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Review on role of endophytes in promoting growth of leguminous plants

¹Aafrin Naaz Ansari and ²Jyoti Kumar

¹Research scholar, ²University Professor

Laboratory of Microbiology and Plant Pathology,

University Department of Botany,

Ranchi University, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India.

ABSTRACT

There are various type of microorganisms associated with plants, which occur as either endophytes or epiphytes. Endophytes are found within the plant while epiphytes are attached to the plant surface. Endophytic bacteria have been shown to have several beneficial effects on their host plant, including growth promoting activity, modulation of plant metabolism and phytohormone signaling that leads to adaptation to environmental abiotic or biotic stress. The interaction of leguminous plant and endophytes of the general Rhizobium, Bradyrhizobium and Azorhizobium result in the formation of root nodules, new organs in which the bacteria are able to fix and reduce atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia available for plant biosynthesis. Legumes are commonly inoculated with efficient nitrogenfixing strains of rhizobia for maximizing crop productivity. Use of endophytic bacteria presents a special interest for development of agricultural applications that ensure improved crop performance under cold, drought or contaminated soil stress conditions or enhanced disease resistance. Beneficial microbial inoculants are mainly plant growth–promoting bacteria that according to their behavior and function are grouped in biofertilizers and biocontrol agents.

Key words: Endophytes, leguminous plants, biotic stress, abiotic stress, biofertilizers

I. INTRODUCTION:

Substance as manure are broadly utilized in agribusiness to build the creation of harvest. Because of their impact on regular and to the wellbeing dangers of their application, decrease of thier utilize would be profoundly advisable .Recently ,there has been an arising endeavor to investigate nature agreeable compounds which could fill in for synthetically incorporated items.

i. Endophytes:

Endophytic bacteria are live in plant tissues without doing substantive harm or gaining benefit other than residency (Kobayashi, D. Y., and J. D. Palumbo. 2000). Bacterial endophytes can be isolated from surface-disinfected plant tissue or extracted from internal plant tissue (Hallmann, J., A. Quadt-Hallmann, W. F. Mahaffee, and J. W. Kloepper. 1997). As cited in the extensive review of Kobayashi and Palumbo (Kobayashi, D. Y., and J. D. Palumbo. 2000), both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Endophytes have been isolated from several tissue and types in numerous plant species. Furthermore, several different bacterial species have been isolated from a single plant (Kobayashi, D. Y., and J. D. Palumbo. 2000). Endophytes enter the plant tissues primarily through the root zone; however, aerial portions of plants, such as flowers, stems, and cotyledons, may also be used for entry (Kobayashi, D. Y., and J. D. Palumbo. 2000). Specifically, the bacteria enter tissues via germinating radicals (Gagne, S., C. Richard, H. Rousseau, and H. Antoun. 1987), secondary roots (Agarwal, S., and S. T. Shende. 1987), stomata's (. Roos, I. M. M., and M. J. Hattingh. 1983), or as a result of foliar damage (Leben, C., G. C. Daft, and A. F. Schmitthenner. 1968).

Endophytes inside a plant may either become localized at the point of entry or spread throughout the plant (Hallmann, J., A. Quadt-Hallmann, W. F. Mahaffee, and J. W. Kloepper. 1997). These microorganisms can reside within cells (Jacobs, M. J., W. M. Bugbee, and D. A. Gabrielson. 1985), in the intercellular spaces, (Patriquin, D. G., and J. D&oring;bereiner. 1978) or in the vascular system (Bell, C. R., G. A. Dickie, W. L. G. Harvey, and J. W. Y. F. Chan. 1995). Significant variations in the populations of both indigenous and introduced endophytes have been reported. These variations are attributed to plant source, plant age, tissue type, time of sampling, and environment.

