

Production and investigation of the bioperformance of oligosporogenic mutants of Bacillus thuringiensis strain BLB1

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PRIMA: Thematic Area 1 Water management (RIA) Research and innovation action









Aims to release to the market an innovative solution combining a new competetive biopesticide to cultural trainings aiming to reduce land and water pollution through new agricultural practices





I. INTRODUCTION



The control of insect pests has been based mainly on the use of chemical pesticides



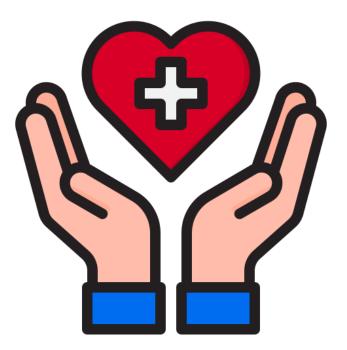
Highly persistent in the

environment

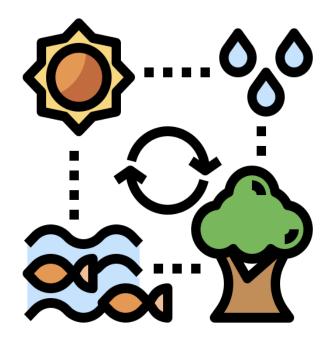












Human being health

Non-target organisms

The ecosystem









A necessity to reduce the use of these products

Natural formulations known as Biopesticides





The PRIMA programme is an Art. 185 initiative supported and founded under Horizon 2020, the European Union's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation





Biopesticides ?



- ***** Derived from natural sources
- * Non toxic to non target organisms
- ***** Targeting specific pests





I. INTRODUCTION



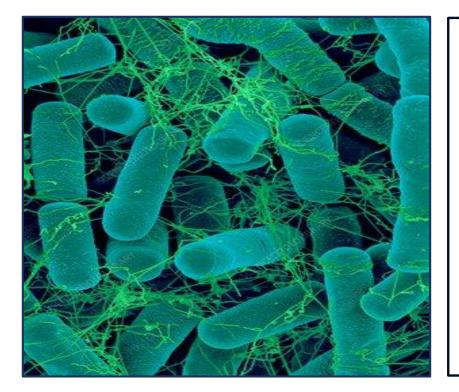
Biopesticides derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* account for 90% of the global market for microbial biopesticides by 2021







Bacillus thuringiensis



✓ Gram-positive, spore-forming

✓ Rapid and host-specific action

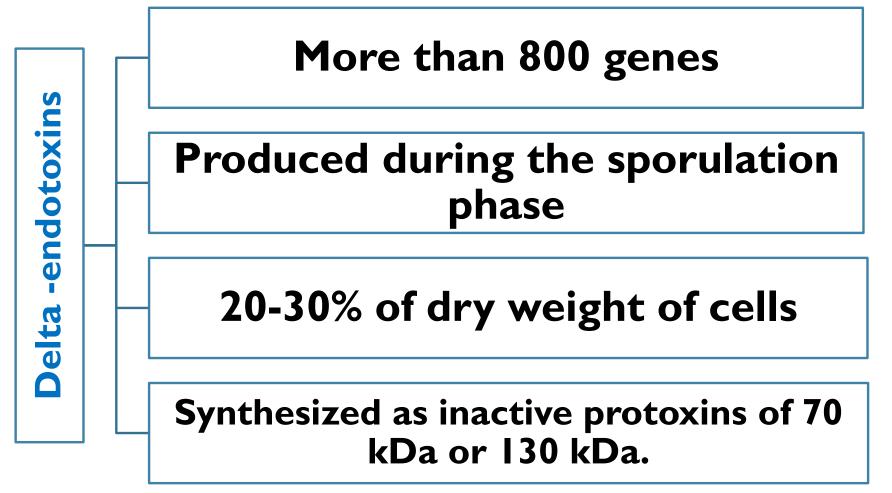
✓ No side effects on non target organisms







Cry toxins produced by Bacillus thuringiensis









Bacillus thuringiensis-based formulations offer several advantages



Accumulation of a high proportion of spores in the environment

Imbalance in the bacterial population





2. OBJECTIVES



Eco-friendly biopesticide

 ✓ Isolate new oligosporogenic/asporogenic and delta-endotoxins hyperproducing Bacillus thuringiensis BLB1 mutants by classical mutagenesis

