

Research Article



CrossMark

Open Access

자두 탄저병균의 분리 및 동정

이용세*, 하다희, 이태이, 박민정, 정종배, 정병룡

Isolation and Characterization of *Colletotrichum* Isolates Causing Anthracnose of Japanese Plum Fruit

Yong-Se Lee*, Da-Hee Ha, Tae-Yi Lee, Min-Jung Park, Jong-Bae Chung and Byeong-Ryong Jeong (Division of Life and Environmental Science, College of Life and Environmental Science, Daegu University, Gyeongsan 38453, Korea)

Received: 23 September 2017/ Revised: 17 October 2017/ Accepted: 31 October 2017

Copyright © 2017 The Korean Society of Environmental Agriculture

This is an Open-Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ORCID

Yong-Se Lee

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7732-5725>

Jong-Bae Chung

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5284-2272>

Byeong-Ryong Jeong

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0607-4161>

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Although the filamentous fungal pathogen *Colletotrichum* species causing anthracnose disease on various fruits including peach, apple, persimmon and grape, there is no report on Japanese plum in Korea.

METHODS AND RESULTS: In 2016, diseased fruits showing typical anthracnose symptoms of Japanese plum were collected in market and orchards. Diseased tissue was cut off and disinfected subsequently with 70% ethanol for 1 min, and in 1% sodium hypochloride solution for 1 min, followed by three washes with sterile distilled water. The disinfected tissues were placed onto potato dextrose agar (PDA), and incubated at 25°C in the dark for 5 to 7 days. For single-spore isolation, conidia were scraped off the plate using a loop, and suspended with 10 mL sterile distilled water. One hundred microliter of the conidial suspension was spread on PDA plates and incubated at 25°C. Finally, one germinated conidium was transferred onto PDA plates. Morphological and cultural characteries of colonies and spores of isolated *Colletotrichum* were observed after 7 to 10 days incubation on PDA. Molecular identification of

isolates were analyzed by comparing rDNA-ITS gene sequences with NCBI GeneBank.

CONCLUSION: Of eleven isolates of *Colletotrichum* isolated from anthracnose diseased Japanese plum fruits, six were identified as *C. acutatum*, and five as *C. gloeosporioides* based on diagnostic characteristics such as colony growth rate, shape and size of conidia, and rDNA-ITS sequences. This is the first report of *Colletotrichum* causing the anthracnose on Japanese plum in Korea.

Key words: Anthracnose, *C. gloeosporioides*, *Colletotrichum acutatum*, Japanese plum

서론

(*Prunus salicina* Lindl.)

Japanese plum	Chinese plum	Year
5,920 ha,	67,810 ton	2015
ton	2007	2009
	가	2015
		64,816

Botrytis

cinerea

, *Monilinia fructicola*

, *Polystigma rubrum*

, *Septobasidium*

tanakae

, *Taphrina pruni*

*Corresponding author: Yong-Se Lee
 Phone: +82-53-850-6763; Fax: +82-53-210-8847;
 E-mail: yslee@daegu.ac.kr

, *Podosphaera tridactyla* 가 5 mm PDA
 (Lee et al., 2012) *Rosellinia necatrix* 25°C 7
P. rubrum 2014 (Nikon Eclipse
 50i, Japan)
Xanthomonas aboricola pv. *pruni*
 (Ryu et al., 2012) rDNA - ITS 유전자 염기서열분석에 의한 동정
 (Choi et al., 2000) 2015 PDA 25°C 7
 Lee Taylor(1990) genomic
 가 DNA
Colletotrichum rDNA-ITS White (1990)
 primer ITS1 5' (TCC GTA GGT GAA CCT GCG
 G) 3' ITS4 5' (TCC TCC GCT TAT TGA TAT GC) 3'
 (Jeger and Bailey, 1992; PCR ITS1, 5.8S rRNA gene, ITS2
 Perfect et al., 1999). 18S 28S rRNA gene 570 bp
 (Kim et al., 2001; Kim et al., 2002; Lee et al., 2007;
 Kim and Hong, 2008; Kim et al., 2016; Jeon et al.,
 2017), BigDye (R)
 Terminator v3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kits (Applied Biosystems,
 Thermo Fisher, USA) Primer PCR
 2016 5 9 DNA Engine Tetrad 2 Peltier
 Thermal Cycler (BIO-RAD, USA) PCR
 . PCR dNTP
 , ABI PRISM 3730XL Analyzer (96 capillary type,
 Hitachi, Japan) loading
 NCBI GenBank

