

Research Article

Soilborne and invertebrate pathogenic *Paecilomyces* species show activity against pathogenic fungi and bacteria

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Abstract: The fungal genus *Paecilomyces* comprises numerous pathogenic and saprobic species, which are regularly isolated from insects, nematodes, soil, air, food, paper and many other materials. Some of the *Paecilomyces* species have been known to exhibit capabilities for curing human diseases. Here, bioactivities of metabolites from some soil inhabitant and invertebrate pathogenic *Paecilomyces* species were explored against a panel of target prokaryotic and eukaryotic microorganisms. First, Petri plate assays indicated that all tested *Paecilomyces* species were capable of producing diffusible metabolites and volatile compounds with antifungal activities against *Pyricularia oryzae* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Subsequently, the metabolites of the *Paecilomyces* species were extracted and the growth inhibitory and antimetabolic effects of extra-cellular metabolites were shown using the yeast *S. cerevisiae* as a model. Further research indicated some antibacterial activity of extra-cellular metabolites from *Paecilomyces* species against human pathogenic bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Streptococcus pyogenes* (G⁺) and *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Salmonella typhi* (G⁻). These findings indicate that the *Paecilomyces* species, either saprobic or pathogenic, have a strong arsenal of bioactive metabolites which show inhibitory or cytotoxic effects against other microorganisms, with a potential for application in agroforestry and medicine.

Keywords: *Paecilomyces fumoroseus*, *Paecilomyces lilacinus*, *Paecilomyces variotii*, Secondary metabolite, volatile compounds, antifungal, antibacterial, antimetabolic

Introduction

The discovery of new biologically active secondary metabolites is of very high interest for both agrochemical and pharmaceutical bioindustries. Secondary metabolites (SM) are small bioactive molecules produced by many

organisms specially plants, fungi and bacteria. These compounds are particularly abundant in the soil-dwelling microorganisms, which exist as multicellular communities competing with each other for ecological niches, nutrients, minerals and water. Among these, filamentous fungi are well established sources for such substances (Keller *et al.*, 2005).

Soil represents one of the main reservoirs of filamentous fungi. The fungal genus *Paecilomyces* comprises numerous pathogenic and saprobic species, which are regularly isolated from insects, nematodes, soil, air, food, paper and many other materials (Aguilar *et al.*,

Handling Editor: Naser Safaie

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Received: 25 July 2015, Accepted: 27 January 2016
Published online: 15 June 2016

1998; Fiedler and Sosnowska, 2007; Gupta *et al.*, 1993; O'Day, 1977; Marti *et al.*, 2006; Saberhagen *et al.*, 1997; Tigano-Milani, *et al.*, 1995; Westenfeld, *et al.*, 1996). Although, there has been no comprehensive review of the genus yet, more than forty species have been recognized in the genus *Paecilomyces* (Luangsaard *et al.*, 2004). A number of *Paecilomyces* species are known to produce a scintillating array of bioactive secondary metabolites of different chemical classes and with different biological activities (Wang *et al.*, 2002).

Currently, sustainable agriculture is demanding innovative and environmentally friendly procedures to protect plants against biotic stresses. Moreover, there is an ongoing need for novel sources of bioactive metabolites for the treatment of human infections and cancer diseases. Some of the *Paecilomyces* species have been known to exhibit promising capabilities for curing diseases of human being (Furuya *et al.*, 1983; Manabe *et al.*, 1996; Choi *et al.*, 1999). However, little is known about the biological activities of pathogenic *Paecilomyces* species that infect invertebrate organisms such as insects and nematodes. Here, antifungal, antimicrobial and antiproliferative activities of secondary metabolites from a few soil inhabitant and invertebrate pathogenic *Paecilomyces* species are explored against a panel of target prokaryotic and eukaryotic microorganisms.

Materials and Methods

Paecilomyces fungal species

The soliborne fungi *Paecilomyces variotii*, *Paecilomyces lilacinus* S1, and *Paecilomyces fumoroseus* isolated from the soil samples (Jamali and Banihashemi, Shiraz University, Fars, Iran, unpublished), the nematophagous *Paecilomyces lilacinus* N1 isolated from the potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis* (Giti M., Agriculture Research Center, Hamedan, Iran, unpublished) and the entomopathogenic *Paecilomyces* sp.1 and *Paecilomyces* sp.2 isolated from the Colorado potato beetles *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say) (Assadollahpour *et al.*, 2011) were obtained as

pure cultures. The isolates were subcultured onto Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) medium (Merck Co., Germany) and stored at 4 °C.