✓ Screening for new protease-overproducing mutants

✓ Bioassays of oligosporogenic mutants against *Ephestia kuehniella* larvae









Classical mutagenesis of the BLB1 strain Determination of the delta-endotoxin production rate of oligosporogenic mutants

Study of the protease production by oligosporogenic mutants Evaluate the toxicity of oligosporogenic mutants against Ephestia kuehinella larvae





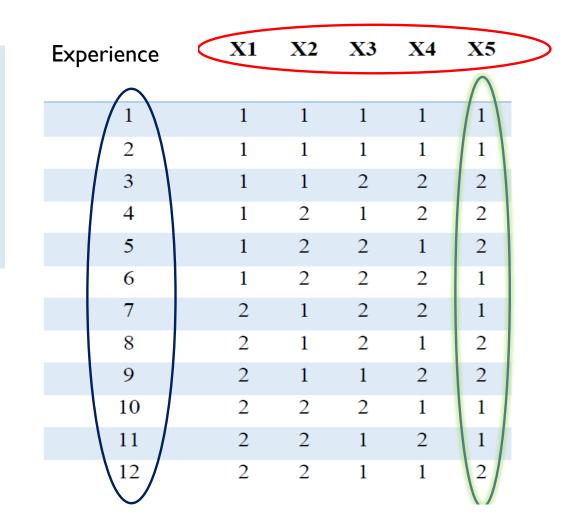
Optimization of BLB1 strain classical mutagenesis

Taguchi table L12

- **X1:** Nitrous acid concentration (transition, microdeletion)
- **X2:** Nitrous acid exposure time
- **X3:** Concentration of acridine orange (indel, frameshift)
- X4: Acridine orange exposure time

X5: Exposure time to UV light (point mutations, frameshift)

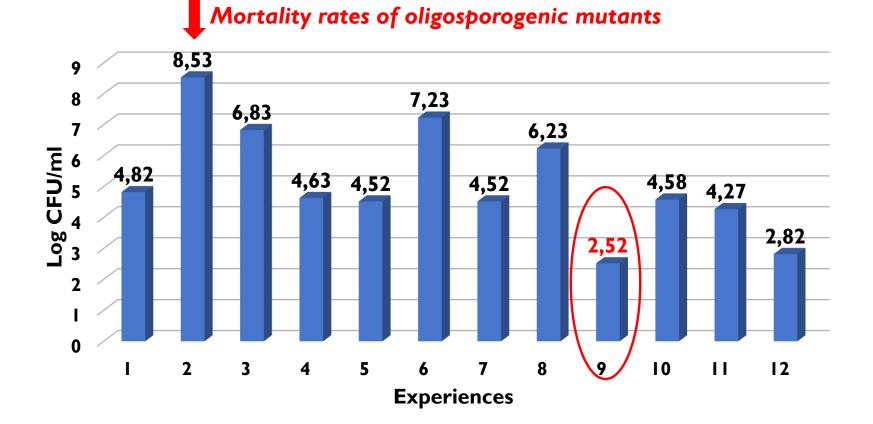
Factors	level l	level 2
XI	30mg/ml	70mg/ml
X2	30min	60min
X 3	l5µg	35µg/ml
X 4	I 5min	60min
X 5	2min	45min







Optimization of BLB1 strain classical mutagenesis

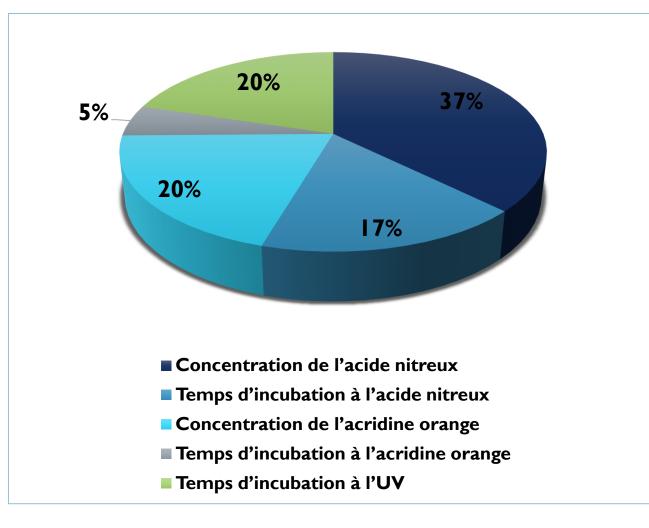


Mortality levels proving the effectiveness of mutagenesis





Optimization of BLB1 strain classical mutagenesis: determination of the contribution of factors



a new cycle of classical mutagenesis using optimal conditions:

