

## Selection of Cellulolytic Fungi Isolated from Diverse Substrates

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### ABSTRACT

*The aim of the present work was to select filamentous fungi isolated from diverse substrates to obtain the strains with potential to produce the hydrolytic enzymes. From a total of 215 strains, seven strains from the soils, six from the plants and one from sugarcane bagasse were selected and identified as belonging to the Trichoderma, Penicillium and Aspergillus genera. The best hydrolytic activities obtained by semi-solid fermentation using these strains were approximately: 35; 1; 160; 170 and 120 U/gdm (CMCase, FPase,  $\beta$ -glucosidase, xylanase and polygalacturonase, respectively), demonstrating their potential to synthesize the enzymes compared with the results reported in the literature.*

**Key words:** cellulases, semi-solid fermentation, filamentous fungi, hydrolytic enzymes

### INTRODUCTION

Fungi are the most important microorganisms for the decomposition of organic matter due to their degradation abilities. When large amounts of extracellular enzymes, essential for the degradation of substrates, such as lignocellulose, are produced, the decomposition of this organic matter can occur (Gomes 2007).

Cellulases produced by the filamentous fungi, yeasts and bacteria are implicated in the degradation of cellulose fibers to soluble sugars such as glucose, cellobiose and other oligomers. Microorganisms excreting cellulases play an important role in the nature, due to their ability to decompose lignocellulosic residues, establishing a key link in the carbon cycle (Zhang et al. 2006).

Studies have been carried out with endophytic fungi that present a large variety of interactions and associations to their hosts, including mutualism, commensalism and antagonism (Stone et al. 2000), as well as, secondary metabolite production related to the biological control of insects and diseases (Wichlow et al. 2005). However, taking into account the mechanisms of these above mentioned interactions and associations, more studies related to the production of cellulolytic enzymes should be carried out. Most of the commercial cellulases (including  $\beta$ -glucosidase) have been produced from the *Trichoderma*, *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* genera (Kirk et al. 2002; Cherry and Fidantsef 2003; Ruegger and Tank-Tornisielo 2004). Nowadays, *T.reesei* is the main focus of research and

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development studies for cellulases production. In the 1980s, cellulases from *Trichoderma* were used in the animal feed industry.

Since then, the production of this enzyme has increased significantly and today its production is around 20% of all the enzymes produced in the world. According to Lynd et al. (2002), the cellulolytic complex of the fungi is well defined by three enzymes: endoglucanase (1,4- $\beta$ -D-glucan glucanohydrolase EC 3.2.1.4), cellobiohydrolase (1,4- $\beta$ -glucan cellobiohydrolase EC 3.2.1.91) and  $\beta$ -glucosidase ( $\beta$ -D-glucosidase glucohydrolase EC 3.2.1.21).

The trading profit of these enzymes for the future of energy agribusiness, mainly in terms of ethanol production from biomass, essentially depends on the economic production. Thus, the selection of the microorganisms with high enzyme synthesis ability is required, as well as the need to be germ-free, stable, easily preserved and produced. Therefore, the aim of this study was to select the filamentous fungi isolated from the soils, endophytic environment, sugarcane bagasse and poultry litter by evaluating the activity of the extracellular enzymes obtained by semi-solid state fermentation.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Isolation and conservation of isolated samples

A total of 215 fungi samples isolated from the soils, sugarcane bagasse, plants and strains pertaining to the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) Cultures Collection and Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro Mycology and Mycotoxicology Centre, were studied. Fungi were isolated by serial dilution on PDA medium (Potato Dextrose Agar) with the addition of chloramphenicol. Subsequently they were stored on MEA (Malt Extract Agar) at 4° C. The isolations were performed in Erlenmeyer flasks by the re-suspension of five grams of the sample in 45 mL peptone solution (0.1%) containing 0.1% Tween 80, followed by 30 min shaking at 150 rpm (Gomes et al. 2001; Markovina et al. 2005). The identification of the species was carried out on selective media for each group of fungus and based on the morphological studies (Raper and Fennell, 1965; Domsch et al. 1980; Klich and Pitt 1988; Barnett et al. 1999; Davel and Rouxel 2000; Pitt 2000; Samson et al 2000; Klich 2002; Watanabe 2002; Samson and Frisvad 2004).

