



A Preliminary Investigation on the *In-Vitro* Antibacterial Activities of Cave Actinomycetes

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Abstract: Actinomycetes are prolific producers of secondary metabolites majority of which have phenomenal industrial applications. Actinomycetes recovered from cave habitats have generated a considerable interest among the scientific community with respect to their adaptability under such unique environmental conditions. Garhwal Himalaya, Uttarakhand abodes several pristine caves which have not been previously explored for the presence of actinomycetes. The present study has been undertaken to assess the *in vitro* antibacterial properties of actinomycetes recovered from some of the caves located in Garhwal Himalayan region. In the present study, a total of 127 actinomycetes were isolated from three distinct caves. Majority of the isolates exhibited antibacterial activity against gram-positive bacteria. Actinomycetes isolates RCM1 and SCMM1 were observed to evince promising antibacterial activities. Members of *Streptomyces* genus were found to be predominant in all the samples.

Keywords: Actinomycetes, caves, antibacterial, *Streptomyces*

Introduction

Actinomycetes are a valuable source of bioactive metabolites notably antibiotics, antitumor agents, immunosuppressive agents and enzymes, most of which are too complex to be synthesized by combinatorial chemistry (Cheng et al., 2015). The secondary metabolites produced by actinomycetes surviving in extreme habitats are presumed to be structurally different from their terrestrial counterparts due to differential expression of genes under atypical conditions and revamping mechanisms (Zhao et al., 2011). Cave ecosystems, which were rarely studied, have been attracting considerable scientific interest due to the unique environmental conditions including relatively lower but stable temperatures, limited nutrients, little energy exchange with the external

environment (Gosse et al., 2019). Our understanding regarding cave microbes, especially actinomycetes diversity is confined, in spite of the fact that numerous caves have been identified and studied across the globe. The present study has been designed to get an insight of the antibacterial properties of cave actinomycetes from Garhwal Himalayan region. The study focuses on screening the actinomycetes isolated from some of the pristine caves for *in vitro* antagonistic activity against selected bacteria.

Materials and methods

Sampling

Different samples, viz. speleothems, soil, microbial mats, moonmilk, and wall scrapings were collected from three caves, viz. Koteshwar



cave, Robber's cave and Sahastradhara cave located in Garhwal Himalayan region of Uttarakhand (Fig. 1) in sterile bags and

transported to the laboratory in insulated cold boxes and processed subsequently.

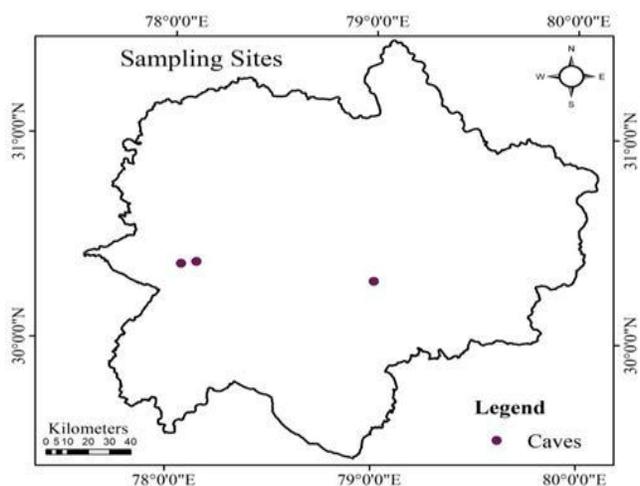


Figure 1: Geographical location of the sampling sites in Garhwal Himalaya

Isolation of the culturable actinomycetes

1 gm of each sample was serially diluted in 0.85% normal saline to 10^{-5} dilution and 0.1 ml of diluted samples was spread on the surface of agar plates under aseptic conditions (Tiwari et al., 2015). Different selective media, viz. Actinomycete Isolation agar, Glycerol Asparagine agar, Starch Casein agar (Zainal Abidin et al., 2016) supplemented with a concentration of $25 \mu\text{g. ml}^{-1}$ and $75 \mu\text{g. ml}^{-1}$ of cycloheximide and nalidixic acid respectively were used for the isolation of actinomycetes. All the plates were incubated aerobically at $28 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for a period of 7 to 30 days and were observed regularly for appearance of the colonies.

Characterization of recovered isolates

The isolates were identified on the basis of a combination of cultural (colony morphology, color of substrate and aerial mycelia) and microscopic features (gram-staining and slide-culture techniques) typical of actinomycetes following standard protocols (Korn-Wendisch and Kutzner, 1991).

Screening of recovered actinomycetes isolates for antimicrobial activity

The recovered actinomycetes were screened for the antibacterial activity against test pathogens, viz. *Enterobacter aerogenes* (MTCC 6806), *E. coli* (MTCC 443), *M. luteus* (MTCC MTCC 2987), *Salmonella abony* (NCTC 6017), *Staphylococcus aureus* (MTCC 1144), *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (MTCC 655), and *Streptococcus pyogenes* (MTCC 442). Primary screening of isolates for antibacterial activity against test pathogens was performed by right angle streak method (Selvameenal et al., 2009). All the isolates giving positive results in primary screening were grown in ISP2 broth medium (Kurnianto et al., 2020) in an orbital shaker at 180 rpm for 8 to 10 days at $28 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The fermented medium was centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 mins to separate supernatant and the biomass. The antagonistic activity of the



supernatant was determined against the test bacteria by agar well-diffusion method (Thumar et al., 2010).

Results

Isolation and characterization of recovered isolates

In the present work, a total of 127 actinomycetes were isolated with the help of selective isolation techniques. The colonies exhibiting growth pattern typical of actinomycetes were chosen for further analysis (Fig. 2). The colonies were

aerobic, slow growing, chalky with substrate and aerial mycelia of varying colors producing an earthy odor. Some colonies were smooth while some were found to have rough consistency. Microscopy showed that the isolates were gram-positive and filamentous. Most of the isolates were observed to have large and branched mycelia.



