

Genetic Diversity of *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *cucurbitae*, the Causal Root and Crown Rot of Cucurbits (Melon) by Using Molecular Markers and Control

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Abstract

Detection of *F. solani* f. sp. *cucurbitae* causal agent of the crown and root rot disease of melon race 1, race 2 is difficult. It is based only on morphological characteristic. In this study, forty isolates identified as *Fusarium solani* based on morphological characterization, *F. solani* was one of the most frequently isolated species. Molecular identification of these isolates by PCR technique using species-specific primer, indicated that thirty-two isolates, amplified product 580 bp (race 1) and two isolate amplified product 580 bp (race 2), while six isolates were not amplified with primer of both races. Production of Trichothecenes (T2-toxin, DON.) by *Fusarium solani* was conducted on isolates confirmed as belonging in the *F. solani* by PCR. The results indicated that the presence of Tri5, Tri13 genes is coding the ability of synthesis mycotoxin. *In vitro*, the results indicated that NPs (AgNPs, MgNPs) and chemical (Phylex) possess the antifungal properties against at various level. Treatment with (AgNPs 150 ppm, MgNPs 2%, 3% ppm) and 3% Phylex resulted in maximum inhibition of *F. solani*. *In vivo*, five characters (height plant, root ant root fresh and dry weight) were measured based on the greenhouse, field experimental results. Treatment with (AgNPs, MgNPs) and Phylex had higher measured parameters than positive control.

Keywords

Fusarium solani f. sp. *cucurbitae* Race 1, Race 2, Crown and Root Rot of Melon, PCR Detection, Specific Primers, Mycotoxins, Antifungal Effect, AgNPs, MgNPs, Phylex

1. Introduction

Fusarium solani is one of the important phytopathogenic causing serious losses on cucurbit plant in Iraq, which is responsible for crown and root rots of melon. All cucurbit crops are susceptible to *Fusarium solani* in the seedling stage. This pathogenic has two races: race 1 is pathogenic on root, crown and fruit; but race 2 is pathogen only on fruit. Race 1 attacks the hypocotyls, causing a cortical stem rot. It also attacks mature fruit. Race 2 of this pathogenic is reported only in limited areas in the world and has less significance [1]. *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *cucurbitae* race 1 and race 2 are not easily distinguished in morphology. We developed a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay for rapid identification. PCR methods offer a convenient tool for characterization and analyzing variation of *Fusarium solani* associated with root and stem rot cucurbit plants. The genetic structure of fungi plays main role in the ability of production of toxins. Genes involved in intermediary and secondary metabolism in fungi are frequently physically linked or cluster. Mycotoxins are defined as low molecular weight fungal secondary metabolites that are toxic to vertebrates [2]. Nanotechnology is the new era of technology which deals with matter at atomic or molecular level. It helps to modify biomarkers, imaging, cell labeling, antimicrobial agents and drug delivery for treatment of diseases [3]. A silver nanoparticle is one of the most thoroughly investigated nonmaterials and owes its popularity to its biocidal properties [4]. Its antimicrobial activity is associated with the characteristic structure of nanoparticles. It exhibits a high antifungal activity [5]. Magnesium oxide nanoparticle is an important inorganic oxide and has been widely used in many fields. Many studies have shown that Magnesium oxide nanoparticles have good antibacterial activity [6]. The present work entitled, "Genetic Diversity of *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *cucurbitae*, the Causal Root and Crown Rot of Cucurbits (Melon) by Using Molecular Markers and Control" is an attempt to study some of these aspects with the following objectives.

2. Objectives

- 1) Determine the genetic diversity of *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *cucurbitae* by using RAPD marker.
- 2) Identifying the gene responsible for the production of toxins using specialized primers.
- 3) Testing the efficiency of some nanomaterials (silver, magnesium oxide) and chemical (phylex) inhibition in fungus destroy or reduced toxin *in vitro*.
- 4) Evaluate the efficiency of nanoparticles and chemicals for Suppression fungus under plastic-house condition.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Characterization of Magnesium Oxide Nanoparticle

Magnesium Oxide nanoparticle was prepared from company nanoshild, USA.

Size: 30 nm.

Purity: 99.9%.

3.2. Analysis of Effect of Magnesium Oxide Nano Particles on the Respective Fungus

Different concentrations of magnesium oxide nanoparticles from PDA media were used for analyzing the antifungal properties. To do so 1%, 2%, and 3% concentrations of magnesium oxide nanoparticles prepared from deionized water. Then mixing each of them individually to the homogenizer for half an hour to ensure mixing well then the expose each one of them to ultrasonic frequency of 22 - 24 Hz for two minutes to preserve the nanoscale particle size distribution and to ensure homogeneous distribution in the mixture, add all of the concentration separately to the flask 100 ml container of 2.4 g (PDA) and 30 ml of distilled water were added to autoclaved growth medium after its temperature reached approximately 40°C - 50°C, agar plugs of uniform size (diameter, 8 mm) containing fungi were inoculated simultaneously at the center of each Petri dish containing Magnesium oxides nanoparticles, followed by incubation at 28°C ± 2°C for 14 days. Growth inhibition percent was calculated using the radial growth of mycelium according. The acquired results were compared with those of control group to which no nanoparticles have been added. All tests were conducted in three replications.

3.3. Characterization of Silver Nanoparticle

Stock Nan silver solution at concentration 4000 ppm was obtained from company MTI, USA. Different working concentration of silver nanoparticles (50 ppm, 100 ppm, 150 ppm) was prepared by diluting the original stock solution with distilled water [7].

3.4. Silver Nanoparticles

In vitro assay was performed on of growth medium (PDA) treated with different concentrations (50, 100, 150) of silver nanoparticles, The mixing each of them individually to the homogenizer for half an hour to ensure the mixing well then the exposure of the each them to ultrasonic frequency of 22 - 24 Hz for two minutes to preserve the nanoscale particle size distribution and to ensure homogeneous distribution in the mixture. Five ml of AgNPs having different concentrations were poured into growth media prior to plating in a Petri dish (90 × 15 mm). Media containing silver nanoparticles were incubated at room temperature. After 48 hr of incubation, agar plugs of uniform size (diameter, 8 mm) containing fungi were inoculated simultaneously at the center of each Petri dish containing silver nanoparticles, followed by incubation at 28°C ± 2°C for 14 days. Growth inhibition percent was calculated using the radial growth of mycelium according to the following equation.

Growth inhibition (%) = $\frac{R-r}{R}$, where R is the radial growth of the fungal mycelia on the control plate and r is the radial growth of fungal mycelia on the plate treated with nanoparticles and chemical.

3.5. Characterization of Phylex

Dutch selko company experts to affect phylex in preventing fungal growth and myco-

toxin. It's a mixture of organic acids and their salts if it consists of ascorbic acid, formic acid, lactic acid, citric ammonia, materials publisher and water. It is non-toxic extract.

3.6. Isolation and Identification of the Pathogen

Fourth samples from infected plants were taken from root and stem rot naturally diseased cucurbit plant during 2015. These samples were obtained from four provinces (Babylon, Baghdad, Najaf, Diwaniyah). Samples were cut into 0.5 - 1 cm and washed under running tap water for 30 minute, then surface sterilized in 1% sodium hypochlorite for 2 minute and cultured on Potato dextrose agar (PDA) supplemented with 200 mg/l Tetracycline and incubated at $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 7 days, single spore technique was made for each isolate. Isolates were identified to the species level according to their cultural and morphological characteristic [8].