재료 및 방법

탄저병균의 분리

5 mm× 10 PDA
 5 mm 70% Ethanol 1 (10⁵ spore/mL)
 , 1% NaOCl 3 (:) micro pipette (Gilson, P 100, France)
 filter paper water 20 µL 2 mm
 agar(1.5%) 25°C
 potato dextrose agar(PDA, Difco Laboratories) 25°C
 PDA 6
 5-7 4 1 2 , 3
 (10² spores/mL) PDA
 100 µL 25°C 2-3
 (colony)
 PDA 25°C
 4°C
 cork borer PDA 5 mm
 7 25°C 가 10

병원성 검정

. PDA
 4
 (10⁵ spore/mL)
 (:) micro pipette (Gilson, P 100, France)
 20 µL 2 mm
 25°C
 PDA 6
 1 2 , 3

결과 및 고찰

탄저병 발생 및 병징의 특징

2016 5 9 , ,
 3 6 가 가 가
 가 가

배양적 특성 및 포자형태적인 특징

PDA 7 가

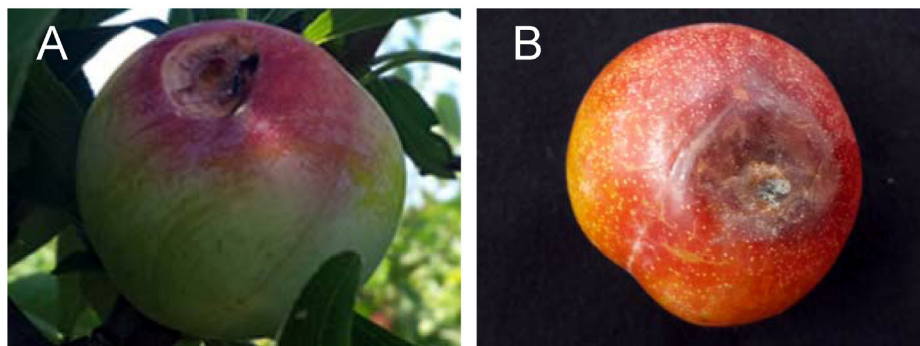


Fig. 1. Anthracnose symptoms on plum fruits collected from orchards (A) and markets (B).



Fig. 2. Anthracnose symptoms on plum fruits artificially inoculated with *Colletotrichum* spp. (A: 71501, B: 92206) isolated from anthracnose of plum fruits.

Table 1. Isolates of *Colletotrichum* spp. isolated from anthracnose of plum fruits

Isolate No.	Region isolated	Cultivar
71501	Gyeongbuk Gunwi	Humoosa
71502	Gyeongbuk Gunwi	Humoosa
91901	Gyeongbuk Yeongcheon	Akihime
92201	Gyeongbuk Gyeongsan	Akihime
92202	Gyeongbuk Gyeongsan	Akihime
92205	Daegu Market	Akihime
92206	Daegu Market	Akihime
92207	Daegu Market	Akihime
92208	Daegu Market	Akihime
92240	Daegu Market	Akihime
M	Daegu Market	Akihime

Table 2. Pathogenicity of *Colletotrichum* spp. isolated from anthracnose of plum fruits

Isolate	Lesion diameter ^{a)} (mm)
71501	39.3±1.2
71502	38.0±2.0
91901	36.3±1.5
92201	18.7±1.5
92202	19.3±1.2
92205	31.3±1.5
92206	14.7±1.2
92207	18.0±1.0
92208	15.0±1.0
92240	22.3±2.1
M	18.3±1.5

^{a)} Lesion diameter was measured six days after artificial inoculation. The diameter represent means ± standard deviations of three replicates.

