Anti-Bacterial Activity of *Trichoderma harzianum* Isolates from Cerrado Soil Against Plant Pathogens Bacteria.

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The genus *Trichoderma* comprises a set of species with antagonistic activity against plant pathogenic fungus, such as, Fusarium oxysporum, Fusarium solani and Rhizoctonia solani. Their antagonistic properties resulted from a multiple step mechanism that comprises, like others, production of antibiotic compounds and cell wall degrading enzymes. The peptaibols, antibiotic compounds, produced by Trichoderma species have a strong antibacterial activity. Despite of this, and the problems caused by plant pathogenic bacteria, most of the studies with Trichoderma focused on their antifungal activity. In the present work, anti-bacterial activity of Trichoderma harzianum isolates from cerrado soil was evaluated against R. solanacearum, Erwinia sp, Xanthomonas gardneri and Xanthomonas campestris. The isolates ALL-24 and ALL-49 were able to produce anti-bacterial activity against R. solanacearum and Erwinia sp, respectively. The anti-bacterial activity was detected in the culture filtrate, after growth for 48 hours and 120 rpm at three different conditions (minimal medium containing as carbon source: F. oxysporum cell wall (0.5%), or glucose (0.5%) or without supplementation). The highest inhibition values were obtained for ALL-49 and ALL-24 grew on F. oxysporum cell wall, and no inhibitory activity was detected for boiled samples. An anti-bacterial protein produced by *T. harzianum* ALL-49 after growth on minimal medium containing *F. oxysporum* cell wall as carbon source, was partially purified by chromatrographic procedure onto a DEAE-sepharose column. Further experiments will be done aiming their purification and characterization.

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