Biochemical Approach for Virulence Factors’ Identification in Xanthomonas Oryzae Pv. Oryzae

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Abstract

Bacterial blight caused by Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae (Xoo) leads to a substantial yield reduction of up to 50% in most rice-growing regions. Host plant resistance is an effective control method, and more than 30 resistance genes have been identified in rice genotypes. To understand the interaction of the pathogen in a susceptible reaction of the host plant, Xoo culture filtrate and treated culture filtrates were used to treat two rice genotypes using four strains Mai1, PXO88, Dak1 and Dak16. The study revealed that Xoo culture filtrate, heated culture filtrate and proteinase K treated culture filtrate induced typical bacterial blight symptoms on rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14 with a maximum lesion length of about 23.1 cm for culture filtrate. Heated culture filtrate phytotoxicity effects on both rice genotypes was with highest lesion length of about 6.9 cm, while 13.4 cm was the maximum length induced by a proteinase K treated fraction. After ethyl acetate treatment of the culture filtrate, a considerable reduction of the phytotoxicity was observed. Therefore we suggest that a low molecular-weight toxin may be present in the ethyl acetate extract should not play a major role in Xoo virulence and speculate that EPS, Xylanase, polygalacturonase, proteinase contribute to Xoo virulence.

Keywords: Xanthomonas oryzae pv. Oryzae; Culture filtrate; Phytotoxicity; Rice; Virulence

Introduction

Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae (Xoo) causes an important rice disease called bacterial blight. Rice bacterial blight was first reported in 1884 in Fukuoka, Prefecture of Japan and is today one of the most important rice diseases in Asia and Africa, implying huge economic consequences. Bacterial blight is the economically most important rice disease in the tropics Mew, Mew et al. [1,2] yield losses associated with the disease are up to 50% of the total yield [3]. During infection Xoo produces virulence factors such extracellular polysaccharides (EPS), extracellular enzymes, iron chelating side rophores and effectors of type III secretion [4,5]. These virulence factors were identified using molecular approach. The virulence factors play an important role in successful establishment of Xoo in the host plant. EPS such as xanthan and lipopolysaccharides (LPS) produced by Xanthomonas genus are involved in disease development [6]. It is also known that a diffusible signal factor (DSF) is required for virulence in Xoo [4,7-9].

In pathogenic fungi, a secondary metabolite production is well studied and their role in plant infection and their toxicity to humans are well described. Among plant pathogenic bacteria such as Xanthomonas spp. toxin production is reported in X. albilineans which produces abicidin, known as virulence factor [10]. A non-ribosomal peptide synthetase-polyketide synthase (NRPS-PKS) enzyme related to syringomycin (SyrE) responsible for syringomycin phytotoxin in Pseudomonas syringae is found in X. axonopodis pv. citri, but its toxins production is not known [11,12].

Erdman et al. [13] reported that Rhizobia strains induce chlorosis on young soybean leaves. The toxic compound was later purified from Bradyrhizobium elkanii, and called rhizobitoxine, its phytotoxicity was demonstrated on new soybeans leaves [14]. Rhizobitoxine has been identified as enol-ether amino acid (2-amino-4-[2-amino-3-hydroxypropoxy]-trans-3-butenolic acid), with a molecular weight of 190. Rhizobitoxine has been reported to be an important virulence factor in many human and animal pathogenic bacteria and is found in many plant pathogenic bacteria such as X. fastidiosa, Rhizobium leguminosarum and Erwinia carotovora [15,16]. In the Xoo genome, two apparent RTX toxins, rtxA and rtXC, were identified after genome sequencing of the Korean Xoo strain KACC10331[17], but to date the virulence role of the RTX toxins is not yet proved.

Many studies had identified Xoo virulence factors using the molecular approach while little is known of their biochemical properties. To better understand the Xoo interaction with its host plant, a biochemical approach is needed. Earlier studies revealed that Xoo may produce several toxins such as phenylacetic acid (PAA), trans-3-methylthio-acrylic acid (MTAA) and 3-methylthio-propionic acid, which can cause wilting and chlorosis on its host [18]. Xoo culture filtrate inhibited rice seed germination [19], but the phytotoxic compounds from Xoo and their role in pathogen virulence in the rice-Xoo-pathosystem is still not documented. Our study was conducted to identify virulence factors in Xoo through phytotoxicity effects of four different treatments of culture filtrate.

