# INFLUENCE OF SOME AMINOACIDS ON THE PEROXIDASE AND CATALASE ACTIVITY IN THE FUNGUS *FUSARIUM GRAMINEARUM* SCHWABE (TELEMORPHE - *GIBBERELLA ZEAE* (SCHWEIN.) PETCH) PARASITE ON WHEAT

# ALEXANDRU MANOLIU<sup>1\*</sup>, PETRONELA GRĂDINARU<sup>1</sup>, OVIDIU TOMA<sup>2</sup>

Keywords: Fusarium graminearum, aminoacids, catalase, peroxidase activity

**Abstract**In this paper the authors presents the influence of some aminoacids on the peroxidase and catalase activity in *Fusarium graminearum* (telemorphe - *Gibberella zeae*) parasite an wheat. In laboratory the fungus was cultivated on Brown media (without asparagine), in which was added 1g from the following aminoacids: glutamic acid, serine, methionine, leucine, histidine, lysine, valine, alanine, asparagine, arginine; it was also used a control without aminoacids. The of peroxidase and catalase activity was determined from mycelium and culture liquid at 21 days and 28 days after the inoculation was influenced by culture age and by the type of aminoacid from the culture media.

## INTRODUCTION

As part of the complex biological, biochemical and biophysical studies accomplished in the Biological Research Institute Iași on the *Fusarium* species (*Fusarium graminearum* and *Fusarium moniliforme*), the main efforts have been directed towards the influence of the chemical and physical agents on some enzymes within this microorganisms cell.

In a previous paper [16] was presented the data concerning the influence of some aminoacids on the Krebs cycle dehydrogenases in *Fusarium graminearum* parasite on wheat.

In this paper we presented the influence of some aminoacids (glutamic acid, serine, leucine, methionine, histidine, lysine, asparagine, valine alanine) on peroxidase and catalase activity on the *Fusarium graminearum*.

The influence of the different factors on the peroxidase and catalase activity in differend fungi was presented in some papers [5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]. In the literature there isn't data regarding the influence of the aminoacids upon peroxidase and catalase activity ,,in vitro,, in *Fusarium graminearum*, but there is the generally data about the biology of this species [1, 3, 4, 6, 20].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The investigations have been performed on the *Fusarium graminearum*, harvested from the experimental field in Podu Iloaiei Agricultural Station, county Iasi.

For the study of peroxidase and catalase activity the fungus *Fusarium graminearum* was cultivated on Brown media (without asparagine) containing 30 g glucose, 0,5g Mg SO<sub>4</sub>·7 H<sub>2</sub>O, 1,5g K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 1000ml distilled water. In this media was added 1g from the following aminoacids: glutamic acid, serine, methionine, leucine, histidine, lysine, valine, alanine, asparagine, arginine; it was also used a control without aminoacids. The media containing one of the mentioned aminoacids have been inoculated with disks by 0,8 cm in diameter from a 7 days old culture of *Fusarium graminearum*.

The peroxidase was determinated using the iodometric method and catalase activity by spectrophotometric method [2], at 21 days and 28 days after the inoculation.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The results of the investigations dealing with the influence of the aminoacids on peroxidase activity in mycelium are presented in the figure 1, concluding that at 21 days after the inoculation, the higheast value was at  $V_{10}$  (asparagine) - 0,0020 UP/g/min followed in decreasing order by  $V_5$  (histidine) and  $V_7$  (valine) - 0,0011 UP/g/min., each,  $V_{11}$  (control) - 0,0009 UP/g/min.,  $V_8$  (alanine) - 0,0008 UP/g/min.,  $V_4$  (leucine) - 0,0006 UP/g/min.,  $V_6$  (lysine) - 0,0003 UP/g/min; at  $V_1$  (glutamic acid),  $V_2$  (serine),  $V_3$  (methionine),  $V_9$  (arginine) the enzymic activity was zero.