3.7. Field Experiment

Field experiment was conducted at the Diwaniyah a province of Iraq in summer season 2015. Soil used for the experiment was sandy loam containing sand 73%, clay 12% silt 13%, pH 7. Electrical conductivity (E C) $0.63 \text{ (ds}\cdot\text{m}^{-1})$ Seeds of melon were sown in plots ($3 \times 3.5 \text{ m}$) which had 2 rows (1.5 m). Each row contained 2 hills, spaced 50 cm apart. Every hill was sown with 4 sterilized seeds and three replicates were used for each treatment.

The effects of Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs), magnesium oxide nanoparticle and phylex were evaluated on melon growth parameters. Pathogen was prepared by growing them on millet grains in 100 ml flask as follow, the grain were soaked overnight in distilled water, autoclaved twice (121 c for 45 min. and then inoculated with agar discs of 5 days-old fungal culture. flask were incubated at 28 c in dark for 21 days, the fungal inoculate were then mixed with soil.

Surface sterilization was accomplished by immersing the seeds in 5% sodium hypochlorite solution for 5 min and followed by washing by sterile distilled water, all treatment (silver nanoparticles, magnesium oxide nanoparticles, phylex) was accomplished by soaking in with different concentrations for 2 h. There were thirteen groups of treatments with three replications for each treatment. Treatments included: 1—control; 2—silver without; 3—silver with pathogen; 4—magnesium oxide nanoparticles without; 5—magnesium oxide nanoparticles with pathogen; 6—Phylex without; 7—Phylex with pathogen; 8—nanosilver + magnesium oxide with pathogen; 9—nanosilver + magnesium oxide without pathogen; 10—nanosilver + Phylex with; 11—nanosilver + Phylex without; 12—nanosilver + magnesium oxide + Phylex with pathogen; 13—nanosilver + magnesium oxide + Phylex without. The experimental design was complete randomized block with three replicate.

4. Plant Growth Parameters

4.1. Plant Height (H)

The height of the plant was measured from the base of the hypocotyls to the seedling's

apex. Ruler is used to measure the plant height of each seedling with unit of centimeter (cm).

4.2. Fresh and Dry Weight of the Plant

Scale is used to measure fresh and dry weight of the plant: shoot (SFW) and root (RFW) fresh weight plus shoot (SDW) and root (RDW) dry weight. The samples needed to put in oven at $70^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 72 hours in order to take the dry weight of seedlings.

4.3. Growth Measures

The growth measures (plant height, fresh and dry weight of plants and roots) were assessed by using the same methods described in the previous section. The plant and root parameters were recorded separately after 45 days of the experiment, where the plants were uprooted and washed under running tap water.

4.4. Disease Severities (DS)

Symptom severity of the areal parts of the plants was assessed (8, 10, 12, 14 days after pathogen inoculation) using the following index 0, no symptoms; 1, yellowing of the cotyledons or the first leaf; 2, yellowing of two leaves; 3, yellowing of three or more leaves; 4, died plant. The disease severity index was calculated using the formula [9].

$$\text{Disease severity index (\%)} = \Sigma = \frac{\sum ni}{4n} \times 100$$

where ni is the number of plants affected by each degree of severity, si the degree of severity of the attack (0 - 4) and N the total number of plants used for each energy level applied.

4.5. Extract and Purification of DNA

Grind the tissue in liquid nitrogen with a mortar and pestle [10]. Transfer the tissue into micro centrifuge tube (FAVORGEN. company protocol). Add 1 ml of FA buffer and resuspend the cell by pipette. Descend the cells by centrifuging at $5.000 \times g$ for min and discard the supernatant completely. Resuspend the cell in 550 μl of FB buffer and add 50 μl of of lyticase solution, mixed well by vortexing incubate the sample at 37 c for 30 min. Add 8 μl of 50 mg /ml RNase A and incubate for 2 min at room temperature. Descend the cell by centrifuging of 5000 g for 10 min. remove the supernatant completely. Add 350 μl TG1 Buffer and mix well by pipetting. Transfer the sample mixture to a bead tube Mix well by plus-vortexing for 5 minute. Add 20 μl of proteinase k (10 mg/ml) and mix well by vortexing. Incubate of 55 c for 15 min, vortex 30 seconds for every 5 minutes incubation.

Descend the cell by centrifuging of $5000 \times g$ for 1 min and transfer 20 μl of supernatant to a new 1.5 ml micro centrifuge tube. Add 200 μl of TG2 Buffer and mix well by pipetting. Add 200 μl of ethanol (96% - 100%) and mix well by pulse-vortexing for 10 seconds. Place a TG mini column in collection Tube Transfer the sample mixture (including only precipitate carefully to TG mini column. Centrifuge at $11000 \times g$ for 30

second and discard the flow through place the TG mini column back to the collection Tube. Add 750 of μl wash Buffer to the TG min column centrifuge of $11000 \times g$ for 30 seconds and discard the flow through place the TG column back to the collection tube Centrifuge at full speed ($18000 \times g$) for an additional 3 min to dry the column. Place the TG mini column to a Elution tube Add 50 - 100 μl of Elution buffer add H_2O to the membrane center of the TG mini column. Stand TG mini column for 3 min. Centrifuge of full speed ($-18000 \times g$ for 1 min to elute total DNA. Store total DNA at 4°C or -20°C .

4.6. Primer Design

Primer which has been designed based on 1- α (TEF) gene [11] [12] (Table 1).

RAPD analysis : Amplification reaction were performed in 5 μl master mix (pramago company) 1 μl primer forward and 1 μl primer reverse, 2 μl Genomic DNA and 1 μl distilled water in a final volume of 10 μl (Table 2).

Reaction conditions were 94 c for 10 min followed by 35 cycles of 94 c for 1 min, 56 c for 1 min and 72 c for 1 min. The final extension was at 72 c for 10 min. PCR Products were loaded on a 1.5% agarose gel with 0.1% ethidium bromide in Tri-acetate EDTA buffer, separated for 30 min at 100 v, and visualized under ultraviolet light. Cotoxigenicity was determined with the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using master mix 5 μl forward primer 1 μl and 1 μl Reverse DNA 2 μl and 1 distilled water to final volume 10 μl .

The reaction was performed which involved 30 cycles PCR 94 c 2 min and 94 c 1 min 72 c 2 min and 72 5 min (Table 3, Table 4).

The molecular size of each fragment was estimated using a standard curve of migration versus the log of the molecular size of 100 bp ladder. Each fragment was scored on

Table 1. (a) Primers used in PCR assay; (b) Primers used in PCR assays.

(a)			
No.	Test	Sequence (5'-3')	Source
1	<i>F. solani</i> f. sp. <i>cucurbitae</i> f	5'-GCTAACAATCAT CTACAGAC-3	Mehl and L. Epstein
2	R	5'-GACGGA TGAGAGAGCAAC-3')	
3	F	CGTGATTGGGACGGATGAGAGA	(Hong <i>et al.</i> 2010)
4	R	TGGCATCTTGGGCGGGGGT	
(b)			
No.	Test	Sequence (5'-3')	Source
1-	<i>F. solani</i> f. sp. <i>cucurbitae</i>	5'-GCTAACAATCAT CTACAGAC-3 (5'-GACGGA TGAGAGAGCAAC-3')	Mehl and L. Epstein
2-	Tri 5 f	5'-GATTGAGCAGTACAACCTTGG-3'	
	Tri5 R	5'-ACCATCCAGTCTCCATCTG-3'	
3-	Tri13 F	TACGTGAAACATTGTTGGC	Waalwijk <i>et al.</i> (2003)
	Tri13 R	GGTGTCCCAGGATCTGCG	

Table 2. PCR reaction.