병원균의 분리 및 배양적 특성
(Table 1)

가 가 3
가 , 6
가 . 71501, 71502, 91901 92205
가 가
, 9226

(Fig. 2).
71501, 71502,

Table 3. Cultural characteristics of the *Colletotrichum* spp. isolated from anthracnose of plum fruits. Cultures of each isolate were inoculated on potato dextrose agar for 7 days at 25

Isolate No.	Aerial mycelium, color	Reverse color	Mycelium growth (mm)	Mycelium growth (mm/day)
71501	dense cottony, gray to dark gray	white gray	79.9±3.2	11.4±0.5
71502	dense cottony, gray	white gray	78.4±3.5	11.2±0.5
91901	dense cottony, gray	white gray	70.2±3.2	10.0±0.5
92201	sparse, gray, more or less colourless towards edge	dark gray	43.4±2.2	6.2±0.3
92202	sparse, pale gray	light orange	54.7±1.0	7.8±0.1
92205	dense cottony, gray	dark gray	82.6±2.5	11.8±0.4
92206	sparse, dark red purple, colourless edge	red purple	54.2±4.0	7.7±0.6
92207	sparse, gray, more or less colourless towards edge	light yellow to gray	58.9±2.3	8.4±0.3
92208	sparse, gray, more or less colourless towards edge	gray	55.1±1.8	7.9±0.3
92240	sparse, pale orange	pale orange	78.1±2.6	11.2±0.4
M	sparse, dark gray, more or less colourless towards edge	orange	55.3±1.3	7.9±0.2

91901 92205 가 92206 가 (Table 2).

병원균 동정 및 병원성

Colletotrichum

(Sutton, 1980; Freeman et al, 1998, Kim et al., 2006; Sato et al., 2013).

가 가 (Freeman et al., 1998; Sato et al., 2013) RAPD ribosomal DNA-ITS

(Abang et al., 2002; Martinez-Culebras et al., 2003; Talhinhos et al., 2005; Weir et al., 2012; Sato et al., 2013; Jeon et al., 2017).

C. gloeosporioides

가 *C. acutatum*, *C. gloeosporioides*, *C. acutatum*

(Bernstein et al., 1995; Shi et al., 1996; Freeman et al., 1998).

PDA 25°C 7

4 group

(Table 3). Humoosa 71501, 71502

Akihime () 91901, 92205

(Fig. 3).

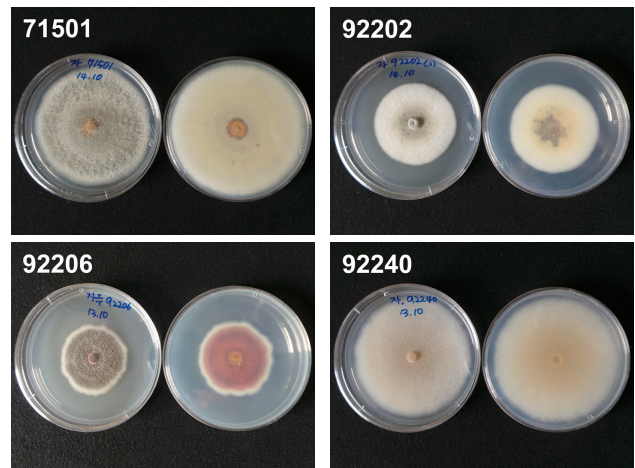


Fig. 3. Colony morphology of *Colletotrichum* spp. isolated from anthracnose of plum fruits on potato dextrose agar medium (PDA) incubated for 7 days at 25 .

10-11.8 mm/day 7 80 mm
 . 92201, 92202, 92207, 92208 M
 가 6.2~8.4 mm/day 7 43-58 mm
 (Fig. 3). 2006
 , 7.7
 . 92240 가 11.2 mm/day
 가 71501
 , colony . 7151,
 71502, 91901, 92205 92240

Table 4. Conidial morphology of *Colletotrichum* spp. isolated from anthracnose of plum fruits. Cultures of each isolate were inoculated on potato dextrose agar for 10 days at 25 °C. Fifty conidia of each isolate were measured in length and breadth, and the experiment was conducted twice