#### ALEXANDRU MANOLIU et all. - INFLUENCE OF SOME AMINOACIDS ON THE PEROXIDASE AND CATALASE ACTIVITY IN THE FUNGUS *FUSARIUM GRAMINEARUM* SCHWABE (TELEMORPHE -*GIBBERELLA ZEAE* (SCHWEIN.) PETCH) PARASITE ON WHEAT

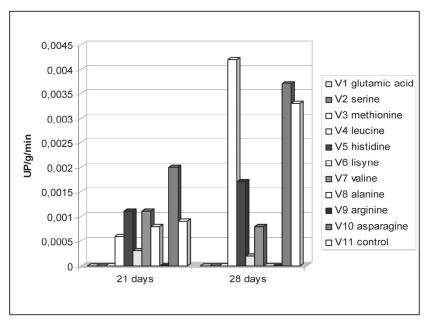


Figure 1. The influence of the some aminoacids on peroxidase activity (mycelium)

At 28 days from inoculation the peroxidase activity have had maximum value at V4 (leucine) - 0,0042 UP/g/min., followed in decreasing order by  $V_{10}$  (asparagine) - 0,0037 UP/g/min.,  $V_{11}$  (control) - 0,0033 UP/g/min.,  $V_5$  (histidine) - 0,0017 UP/g/min.,  $V_7$  (valine) - 0,0008 UP/g/min.,  $V_6$  (lysine) - 0,0002 UP/g/min; at  $V_1$  (glutamic acid),  $V_2$  (serine),  $V_3$  (methionine),  $V_8$  (alanine),  $V_9$  (arginine) the enzymic activity was zero.

Analysing the dynamics of the peroxidase activity at the two intervals studied, 21 and 28 days, it was observed an increasing at:  $V_4$  (leucine) from 0,0006 UP/g/min. to 0,0042 UP/g/min.,  $V_5$  (histidine) from 0,0011 UP/g/min. to 0,0017 UP/g/min.,  $V_{10}$  (asparagine) from 0,0020 UP/g/min. to 0,0037 UP/g/min.,  $V_{11}$  (control) from 0,0009 UP/g/min. to 0,0033 UP/g/min. and decreasing values at  $V_6$  (lysine) from 0,0003 UP/g/min. to 0,0002 UP/g/min,  $V_7$  (valine) from 0,0011 UP/g/min. to 0,0008 UP/g/min.,  $V_8$  (alanine) from 0,0008 UP/g/min. at 0; at variants  $V_1$  (glutamic acid),  $V_2$  (serine),  $V_3$  (methionine),  $V_9$  (arginine) the enzymic activity was zero at two intervals studied.

The data relating of the peroxidase activity in culture liquid are presented in figure 2, from which results that after 21 days from inoculation the highest of the enzyme activity was registred at V<sub>2</sub> (serine) - 0,0182 UP/ml/min. and the smallest value was at V<sub>9</sub> (arginine) - 0,0001 UP/ml/min., between these two values extreme are the other variants: V<sub>1</sub> (glutamic acid) - 0,0072 UP/ml/min., V<sub>3</sub> (methionine) - 0,0035 UP/ml/min., V<sub>4</sub> (leucine) - 0,0055 UP/ml/min., V<sub>5</sub> (histidine) - 0,0012 UP/ml/min., V<sub>6</sub> (lysine) - 0,0039 UP/ml/min., V<sub>7</sub> (valine) - 0,0032 UP/ml/min., V<sub>8</sub> (alanine) - 0,0033 UP/ml/min., V<sub>10</sub> (asparagine) - 0,0053 UP/ml

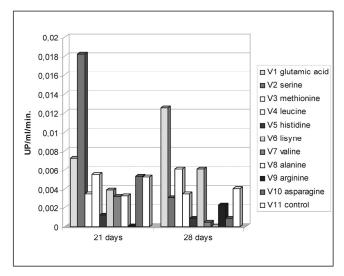


Figure 2. The influence of the some aminoacids on peroxidase activity (culture liquid)