No.	Substance	Volume per reaction (µl)
1	Master mix	5
2	Free water	1
3	Forward primer	1
4	Reverse primer	1
5	DNA	2
6	Reaction volume	10 µl

Table 3. Parameters of thermal profile.

PCR cycles steps	Temperature [°C]	Time (min.)
Initial denaturation	94	2
Denaturation	94	1
Annealing	Table	1
Elongation	72	2
Final extension	72	5
Cooling	4	-

Table 4. Annealing conditions in particular PCR assays Date analysis.

Test	Temperature [°C]
<i>F. solani</i> f. sp. <i>cucurbitae</i>	56
Tri5	58
Tri 13	60

the basis of the presence (1) or absence (0) of particular fragments. A date matrix was constructed based on the presence or absence of the fragments and converted to a similarity matrix.

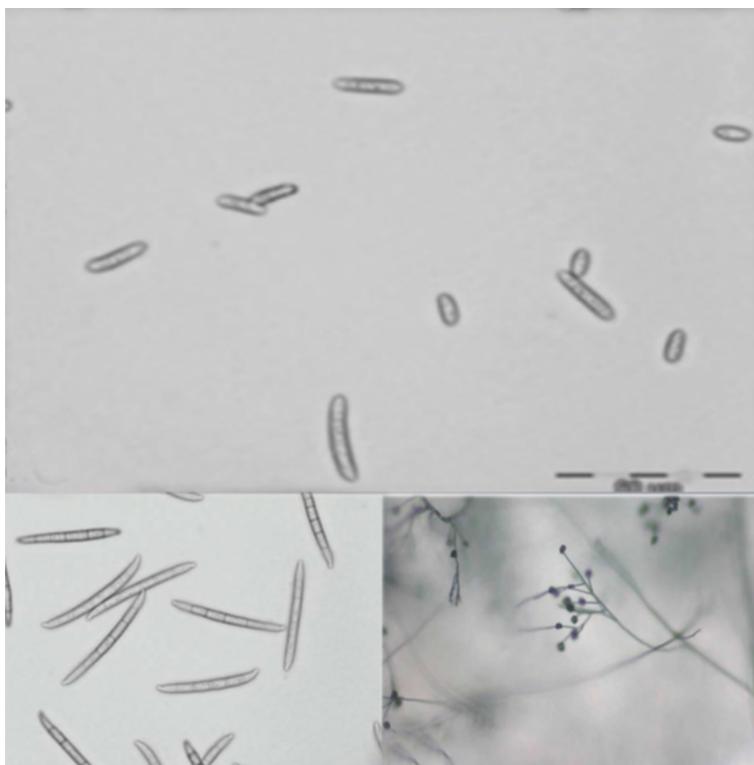
5. Results

5.1. Growth of the Fungal Colony

The results showed that *Fusarium solani* was predominant in all simple with 100% frequency. *Fusarium solani* forms white to cream color mycelium on the PDA. Microscopic examination was showed three types of spores, macroconidia were spindle to cylindrical shape containing between three to five septa with distinctly or barely notched basal cells, microconidia formed on false head on long monopialides, growth laterilly on the aerial mycelium. Chlamydo spores terminal and intercalars single or in chains **Figure 1(a)** and **Figure 1(b)**.



(a)



(b)

Figure 1. Cultural characteristics of *F. solani* the causal agent of the crown and root rot disease of melon. (a) Growth of the fungal colony on the PDA; (b) Microscopic characteristics of *F. solani* the causal agent of the crown and root rot disease of melon on carnation leaf-piece agar medium (1) Micro conidia; (2) Macro conidia; (3) Long monophialides conidiospher.

5.2. Pathogenicity Test

All isolates of the *Fusarium solani* were tested for their pathogenicity on apparently healthy and uniform 7 days old seedling melon in the greenhouse. Roots and stems of the melon seedling were washed in running tap water before inoculation. Conidial suspension of each individual isolate was prepared by pouring sterile distilled water and gently scraping the conidia of 7 days old cultures on PDA plates grown under the standard grown condition. The concentration of the pooled suspension was adjusted to 2×10^6 conidia/ml by using ahaemocytometer.

The roots of seedling were soaking in 20 ml conidial suspension for 20 min for root

inoculation technique for stem inoculation technique, 20 ml of the conidial suspension of each *Fusarium solani* was sprayed on the stems. The control plants were inoculated by booth techniques with ml of sterile distilled water. Three replicates were performed for each isolate and the experiment was repeated twice. Results of the pathogenicity test showed that all isolates of *Fusarium solani* were highly pathogenic to melon plants. The first wilting occurred 7 days after inoculation in melon plants. 100 percentage of melon plants inoculated with the forty isolates died, inoculated plants exhibited a cortical rot at the base of the stem and upper part of the root system caused discoloration and necrosis then brown rot of the stems. While all uninoculated plants remained asymptomatic, the pathogen was recovered from symptomatic plants, fulfilling Koch's postulates.

5.3. In Vitro Antifungal Assays

Results presented in this study confirm that nanoparticles have significant inhibitory effects and antifungal activity on colony formation from mycelia of *Fusarium solani* *in vitro*. The growth rate of strain in the presence of the tested nanoparticles and other compound chemical are summarized in **Table 5**.

There were significant differences between different concentrations of nanoparticles on growth inhibition of *Fusarium solani*, while there was no growth inhibition in the negative control. The higher inhibition of fungal growth was recorded at a concentration of 150% ppm from silver nanoparticle was observed on PDA medium. Concentration of 100%, 50% ppm inhibition of the fungal growth is by 98% and 88.9% respectively.

The different concentration of MgO nanoparticles caused inhibition the fungal growth, higher inhibition at 3%, 2% by 100% meanwhile at concentration of 1% by 92.1% (**Figure 2**).

Table 5. The growth rate of strain.

No.	Treatment	Concentration	Growth fungi	Growth inhibition %
1	Silver nanoparticle without		9.0	-
2	AgNPs	50%	1.0	88.9
3	AgNPs	100%	0.18	98
4	AgNPs	150%	0.0	100
5	MgoNPs	1%	0.719	92.1
6	MgoNPs	2%	0.0	100
7	MgoNPs	3%	0.0	100
8	MgoNPs without		9.0	-
9	Phylex	0.1	1.7	81.1
10	Phylex	0.2	0.75	91.66
11	Phylex	0.3	0.0	100
12	Phylex without		9.0	-

The higher inhibition of fungal growth was recorded at a concentration of 0.3 from Phylex by 100% and, 91.66%, 81.1% with a concentration 0.2, 0.1 (Figure 3).

The results in the current study are confirmed by the finding of [3], which reported that the synthesized nanoparticles can significantly inhibit (87.1%, 86.5% and 83.5%) to growth of phytopathogens *Colletotricum coccodes* (Figure 4).

