

Oct. 26-29th 2015

CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND OPTIMIZATION OF SECONDARY METABOLITES PRODUCED BY STRAINS LGMF 907 AND 914 OF DIAPORTHE TEREBINTHIFOLII

Aliandra Graña de Medeiros¹, <u>Ana Jessica Matias Leite²</u> Keith Green³, Prithiba Mitra⁴, Daiani Cristina Savi⁵, Sylvie Garneau-Tsodikova⁶, Jürgen T. Rohr⁷

^{1,5} Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil..² University of Kentucky, Lexington, United States; <u>anajmleite@uky.edu</u>.^{3,4,6,7} University of Kentucky, Lexington, United States.

Abstract: The endophytic fungi *Diaporthe terebinthifolii* is a source of natural products, setting a mutualism relationship with the plant *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Anacardiaceae). Commonly known as aroeira tree or peppertree, *Schinus terebinthifolius* has been also used as folk medicine owing antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antiulcer properties [1]. Even though a wide variety of natural products from aroeira tree have been already isolated [2], these compounds may be varied according to the change of environment, enzymes and evolution [3]. In this study, we focus on the structure elucidation of secondary metabolites produced by *Diaporthe terebinthifollii* (strains LGMF 907 and 914) under optimal culture conditions. We have varied different media, pH, agitation speed, and times as parameters to identify the optimal culture conditions. [4, 5, 6] LC-MS analyses showed both R5A and SG are the best media to produce secondary metabolites. We have tested the crude extracts against pathogen bacteria and fungi, which showed promising results. Currently we are cultivating both strains for the isolation, structure elucidation and identification of biological activities of natural products produced by these fungi.

References:

[1] Barbieri et al. 2014. "Antiadherent activity of Schinus terebinthifolius and Croton urucurana extracts on in vitro biofilm formation of Candida albicans and Streptococcus mutans." Archives of Oral Biology. 59: 887-896.

[2] Richter et al. 2010. "Spirocyclopropane-type sesquiterpene hydrocarbons from Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi." Phytochemistry. 1371-1374.

[3] Prado, Soizic, Li, Yanyan and Bastien Nay. 2012. "Diversity and Ecological Significance of Fungal Endophyte Natural Products." Bioactive Natural Products. 249-296.

[4] Wang, L.Y., Cheong, K.L., Wu, D.T., Meng, L.Z., Zhao, J., Li, S.P. 2015. Fermentation optimization for the production of bioactive polysaccharides from *Cordyceps sinensis* fungus UM01. Intern. Journal of Biol. Macrom. 79: 180-185.

[5] Xiaobo, Z., Haiying W., Linyu, H., Yongchengm L., Zhongtao, L. 2006. Medium optimization of carbon and nitrogen sources for the production of eucalyptene A and xyloketal A from *Xylaria* sp. 2508 using response surface methodology. Process Biochemistry. 41: 293-298

[6] Somerville, G. A. and Proctor, R. A. 2013. Cultivation conditions and the diffusion of oxygen into culture media: The rationale for the flask-to-medium ratio in microbiology.