Target microorganisms and culture condition

The bioactivity of *Paecilomyces* species were tested on a number of model target fungi and bacteria, *in vitro*. The filamentous fungus *Pyricularia oryzae* HS-1390 (Hosseyini-Moghaddam and Soltani, 2013) served as a model target in antifungal experiments. The fungus was brought into pure culture and maintained on PDA culture medium at 4 °C. The budding yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* PTCC5269 was also used as a model target for antifungal and antiproliferative/cytotoxicity assays. The yeast isolate was maintained on Yeast Extract-Peptone-Dextrose-Agar (YPDA) culture medium.

The target bacteria included six human pathogenic bacteria, i.e. the gram-positive bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus* PTCC118, *Bacillus subtilis* PTCC1159, *Streptococcus pyogenes* PTCC1447, and the gram-negative bacteria *Escherichia coli* PTCC1399, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PTCC1181 and *Salmonella typhi* PTCC1609. The strains were periodically subcultured on Nutrient Agar (NA) medium and stored at 4 °C.

Antifungal bioassays using *Pyricularia oryzae*

Pyricularia oryzae HS-1390 was initially used as a model target to screen for antifungal activity of *Paecilomyces* species. The anti-*P. oryzae* activity of *Paecilomyces* species was examined in two manners. First, a dual culture of each *Paecilomyces* isolate and *P. oryzae* was performed on PDA Petri plates at 28°C. Daily mycelia growth of *P. oryzae*, in the presence of each *Paecilomyces* isolate was compared to that of control. After 10 days, the diameter (D) of the inhibition zone was measured (mm) and growth inhibition rate was calculated by the following formula: Growth inhibition rate (%) = (D control – D treated / D control) × 100.

Second, the effect of volatile compounds (VOC) produced by *Paecilomyces* isolates were examined on the mycelia growth of *P.*

oryzae, *in vitro*. To this end, each *Paecilomyces* isolate, as well as, the target *P. oryzae* were subcultured simultaneously on separate PDA Petri plates. The caps of Petri plates were removed and the plates were put on each other and sealed by parafilm. Daily mycelia growth of *P. oryzae*, was compared to that of control, and after 8 days, the diameter (D) of the inhibition zone was measured (mm) as explained before.

Antifungal bioassays using *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

The budding yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* PTCC5269 was also used as a model target in antifungal bioassays. The anti-yeast activity of *Paecilomyces* species was examined in two manners. First, a bilayer culturing system was applied. For this, each *Paecilomyces* species was cultured on a PDA Petri plate and incubated at 28 °C for 10 days, until the hyphae covered 3/4 of the Petri plate. Then a cooled YPDA culture medium was poured on each *Paecilomyces* culture to make a bilayer culture medium, and was let be solidified. Then, the Petri plates were incubated at 28 °C for 24 hours to let the *Paecilomyces* metabolites diffuse in the upper YPDA layer. Subsequently, the yeast cells were spread over the YPDA layer, and the plates were incubated at 28 °C for 18 hours. The emergence and growth of yeast colonies were evaluated compared to the control plates in a quantifiable manner.

Second, the effect of volatile compounds (VOC) produced by *Paecilomyces* isolates were examined on the emergence and growth of yeast colonies, *in vitro*. To this end, each *Paecilomyces* isolate was subcultured on a separate PDA Petri plate, and let grow and cover the whole plate. When, the yeast was cultured on YPDA, the caps of Petri plates were removed and the *Paecilomyces* plates were put on each yeast plate and sealed by parafilm. After 24 hours at 28 °C the emergence and growth of yeast colonies were compared to that of control. The experiment was repeated two times.

Intra- and extra-cellular metabolite extraction from *Paecilomyces* species

The fresh *Paecilomyces* species were inoculated into Potato Dextrose Broth (PDB) in Erlenmeyer flasks and incubated for 12 days at 28 °C, 120 rpm, under dark condition. After the fermentation processes, each individual culture broth was extracted with methanol (MeOH).