Isolate	Shape	Length (µm)		Breadth (µm)		Length/breadth (L/B) ratio	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
71501	cylindrical, round both end	14.0~18.0	16.37±1.29	4.3~5.6	5.06±0.34	2.45~4.25	3.26±0.43
71502	cylindrical, round both end	14.0~18.8	16.61±1.07	4.6~5.4	4.95±0.27	2.79~3.76	3.37±0.29
91901	cylindrical, round both end	15.1~18.3	16.21±0.81	4.3~5.4	5.09±0.28	2.79~4.19	3.20±0.30
92201	subcylindrical, round both end, sometimes tapered end	8.1~17.2	11.49±1.89	3.8~5.4	4.62±0.51	1.55~3.38	2.51±0.44
92202	subcylindrical, round both end, sometimes tapered end	7.5~15.9	11.99±1.87	3.8~5.1	4.28±0.38	2.13~3.69	2.81±0.41
92205	cylindrical, round both end	11.6~18.3	14.27±1.13	4.0~5.9	4.90±0.43	2.23~4.00	2.94±0.38
92206	straight, fusiform	9.1~15.1	12.13±1.26	3.8~5.4	4.63±0.39	1.70~3.73	2.64±0.39
92207	subcylindrical, round both end, sometimes tapered end	8.1~13.4	9.83±1.42	3.5~5.6	4.39±0.48	1.68~3.00	2.26±0.36
92208	subcylindrical, round both end, sometimes tapered end	7.5~16.1	10.22±2.04	3.5~5.4	4.22±0.45	1.40~3.53	2.44±0.49
92240	cylindrical, round both end, sometimes tapered end	9.9~16.4	13.79±1.84	3.8~5.6	4.85±0.52	2.27~3.57	2.85±0.31
M	subcylindrical, round both end, sometimes tapered end	8.1~14.5	11.15±1.94	3.5~5.4	4.31±0.41	1.76~3.38	2.59±0.42

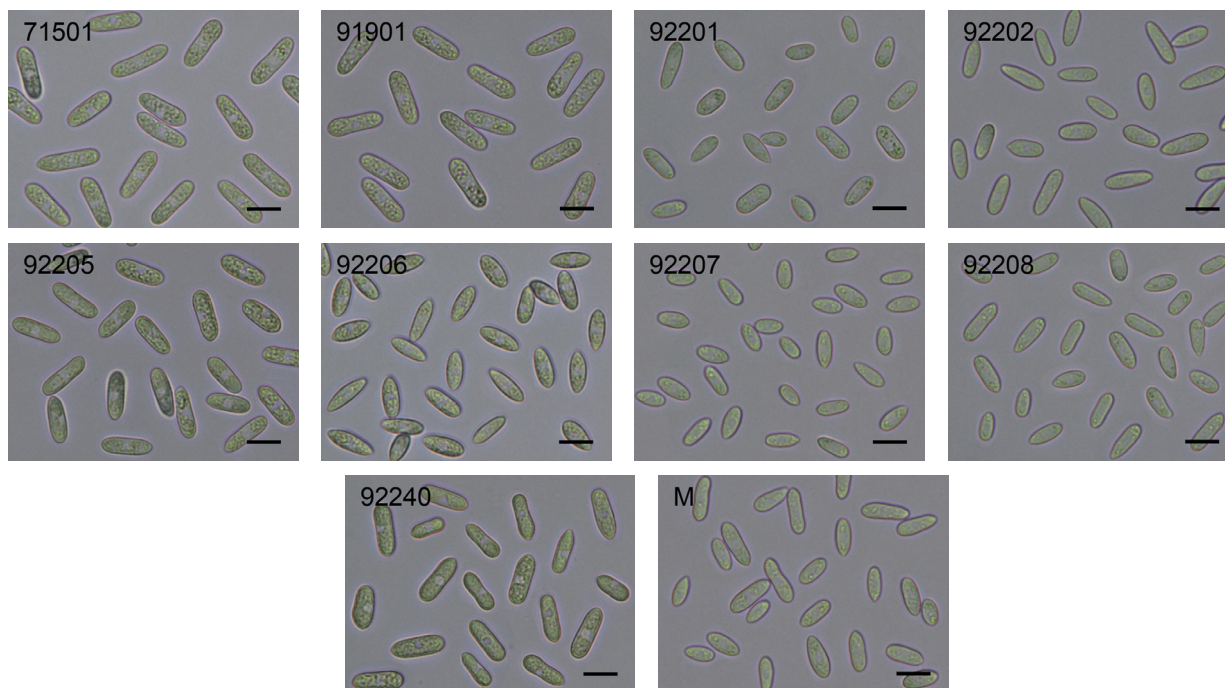


Fig. 4. Conidial morphology of *Colletotrichum* spp. isolates from anthracnose of plum fruits. The isolates were grown on potato dextrose agar. Scale bar=10 µm.