[13] reported that the controlling effect increases in the administered dosage of nanoparticle and there exists a direct correlation between the administered dosage and controlling effect, the concentration of 2% MgoNps had the greatest effect in both liquid and solid media, [14] reported that the when roots were drenched with MgoNps suspension prior to inoculation with pathogen, the incidence of disease was significantly reduced. Also, these results agree with selko Dutch company research regarding

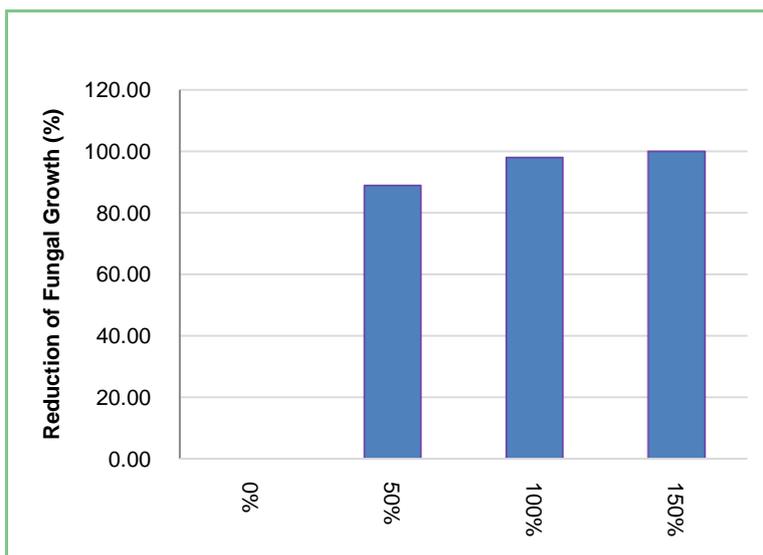


Figure 2. AgNps concentration (ppm).

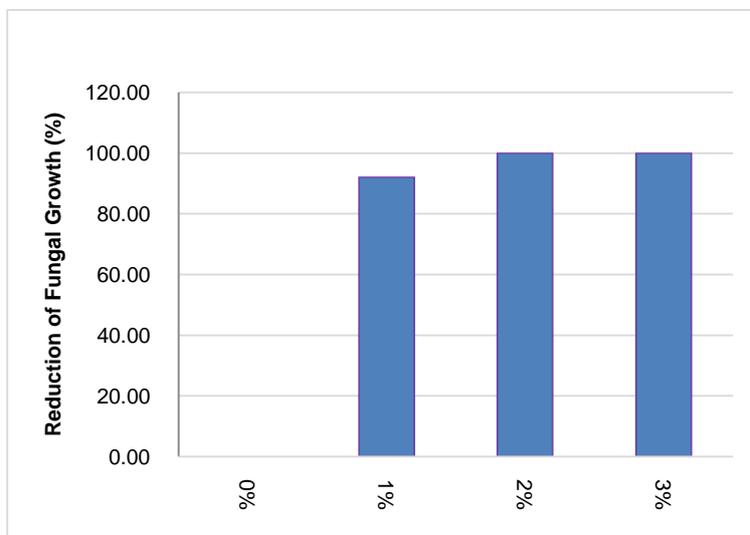


Figure 3. MgoNps concentration (ppm).

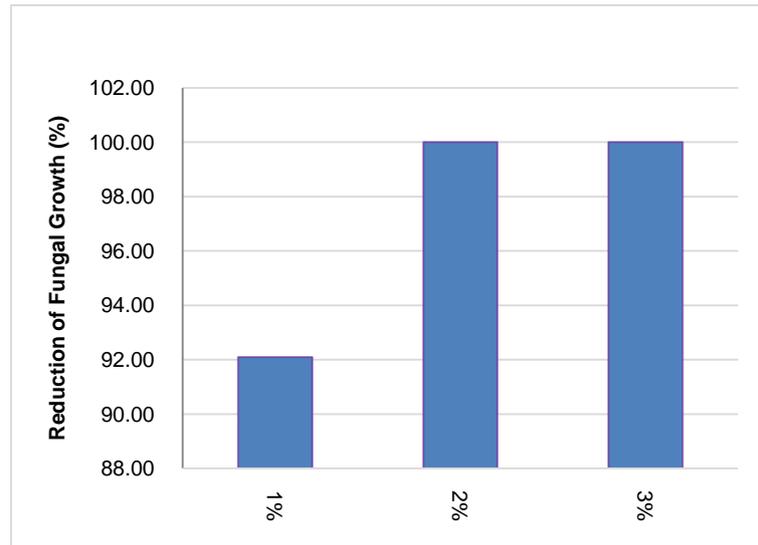


Figure 4. Phylex concentration.

item phylex inhibitory immune substance for the growth of many fungi. The results are close conformity with finding of [5]. It reported that the inhibitory effected of nanoparticle may be due to the directly attach to and penetrate the cell membrane of the spore and killed them. Also [7] reported that antimicrobial activity of AgNps on microorganism was depended on the concentration of AgNps and was closely associated with the formation of pits in the cell wall of the microorganism than Ag accumulated in the membrane caused the permeability, resulting in the cell death. Inhibition increased at the concentration of AgNps increased. This could be due to high density at which the solution was able to saturate and cohere to fungal hypha and deactivate plant pathogenic fungi.

5.4. In Field Experiment

5.4.1. Plant Height

In the field experiment, data show that the highest shoots were obtained for the plant grown in T13 (95 cm), T10 (86 cm) followed by 12 (75 cm), T11 (70 cm). The lowest plant height was given for those plant grown in T1 (33 cm), T5 (37 cm), T3 (44.6 cm). No significant difference of plant height was observed between T3, T5. Theses result agreement with [15]. Who reported that nanoparticles penetrate easily inside the plant cell wall and cause effect on biomass and growth parameters' of mung bean plant (Figure 5).

5.4.2. Fresh and Dry Shoot Weight

The results showed that the effect of different type of nanoparticles was significant on fresh and dry shoot The highest fresh shoot and dry weight were obtained for the plant grown in T13 (6.403 g), (1.206 g). The lowest shoot and dry weight was given for these plant grown in T1, T3, T5. No significant difference of shoot and dry weight were observed between T3, T5. The data obtained are in agreement with the previously published

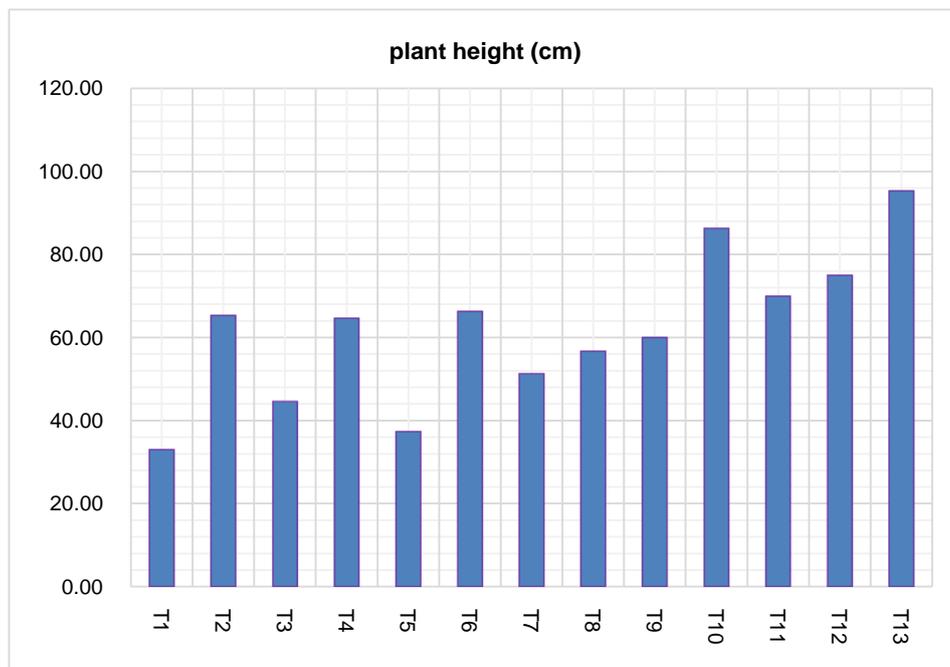


Figure 5. Plant height of melon treated with thirteen treatments.

results by [5]. Reported that all level of silver nanoparticles (25, 50, 100, 150 ppm) applied to soil in pots significantly enhanced fresh weight, dry weight and chlorophyll content over control (**Figure 6** and **Figure 7**).