### Characterization of the cellulolytic isolated samples

Cellulose degradation ability was evaluated on the basic medium (modified by Couri and Farias, 1995) with carboxymethylcellulose, sugarcane bagasse or "avicel" as the carbon source. Each isolated fungus was inoculated in the basic medium, distributed on Petri dishes and incubated at 25 or 32° C and thereafter 10 mL of Congo Red buffer (0.1 M Tris HCl, pH 8) was added. After 15 min, the solution was discarded and the cultures were washed with 5.0 mL 0.5 M NaCl in the same buffer, and the hydrolysis halos were measured (Teather and Wood 1982).

### Selection of the strains

The selection of the filamentous fungi as good producers of cellulolytic enzymes was carried out as follows: 1) measurement of the diameter of the cultivated colonies on the basic medium with carboxymethylcellulose as the carbon source in the Petri dishes; 2) estimation of enzymatic index with the Congo Red stain solution. At the places where the carboxymethylcellulose substrate was hydrolyzed, a translucent halo was displayed and the enzymatic index was evaluated by the ratio between the diameter of the halo and the diameter of the colony. Strains presenting indexes near or greater than 1 (one) were selected; 3) production of the enzyme by semi-solid fermentation using the strains selected from stages 1 and 2 (modified by Damaso et al. 2008).

### Semi-solid fermentation

Tests were carried out in duplicate in 500 mL Erlenmeyer flasks containing 40 g of medium. The fermentation medium was made up of 100 g of wheat bran and 60 mL of 0.91% (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution in 0.1N HCl, sterilized for 15 min at 1 atm (Couri et al. 2000). Sterilized fermentation medium was inoculated with 10<sup>7</sup> conidia/g of medium. Fermentation occurred at 32°C in an incubation chamber. After 48 h, enzymes were extracted with 2.5 mL 100mM acetate buffer per gram of semi-solid fermentation medium as described by Couri et al. (2006).

### Enzymatic activity

The cellulase activity was measured using the filter paper activity (FPase) assay. This method measured the release of reducing sugars produced in 60 min from a mixture of enzyme (1.0 mL) and of sodium citrate buffer (2.0 mL, 0.05M, pH 4.8)

in the presence of a 1cm x 6 cm filter paper strip and incubated at 50°C (Wood and Garcia–Campayo, 1990). The endo 1,4  $\beta$ -glucanase activity was determined by measuring the reducing sugars released at 50°C after 10 min of reaction using a mixture of 0.25 mL of 4% carboxymethylcellulose prepared in sodium citrate buffer (0.05M, pH 4.8) and 0.25 mL of the enzyme (Novo Industri, 1978). The xylanase activity was measured by reacting 2.0 mL of xylan solution (1% w/v, sodium acetate 0.2 M, pH 5.0) and 1.0 mL of the enzyme at 50°C after 30 min (Gomes et al. 1992). The polygalacturonase activity was determined using 4.0 mL of polygalacturonic acid (0.25%, sodium acetate 0.2 M, pH 4.5) and 0.1 mL of the enzyme at 35 °C. The activity of  $\beta$ -glucosidase was determined using cellobiose as substrate (15 mM, sodium citrate buffer, 0.05M, pH 4.8) (Wood and Garcia–Campayo 1990). The released reducing sugars were measured after 30 min of reaction (Couri et al. 2000). For all the activities, the reducing sugars liberated during the enzymatic assays were quantified by the DNS method (Miller, 1959), except those of  $\beta$ -glucosidase, which were quantified using an analytical kit based on the enzymes: glucose

oxidase and peroxidase. For all the activities, one enzyme unit (U) was defined as the amount of biocatalyst that liberated one micromole of the corresponding monosaccharide per minute, under the assay conditions used. All the enzymatic activities were determined at least in duplicate and represented as U per gram (gdm) of dry fermentation medium and by U/mL.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the 215 strains tested by Congo Red stain, 14 samples that presented an enzymatic index over one were selected (results not shown). Table 1 shows the selected strains: seven from the soils, six from the plants (endophytic) and one from sugarcane bagasse. The Rural Federal University of Rio de Janeiro Mycology and Mycotoxicology Centre classified them as belonging to the *Trichoderma*, *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* genera. The mutant *A. niger* 3T5B8 from Embrapa Food Technology Cultures Collection used as standard strain was previously selected as a pectinolytic enzyme producer by semi-solid fermentation (Table 1) (Couri and Farias, 1995).