- X1: 30mg
- X2: 30min
- X3: 35µg/ml
- X4: 15min
- X5: 2min





Optimizing classical mutagenesis of the BLB1 strain: Cell and spore counts

14 oligospogenic mutants

Number of spores and cells produced by oligosporogenic

mutants 300 250 200 150 100 50 0 BLBI 5 52 SA Sp 5 59 510 511 517 513 51A ŝ 58 Flore totale (CFU 10⁶/ml) Spores (Spores 10⁶/ml) 🖬 Fl

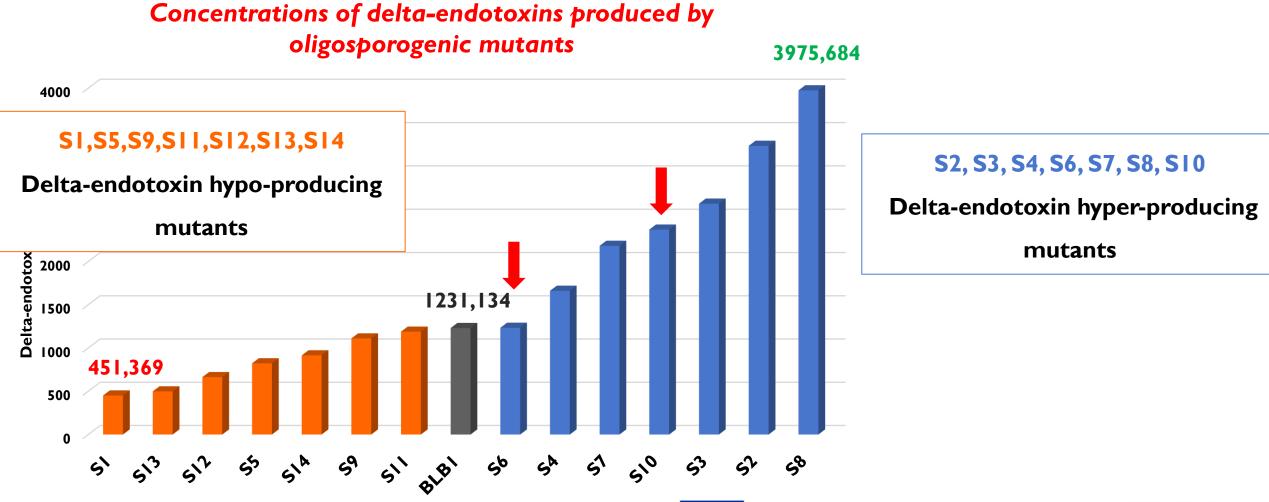
S1 and s6 the more reduced spore rates

Reduced spore numbers do not affect cell viability

founded under Horizon rch and Innovation



Determination of delta-endotoxin production

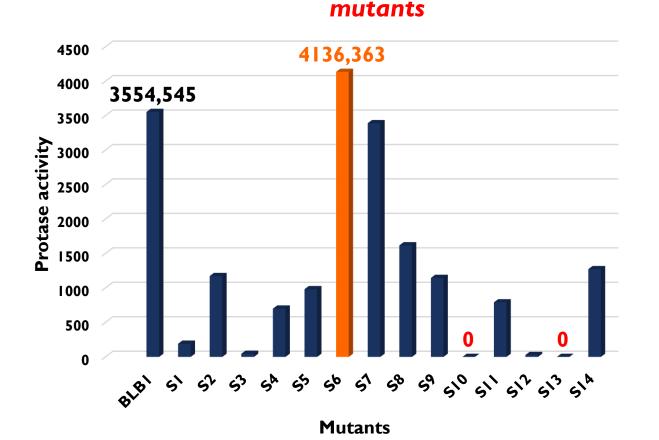


Mutants





Determination of protease production



Protease activity of oligosporogenic

14 oligosporogenic mutants

S6: overproducer of protease: 4136,363 UI