5.4.3. Fresh and Dry Root Weight

Results showed that fresh and dry weight of melon seedling root significantly. According to root fresh weight, treatment were grouped with significant differences in groups, T13, T11 had the highest weight (2.65 g), (1.09 g). Positive control T1 and T3 had lowest weight. Root dry weight, treatment T13, T11 had highest weight (0.365 g), (0.2255 g), while treatment T1, T3, T5 had lowest weight (**Figure 8** and **Figure 9**).

These results support the finding of [16], who reported that the application of silver nanoparticle significantly enhanced seed germination potential, improved percent seed germination, germination time seed vigor index seedling fresh weight and dry weight it was found that the accumulation and uptake of nanoparticle was dependent on the exposure concentration.

5.5. Molecular Characteristics of the Pathogen Fungi

5.5.1. Molecular Analysis

A PCR product from isolates of the *F. solani* f. sp. race 1 was amplified by using primer pairs (Fsc1-Efl) produced 580 bp fragment to thirty-two Isolates from forty isolates different provinces of IRAQ (**Figures 10-18**, **Table 6**).

The Results showed presences of eight isolates no interaction with primers race 1, despite of morphology identification showed these isolates belong *F. solani* based on taxonomic key [17].

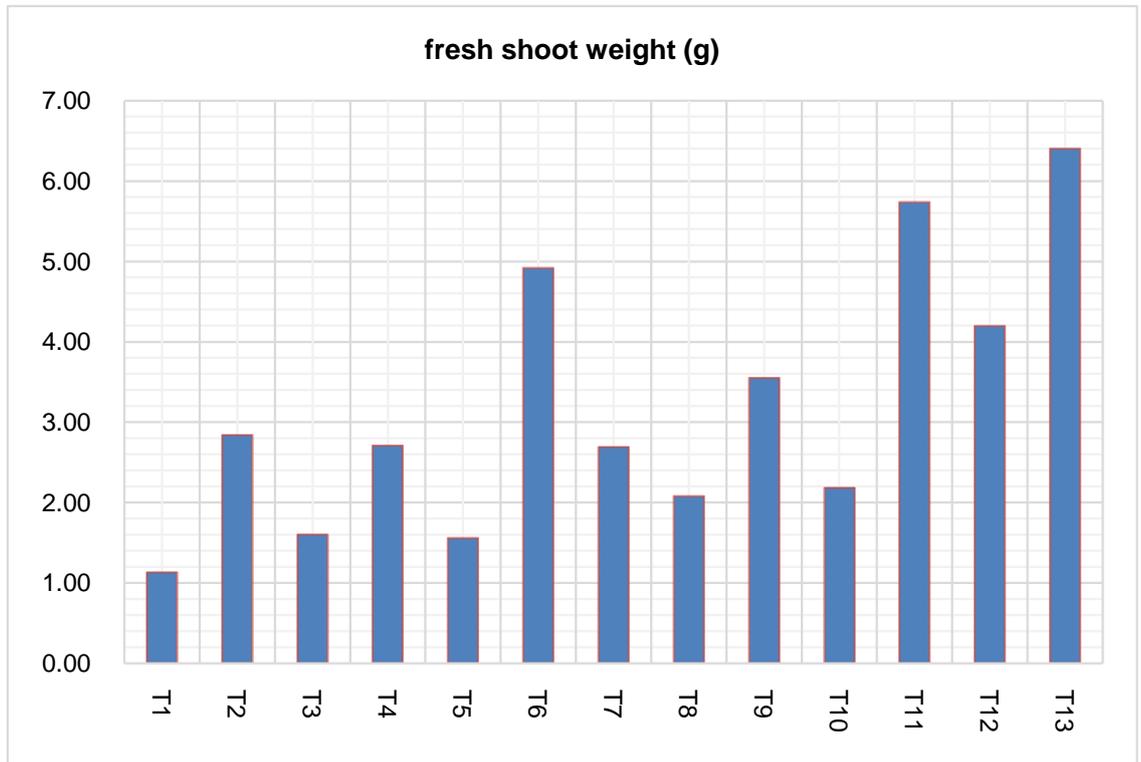


Figure 6. Fresh shoot weight of melon seedling treated with different treatment.

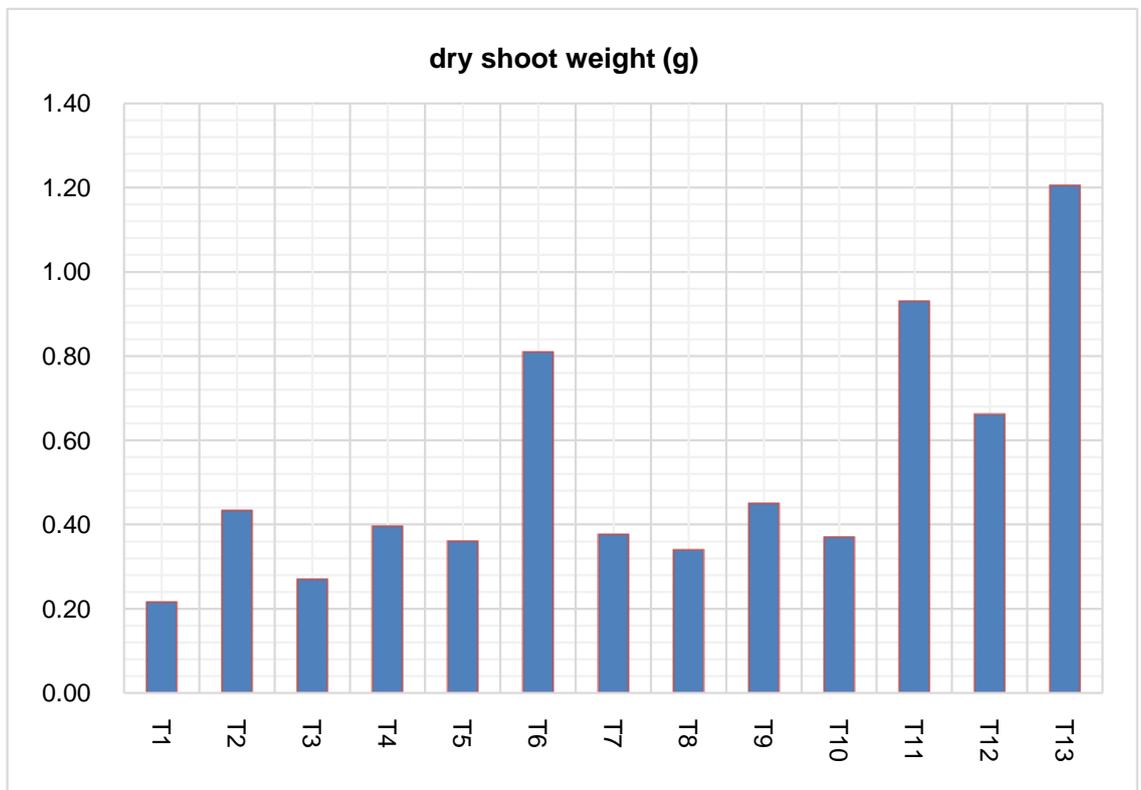


Figure 7. Shoot dry weight of melon treated with different treatment.