To obtain extracellular metabolites, the fermentation broth was filtered. Then, equal volumes of the organic solvent MeOH (1:1) was added to each individual culture broth. The extract was transferred to 4 °C for 12 hours to remove waxy materials. Subsequently, the solvent was removed by evaporation under 50 °C. The dried MeOH extracts were re-dissolved in double distilled water or DMSO to obtain a final concentration of 250 mg ml⁻¹. Finally, the concentrated extracts were passed through a filtration membrane (d = 0.22 μm) before their bioactivities were assayed.

To obtain intracellular metabolites, the fresh *Paecilomyces* species were inoculated into Potato Dextrose Broth (PDB) in Erlenmeyer flasks (2 liter) and incubated for 30 days at 28°C, the mycelia biomasses were harvested, thoroughly washed, and were macerated in MeOH (1:5, 2 days). Then the mycelia were homogenized thoroughly. The supernatants were further treated as explained above for the extracellular metabolites.

Until used for bioassays, the secondary metabolites were kept at -20 °C.

Antimitotic/cytotoxic bioassays

Saccharomyces cerevisiae was recruited as a model target microorganism to screen for antimitotic/cytotoxic activity of *Paecilomyces* extracellular metabolites. For this, the *S. cerevisiae* was grown overnight in YPD broth medium to obtain 1.5 × 10⁸ CFU mL⁻¹. A 5 mL aliquot was seeded into each well of a 96 well microtiter plate containing 95 μl YPD. The sample extract (100 μL) was added to each well in a serially diluted manner to yield the final concentrations of 100, 50, 25 and 15 mg mL⁻¹. The assay plates were incubated at 27 °C for 24 h. The growth of yeast was observed and

compared with that of the control to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and the minimum fungicidal concentration (MFC). The experiments were performed in triplicate and were repeated three times.

Moreover, to track the cell number changes, *S. cerevisiae* (1.5×10^8 CFU.mL) was seeded (250 μ L) into test tubes containing 10 mL YPD. Then, the sample extract (1 mL) was added to each test tube in a serially diluted manner to yield the final concentrations of 100, 50, 25 and 15 mg mL⁻¹. The assay tubes were incubated at 27 °C for 18 h, 120 rpm. The experiments were followed as described above. The growing numbers of yeast cells (OD₆₂₀) were recorded at OD₆₂₀.

Antimicrobial bioassays

Six human pathogenic bacteria were employed as model target bacteria in our antimicrobial assays, as mentioned above. Extra-cellular secondary metabolites from *Paecilomyces* isolates were evaluated for their antimicrobial bioactivities. For this, bacteria were grown overnight in Nutrient Broth (NB) medium to obtain 1.5×10^8 CFU ml⁻¹. Then, 5 mL bacterial suspensions were seeded into each well of a 96 well microtiter plate that contained 95 μ l of Nutrient Broth medium. The extracellular extract (100 μ l) was added to each well in a serially diluted manner to yield the final concentrations of 100, 50, 25.15 mg ml⁻¹. The assay plates were incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. The growth of target bacteria was observed and compared with that of the control to determine the minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) and the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). The experiments were performed in triplicate and were repeated three times.

Statistical analysis

SAS procedure and programs were used for statistical analysis. In case where the F-test showed significant differences among means, the differences among treatments were compared using least significant differences (LSD) test at 1% significance level.

Results

Antifungal activity of *Paecilomyces* species against *Pyricularia oryzae*

The rice blast pathogen *Pyricularia oryzae* is used as a model target for primary screening of antitumor and antifungal agents (Kobayashi *et al.* 1996, Dong *et al.*, 2008; Xu *et al.*, 2009; Hosseyni-Moghaddam *et al.*, 2013; Hosseyni-Moghaddam and Soltani, 2014a, 2014b; Pakvaz and Soltani, 2016; Soltani and Hosseyni-Moghaddam, 2014a, 2014b, 2015; Soltani *et al.*, 2016). As shown in Table 1, all *Paecilomyces* isolates inhibited the mycelial growth of the model fungus *P. oryzae*, in Petri plate dual culture assays. However, *Paecilomyces variotii* and *P. lilacinus* isolates were significantly more bioactive (54.3-61% growth inhibition) than the other isolates in this assay.