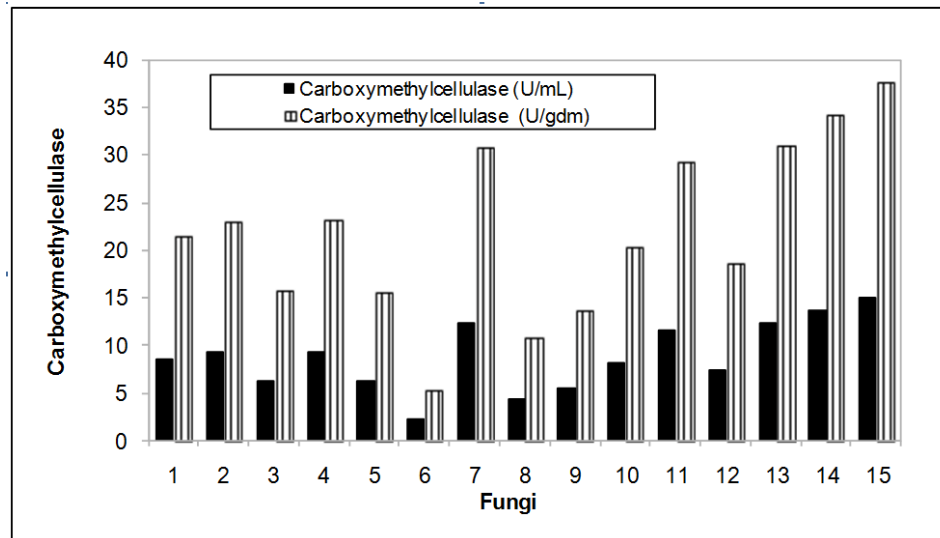
**Table 1** – Fungi isolated from diverse substrates.

Isolates	Substrate	Fungi
1*	Black pepper	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> 3T5B8 mutant
2	Soil	<i>Trichoderma</i>
3	Soil	<i>Trichoderma</i>
4	Soil	<i>Trichoderma</i>
5	Soil	<i>Trichoderma</i>
6	Soil	<i>Trichoderma</i>
7	Sugarcane bagasse	<i>Penicillium</i>
8	Soil	<i>Trichoderma</i>
9	Soil	<i>Aspergillus</i>
10	Plant	<i>Aspergillus</i>
11	Plant	<i>Aspergillus</i>
12	Plant	<i>Aspergillus</i>
13	Plant	<i>Aspergillus</i>
14	Plant	<i>Aspergillus</i>
15	Plant	<i>Aspergillus</i>

The isolate 1 corresponds to the standard strain

Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 show the production ability of the hydrolytic enzyme “pool” (carboxymethylcellulase, FPase,  $\beta$ -glucosidase, xylanase and polygalacturonase). In relation to the standard strain (2.1 U/gdm and 8.6 U/mL), as well as, under semi-solid fermentation conditions, the strains 7, 11, 13, 14 and 15 produced CMC

activity as following: 12.3; 11.7; 12.4; 13.7 and 15.1 U/mL or 31.0; 29.3; 31.3; 34.4 and 37.8U/gdm, respectively. These strains were the best producers of CMC (Fig. 1). Strain 7 belonged to *Penicillium* genus and 11, 13, 14 and 15 belonged to the *Aspergillus* genus.