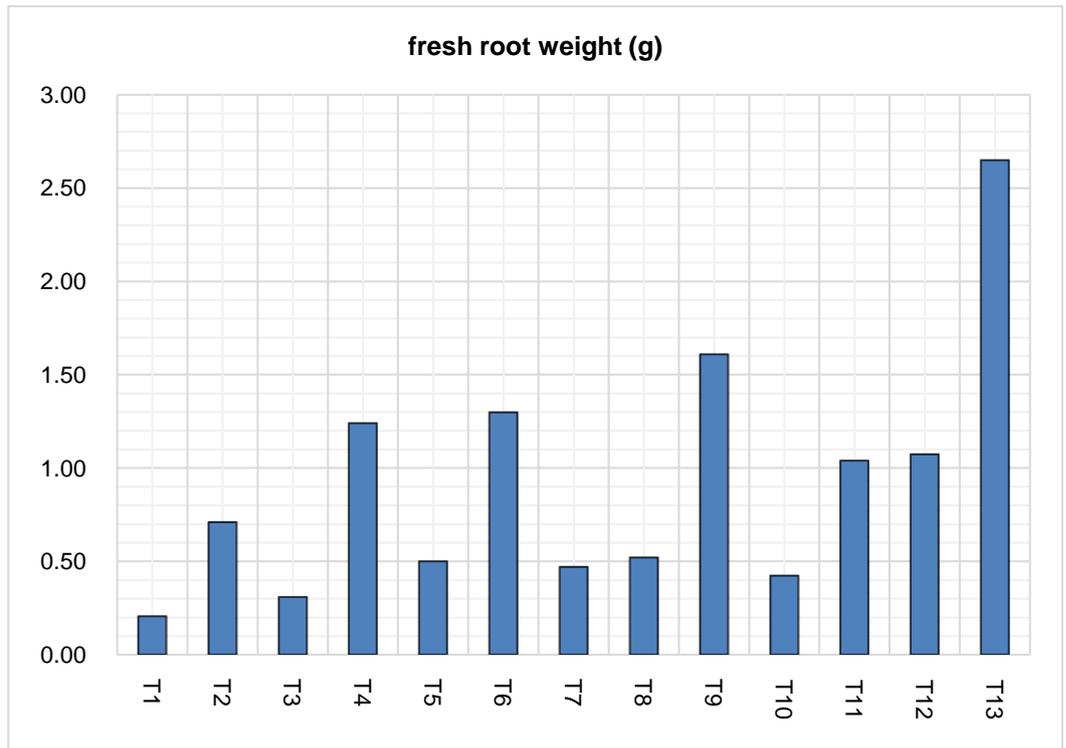


Figure 8. Fresh and dry root weight.

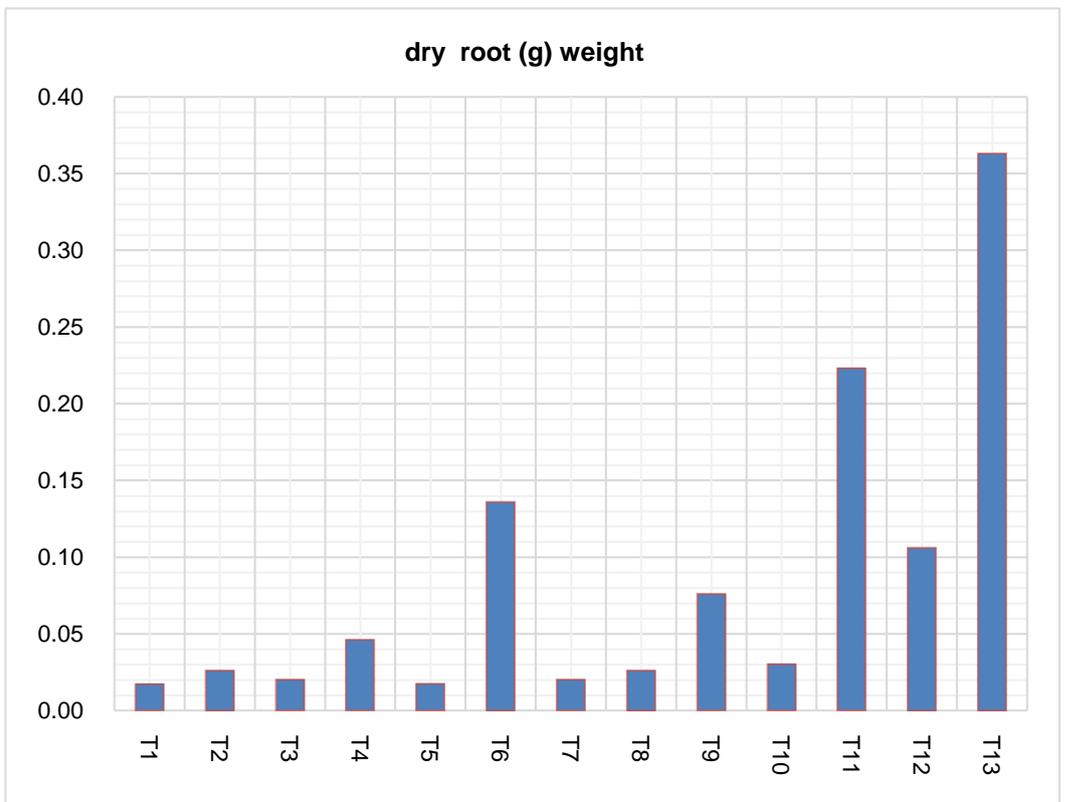


Figure 9. Dry root weight.

Table 6. Thirty-two isolates of Fsc amplified positively with primer of race 1 (Fsc-EFl).

No.	Code	Simple set	Primer1	Primer 2
1	B1 Fs3	Babylon	+	-
2	B1Fs2	Babylon	+	-
3	B1Fs1	Babylon	+	-
4	B2Fs6	Babylon	+	-
5	B2Fs5	Babylon	+	-
6	B2Fs4	Babylon	-	-
7	B3Fs9	Babylon	+	-
8	B3Fs7	Babylon	+	-
9	B3Fs8	Babylon	+	-
10	D4Fs10	Diwaniyah	-	-
11	D4Fs12	Diwaniyah	+	-
12	D4fs11	Diwaniyah	+	-
13	D5Fs13	Diwaniyah	+	-
14	D5Fs14	Diwaniyah	+	-
15	D5fs15	Diwaniyah	+	-
16	D6Fs16	Diwaniyah	+	-
17	D6Fs18	Diwaniyah	+	-
18	D6Fs17	Diwaniyah	+	-
19	BG7Fs19	Baghdad	+	-
20	BG7Fs20	Baghdad	+	-
21	BG7Fs21	Baghdad	-	-
22	BG8Fs24	Baghdad	-	-
23	BG8Fs22	Baghdad	+	-
24	BG8Fs23	Baghdad	+	-
25	BG9Fs25	Baghdad	+	-
26	BG9Fs27	Baghdad	+	-
27	BG9Fs26	Baghdad	+	-
28	N10Fs29	Najaf	+	-
29	N10Fs28	Najaf	+	-
30	N 10Fs30	Najaf	+	-
31	N11Fs32	Najaf	+	-
32	N11Fs31	Najaf	+	-
33	N11Fs33	Najaf	+	-
34	N12Fs36	Najaf	+	-
35	N12Fs34	Najaf	+	-
36	N12Fs35	Najaf	+	-
37	M13Fs39	Ministry of science	+	-
38	K14Fs39	College of Agriculture Kufa	+	-
39	K15Fs37	College of Agriculture Kufa	+	-
40	C16Fs40	Collage of science	+	-