10~11.8 mm/day *C. gloeosporioides* PDA 6.2~8.4 mm/day , 5 45
 5 55~69 mm (Adaskaveg and mm *C. acutatum* (Kim
 Hartin, 1997; Kim *et al.*, 2006) *et al.*, 2006)
 92201, 92202, 92206, 92207, 92208 M Table 4

71501, 71502 91901
cylinder ,
가 . 92205
cylinder 71501
가 (Fig. 4). 4
가 C.
gloeosporioides (Kim and Hong, 2008)
92201, 92202, 92207, 92208 M 71501
가 , subcylinder
(Fig. 4).
C. acutatum (fusiform) C.
gloeosporioides
(Sutton, 1980), 92206
C. acutatum ,
C. acutatum (Kim and Hong,
2008) . 92240 cylinder
71501 , 13.8 μm×4.9 μm
가
rDNA-ITS NCBI
GenBank Table 5
가 7 80 mm
71501, 71502, 91901, 92205 92240
colony NCBI
C. gloeosporioides 가
99-100% . 7 가 43.4-55.3 mm
가 92201, 92202, 92206, 92207,
92208 M NCBI *C. acutatum*
가 99-100% .
C. acutatum *C. gloeosporioides*
(Freeman et
al., 1998; Hu et al., 2015),
PDA colony
C. acutatum *C. gloeosporioides*
C. acutatum *C. gloeosporioides*가
(Kim et al., 2006) (Lee et al.,
2007)
In vitro *C. gloeosporioides*
C. acutatum

요약

11
PDA 25°C 7-10

Table 5. Blast results with rDNA-ITS sequences *Colletotrichum* spp. isolated from anthracnose of plum fruits. Partial sequence of 18S and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, complete sequence of internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene and internal transcribed spacer 2 were analyzed

Isolate	Species	NCBI GeneBank Accession No.
71501	<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	KC493156.1
71502	<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	HQ645082.1
91901	<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	HQ645079.1
92201	<i>C. acutatum</i>	KX344998.1
92202	<i>C. acutatum</i>	KX344998.1
92205	<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	KT282667.1
92206	<i>C. acutatum</i>	KX108948.1
92207	<i>C. acutatum</i>	KX344998.1
92208	<i>C. acutatum</i>	KX344998.1
92240	<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	KY302642.1
M	<i>C. acutatum</i>	KX344998.1

, colony
genomic
DNA rDNA-ITS , PCR
NCBI GenBank
6 *Colletotrichum acutatum* , 5
C. gloeosporioides

Notes

The author declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgement

This research was supported by the Daegu University Research Scholarship Grants.

References

Abang, M. M., Winter, S., Green, K. R., Hoffmann, P., Mignouna, H. D., & Wolf, G. A. (2002). Molecular identification of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* causing yam anthracnose in Nigeria. *Plant Pathology*, 51(1), 63-71.

Adaskaveg, J. E., & Hartin, R. J. (1997). Characterization of *Colletotrichum acutatum* isolates causing anthracnose of almond and peach in California. *Phytopathology*, 87(9), 979-987.

Bernstein, B., Zehr, E. I., & Dean, R. A. (1995). Characteristics of *Colletotrichum* from peach, apple, pecan, and other hosts. *Plant Disease*, 79(5), 478-482.