We further investigated the potential of volatile compounds (VOCs) production by *Pecilomyces* isolates and their possible biological effects. As shown in Table 2, all *Pecilomyces* isolates produced bioactive volatile compounds which inhibited the mycelia growth of the model fungus *P. oryzae*, in Petri plate assays. However, volatile compounds produced by *Paecilomyces variotii* and *P. lilacinus* S1 were significantly more bioactive than the other isolates (53.5-68% growth inhibition) in this assay.

Antifungal activity of *Paecilomyces* species against the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

The antifungal activity of the *Paecilomyces* isolates against the yeast was shown in two ways. First, the bilayer technique indicated that the diffusible metabolites of the *Paecilomyces* isolates moderately inhibited the emergence and growth of yeast colonies (Table 3). However, the metabolites of *Paecilomyces lilacinus* S1, *Paecilomyces fumoroseus* and *Paecilomyces* sp.2 were more bioactive than the others in this assay.

Second, the inhibitory effects of volatile compounds (VOCs) produced by *Pecilomyces* isolates was shown, *in vitro*, on yeast. Observations indicated that all *Pecilomyces*

species were capable of producing bioactive VOCs (Table 4). However, the VOCs of *Paecilomyces fumoroseus* were more bioactive than the other isolates, and severely decreased the emergence and growth of yeast colonies.

Table 1 Antifungal bioactivity of *Paecilomyces* isolates against the mycelia growth of *Pyricularia oryzae* in Petri plate dual culture assays.

Fungus isolate	Mycelia growth of <i>P. oryzae</i>	Growth inhibition (%)
<i>Paecilomyces variotii</i>	1.4 ± 0.15 ^d	61.0
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> N1	1.5 ± 0.11 ^d	57.0
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> S1	1.6 ± 0.10 ^d	54.3
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.1	1.8 ± 0.32 ^{cd}	48.5
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.2	2.1 ± 0.15 ^c	40.0
<i>Paecilomyces fumoroseus</i>	2.5 ± 0.26 ^b	28.5
Control	3.5 ± 0.10 ^a	-

Data are averages (± standard deviation) of three replications. Similar letters indicate no significant differences (LSD test, P < 0.01).

Table 2 *Pyricularia oryzae* mycelia growth inhibition activity of volatile compounds (VOCs) produced by *Paecilomyces* isolates, *in vitro*.

Fungus isolate	Mycelia growth of <i>P. oryzae</i>	Growth inhibition (%)
<i>Paecilomyces variotii</i>	0.86 ± 0.02 ^d	68.0
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> S1	1.26 ± 0.25 ^{cd}	53.5
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.1	1.40 ± 0.26 ^c	48.0
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> N1	1.43 ± 0.20 ^c	47.0
<i>Paecilomyces fumoroseus</i>	1.56 ± 0.11 ^{bc}	42.3
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.2	1.90 ± 0.10 ^b	29.6
Control	2.70 ± 0.02 ^a	-

Data are averages (± standard deviation) of three replications. Similar letters indicate no significant differences (LSD test, P < 0.01).

Table 3 Antifungal bioactivity of *Paecilomyces* isolates against the emergence and growth of the yeast *S. cerevisiae* colonies in Petri plate bilayer culture assays.

Fungus isolate	The 1 st experiment	The 2 nd experiment
<i>Paecilomyces variotii</i>	++-	++-
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> S1	+-	+-
<i>Paecilomyces fumoroseus</i>	+-	+-
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> N1	++-	+-
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.1	++-	++-
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.2	+-	+-
Control	+++	+++

Symbols: (+++): No inhibition (as the control); (---): Complete inhibition of yeast colonies; (++-) Moderate growth of yeast colonies; (+-): Low growth of yeast colonies. The observations were averages of two repeats.

Table 4 Antifungal bioactivity of volatile compounds (VOCs) produced by *Paecilomyces* isolates against the emergence and growth of the yeast *S. cerevisiae* colonies.

Fungus isolate	The 1 st experiment	The 2 nd experiment
<i>Paecilomyces variotii</i>	++-	+-
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> S1	++-	++-
<i>Paecilomyces fumoroseus</i>	+-	+-
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> N1	+-	++-
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.1	++-	++-
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.2	++-	++-
Control	+++	+++

Symbols: (+++): No inhibition (as the control); (---): Complete inhibition of yeast colonies; (++-): Moderate growth of yeast colonies; (+-): Low growth of yeast colonies. The observations were averages of two repeats.