Determining peroxidase activity in culture liquid after 28 days from the inoculation resulted that following values  $V_8$  (alanine) was 0,  $V_7$  (valine) - 0,0005 UP/ml/min.,  $V_{10}$  (asparagine) and  $V_5$  (histidine) - 0,0009 UP/ml/min.,  $V_9$  (arginine) - 0,0023 UP/ml/min.,  $V_2$  (serine) - 0,0031 UP/ml/min.,  $V_4$  (leucine) - 0,0035 UP/ml/min.,  $V_{11}$  (control) - 0,0040 UP/ml/min.,  $V_6$  (lysine) and  $V_3$  (methionine) - 0,0061 UP/ml/min.,  $V_1$  (glutamic acid) - 0,0125 UP/ml/min.

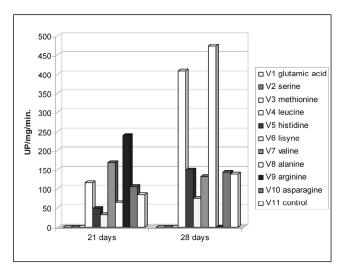


Figure 3. The influence of the some aminoacids on catalase activity (mycelium)

#### ALEXANDRU MANOLIU et all. - INFLUENCE OF SOME AMINOACIDS ON THE PEROXIDASE AND CATALASE ACTIVITY IN THE FUNGUS *FUSARIUM GRAMINEARUM* SCHWABE (TELEMORPHE -*GIBBERELLA ZEAE* (SCHWEIN.) PETCH) PARASITE ON WHEAT

Analysing this enzyme regarding in connection with the age of the culture (the dynamics), it was observed in increased after 28 days from inoculation in comparison with the value registred after 21 days in V<sub>1</sub> (glutamic acid) from 0,0072 UP/ml/min. to 0,0125 UP/ml/min., V<sub>3</sub> (methionine) from 0,0035 UP/ml/min. to 0,0061 UP/ml/min., V<sub>6</sub> (lysine) from 0,0039 UP/ml/min. to 0,0061 UP/ml/min., V<sub>9</sub> (arginine) from 0,0001UP/ml/min. to 0,0023 UP/ml/min. and an decreasing at : V<sub>2</sub> (serine) from 0,0182 UP/ml/min. to 0,0031 UP/ml/min., V<sub>4</sub> (leucine) from 0,0055 UP/ml/min. to 0,0035 UP/ml/min., V<sub>5</sub> (histidine) from 0,0012 UP/ml/min. to 0,0009 UP/ml/min. to 0,0009 UP/ml/min. to 0,0035 UP/ml/min., V<sub>8</sub> (alanine) from 0,0033 UP/ml/min. to 0, V<sub>10</sub> (asparagine) from 0,0053 UP/ml/min. to 0,0009 UP/ml/min. and V<sub>11</sub> (control) from 0,0052 UP/ml/min. to 0,0040 UP/ml/min.

The data regarding the influence of the same aminoacids on catalase activity in mycelium are presented in figure 3, from which result that at 21 days after inoculation, the higheast value of this enzyme was registered at V<sub>9</sub> (arginine) - 240 UP/mg/min., followed in decreasing order by V<sub>7</sub> (valine) - 168 UC/mg/min., V<sub>4</sub> (leucine) - 116 UC/mg/min., V<sub>10</sub> (asparagine) - 106 UP/mg/min., V<sub>11</sub> (control) - 85,4 UP/mg/min., V<sub>8</sub> (alanine) - 64 UP/mg/min., V<sub>5</sub> (histidine) - 48 UP/mg/min., V<sub>6</sub> (lysine) - 32 UP/mg/min; at V<sub>1</sub> (glutamic acid), V<sub>2</sub> (serine), V<sub>3</sub> (methionine) the catalase activity was zero.

From the data concerning the catalase activity at 28 days after inoculation results that, the highest value was at  $V_8$  (alanine) - 473 UP/mg/min followed in decreasing order by  $V_4$  (leucine) - 408,2 UP/mg/min.,  $V_5$  (histidine) - 149 UP/mg/min.,  $V_6$  (lysine) - 75,5 UP/mg/min.,  $V_7$  (valine) - 131 UP/mg/min.,  $V_{10}$  (asparagine) - 142,5 UP/mg/min.,  $V_{11}$  (control) - 137,9 UP/mg/min; at  $V_1$  (glutamic acid)  $V_2$  (serine),  $V_3$  (methionine)  $V_9$  (arginine) the was activity was zero.