Figure 2. Representative image for the cultural and microscopic features of recovered actinomycetes isolates

Screening of recovered actinomycetes isolates for antimicrobial activity

Only 10.23% (n=13) of the total isolates exhibited antagonistic activity in primary screening inhibiting at least one of the test

bacteria. Majority of the isolates inhibited gram-positive bacteria while only 2.36% (n=3) of the total isolates exhibited antibacterial activity against gram-negative bacteria. Furthermore, it was observed that growth of *M. luteus* was



inhibited by all the bioactive actinomycetes isolates while *E. aerogenes* and *E. coli* were inhibited by least number of the isolates. In the secondary screening, it was observed that out of 13 isolates, the fermented broth from only 10 isolates displayed antibacterial activity against the test bacteria (Fig. 3). The fermented broth of the isolates KCM3, RC2, RCM30, SCS5, SCW10, and SCW11 (46.15% isolates) was found to exhibit poor antimicrobial activity producing zones of inhibition ranging from 3 to

11 (mm) against the test bacteria. However, the fermented broths of the isolates KCM6, SCMM1, RCM1 and RCM14 were found to exhibit significant antagonistic activity against test bacteria. The isolates RCM1 and SCMM1 were observed to inhibit all the test bacteria producing zones of inhibition ranging from 11 to 16 (mm). The highest zone of inhibition was produced by isolate RCM14 against *M. luteus* 18.0 ± 1.0 mm.

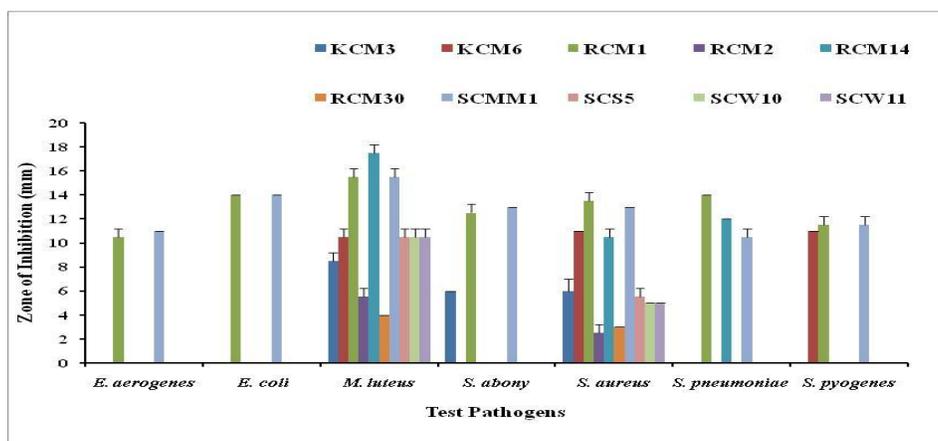


Figure 3. Zones of inhibition observed for fermented broths from representative actinomycetes isolates against test pathogens (Values expressed here are mean \pm SD)

Discussion

Caves represent a diverse and largely unexplored ecosystem and the unique environmental conditions in the caves possibly favor characteristic metabolite biosynthesis in the inhabiting actinomycetes which are anticipated to be a promising source of secondary metabolites with substantial industrial applications. Our study has been designed to

explore the metabolic potential of cave actinomycetes from Garhwal Himalayan region with an emphasis on the activity against wide range of bacteria.

In the present study, various samples were collected from three different caves situated at different geographical locations in Uttarakhand. A total of 127 actinomycetes isolates were recovered collectively from all the samples. Based on the morphological characterization of



the recovered actinomycetes, majority of the isolates showed resemblances with genus *Streptomyces*. It was observed that the maximum number of actinomycetes isolates was recovered from soil samples which can be attributed to the higher organic matter content of cave soils. It was further observed that AIA yielded maximum number of actinomycetes from all the samples as this medium besides other selective constituents contains glycerol which promotes efficient growth of actinomycetes. Several previous studies have also emphasized the significance of selective constituents of culture media used for the isolation of actinomycetes (Rizvi et al., 2012; Dezfally and Ramanayaka, 2015). In this study, majority of the recovered actinomycetes exhibited antibacterial activity against gram-positive bacteria which can be attributed to the fundamental difference in the molecular components and the morphology of the membranes in gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria (Benhadj et al., 2019). Several other researchers have also documented the increased susceptibility of gram-positive bacteria to cave actinomycetes as compared to gram-negative bacteria (Cheeptham et al., 2013; Riquelme et al., 2017). Isolates RCM1, RCM14 and SCMM1 produced significant inhibitory zones against test bacteria emphasizing the potency of their antibacterial secondary metabolites. It was further observed in the study that most of the actinomycetes isolates exhibiting antibacterial activity displayed

morphological similarities with genus *Streptomyces*. Our findings are in line with the previous studies highlighting the predominance of *Streptomyces* members recovered from diverse caves with antibacterial activity. For instance, Yücel and Yamaç (2010) have reported the potent activity of *Streptomyces* isolates against gram-positive bacteria (33% of the isolates) as compared to gram-negative bacteria (27% of the isolates) recovered from soil samples of Turkish karstic caves. This study has given us a preliminary idea on the antibacterial activities of inhabiting cave actinomycetes from Garhwal Himalayan region, simultaneously prompting us to expand our understanding on the metabolic potential of cave actinomycetes. More intensive approach with advanced experimentations needs to be undertaken to carry forward the study in order to get a clearer picture on the secondary metabolite production from cave actinomycetes.

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