Materials and Methods

To determine the phytotoxicity effects and identify virulence factors, experiments with liquid culture of the bacteria were conducted. Four Xoo strains (Mai1, PXO88, Dak1, and Dak16) were selected.

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according to their virulence and location of origin, Mai1 from West Africa (African race 3), PXO88 from Philippines (race 9) and Dak1, Dak16 from Tanzania (East Africa). Two rice genotypes (FKR14 and IRBB4) were used. The rice plants were grown for 3 weeks in the greenhouse and transferred into growth chamber for one week before inoculation under 28°C temperature and 78% relative humidity on the fourth week after transplanting.

The strains were grown on solid modified Wakimoto’s medium (0.05 g of FeSO4, 0.82 g of Na2PO4, 0.5 g of Ca(NO3)2.4H2O, 5 g of peptone, 15 g of agar and 20 g of sucrose dissolved in 1 liter of distilled water) for 48 hours and a single colony was used to inoculate 300 ml modified Wakimoto’s liquid medium and incubated on a shaker for three days at 28°C and 180 rpm. After incubation, the liquid culture was centrifuged at 4754 x g for 10 min and the supernatant filtrated by passing it through a membrane filter with 0.45 µm pore size. For the following experiments, the culture filtrate was divided into 4 fractions: culture filtrate, boiled culture filtrate, culture filtrate with proteinase K and ethyl acetate extraction.

**Culture filtrate experiment**

Four-week-old rice plants of rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14 were inoculated, by cutting the leaf tips with a pair of scissors previously dipped in the culture filtrate as described by [19,20].

**Boiled culture filtrate**

One fraction of the culture filtrate was heated at 80°C for 10 min in water bath to kill the bacteria if still present in the filtrated culture and to inactivate enzymes. The heated culture filtrate was cooled down before use to inoculate rice plants by the clipping method as described above.

**Culture filtrate with addition of proteinase K**

The third fraction of the filtrated culture was heated at 40°C for 20 min followed by addition of proteinase K (5 µg/ml) and heated at 70°C for 10 min. By addition of proteinase K, protein is degraded in the culture filtrate; the heated and treated mixture was centrifuged at 4754 x g for 10 min and the supernatant transferred into a new tube and used to inoculate rice plants by leaf clipping.

**Ethyl acetate extraction**

A culture filtrate of 100 ml volume was extracted with an equal volume of ethyl acetate. The aqueous phase (ethyl acetate phase) was concentrated using a rotary evaporator until 75% of ethyl acetate were evaporated. The 25% left of the aqueous phase were transferred into a 50 ml falcon tube and evaporated using speed vacuum. The product obtained after evaporation was re suspended with 2 ml of 100 mM NaCl and used to treat the rice plant by leaf clipping as described above. The control was performed with non-inoculated modified Wakimoto’s medium. The bacteria suspension with 10⁶ CFU/ml was used as positive control.

**Evaluation and analyses of phytotoxicity and symptoms on rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14**

For each experiment, phytotoxicity or disease development were assessed by measuring the phytotoxicity effect on leaves as symptom length and the leaf length. Plants were checked daily and the data from 14 and 21 days post treatment were used to build a graph with mean lesion length induced by each strain on rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14. For ethyl acetate extract, the lesion length induced by the control (medium) was subtracted from the lesion length induced by each strain to receive the effect of the ethyl acetate extract. The whole experiment was replicated three times and the mean values were used for statistical analysis.

Statistical analyses were performed with Statistica software version 7. General Linear Models (GLM) were run for pair wise comparison of culture filtrate treatment to others and for all treatments.

**Results**

**Virulence of Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae strains from different origin on rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14**

The lesion length induced on leaves varied from 3.6 cm to 26.7 cm for IRBB4 and from 14.7 cm to 26.7 cm for FKR14, with the maximum lesion length of 26.7 cm at 14 and 21 dpi induced by the Asian strain PXO88. The West African strain Mai1 induced a lesion length of 14.7 cm on genotype FKR14, while the East African strains Dak1 and Dak16 reached medium values with 20 and 21.5 cm of maximum lesion length, respectively, on rice genotype FKR14 (Figure 1).