Comparing the evolution of this enzyme activity at the two intervals studied - 21 and 28 days - established that the values increasing at V<sub>4</sub> (leucine) from 116 UP/mg/min. to 408 UP/mg/min., V<sub>5</sub> (histidine) from 48 UP/mg/min. to 149 UP/g/min., V<sub>6</sub> (lysine) from 32 UP/mg/min. to 75,5 UC/mg/min., V<sub>8</sub> (alanine) from 64 UP/mg/min. to 473 UP/mg/min., V<sub>10</sub> (asparagine) from 106 UP/mg/min. to 142,5 UC/mg/mi., V<sub>11</sub>(control) from 85,4 UC/mg/min. to 137,9 UP/mg/min. and was in decreasing at V<sub>9</sub> (arginine) from 240 UP/mg/min. to zero, V<sub>7</sub> (valine) from 168 UP/mg/min. to 131 UP/mg/min; the enyme activity remained 0 at V<sub>1</sub> (glutamic acid), V<sub>2</sub> (serine), V<sub>3</sub> (methionine).

The data concerning the activity of the catalase acticity from liquid culture are presented in figure 4, from weich results that at 21 days from inoculation the smallest value was at V<sub>5</sub> (histidine) - 6 UC/ml/min. and higheast value was at V<sub>7</sub> (valine) - 100 UC/ml/min between this two values extreme are the other variants: V<sub>10</sub> (asparagine) - 90 UC/ml/min., V<sub>3</sub> (methionine) -68 UC/ml/min., V<sub>2</sub> (serine) - 40 UC/ml/min., V<sub>11</sub> (control) - 37,8 UC/ml/min., V<sub>6</sub> (lysine) - 18 UC/ml/min., V<sub>1</sub> (glutamic acid) V<sub>8</sub> (alanine) and V<sub>9</sub> (arginine) - 16 UC/ml/min. each, V<sub>4</sub> (leucine) - 8 UC/ml/min.

Determining catalase activity after 28 days from the inoculation result that the highest value of this enzyme was registered at  $V_7$  (valine) - 206 UC/ml/min. followed in decreasing order by  $V_6$  (lysine) - 196 UC/ml/min.,  $V_3$  (methionine) - 132 UC/ml/min.,  $V_2$  (serine) - 126 UC/ml/min.,  $V_{10}$  (asparagine) - 104 UC/ml/min.,  $V_{11}$  (control) - 89,4 UC/ml/min.,  $V_4$  (leucine) - 46 UC/ml/min.,  $V_1$  (glutamic acid) and  $V_9$  (arginine) - 40 UC/ml/min. each,  $V_5$  (histidine) - 4 UC/ml/min., at  $V_8$  (alanine) catalase activity was zero.

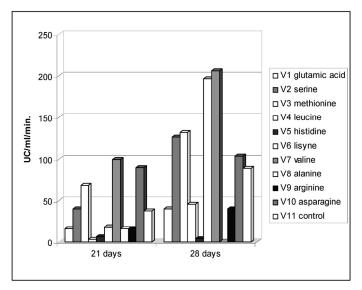


Figure 4. The influence of the some aminoacids catalase activity (culture liquid)

Watching this enzyme in its dynamics, it was registered in increasing value for  $V_1$  (glutamic acid) from 16 UC/ml/min. to 40 UC/ml/min.,  $V_2$  (serine) from 40 UC/ml/min. to 126UC/ml/min.,  $V_3$  (methionine) from 68UC/ml/min. at 132 UC/ml/min.,  $V_4$ (leucine) from 8 UC/ml/min. to 46 UC/ml/min.,  $V_6$  (lysine) from 18 UC/ml/min. to 196 UC/min/ml.,  $V_7$  (valine) from100 UC/ml/min. to 206 UC/ml/min.,  $V_9$  (arginine) from 16 UC/ml/min. to 40 UC/min/ml.,  $V_{10}$  (asparagine) from 90 UC/ml/min. to 104 UC/ml/min.,  $V_{11}$  (control) from 37,8 UC/ml/min. to 89,4 UC/ml/min. and a decreasing value at  $V_5$  (histidine) from 6 UC/ml/min. to 4 UC/ml/min.,  $V_8$  (alanine) from 16 UC/ml/min. to zero.