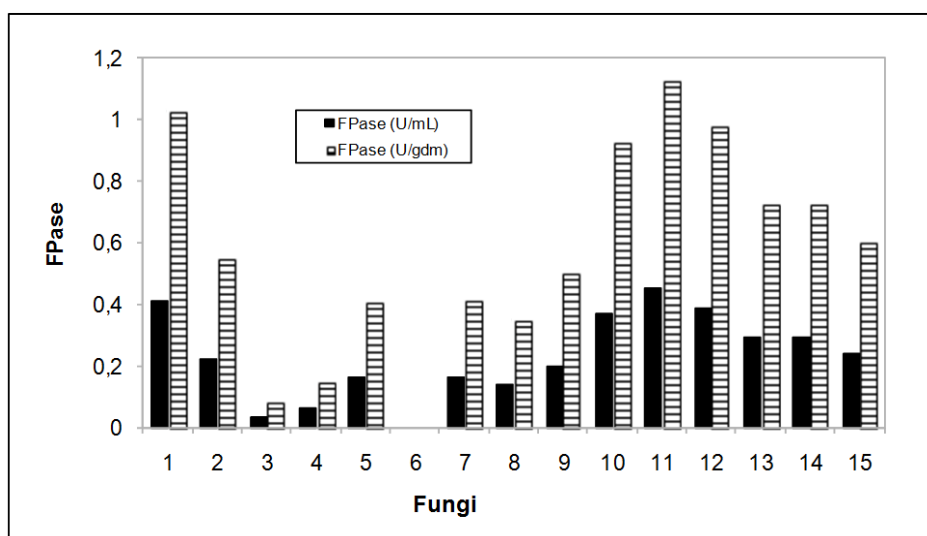


**Figure 1** – Production of carboxymethylcellulase (U/gdm and U/mL) on semi-solid fermentation by filamentous fungi isolated from diverse substrates according to Table 1.

In terms of FPase production, only strain 11 (0.45 U/mL; 1.13 U/gdm) was better than the standard strain 1 (0.41 U/mL; 1.03 U/gdm), both from *Aspergillus* genus (Fig. 2). According to data from literature, the fungi from the *Trichoderma* genus have been classified as the best producers of this enzyme; however, in this study the *Aspergillus* strains were the best (Fig. 2, Table 1).

The optimization of FPase production under semi-solid fermentation conditions from *T. reesei* QM 9414 and MCG 77 mutant strains, using rice bran as substrate was demonstrated by Latifian et al. (2007). The best results obtained after eight days of fermentation were as follows: 2.31 U/ gdm for

the MCG 77 strain at pH 5.0, 70% humidity and 30° C, while for the QM 9414 strain, the best activity was 1.16 U/gdm at pH 2.5, 55% humidity and 25°C. The result obtained with strain 11 could be considered good in comparison to those from Latifian et al. (2007), taking into account the fermentation time and that strain 11 was a wild strain. Sukumaran et al. (2009) demonstrated the production of a cellulolytic “pool” (FPase, carboxymethylcellulase and  $\beta$ -glucosidase) by semi-solid fermentation using wheat bran and the strains from *T. reesei*RUTC30 and *Aspergillus niger* MTCC7956.

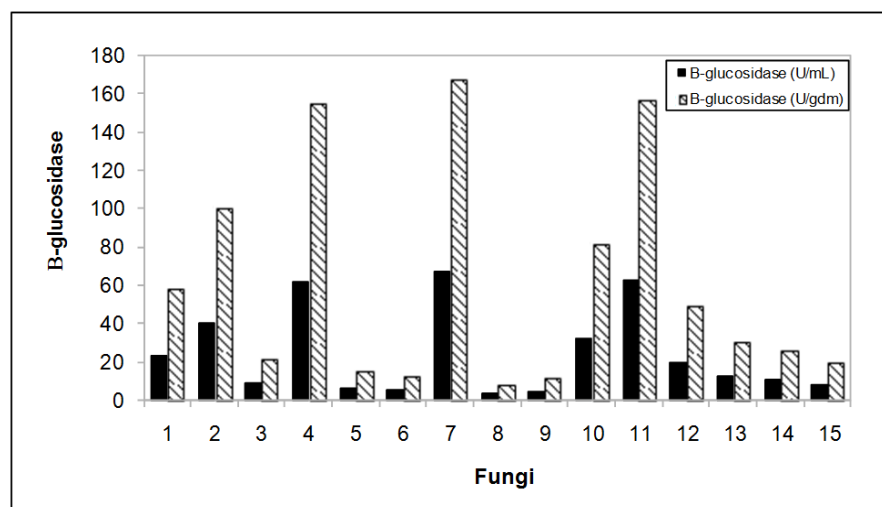


**Figure 2** – Production of FPase (U/gdm and U/mL) on semi-solid fermentation by filamentous fungi isolated from diverse substrates according to Table 1.