Endophytic microbes have been found in virutally every plant examined, where they colonize the inward tissues of their host plant and can frame a scope of various relationship including cooperative , mutualistic , and communalistic and trophobiotic . Most endophytes seem to start from the rhizosphere or phyllosphere(Ryan R.P,et al. 2008) ; not withstanding how some might be sent through the seed .Endophytic microorganisms can advance plant development and yield and can go about as biocontrol specialists . Endophytes can likewise be gainful to thier have by delivering a scope of normal items that could be outfit for possible use in medication , horticulture or industry also, it has been shown that they might assume part in soil fertlity through phosphate solubilization and nitrogen obsession.

ii. **The Endophyte Lifecycle:**

Endophyte is found in the embryo of infected grass seed. When the seed is sown and germinates, the endophyte grows out of the seed and into the emerging leaf tissue. As the plant grows into a mature vegetative state, endophyte is found concentrated in the basal stems of its tillers. When the plant goes reproductive, endophyte grows up the reproductive stem and into the seed head to re-infect the seed. At no stage is endophyte able to move out of, or survive outside the host plant or seed.

iii. **Entophytes response to stress :-**

Endophytic microorganisms discharge concentrated organically dynamic mixtures or metabolites with no noticeable harm to their host tissues. The bioactive mixtures integrated by various endophytic microorganisms that expansion plant opposition against pathogenic miniature living being plant can likewise endure abiotic stress by the assistance of endophytes (Gouda S, Das G, Sen K. S. 2016). They emit biochemical mixtures which go about as hostile to stretch specialists.

iv. **Temperature stress :-**

Outrageous temperature antagonistically influences plant development, and high temperature prompts critical harm to cell protein that are broadly denatured and accumulated, prompting cell demise. Then again, low temperature causes debilitated digestion because of inhibition of compound response, collaboration among large scale atoms, changes in protein structure, and adjusting the film properties.

In this respects, Burkholderia phytofirmans improve opposition of plant develop at low temperature and upgrade obstruction of plants develop at high temperatures (Barka A. E, et al. 2006).

v. **Drought Stress :-**

Dry spell pressure is one of the major farming issues restricting harvest usefulness in a large portion of the dry and semi arid areas of the world. This type of abiotic stress, influence the plant water connection at cell and entire plant level causing explicit just as vague responses and harms. Microbes can make due under pressure conditions because of the creation of exopolysaccharide (EPS), which shields microorganisms from water pressure by upgrading water maintenance and by managing the dispersion of natural carbon sources (Gouda S, Das G, Sen K. S. 2016). EPS likewise assist the microorganism with irreversibly joining and colonize the roots because of association of an organization of fibrillar material that forever interfaces the microbes to the root surface (Bashan, Ream Y, Levanony H, and Sade A. 2004). Immunization of plants with dry spell open minded ACC deaminase containing local helpful microorganism might build dry season resilience of plants filling in parched or semiarid regions (Ullah, A., Nisar, M., Ali, H. 2019). Along these lines, in the current examination, an endeavor was made to seclude and describe exopolysaccharide and ACC deaminase-delivering dry spell open minded Pseudomonas strains from edited soils of various dry and semiarid regular territory which will give the

best advantage to dry season pressure plants

vi. UV Stress :-

The high UV radiation in desert region make these locales among the most difficult climate forever. their are different sorts of endophytes who can endure in high UV radiation in this respects microbacterium phyllosphaerae MG3 Kocuria plora MG5 are some UV obstruction strain of microorganisms(Etemadifer Z,Gholami M,Derikvand P.2016).

vii. Endophytes as a source of Antibiotics:-

The normal items acquired from endophytic organisms are observed to be antimicrobial antiviral , antifungal. The endophytic bacteria (EB) gives off an impression of being a likely wellspring of novel anti-toxins(Christina A, Christopher V, Bhore SJ .2016). It is verifiable truth that up to this point the dirt microbes have been the hotspot for the greater part of anti-toxins . Presently the EB appear to be a promising elective possible wellspring of novel anti-microbials.

viii. Plant growth promoting endophytes:-

Exploration has been directed on the plant development advancing capacities of different rhizobacteria . They vary from biocontrol strains in that they don't really restrain microorganisms yet increment plant development through the further developed cycling of nutrients and minerals like nitrogen , phosphate and different supplements. Endophytes likewise advance plant development by various comparative instruments. These incorporate phosphate solubilization activity(Verma S. C, Ladha J.k,Tripathi A.k, .2001). Indole acidic corrosive creation and the creation of a siderophore(Wakelin S,Warren R, Ryder M .2004). Endophytic organic entities can likewise supply fundamental nutrients to plants. Besides, various other gainful consequences for plant development have been credited to endophytes and incorporate osmotic change, stomatal guideline, n-adjustment of root morphology , improved take-up of minerals and modification of nitrogen gathering and metabolism(Compant S, Duffy B, Nowak J. 2005.). The new regions where these plant development – advancing bacterial endophytes are being utilized are in the creating spaces of backwoods recovery and phytoremediation of defiled soils.

