatile organic compounds (FVOCs)

Chemical markers of fungal presence Biopesticides





Natural products of Anthracophyllum discolor: ligninolytic enzymes and antifungal volatile compounds



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Objective

To evaluate the production of ligninolytic enzymes and antifungal volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by *A. discolor* Sp4 using potato peels (PP) and discarded potato (DP) as low cost nutritional supports.



Processing potato wastes



CÁSCARA DE PAPA

Inoculum A. discolor Agar media Liquid media

1. Production of ligninolytic enzymes

- Laccase
- Manganese peroridase
- Lignin peroxidase

2. Production of antifungal volatile compounds



1. Production of ligninolytic enzymes

1.1. Dye decolorization test





- 1. Kirk + agar
- 2. Discarded potato agar (DPA)
- Potato peel agar (PPA)



1.2. Ligninolytic enzyme activities





2. Production of antifungal volatile compounds



Analisys of VOCs effect by screening electron microscopy (SEM).

Bi-compartmented Petri dish assay



2. Production of volatile compounds



Solid phase microextraction (SPME) Analisys of VOCs by gas chromatography coupled to mass spectrometry (GC-MS)



1. Production of ligninolytic enzymes

1.1. Dye decolorization test



Figure 1. Decolorization RBBR (0.05% w/v) by *A. discolor* incubated during 21 days on discarded potato agar (DPA), potato peel agar (PPA) and modified Kirk medium.

1.2. Ligninolytic enzyme activities



Figure 2. Manganese peroxidase (MnP) and manganeseindependent peroxidase (MiP) activities by *A. discolor* Sp4 cultured in potato peel broth (PPB) and discarded potato broth (DPB) at two potato powder concentrations.



2. Production of volatile compounds



Figure 3. Antifungal activity of volatile compounds released from A. dicolor against B. cinerea, F. oxysporum and M. miehei.



2. Production of volatile compounds

CONTROL

ANTAGONIZED HYPHAE



Figure 4. SEM images of untreated control hyphae of the target fungus *M. miehei* (left) and the antagonized hyphae of *M. miehei* exposed to the antifungal volatiles of *A. discolor* Sp4 (right).



2. Production of volatile compounds



Figure 5. Gas chromatogram of VOCs released from *A. discolor* Sp4 cultured on DPA medium (discarded potato agar). Peaks appearing in the control vial were omitted from the list (N=3).

pointed to the structures of:
[1] 1-heptanol
[2] 2-butyl-1-octanol
[3] 3-ethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoxalin-2-one
[4] α-bisabolene

The mass spectrums of peaks

[5] 1,2,4a,5,6,8a-hexahydro-4,7dimethyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-naphthalene

[6] bulnesene

[7] 1,5-dichloro-2,3-dimethoxybenzene*

[8] 3,5-dichloro-4methoxybenzaldehyde

[9] 3-chloro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde.



Conclusions

The fungus Anthracophyllum discolor Sp4 are able to produce ligninolytic enzymes using potato wastes as nutritional support.

VOCs released from *A. discolor* Sp4 showed antifungal activity against *Mucor miehei* and *Botrytis cinerea*. The antifungal activity seems to be related to the production of sesquiterpenes and chlorinated aromatic compounds.

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