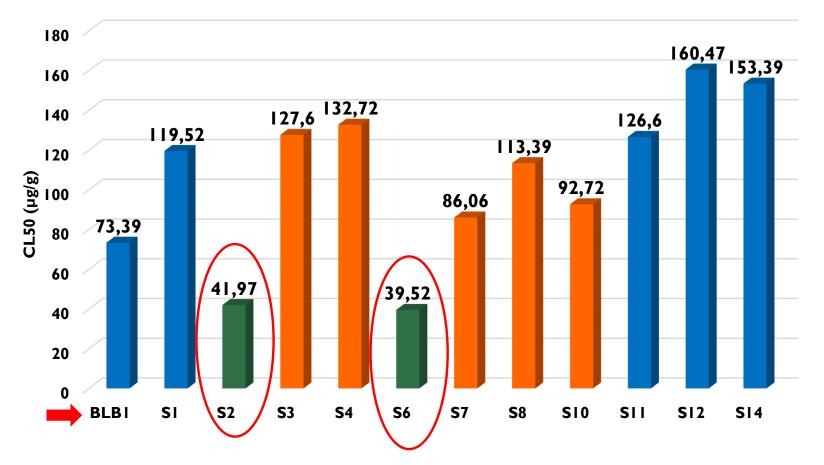
SIO et SI3: total loss of enzymatic activity: 0UI





Bioassay of oligosporogenic mutants against *Ephestia kuehniella*

LC50 of oligosporogenic mutants



S2 and S6: Excellent candidate for pest control.

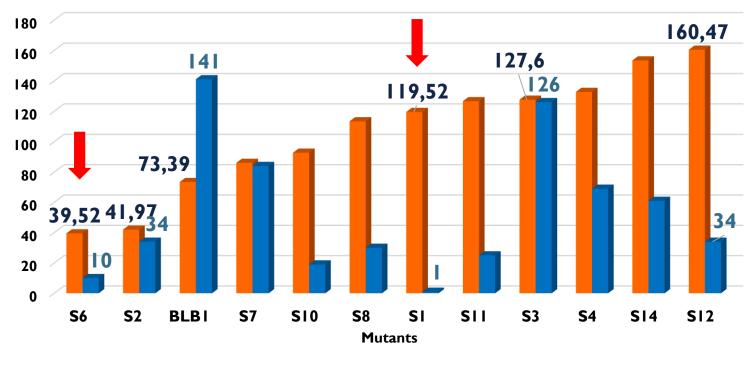


supported and founded under Horizon



Bioassay of oligosporogenic mutants against *Ephestia kuehniella*

Relation between sporulation and toxicity



■ CL50 (µg/g) ■ Spores (Spores 106/ml)

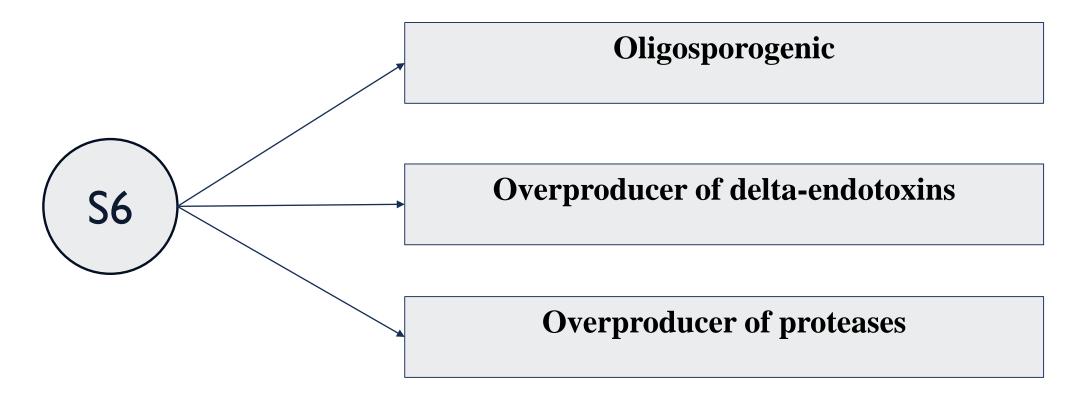
R=0.0480395 (Pearson correlation test)

No correlation between sporulation and toxicity





In this work, which makes part of the **SAFWA project**, we succeeded in obtaining :







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