ix. Symbiotic nitrogen fixers:-

Nitrogen-fixing microorganisms are found in a few phyla, and delegates from most (if not the entirety) of these phyla are known to participate in nitrogen-fixing beneficial interaction with plants(Hardoim P.R, van Overbeek L.S, Berg G, Pirttilä A.M, Compant S, Campisano A, Döring M, Sessitsch A .2015) (Boyd E.S, Peters J.W, .2013). Correspondingly, plants have fostered various answers for partner with and oblige diazotrophs to

gain climatic nitrogen. Nearness between a bacterial symbiont and plant have a vital component for supplement trades among them and falls into three general classes, in light of the level of closeness and interdependency of the plant and organism: free relationship with free-living nitrogen fixers, intercellular endophytic affiliations, and endosymbiosis. Cooperations among plants and acquainted nitrogen-fixing microorganisms, which are viewed as a subset of plant development advancing rhizobacteria (PGPR), are the most straightforward type of nitrogen-fixing beneficial interaction (Mus F,Crook B.M,et al. 2016). These cooperative microbes react to root exudates through chemotaxis , and colonization , the rhizosphere of many plants however ordinarily don't attack plant tissues . Nitrogen-fixing PGPR have been distinguished among the bacilli and particularly among the proteobacteria . Their closeness to the root empowers them to affect plant asset securing (nitrogen, phosphorus, and fundamental minerals), yield, and development. Probably the best-examined types of acquainted PGPR have a place with the class *Azospirillum*, which can work on the wellness of a few yields, including wheat, maize, and rice .

x. Non symbiotic nitrogen fixers:-

The relationship between nitrogen fixing microbes and base of non leguminous plants(DART, P.J.2021.) the organic entities are available on rhizosphere and rhizoplane of the root zones. Contemplating the bacterial immunization conditions, for example, size of bacterium inoculum, sum and grouping of natural matter added, mineral in soil and cooperation between bacterial strains and host plant an increment of 10-30% we're accounted for in grain and rummage yields with wheat, corn, and sorghum after vaccination with bean in three soil types in particular earth, calcareous and sandy soils by utilizing A-esteem procedure and wheat as reference crop. They tracked down that the measure of nitrogen fixed uniquely contrasted relying on immunization treatment, portion of nitrogen manures applied and soil type(Saikia, S. P., and Jain V .2021). They revealed likewise that, the rates of nitrogen got from air in uninoculated plant were 32.95-69.40% contrasted and 40.51-75.56% in immunized once.

xi. Endophytes as biofertilizers:-

The PGP ascribes make endophytic microorganisms lovable and flourable for plant development and better returns in agrarian documented , desolate land , saline soil and barren areas. Taking this peculiarity of endophytic local area , they clearly can be used as a superior biofertilizer as bioinoculant to the rural fields(Sturz AV, Christie BR, Nowak J. 2000) . Plant development advancing endophytic microscopic organisms stimulative and upgrade plant development through different components(Ngamau C N,et al.2014.). The arrangement of bioinoculant by taking these endophytic microorganisms of biofertilizers can be applied to the field as endophytic bacterial consortia . The utilization of blended useful endophytes to the horticultural land further develops the dirt quality and at last works with the plant development .

xii. Factors affecting the efficacy of biofertilizers:-

The different systems are engaged with plant advancement might be have plant explicit and strain explicit. Besides, once brought into the dirt , plant development advancing microorganisms face serious conditions that may seriously lessen their advantageous impacts getting from the utilization of a particular biofertilizer may vary incredibly under various agroenvironmental condition and this has brought about challenging the adequacy of microbial based items. Anyway to defeat such insight and work on the affinity of ranchers in utilizing biofertilizers, it is helpful to consider which components influence the viability of bifertilizers on crop usefulness attempting to meet the perspective of ranchers, who evaluate the utilization of a biofertilizer with respect to some other specialized mean, on the foundation of it's adequacy.

II. CONCLUSION:-

Around 300,000 types of plants on the planet harbor at least one endophytes . Each endophytes has its own capacity that assists with further developing plant development shield it from assorted biotic and abiotic stresses . The current arrangement uncovered that various kinds of useful endophytic microorganisms are being used as biofertilizers at field level to upgrade soil ripeness and better harvest creation and yield.

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