Anti-fungal and anti-mitotic bioactivities of intra-and extra-cellular *Paecilomyces* metabolites tested on the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

The budding yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (an ascomycetous fungus) was used in our assays as a model target organism to test for *Paecilomyces* isolates metabolite bioactivity. The concentrations of 5, 15, 25, 50 and 100 mg mL⁻¹ of the intra- and extra-cellular metabolites from *Paecilomyces* isolates were investigated for their MIC and MFC efficiencies against the yeast *S. cerevisiae*. As shown in Table 5, except for *Paecilomyces* sp.1, at the provided concentrations the intra-cellular metabolites of *Paecilomyces* isolates didn't show any anti-yeast activity. However, the extra-cellular metabolites of all isolates showed inhibitory activities against *S. cerevisiae*, mainly at MIC concentrations of 50 mg mL⁻¹. Moreover, only the extra-cellular metabolites of *Paecilomyces* sp.1 had a fungicidal effect against *S. cerevisiae*, at an MFC concentration of 50 mg mL⁻¹.

Accordingly, the antimitotic bioactivity of extra-cellular metabolites from *Paecilomyces* isolates was investigated, as measured by the growing numbers of yeast cells (OD₆₂₀) after 18 hours of incubation at 27 °C. As shown in Table 6, all extra-cellular metabolites showed some degree of the antimitotic/cytotoxic activities. However, at the lowest metabolite concentrations of 15 and 25 mg mL⁻¹, the isolates *Paecilomyces variotii*, *Paecilomyces lilacinus* S1, and *Paecilomyces* sp.2 showed the

most potent antimitotic activities. Increasing the metabolite concentration increased the antimitotic/cytotoxic activity. In this regard, the highest cytotoxic activity (87.1%) was seen for the 100 mg mL⁻¹ concentration of *Paecilomyces lilacinus* S1 metabolite.

Antibacterial activity of extra-cellular metabolites from *Paecilomyces* species

Antimicrobial activities of extra-cellular *Paecilomyces* metabolites (5, 15, 25, 50 and 100 mg mL⁻¹) were further tested on six bacterial species, i.e. *B. subtilis*, *S. aureus*, *S. pyogenes*, *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, and *S. typhi*. The results of MIC and MBC experiments are presented in Table 7. As seen, in the range of the provided metabolite concentrations all extracts showed inhibitory effects. The results of MIC experiments indicated that, in general, the extra-cellular extracts of *Paecilomyces* sp.1 and *Paecilomyces* sp.2 could inhibit the growth of the target bacteria at lower concentrations than the other species. The highest MICs were observed for the metabolites of *P. variotii* and *Paecilomyces* sp.1 against *E. coli* and *B. subtilis*, respectively (Table 7).

However, as the results of MBC experiments indicated (Table 7), the extra-cellular extracts were rarely bactericidal in the range of the provided metabolite concentrations. In this respect, the metabolites of *P. variotii* and *Paecilomyces* sp.2 showed bactericidal activities at 25 and 50 mg mL⁻¹ against *P. aeruginosa* and *E. coli*, respectively.

Table 5 Antifungal activities of extra and intra-cellular metabolites (5, 15, 25, 50 and 100 mg mL⁻¹) from *Paecilomyces* isolates against the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

Fungal isolate	Effective extract concentration (mg mL ⁻¹)			
	MIC		MFC	
	Exteracellular	Intacellular	Exteracellular	Intacellular
<i>Paecilomyces variotii</i>	50	NE	NE	NE
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> S1	50	NE	NE	NE
<i>Paecilomyces fumoroseus</i>	100	NE	NE	NE
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> N1	50	NE	NE	NE
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.1	50	100	50	NE
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.2	25	NE	NE	NE

Data were obtained from three replications. Abbreviations: MIC: The minimum inhibitory concentration, MFC: The minimum fungicidal concentration, NE: Not effective at concentrations up to 100 mg mL⁻¹.

Table 6 Antimitotic/cytotoxic activity of extra-cellular metabolites (5, 15, 25, 50 and 100 mg mL⁻¹) from *Paecilomyces* isolates against the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* proliferation.