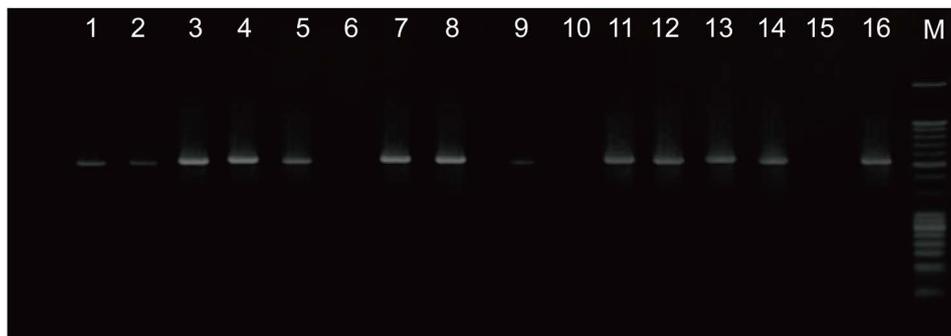


Figure 10. Agarose gels showing; PCR products of *F. solani* f. sp. *cucurbite* race 1 DNA samples tested using the primer pairs (Fsc1-EFI). A (1 - 9 Babylon isolates), (10 - 18 Diyowinia isolates).

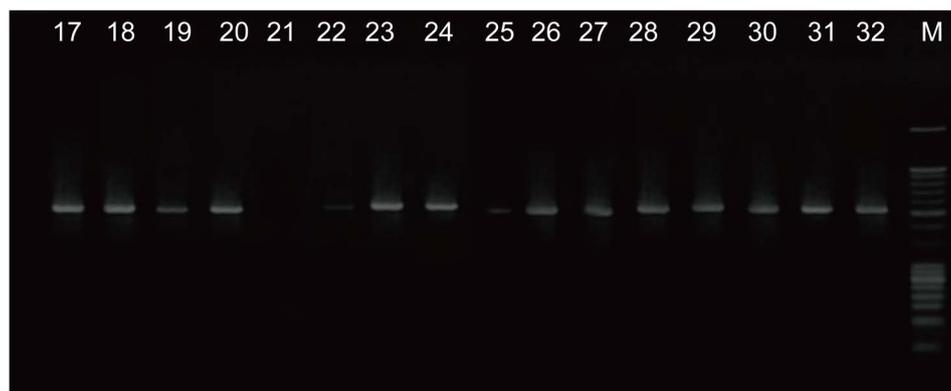


Figure 11. PCR products of *F. solani* f. sp. *cucurbite* race 1. Agarose gel showing; DNA samples tested using the primer pairs (Fsc-EF1), (19 - 27 Baghdad isolates), (28 - 36 Najaf isolates).

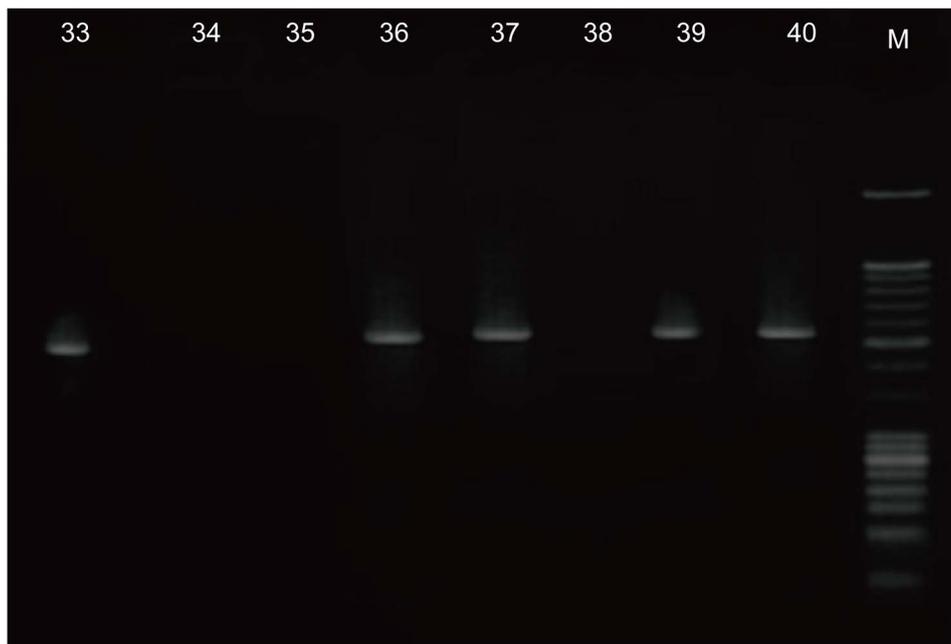


Figure 12. Agarose gel showing PCR products of *F. solani* f. sp. *cucurbite* race 1 DNA samples tested using the primer pairs (Fsc-EFI), (36 - 40).

The results of this study are in agreement with those of previous literatures [18] who the first molecular identification of *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *cucurbite* race1 and race 2 by using PCR assay [19] reported that the primer pair Fsc1 amplified 580 bp fragments from genome DNA of the three race 1 isolates *Fsolani* f. sp. *cucurbitae* none of the race 2 isolates including generated the specific amplified fragment

5.5.2. Molecular Analysis

The molecular analysis of the potential capacity for producing T2 toxin, Deoxynivalenol by *Fusarium solani* isolated from root and crown rot of melon. Thirty-nine isolates of *Fusarium solani* amplified positively with specific primer Tri5 (T2 toxin), while thirty-seven isolates amplified positively with specific primer Tri13 (DON toxin) (Table 7).

The product size of T2 (260 pb) were amplified in PCR reaction (Figures 13-15).

The results in the current study are confirmed by the findings of [19]. Who reported that the *Fusarium solani* had the strongest ability to produce T-2 toxin in both susceptible and resistant cultivars.

5.5.3. Tri 13 Gene

The results showed that the product of amplification of Tri13 gene, (282 pb), with thirty-seven isolated in PCR reaction, while non of three isolates was capable for the synthesis of Deoxynivalenol (Figures 16-18).

6. Conclusions

Morphological characteristics of *Fusarium solani* were isolated from root and stem rot naturally diseased cucurbit plants grown in Iraq, based on the morphological characteristics. The results obtained in this study indicated that *F. solani* was one of the most frequently isolated species. Also, *Fusarium solani* pathogens are over the roots with negative seedling growth and positive with the occurrence of root diseases.