*X. oryzae* pv. *oryzae* strains Mai1, PXO88, Dak1 and Dak16, selected for the biochemical analyses of virulence factors were virulent on rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14. The highest virulence level was exhibited by the Asian strain PXO88. A difference was found on the virulence levels of PXO88 between genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14 at 14 dpi, and at 21 dpi, the virulence level was nearly the same on both genotypes with 26.7 cm of lesion length. The West African strain Mai1 did not show a high virulence level at 14 dpi and revealed to be the least virulent strain. All the strains showed a virulence progression on the rice genotypes except strain PXO88 which was highly virulent already after 14 dpi, infecting the whole leaf length of FKR14 after 14 dpi. The East African strains Dak1 and Dak16 were more virulent than the West African strain (Mai1), (Figure 1).

**Phytotoxicity of culture filtrate**

*X. oryzae* pv. *oryzae* culture filtrate of strains Mai1, PXO88, Dak1 and Dak16 expressed in mean lesion length [cm] on rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14 at 14 and 21 dpi.

**Figure 1:** Virulence of *X. oryzae* pv. *oryzae* strains Mai1, PXO88, Dak1 and Dak16 expressed in mean lesion length [cm] on rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14 at 14 and 21 dpi.
The phytotoxicity effect of heated culture filtrates of Xoo strains Mai1, PXO88, Dak1 and Dak16 inoculated to rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14 was first observed one week after treatment. Lesions induced by heated culture filtrate were generally lower at 14 dpi and in all treatments lower at 21 dpi than values from non-heated culture filtrate (Figure 6). Lesion length from heated culture filtrate generally increased from 14 to 21 dpi (Figure 3). The lesion length induced by heated culture filtrate varied from 1.8 cm to 5.1 cm with rice genotype IRBB4 and from 3.3 cm to 6.9 cm on FKR14 at 21 dpi (Figure 6).

Figure 6 and statistical results (Table 2) show significant differences between culture filtrate and heated culture filtrate treatments, with higher phytotoxicity effect of culture filtrate compared to heated culture filtrate on both rice genotypes. Significant differences were also observed between strains and rice genotypes, with strains PXO88 and Dak1 inducing the highest phytotoxicity effect on both rice genotypes, while strain Mai1 showed a lower lesion length on rice genotype IRBB4. Significant interactions with p-value 0.00 were also recorded between treatments and strains, with strain PXO88 culture filtrate showing a higher divergence on lesion length compared to heated culture filtrate on rice genotype IRBB4 than on genotype FKR14.

Phytotoxicity of culture filtrate treated with proteinase K

Inoculation of culture filtrate of strains Mai1, PXO88, Dak1 and Dak16 treated with proteinase K to rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14 lead to a significant reduction in phytotoxicity lesion lengths compared to inoculation with untreated culture filtrate (Figure 6). Differences were higher at 21 dpi than at 14 dpi. Only in the interaction strain

<table>
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<td>161.94</td>
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Note: ***p-value highly significant at 0.01; SC: Sum of Square; DF: Degree of freedom; MS: Mean square; F: F of Fisher; p: probability

Table 1: Statistics of comparison of Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae culture effects to culture filtrate effects at 21 dpi.
Dak1 on rice genotype FKR14, values from untreated and proteinase K treated culture filtrate were similar. At 14 dpi, inoculation with culture filtrate treated with proteinase K resulted in leaf clipping treatment varied from 0.6 cm to 3.4 cm and 1.9 cm to 3.99 cm on rice genotype IRBB4 and on FKR14, respectively, at 21 dpi. The phytotoxicity effects were first observed 3 days after treatment with leaf discoloration symptoms (Figures 4 and 5). At 14 dpi the maximum lesion length of 2.03 cm was recorded, induced by strain Dak1 on rice genotype FKR14. At 21 dpi the maximum mean lesion lengths 3.4 cm and 3.9 cm were induced by Dak1 on genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14, respectively. All the strains demonstrated increases in lesion lengths from 0.6 cm to 3.4 cm and 1.9 cm to 3.9 cm, induced by treated culture filtrates of Xoo strains Mai1, PXO88, Dak1 and Dak16 respectively.