Fungus isolate	Yeast cell numbers ($\times 10^6$) ¹			
	15 mg mL ⁻¹	25 mg mL ⁻¹	50 mg mL ⁻¹	100 mg mL ⁻¹
<i>Paecilomyces variotii</i>	12 (61.3%)	7 (77.4%)	8 (74.2%)	5 (83.9%)
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> S1	16 (48.4%)	11 (64.5%)	9 (71%)	4 (87.1%)
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.2	17 (45.2%)	12 (61.3%)	8 (74.2%)	7 (77.4%)
<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> N1	17 (45.2%)	12 (61.3%)	8 (74.2%)	6 (80.1%)
<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.1	21 (32.2%)	15 (51.6%)	11 (64.5%)	6 (80.1%)
<i>Paecilomyces fumosoreus</i>	22 (29%)	20 (35.5%)	13 (58.1%)	9 (71%)
Control	31	31	31	31

¹The percentage of antimitotic activity in parenthesis.

Table 7 Antibacterial activity of extra-cellular metabolites (5, 15, 25, 50 and 100 mg mL⁻¹) from *Paecilomyces* species against human pathogenic G⁺ and G⁻ bacteria.

Target bacterium	The effective concentration (mg mL ⁻¹)											
	<i>Paecilomyces variotii</i>		<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> S1		<i>Paecilomyces fumosoreus</i>		<i>Paecilomyces lilacinus</i> N1		<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.1		<i>Paecilomyces</i> sp.2	
	MBC	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC	MIC	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	NE	50	NE	NE	NE	50	NE	15	5	NE	25	100
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	NE	50	NE	NE	NE	100	NE	25	15	NE	15	NE
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	NE	50	NE	NE	NE	100	NE	50	25	NE	15	NE
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	NE	5	NE	NE	NE	50	100	25	15	NE	25	50
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	25	15	NE	50	NE	50	NE	15	25	NE	15	NE
<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	NE	25	NE	NE	NE	50	NE	50	15	NE	15	NE

Data were obtained from three replications. Abbreviations: MIC: The minimum inhibitory concentration, MBC: The minimum bactericidal concentration, NE: Not effective at concentrations up to 100 mg mL⁻¹.

Discussion

Recently, fungal secondary metabolites have attracted considerable attention from the scientific community (Shwab and Keller, 2008). The fungal genus *Paecilomyces*, which is widespread in nature, has adapted different life styles as saprobic, endophytic, entomopathogenic, mycoparasitic, nematophagous, as well as opportunistic human pathogen (Aguilar et al., 1998; Fiedler and Sosnowska, 2007; Gupta et al., 1993; O'Day, 1977; Marti et al., 2006; Saberhagen et al., 1997; Tigano-Milani, et al., 1995; Westenfeld, et al., 1996). *Paecilomyces* species are of high interest in agrobiotechnology for biological control of insects and plant pathogenic nematodes

(Anonymous, 2016). Furthermore, some *Paecilomyces* species are capable of producing cytotoxic metabolites with potential application in cancer therapy (Huang et al., 2001; Shim et al., 2000; Xu et al., 2009). Here, we aimed at evaluating the potential of several soliborne, entomopathogenic and nematophagous *Paecilomyces* species for the production of secondary metabolites with antifungal, antibacterial and antimitotic activities.

Our data indicated that the *Paecilomyces* species were highly bioactive against the filamentous fungus *Pyricularia oryzae* and the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, as they produced diffusible metabolites and volatile compounds with strong inhibitory effects against these model target fungi (Tables 1-4).

This indicated the promising potential of *Paecilomyces* secondary metabolites as antifungal agents. Then, intra- and extra-cellular metabolites of the *Paecilomyces* species were extracted and applied against a range of target fungi and bacteria. Data indicated that in contrary to intra-cellular metabolites, the extra-cellular metabolites of all *Paecilomyces* species inhibited the growth of *S. cerevisiae* at concentrations of 50 mg mL⁻¹ (Table 5). At this concentration, the extra-cellular metabolite of *Paecilomyces* sp.1 also exerted fungicidal effect. Moreover, based on the growing numbers of yeast cells, all extra-cellular metabolites showed some degrees of the antimetabolic/cytotoxic activity (Table 6). Hence, the extra-cellular metabolites of the *Paecilomyces* species were capable of both antifungal and antimetabolic activities.