The results of the FPase, CMCcase and  $\beta$ -glucosidase activities were 1.14 U/mL, 14.91 U/mL, and 0.22 U/mL, respectively, for *T. reesei* RUT C 30 strain and the results for the *A. niger* were 0.24, 6.77 and 2.84 U/mL, respectively. In comparison to these results, the following strains selected for this study (Table 1, Fig. 3) demonstrated their potentially as good enzyme synthesizers: 4 (62.0 U/mL; *Trichoderma*), 7 (67.0 U/mL; *Penicillium*) and 11 (63.0 U/mL; *Aspergillus*).

Gao et al. (2008) isolated a thermoacidophilic

*A. terreus* M11 for the production of cellulases. Different carbon and nitrogen sources as well as yeast extract concentrations by semi-solid fermentation in conical flasks were tested. Results obtained for CMCcase and FPase with wheat bran were higher (315 U/gdm and 166 U/gdm, respectively) than those obtained by the strains isolated in the present study; however, the  $\beta$ -glucosidase results (79 U/gms) were lower than the best producing strains in the present study: 4 (155 U/gdm), 7 (168 U/gdm) and 11 (158 U/gdm) (Fig. 3).



**Figure 3** – Production of  $\beta$ -glucosidase (U/gdm and U/mL) on semi-solid fermentation by filamentous fungi isolated from diverse substrates according to Table 1.

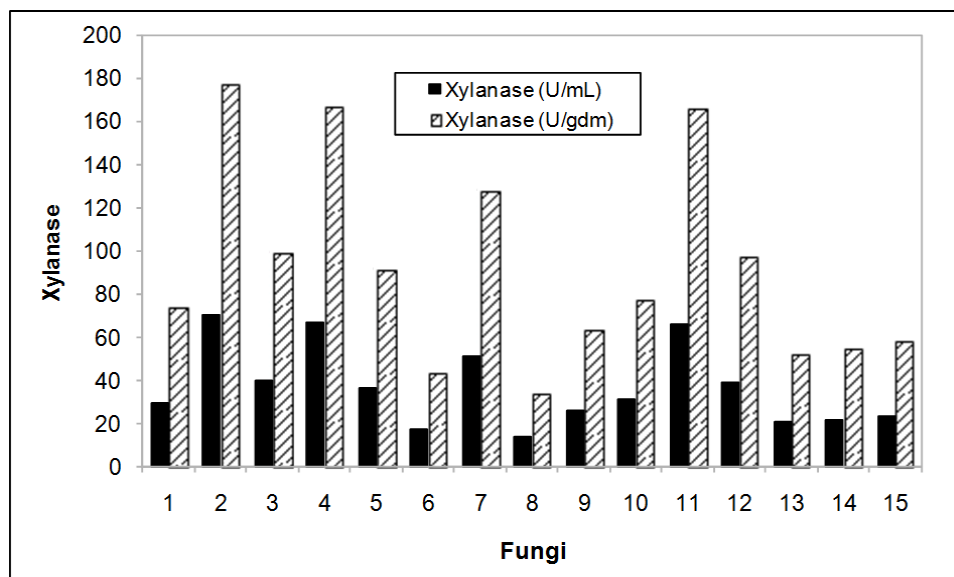
Synergism is fundamental for the total hydrolysis of various lignocellulosic substances: FPase and carboxymethylcellulase hydrolyze the polymeric chain of cellulose macromolecules and  $\beta$ -glucosidase hydrolyzes cellobiose coming from the action of the latter two into glucose.

Ahamed and Vermette (2008) studied the productions of CMCcase and FPase under submerged fermentation by stirred tank bioreactor. A strategy based on the mixed cultures of *T. reesei* and *A. niger* was used in order to increase the enzyme production compared to *A. niger* alone. This strategy proved to be beneficial as the following results were obtained: FPase - 7.1 U/mL and CMCcase - 4.7 U/mL, while the monoculture resulted in 3.4 and 2.9 U/mL, respectively. Comparing these results to those in the present study, the FPase values from Ahamed and Vermette (2008) presented better results, either as separate mixtures or as a single colony (Fig. 2).