The comparison between culture filtrate effects to culture filtrate treated with proteinase K effects (Figure 5) and the statistical analysis at 21 dpi (Table 3) revealed significant differences (p=0.00) between culture filtrate and proteinase K treated culture filtrate, with a lower phytotoxicity effect induced by proteinase K treated culture filtrate than with untreated culture filtrate, while the strain Dak1 induced similar lesion lengths with both treatments on rice genotype FKR14 at 21 dpi.

Significant differences were observed between treatments and rice genotypes (p=0.03), where both treatments induced higher phytotoxicity effects on rice genotype FKR14 than genotype IRBB4 at 21 dpi. Only strain PXO88 culture filtrate induced higher lesion lengths on genotype IRBB4 than on genotype FKR14.

### Phytotoxicity of ethyl acetate extract from culture filtrate

**X. oryzae pv. oryzae** ethyl acetate fraction from culture filtrate was used to investigate a possible role of small molecules as virulence factors of *Xoo*. Inoculation of culture filtrate extracted with ethyl acetate by leaf clipping resulted in a highly to totally reduced phytotoxicity induction (Figure 6). Nevertheless the phytotoxicity effects of the ethyl acetate fraction after leaf clipping treatment varied from 0.6 cm to 3.4 cm and 1.9 cm to 3.99 cm on rice genotype IRBB4 and on FKR14, respectively, at 21 dpi. The phytotoxicity effects were first observed 3 days after treatment with leaf discoloration symptoms (Figures 4 and 5). At 14 dpi the maximum lesion length of 2.03 cm was recorded, induced by strain Dak1 on rice genotype FKR14. At 21 dpi the maximum mean lesion lengths 3.4 cm and 3.9 cm were induced by Dak1 on genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14, respectively. All the strains demonstrated increased phytotoxicity effects on both rice genotypes comparing 14 and 21 dpi.

The comparison of phytotoxicity of the ethyl acetate fraction from culture filtrate to non-extracted culture filtrate at 21 dpi revealed

### Table 2: Statistics of comparison of effects to heated culture filtrate at 21 dpi.

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Note: ***p-value highly significant at 0.01; **p-value significant at 0.05; SC: Sum of Square; DF: Degree of freedom, MS: Mean square; F: F of Fisher; p: probability

### Table 3: Statistics of comparison of effects of Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae culture filtrate effects to culture filtrate treated with proteinase K at 21 dpi.

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<tbody>
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<td>Rice Genotypes</td>
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Note: ***p-value highly significant at 0.01; **p-value significant at 0.05; SC: Sum of Square, DF: Degree of freedom, MS: Mean square; F: F of Fisher; p: probability

### Table 4: Comparison of effects of Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae culture filtrate to culture filtrate extracted with ethyl acetate at 21 dpi.

<table>
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Note: ***p-value highly significant at 0.01; SC: Sum of Square, DF: Degree of freedom, MS: Mean square; F: F of Fisher; p: probability
Strain virulence

The virulence analysis result showed that Asian strain PXO88 is highly virulent compared to African strains used in this study. Also, within African strains, phenotypic differences were found. It has been reported that African Xoo strains are genetically distant from Asian strains [21]. Further studies with a higher number of strains are recommended. Two groups have been reported within the West African Xoo population [22]. The variability in the Xoo population is a consequence of the development of resistance durability of the bacterial races in time and space [23-25].

Near isogenic lines (NILs) with specific resistance genes have been identified and among them, lines with a single resistance gene are widely used to characterize virulence and differentiate pathogenic races of Xoo. Classification of the pathogenic race of Xoo is based on the interaction between its avr gene and rice Xa gene [23,26-28]. In this study, we used IRBB4 line carrying Xa4 gene and the susceptible genotype FKR14. The phenotypic reactions of the bacteria strains and rice line IRBB4 were similar to the reaction observed on FKR14 except with strain Mai1. IRBB4 line shows susceptibility to Xoo strains from Iran [28], while in China; it is susceptible to 50% of Chinese Xoo strains [29]. In earlier 1970, the Xoo populations were dominated by those strains that could not infect rice lines with Xa4 gene [30], while the newly developed rice lines with Xa4 gene are nowadays susceptible to several strains [31]. Strain Mai1 revealed non-virulent on IRBB4, confirming previous study on African Xoo strains, which reported that African Xoo race 3 is not virulent on IRBB4 [21].