Furthermore, the antibacterial effects of the *Paecilomyces* extra-cellular metabolites were demonstrated against a panel of gram-positive and gram-negative human pathogens. Indeed, at the provided concentrations most extracts inhibited the growth of bacteria, but rarely had bactericidal activity (Table 7).

Taken all together, our findings indicate that the *Paecilomyces* species, either saprobic or pathogenic, have a strong arsenal of bioactive metabolites which show inhibitory or cytotoxicity effects against other microorganisms. Among these, *P. variotii* is a common environmental fungus that is widespread in composts, soils and food products, and has been emerged as an opportunistic human pathogen (Pitt and Hocking, 2009; Steiner *et al.*, 2011). *Paecilomyces lilacinus* colonizes a wide range of habitats including soil, insects, nematodes and is an infrequent cause of human disease (Domsch *et al.*, 2007; Saberhagen *et al.* 1997). *Paecilomyces fumoroseus* is an entomopathogenic fungus, infecting over twenty five different families of insects and many species of mites, and is in use as a biocontrol agent (Zimmermann, 2008). In agreement with this diverse range of lifestyles and bioactivities, our finding further supports and extends the scope of *Paecilomyces* bioactivity against

microorganisms such as pathogenic fungi and bacteria, as well. Such antifungal, antibacterial and antimetabolic activities could find application in agroforestry, medicine, and bioindustry. Future research has to investigate the molecular and chemical basis behind these bioactivities.

Acknowledgements

We are thankful to Samad Jamali and Zia Banihashemi (Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran), as well as Marzieh Asadollahpour (Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamedan, Iran) for their generous gift of *Paecilomyces* fungal species. This work was financially supported by a grant from Bu-Ali Sina University to Kh.P. Jalal Soltani dedicates this work to the memory of Majid Yalfani.

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فعالیت زیستی گونه‌های خاکزی و بیماریزای پسیلومایسس علیه قارچ‌ها و باکتری‌های بیماریزا

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دریافت: ۳ مرداد ۱۳۹۴؛ پذیرش: ۷ بهمن ۱۳۹۴

چکیده: جنس قارچی *Paecilomyces* مشتمل بر گونه‌های بیماریزا و ساپروفیتی می‌باشد که به‌طور معمول از حشرات، نماتدها، خاک، هوا، غذا، کاغذ و بسیاری از مواد دیگر جدا می‌شود. مشخص شده است که برخی گونه‌های *Paecilomyces* می‌توانند در کشاورزی ارگانیک، و نیز در درمان بیماری‌های انسان کاربرد پیدا کنند. در پژوهش حاضر، فعالیت زیستی شماری از گونه‌های خاکزی و بیماریزای *Paecilomyces* علیه برخی میکروارگانیسم‌های پروکاریوت و یوکاریوت بررسی گردیده و نشان داده شده است. نخست، اثرات ضدقارچی متابولیت‌ها و مواد فرآر گونه‌های *Paecilomyces* علیه دو قارچ *Pyricularia oryzae* و *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* در شرایط درون پلیت نشان داده شد. سپس، متابولیت‌های گونه‌های *Paecilomyces* استخراج گردیده و اثرات بازدارندگی از رشد و آنتی‌میتوز آنها علیه *S. cerevisiae* اثبات گردید. پژوهش‌های تکمیلی نشان از اثرات ضدباکتریایی عصاره‌های برون‌سلولی گونه‌های *Paecilomyces* علیه باکتری‌های گرم مثبت و گرم منفی بیماریزای انسان، از جمله *Staphylococcus aureus*، *Escherichia coli*، *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*، *Bacillus subtilis*، *Streptococcus pyogenes* و *Salmonella typhi* داشت. این یافته‌ها نشان می‌دهد که گونه‌های *Paecilomyces*، چه ساپروفیت و چه بیماریزا، تولیدکننده‌ی متابولیت‌هایی هستند که از نظر زیستی فعال بوده و دارای اثرات بازدارندگی یا کشندگی علیه دیگر میکروارگانیسم‌ها می‌باشند. این نتایج قابلیت کاربرد در کشاورزی و علوم دارویی را دارند.

واژگان کلیدی: *Paecilomyces variotii*، *Paecilomyces lilacinus*، *Paecilomyces fumoroseus*، متابولیت ثانویه، مواد فرآر، ضدقارچی، ضدباکتریایی، آنتی‌میتوز