Antifungal activities and the mechanisms of biocontrol agent WE-3 against postharvest sour rot in citrus

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European Journal of Plant Pathology 161: 723–733. 2021.

Abstract

Sour rot caused by *Geotrichum citri-aurantii* is a serious postharvest disease of citrus that can result in devastating economic losses. In this study, a new bacterial strain, WE-3, was isolated from soil samples of orchards at Huazhong Agricultural University and then screened in vitro to investigate its antifungal activity against *G. citri-aurantii*. Bacterium WE-3 was characterized as a member of the *Bacillus* family by physiological, biochemical, and 16S ribosomal gene analyses. The culture filtrate from strain WE-3 could effectively restrain the expansion of *G. citri-aurantii* in citrus after 6 d of artificial inoculation. Scanning electron microscopy examination showed that the WE-3 culture filtrate-treated *G. citri-aurantii* spores were morphologically longer and smoother. The expression of two chitin synthase-related genes and a redox-related gene remained downregulated when *G. citri-aurantii* was incubated with the WE-3 culture filtrate. Meanwhile, cellular content leakage was accompanied by cell vacuolation of the culture filtrate-treated *G. citri-aurantii* culture filtrate-treated *G. citri-aurantii* spores and a redox-related gene filtrate-treated *G. citri-aurantii* culture filtrate filtrate. Meanwhile, cellular content leakage was accompanied by cell vacuolation of the culture filtrate-treated *G. citri-aurantii* culture filtrate-treated *G. citri-aurantii* culture filtrate content leakage was accompanied by cell vacuolation of the culture filtrate-treated *G. citri-aurantii* culture filtrate fil