Phytotoxicity effects from Xoo culture filtrate and treated culture filtrate on rice

X. oryzae pv. oryzae strains (Mai1, PXO88, Dak1 and Dak16) culture filtrate, heated culture filtrate, culture filtrate treated with protease K and ethyl acetate extract were used to study their phytotoxicity effect on rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14. Culture filtrate had the highest phytotoxicity effect against rice genotypes compared to heated culture filtrate, culture filtrate treated with protease K and ethyl acetate extract. The least square mean (LSM) lesion length evoked by bacteria culture was 18.1 cm, while with culture filtrate, heated culture filtrate, culture filtrate treated with protease K and ethyl acetate extract the lesion lengths LSM were 15.8, 4.7, 5.4 and 2.4 cm, respectively (data not shown). This result revealed, that the phytotoxicity of culture filtrate is similar to the phytotoxicity produced by bacteria, where strain Dak16 demonstrated no significant difference between bacteria culture lesion (15.9 cm and 21.4 cm) and its culture filtrate phytotoxicity lesion (15.9 cm and 19.8 cm) on rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14, respectively. The bacteria cultures showed variations in their reactions on rice genotypes, and the same variations were also found by inoculation with culture filtrate, revealing that phytotoxicity on rice is possibly produced by Xoo virulence factors. Significant differences were found between bacteria culture and culture filtrate effects, with higher effects of bacteria culture than culture filtrate with strains Dak16, strains PXO88 and Dak140, with phytotoxicity of culture filtrate (9.3 cm) being higher than bacteria effect (3.6 cm) of strain Mai1 on rice genotype IRBB4.

While the bacteria culture filtrate induced a phytotoxicity effect with a maximum lesion length of up to 23 cm, the heated culture filtrate induced 6.9 cm of mean length. Thus, the heating treatment caused a reduction of the phytotoxicity of the culture filtrate. This results, possibly indicating that the culture filtrate effect was related to lipopolysaccharides, xylanase, polygalacturonase that Xoo produced and are reported as typical bacteria virulence factors [6,32] - and which were inactivated or killed by heating. Generally, enzymes are inactivated at higher temperature. The optimum temperature for the activity of Bacillus subtilis xylanase is 55°C, and 0-45°C for Aspergillus flavus polygalacturonase, and while at 80°C 25% activities remained [33,34]. Therefore, the low phytotoxicity observed with heated culture filtrate in this study with 80°C of heating temperature should have affected the enzymes’ activity in the culture filtrate.

The culture filtrate treated with protease K revealed generally lower phytotoxicity effect compared to other treatments, though the lesions were slightly larger than with heated culture filtrate. This finding supported the hypothesis that Xoo culture filtrate phytotoxicity is due to enzymes’ activities or to proteins. Higher effect of culture filtrate treated with protease K could be due to presence of proteinaceous in the culture filtrate which perhaps inhibits the activity of related enzymes. Proteins including adhesion proteins are secreted via the Two Partner Secretion System (TPS) and contribute to virulence by bacteria attachment to the host surface [7,35]. Xoo produces proteins that are required for virulence, and the inactivation of proteins in heat-treated Xoo culture filtrate would be related to the low observed phytotoxicity effect on the rice genotypes. Chatterjee and Sonti [36] reported that Xoo protein phytase A (PhytA) is required for virulence. Xoo strain Dak1 showed 13.3 cm lesion length with culture filtrate treated with protease K and ethyl acetate extract were used to study their phytotoxicity effect against rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14, while other strains showed less effect. This result is in contrast to the fact that Xoo secreted proteins are required for virulence. Plant-pathogen interactions are related to the plant defense response from the initial recognition event to defense or susceptibility reactions. Generally, plant elicitors in response to a stress can be race specific. This could explain the fact, that Xoo strain Dak1 culture filtrate treated with protease K overcame the rice genotype FKR14 defense barriers in absence of proteins and induced a similar phytotoxicity effect compared to culture filtrate.
The ethyl acetate extract showed the lowest effect on rice genotypes compared to other treatment revealing that the ethyl acetate extract did not contain an active virulence factor inducing phytotoxicity. Therefore, we suggest that Xoo does not produce low molecular-weight secondary metabolites (toxins) significantly involved in the bacterial virulence against the rice plant. The only phytotoxicity effect observed on rice leaves after treatment was leaf discoloration. Previous study (Shao and Wang, 1997) on Xoo culture filtrate revealed that Xoo culture filtrate contains some elicitors, which induced a toxicity effect on rice, and induced rapid necrosis on tobacco leaves. Our result also corroborates the data from Kong et al. [18] who found after extracting from bacteria culture with ethyl acetate, that Xoo toxins induced leaf discoloration and cell death on rice. A necrotic lesion as observed in our study has been reported from many bacteria species producing phytotoxic compounds. A phytotoxic compound of Pseudomonas syringae pv. sesamum induced necrotic symptoms [37], which were similar to the phytotoxicity of mangotoxic from P. syringae pv. syringae strain UMAF0158 on mango tree [38]. Several toxins similar to lipodepsipeptide produced by strains of P. syringae pv. syringae were reported [39–41] such as syringomycins and syringopeptins which induced necrotic symptoms on plants [42,43]. Ethyl acetate treatment induces also chlorosis and necrosis on both rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14. The phytotoxin coronatine and antimetabolite toxins induced chlorosis and an increase in disease symptoms, respectively, and are considered as virulence factors in P. syringae [44–47], while Xoo ethyl acetate extract, did not increase disease symptoms, and therefore it is not, that the ethyl acetate extract contains virulence factor with phytotoxic activity.