- Choi, J. E., Lee, E. J., & Park, Y. S. (2000). Shot hole of peach and Japanese plum caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni* and *Erwinia nigrifluens* in Korea. *Research in Plant Disease*, 6(1), 10-14.
- Freeman, S., Pham, M., & Rodriguez, R. J. (1993). Molecular genotyping of *Colletotrichum* species based on arbitrarily primed PCR, A+T-rich DNA and nuclear DNA analyses. *Experimental Mycology*, 17(4), 309-322.
- Hu, M. J., Grabke, A., & Schnabel, G. (2015). Investigation of the *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* species complex causing peach anthracnose in South Carolina. *Plant Disease*, 99(6), 797-805.
- Jeger, M., & Bailey, J. A. (1992). *Colletotrichum*. *Biology, Pathology and Control*, pp. 1-26, First Edition, CAB International, Wallingford, UK.
- Jeon, J. Y., Hassan, O., & Chang, T. (2017). Anthracnose of persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*) caused by *Colletotrichum horii* in Sangju, Korea. *Plant Disease*, 101(6), 1035.
- Kim, D. H., Jeon, Y. H., Go, S. J., Lee, J. K., & Hong, S. B. (2006). Reidentification of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* and *C. acutatum* isolates stored in Korean Agricultural Culture Collection (KACC). *Research in Plant Disease*, 12(3), 168-177.
- Kim, H. J., Eum, S. H., & Lee, Y. S. (2002). Analyses of genetic relationships of *Colletotrichum* spp. isolated from sweet persimmon with RAPD and PCR-RELP. *The Korean Journal of Microbiology*, 38(1), 19-25.
- Kim, S. H., Choi, S. Y., Lim, Y. S., Yoon, J. T., & Choi, B. S. (2001). Etiological characteristics and chemical control of ripe rot in grape cultivar campbell early. *Research in Plant Disease*, 7(3), 140-144.
- Kim, W. G., & Hong, S. K. (2008). Occurrence of anthracnose on peach tree caused by *Colletotrichum* species. *The Plant Pathology Journal*, 24(1), 80-83.
- Kim, Y. S., Balaraju, K., & Jeon, Y. (2016). Biological control of apple anthracnose by *Panibacillus polymyxa* APEC128. *The Plant Pathology Journal*, 32(3), 251-259.
- Lee, D. H., Kim, D. H., Jeon, Y. U., Uhm, J. Y., & Hong, S. B. (2007). Molecular and cultural characterization of *Colletotrichum* spp. causing bitter rot of apples in Korea. *The Plant Pathology Journal*, 23(2), 37-44.
- Lee, S. B., & Taylor, J. W. (1990). Isolation of DNA from fungal mycelia and single spores. PCR protocols: A guide to methods and applications (eds. Innis, M. A., Gelfand, D. H., Sninsky, J. J., & White, T. J.), pp. 282-287. Academic Press, New York, USA.
- Lee, S. C., Han, K. S., Cho, S. E., Park, J. H., & Shin, H. D. (2012). Occurrence of powdery mildew of Japanese plum caused by *Podosphaera tridactyla* in Korea. *Research in Plant Disease*, 18(1), 49-53.
- Lee, S. W., Lee, D. H., Choi, K. H., & Kim, D. A. (2007). A report on current management of major apple pests based on census data from farmers. *Korean Journal of Horticultural Science & Technology*, 25(3), 196-203.
- Perfect, S. H., Hughes, H. B., O'Connell, R. J., & Green J. R. (1999). *Colletotrichum*. A model genus for studies on pathology and fungal-plant interactions. *Fungal Genetics and Biology*, 27(2-3), 186-198.
- Martinez-Culebras, P. V., Querol, A., Suarez-Fernandez, M. B., Garcia-Lopez, M. D., & Barrio, E. (2003). Phylogenetic relationships among *Colletotrichum* pathogens of strawberry and design of PCR primers for their identification. *Journal of Phytopathology*, 151(3), 135-143.
- Ryu, Y. H., Lee, J. H., Kwon, T. Y., Kim, S. H., & Kim, D. G. (2012). Occurrence of bacterial black spot on Plum by *Xanthomonas aboricola* pv. *pruni* and its pathogenicity on varieties of some stone fruits. *Research in Plant Disease*, 18(1), 40-44.
- Sato, T., Moriwaki, J., & Misawa, T. (2013). Molecular re-identification of strains of the *Colletotrichum acutatum* species complex deposited in the NIAS Genebank and morphological characteristics of its member species. *Japan Agricultural Research*, 47(3), 295-305.
- Shi, Y., Correll, J. C., Guerber, J. C., & Rom, C. R. (1996). Frequency of *Colletotrichum* species causing bitter rot of apple in the southeastern United States. *Plant Disease*, 80(6), 692-696.
- Sutton, B. C. (1980). *The Coleomycetes, Fungi Imperfecti with Picnidia, Acervuli and stromata*. p 696, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey, England.
- Talhinhas, P., Sreenivasaprasad, S., Neves-Martins, J., & Oliveira, H. (2005). Molecular and phenotypic analyses reveal association of diverse *Colletotrichum acutatum* groups and a low level of *C. gloeosporioides* with olive anthracnose. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* 71(6), 2987-2998.
- Weir, B. S., Johnston, P. R., & Damm, U. (2012). The *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* species complex. *Studies in Mycology*, 73(1), 115-180.
- White, T. J., Bruns, T. D., Lee, S. & Taylor, J. W. (1990). Amplification and direct sequencing of fungal ribosomal RNA genes for phylogenetics. PCR protocols: A guide to methods and applications (eds. Innis, M. A., Gelfand, D. H., Sninsky, J. J., & White, T. J.), pp. 315-322. Academic Press, New York, USA.