In present study, RAPD-PCR was carried out to determine the degree of genetic variability within pathogenic isolates of *F. solani*, obtained from root and stem rot diseased cucurbit plants grown in Iraq. Results demonstrated that those taxonomical studies using molecular method and *Fusarium solani* strains were in agreement with previous molecular and morphological classification criteria. Secondary metabolite production in filamentous fungi is orchestrated by the co-regulation of biosynthetic genes frequently arranged in clusters. *Tr5* is the central gene of a 25 kb gene cluster containing 12 co-regulated genes of which 10 genes are essential for Trichothecene biosynthesis. *F. solan* isolates included gene *Tr5* and thus they were potentially capable of producing trichothecenes. PCR assay is based on the Tri13 gene to identify the genetic potential of DON of *F. solani*. In this study, only thirty-seven *Fusarium solani* were found to be potentially deoxynivalenol-producing strains, as they gave positive amplification of 282 bp product with Tri13. Nanoparticles interact with plants causing many morphological and physiological changes, depending on the properties of NPs. Efficacy of NPs is determined by their chemical composition, size, surface covering, reactivity, and most importantly the dose at which they are effective. NPs increased plants growth

Table 7. PCR assay results of *Fusarium solani* strains examined in this study.

No.	Code	Samples set	Tri5	Tri13
1	B1 Fs3	Babylon	+	+
2	B1Fs2	Babylon	+	+
3	B1Fs1	Babylon	+	+
4	B2Fs6	Babylon	+	+
5	B2Fs5	Babylon	+	+
6	B2Fs4	Babylon	+	+
7	B3Fs9	Babylon	+	+
8	B3Fs7	Babylon	+	+
9	B3Fs8	Babylon	+	+
10	D4Fs10	Diwaniyah	+	+
11	D4Fs12	Diwaniyah	+	+
12	D4fs11	Diwaniyah	+	+
13	D5Fs13	Diwaniyah	+	+
14	D5Fs14	Diwaniyah	+	+
15	D5fs15	Diwaniyah	+	+
16	D6Fs16	Diwaniyah	+	+
17	D6Fs18	Diwaniyah	+	+
18	D6Fs17	Diwaniyah	+	+
19	BG7Fs19	Baghdad	+	-
20	BG7Fs20	Baghdad	+	+
21	BG7Fs21	Baghdad	+	+
22	BG8Fs24	Baghdad	+	+
23	BG8Fs22	Baghdad	+	+
24	BG8Fs23	Baghdad	+	+
25	BG9Fs25	Baghdad	+	+
26	BG9Fs27	Baghdad	+	+
27	BG9Fs26	Baghdad	+	+
28	N10Fs29	Najaf	+	+
29	N10Fs28	Najaf	+	-
30	N 10Fs30	Najaf	+	+
31	N11Fs32	Najaf	+	+
32	N11Fs31	Najaf	+	+
33	N11Fs33	Najaf	+	+
34	N12Fs36	Najaf	+	+
35	N12Fs34	Najaf	+	+
36	N12Fs35	Najaf	-	-
37	M13Fs39	Ministry of science	+	+
38	K14Fs39	College of Agriculture Kufa	+	+
39	K15Fs37	College of Agriculture Kufa	+	+
40	C16Fs40	College of science Babylon	+	+

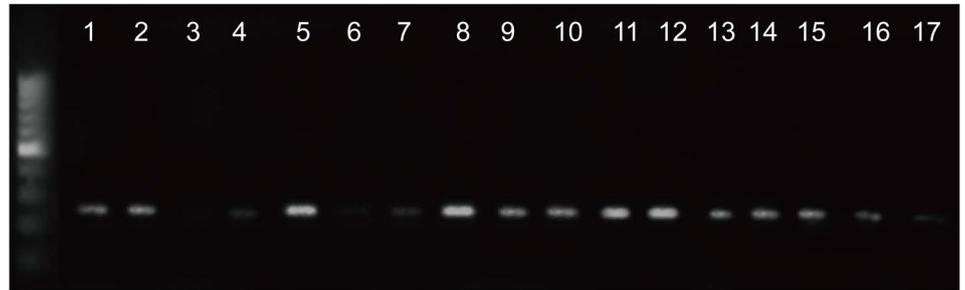


Figure 13. Molecular analysis of potential capacity for producing *F. solani* mycotoxin.



Figure 14. Molecular analysis of potential capacity for producing T2 toxin by *Fusarium solani*.

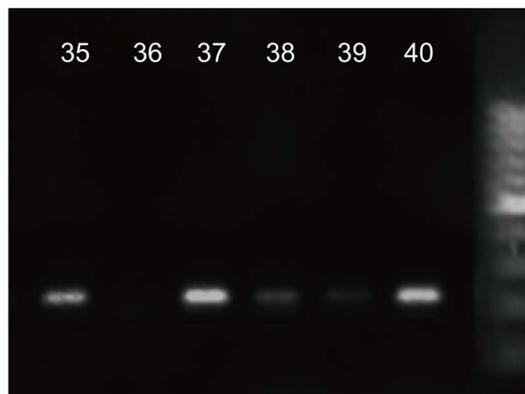


Figure 15. Confirmation of Tri5 gene in *Fusarium solani*.



Figure 16. PCR photograph for DON producing *F. solani*.



Figure 17. PCR photograph for DON producing *Fusarium solani*.

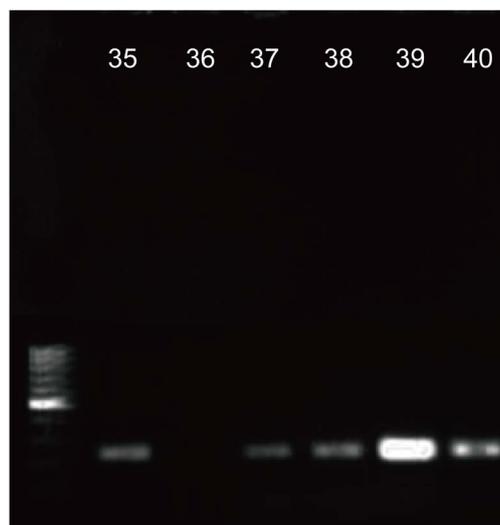


Figure 18. PCR photograph for DON producing *Fusarium solani*.

profile (shoot and root length, leaf area) and biochemical attributes (chlorophyll, carbohydrate and protein contents, antioxidant enzymes).

In this study, we analyzed the inhibition effect of different NPs (AgNPs, MgNPs, and chemical (Phylex)) against plant pathogenic fungi *in vitro*. The results suggest that NPs are capable of inhibiting these pathogens; however, results vary according to the concentration and type of NPs applied to pathogens. Most fungi showed a high inhibition effect at a 150 ppm concentration of silver *nanoparticles*. 2%, 3% ppm concentration of magnesium oxides nanoparticles and 3% concentration of Phylex inhibition increased as the concentration of NPs increased. This could be due to the high density at which the solution was able to saturate and cohere to fungal hyphae and to deactivate plant pathogenic fungi; also the results confirm to the efficiency phylex in the direct impact on the fungi. *In vivo*, after treating melon seeds with nanoparticles (AgNPs, MgNPs) and chemical (Phylex), the results differences were identified among treatment based on the height plant, shoot fresh weight, shoot dry weight root fresh weight and dry weight; the positive control had the lowest height and weight and was significantly dif-

ferent from all other treatments in all of the growth parameters, while the treatment (AgNPs, MgNPs, Phylex) had the more height and weight according to the height plant, shoot fresh, shoot dry, root fresh, and root dry. Safe management methods that pose less dangers to human and animals, with a focus on overcoming deficiencies of synthetic fungicides, and also NPs (AgNPs, MgNPs) with low toxicity and abroad spectrum of antimicrobial activity were also very effective against plant phytopathogenic fungi. The results from this study of the (AgNPs, MgNPs) antifungal effect are significant and the synthesized NPs may have an advantage compared with conventional fun.

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