Differences were seen between treatments, strains and rice genotypes. The culture filtrate effect was highest, and a considerable decrease of phytotoxicity was observed with the other treatments. We do not rule out that Xoo might produce a compound to induce phytotoxicity on rice leaves, but this compound may only to a minor extent contribute to the bacterial virulence. On the contrary, Noda et al. [48] identified seven toxic substances in ethyl acetate soluble acidic material: 3-methylthioproprionic acid, trans-3-methylthioacrylic acid, phenylacetic acid, isovaleric acid, tiglic acid, succinic acid and fumaric acid, isolated from Xoo culture suspension. His culture suspension induced necrosis and chlorosis on rice leaves at higher concentration (2000 μg/ml). We suppose that the contradictory results are due to the fact that Noda et al. [48] extracted the toxic substances from culture suspensions which contain bacteria, while we extracted from culture filtrate where bacteria were removed. Thus, when we also treated bacteria culture suspension with heat and proteinase K instead of treating the culture filtrate as in our general trials, we also found a higher phytotoxicity effect than with culture filtrate treated in the same way. Therefore, we believe that the Xoo virulence factors remain in association with the bacteria. Furthermore, secreted proteins including adhesins have been reported to be involved in the bacterial virulence, as well as the diffusible factor signal (DFS) synthase, which belongs to the enoyl-co-A-hydratase family and plays an important role in attachment, biofilm formation and virulence of Xoo [49].

The difference between strains could be related to the strains’ virulence and/or to the genetic or geographic distance between strains. Gonzalez et al. [21] found that African strains are genetically distant from Asian strains, while Onasanya et al. [22] found two groups within West African Xoo. The differences observed between rice genotypes which showed highest effect against rice genotype FKR14 than IRBB4 corroborate the study of Shao and Wang [19]. The biochemical approach for virulence factors identification in Xoo revealed no small metabolites playing a major role in Xoo virulence.

Conclusion

Biochemical assays for virulence factor identification in cultures, culture filtrate, heated culture filtrate, culture filtrate treated with proteinase K and in the ethyl acetate extracted fraction of Xoo strains MAil, PX088, Dk1 and Dk16 were carried out on rice genotypes IRBB4 and FKR14. Culture filtrate induced phytotoxicity effects on both rice genotypes with lesion lengths comparable to lesion lengths induced by the bacteria culture. A considerable reduction in phytotoxicity effects was observed with proteinase K treated culture filtrate, after heating culture filtrate and with ethyl acetate extract, in reducing order. First symptoms were visible after inoculation of Xoo cultures and ethyl acetate fraction at 3 dpi, with culture filtrate at one week and with heated culture filtrate and culture filtrate treated with proteinase K at 10 dpi. Statistical analyses confirmed that the phytotoxicity effects were significantly influenced by strains and by rice genotypes, and also the interactions treatments strains, strains rice genotypes and treatments strains rice genotypes were significant. We suggest, additionally to LPS, polygalacturonase and Xylanase, Xoo produces a proteaceous virulence factor. Further factors possibly attached to the bacterial cells were not the target of the present study.

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