## CONCLUSIONS

The peroxidase activity from mycelium at 21 days after inoculation was stimulated by: serine, leucine, valine, asparagine.

At 28 days after inoculation, the paroxidase activity was stimulated by the presence of the following aminoacids: leucine and asparagine.

The peroxidase activity from liquid culture at 21 days was stimulated by the presence of the followind aminoacids: glutamic acid, serine, methionine, leucine, lysine, asparagine.

At 28 days after inoculation, the peroxidase activity was stimulated by the presence of the following aminoacids: methionine, lisine.

The catalase activity from mycelium at 21 days after inoculation was stimulated by of the following aminoacids: leucine, valine, arginine, asparagine.

At 28 days after inoculation the catalase activity was stimulated by the presence of the following aminoacids: leucine, histidine, alanine, asparagine.

The catalase activity from liquid culture at 21 days after inoculation was stimulated by of the following aminoacids: serine, methionine, valine, asparagine.

At 28 days after inoculation the catalase activity was stimulated by the presence of the aminoacids: serine, methionine, lysine, valine, asparagine.

#### ALEXANDRU MANOLIU et all. - INFLUENCE OF SOME AMINOACIDS ON THE PEROXIDASE AND CATALASE ACTIVITY IN THE FUNGUS *FUSARIUM GRAMINEARUM* SCHWABE (TELEMORPHE -*GIBBERELLA ZEAE* (SCHWEIN.) PETCH) PARASITE ON WHEAT

### REFERENCES

Booth C., 1971. Fusarium graminearum Schwabe. The Genus Fusarium., Commonwealth Mycological Institute. Kew Surrey, England., p. 179-182

Cojocaru D.C., 2005. Enzimologie practică, Ed. Tehnopress, Iași.

Gale L.R., 2003. Population biology of Fusarium species causing head blight of grain crops. In Fusarium Head Blight of Wheat and Barley (Leonard, K. J. and Bushnell, W.R., eds). St. Paul, MN: APS Press, p. 120 – 143

Ireta M.J. and Gil Christ L.,1994. *Fusarium head scab of wheat (Fusarium graminearum* Scwabe). Wheat special Report No. 21b. Mexico, DF, CIMMYT

JurcaValentina, Manoliu Al., Andrei C., 1987. Studiul peroxidazelor și al izoperoxidazelor din frunzele de măr atacate de făinare – Podosphaera leucotricha (Ell. & Everh.) Salm., Analele Științifice ale Univ. "Al. I. Cuza" Iași, t. XXXIII, biologie, p. 57 – 60

Marin S., Sanchis V., Arnau F., Ramos A.J., MaganN., 1998. Environmental factors in vitro interactions and niche overlap between Fusarium moniliforme, F. proliferatum and F. graminearum, Aspergillus and Penicillium species from maize grain. Mycological Research, 102, p. 831-837

Manoliu Al., Tănase Antoaneta, Antohe Lăcrămiuoara, Tînase D.,1998. *Influence of the nitrogen sources upon the peroxidase and catalase activity at Chaetomium globosum Kunze: Fr.*, Analele Științifice, Univ. Agronomică și Medicină Veterinară, Iași, Ser. Agronomie, vol. 41, p. 102 - 106

Manoliu Al., Oprică Lăcămioara, Olteanu Zenovia, 2002. Dinamica activității catalazice și peroxidazice la specia Chaetomium globosum în condițiile cultivării pe medii cu tărâțe de grâu și secară, Analele Știiințifice, Seria Agronomie, Univ. Agronomică și Medicină Veterinară, Iași, vol.1, p. 693-698