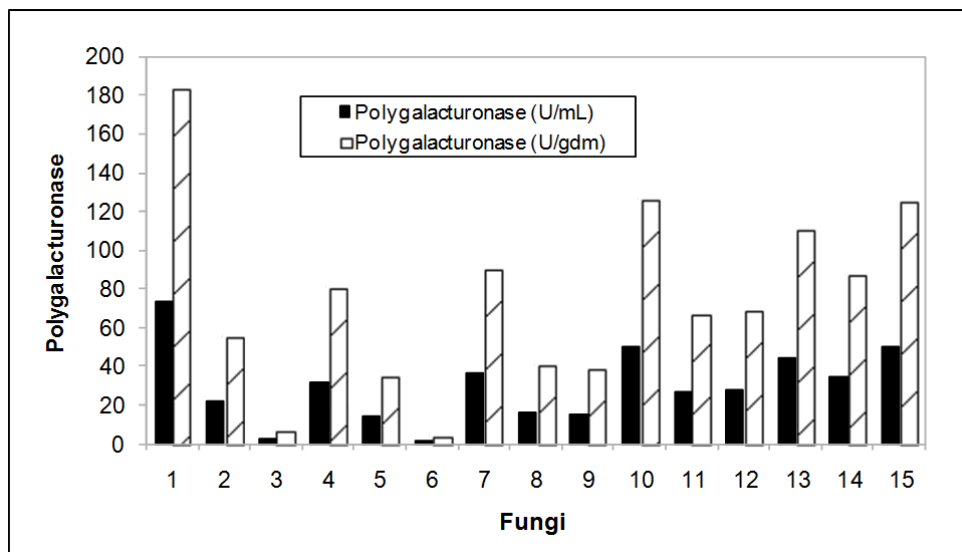
However, CMCcase (Fig. 1) in the present study showed a value 3 times greater (15 U/mL) for the endophytic strain of *Aspergillus* (strain 15).

Damaso et al. (2002) obtained a xylanase activity of 500 U/mL with *Thermomyces lanuginosus* IOC-4145 on corn cobs by semi-solid fermentation after 96 h of production. Xylanase presented 167 and 178 U/mL for the best strains (2, 4 and 11) (Fig. 4). However, the aim of this study was the selection of microorganisms and production time (48 h, in other words, in half the time used by Damaso et al. (2002).

Taragano et al. (1997) studied an *A. niger* strain using wheat bran as substrate and the maximum polygalacturonase (PG) activity obtained was 30 U/mL. The strains 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 14 and 15 (Fig. 5) presented the best performances, specially the mutant *A. niger* 3T5B8 with PG activity of around 73 U/mL.



**Figure 4** – Production of Xylanase (U/gdm and U/mL) on semi-solid fermentation by filamentous fungi isolated from diverse substrates according to Table 1.



**Figure 5** - Production of Polygalacturonase (U/gdm and U/mL) on semi-solid fermentation by filamentous fungi isolated from diverse substrates according to Table 1.

Martin et al. (2010) isolated 34 thermophilic and thermotolerant fungi strains and the best PG production was shown by *Thermomucor indicae-seudaticae*. The highest PG activity (120 U/mL) was obtained after 12 days of semi-solid state fermentation with wheat bran and orange bagasse (1:1) in 70% initial humidity at 45°C. This result in terms of enzymatic activity was better than those obtained by the strains evaluated in this study; however, if the time of production (48 h) was taken into consideration, the productivity of the

standard strain (1) and the isolated strains 4, 7, 10, 13, 14 and 15 were higher than that of the *Thermomucor*.

Strains of *Trichoderma* have been extensively studied in terms of cellulolytic enzymes production. This genus of fungi has shown many remarkable results, mainly in terms of FPase activity; however, for  $\beta$ -glucosidase production, the genus was considered inappropriate. Strains isolated for this study, especially 4, 7 and 11

(Table 1) presented favorable cellulase production and use in enzymatic hydrolysis to obtain the fermentable sugars.

From the 215 strains tested by Congo Red stain, the *Penicillium* endophytic strain (7) isolated from sugarcane bagasse and a single one from *Aspergillus* (11) isolated from a parasitic plant were selected for producing the extracts with enzymatic activity levels consistent with the standard strain, as well as, those reported in the literature. The selection of the cellulolytic fungi by fermentation tests was corroborated.

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