Manoliu Al., Oprică Lîcrîmioara, Olteanu Zenovia, Humă Anca, Artenie VI., Creangă Dorina, 2004. *Magnetic field effect* on some cellulolytic fungi, 3rd International Workshop on "Biological effects of Electromagnetic fields, Octomber 4-8, Kos Greece, p. 120-124

Manoliu Al., Oprică Lîcîmioara, Olteanu Zenovia, Tufescu Fl., Creangă Dorina,2004. *Microwave influence in fungi* – a *preliminaiy study*- Int. Congress of IRPA (Int. Rad. Prot. Asoc.), Madrid Spania, p. 75-83,

Manoliu Al., Oprică Lăcrămioara, Creangă Dorina, 2005. *Ferrofluid and cellulolytic fungi,* Journal of Magnetism an Magnetic Materials, Amsterdam, vol. 289, p. 473 – 475

Manoliu Al., Oprică Lăcrămioara, Humă Anca, Ungureanu E., 2005. Influence du champ électromagnétique sur láctivité de la catalase et de la peroxydase dans des cultures mixtes de Chaetomium globosum et Trichoderma viride-Analele Științifice ale Univ. Al. I. Cuza,, Iași, Genetică și Biologie moleculară, t. VI, p. 45-49

Manoliu Al., Oprică Lăcrămioara, 2005. Influența vitaminelor hidrosolubile asupra catalazei și peroxidazei la specia Chaetomium globosum cultivată pe medii cu deșeuri din industria alimentară, Analele Știiințifice, Seria Horticultură, Univ. Agronomică și Medicină Veterinară, vol. 1, nr. 48, p. 967 - 972

Manoliu Al., Oprică Lăcrămioara, Olteanu Zenovia, Neacșu Ion, Creangă Dorina, Rusu I., Bodale I., 2006. *Peroxidase activity in magnetically exposed cellulolytic fungy*, Journal of Magnetism an Magnetic Materials, Amsterdam, vol. 300, p. 323 – 326

Manoliu Al., Oprică Lăcrămioara, Creangă Dorina, 2007. The influence of the static magnetic field (SMF) on some biochemical parameters in cellulolytic fungi Chaetomium globosum and Trichoderma viride cultivated on media supplemented with panification industrial wastes, Romanian Journal of Biology, Plant Biology, Romanian Academy, vol. 51 - 52, p. 25 - 37

Manoliu Al., Grădinaru Petronela, 2007. The influence of some aminoacids on the Krebs cycle dehydrogenases in Fusarium graminearum Schwabe (telemorphe - Giberella zeae Schwein.) Petch parasite on wheat, Romanian Biotechnological Letters, Vol. 12, Nr. 5

Miedaner T., Schilling A.G., Geiger H.H., 2001. Molecular genetic diversity and variation for aggressiveness in populations of Fusarium graminearum and Fusarium culmorum sampled from wheat fields in different countries, J. Phytopathol. 149, p. 641–648

Tănase Antoaneta, Manoliu Al., Antohe Lăcrămioara, Tănase D., 1997. *Studiul activității catalazice si peroxidazice la specia Chaetomium globosum Kunze: Fr. cultivată pe medii de cultură conținând diferite oligoelemente*, Lucr. St. Univ. Agronomică și Medicină Veterinară, Iasi, ser. Horticultura, vol. 40, p. 206 - 210

Tănase Antoaneta, Manoliu Al., 1997. Influence of vitamins in the catalasyc and peroxidasyc activity at Chaetomium globosum Kunze: Fr, Roumanian Journal of Biological Sciences – București: II/17

Ye H. Z., 1980. On the biology of the perfect stage of Fusarium graminearum Schw. Acta Phytophylacica Sinica 7, p. 35-42

1 Biological Research Institute, Iasi, România

2 "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Iasi, Romania

\* alexandru.manoliu@uaic.ro