

Original Research Article

Activity of Catambra extracts against *Meloidogyne* spp.

Aims: In this study we tested four Catambra commercial formulates (hydroalcoholic extracts) used as insecticides in Italy, against *Meloidogyne incognita* and *Meloidogyne javanica*.

Catambra plant (Ambrogios, Catalpa) a European patent belonging to Ambrogio srl, rich in an iridoid glycoside catalpol, is used to date as a mosquito deterrent, but no data exist on its biological activity against soil parasites as *Meloidogyne* sp. *Catalpa* species demonstrate various biological properties of pharmaceutical and agronomical interest, mainly due to their contents in glycosides.

Place and Duration of Study: All paralysis bioassays were performed in Pesticide Science Laboratory, of Aristotle University Thessaloniki, Greece, while chemical analysis in Department of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Cagliari.

Methodology: The activity was tested in paralysis bioassays with freshly hatched second-stage juveniles (J2) immersed in test solutions for four time periods (12, 24, 48 and 96 hours). Catalpol contents of the extracts were measured by means of HPLC/MS and its activity was also tested against J2. The effect of exhaustive evaporation of hydroalcoholic extracts prior use in bioassays was also studied for nematicidal activity.

Results: Out of the four extracts tested without being evaporated first, two extracts (C-2 and C-4) exhibited activity and the $EC_{50/48h}$ on *M. incognita* were calculated at 640 and 728 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. On the other hand, *M. javanica* was proven sensitive only to the C-4 extract and the activity had an $EC_{50/48h}$ value at 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. When extracts were exhaustively evaporated before use, only the C-4 paralysed J2 and the $EC_{50/48h}$ values were 728 and 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ against *M. incognita* and *M. javanica*, respectively. Interestingly, catalpol was not found to be nematicidal at the concentration range of 100 to 1000 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. The nematicidal activity of the extracts was therefore not correlated with their content in catalpol. This was confirmed by the chemical composition study, since the C-4 extract, exhibiting activity against both species, was of low contents in catalpol (21 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), and the C-3 extract that had the highest contents in catalpol (358 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) did not paralyse J2.

Conclusion: Catambra nematicidal activity is not based in its contents in catalpol, and further studies are conducted to delineate for activity among other constituent components.

Keywords: Catambra; catalpol; nematicidal activity; *Meloidogyne* spp.; bionematicides

1. INTRODUCTION

Plant parasitic nematodes are among the most destructive group of plant pathogens worldwide and their control is extremely challenging [1,2]. Phytonematodes parasite a large

19 variety of crops worldwide and their impact on yield losses has been estimated to 100 billion
20 US \$ annually [3,4]. Specifically, Root-knot nematodes (RKN) or *Meloidogyne* sp. is the most
21 notorious genus [3]. Strategies to control these pests include chemical nematicides
22 combined with cultural practices, crop rotation, and resistant cultivars. Considering that only
23 few synthetic nematicides are still authorized [5], natural nematicides isolated from plants or
24 microorganisms are gaining an increased interest as alternative less toxic and eco friendly
25 biocontrol agents [1,6]. The new European legislation asks from the members to adopt (by 1
26 January 2014) national action plans and take all necessary measures to promote low
27 pesticide-input farming, including integrated pest management, and to ensure that
28 professional users of pesticides shift towards a more environmentally-friendly use of all
29 available crop protection measures, giving priority to low-risk, non-chemical alternatives
30 wherever possible [7,8]. This action gives a specific status to nonchemical and natural
31 alternatives rather than conventional chemical pesticides, and requires them to be given
32 priority wherever possible. As nematodes cause severe economic loss to many agricultural
33 crops, a great demand for discovering environmentally acceptable substitutes for
34 commercial nematicides exists, creating a great market opportunity for biorational products
35 such as botanical nematicides. Recently, it has been reported that plant derived nematocidal
36 compounds, such as furfural, (E)-2-decenal, (E,E)-2,4-decadienal, and 2-undecanone are
37 greatly effective in controlling RKN both in vitro and in pot experiments [9-13]. Furthermore,
38 according to the international bibliography, the control of nematodes on different vegetables
39 has been often performed by botanical extracts [14-18]. Natural substances of plant origin
40 that have been found to exhibit nematocidal activity are Plant Secondary Metabolites (PSMs)
41 of various plants and belong to different chemical classes, such as aldehydes and ketones,
42 alkaloids, glycosides, glucosinolates and isothiocyanates, limonoids, quassinoids and
43 saponins, organic acids, phenolics and flavonoids, polyacetylenes and terpenes [1,19].

44 *Catalpa* (Bignoniaceae) species exhibit a range of biological activities of interest in pharmacy
45 and agriculture. *Catalpa ovata* stem bark may be a useful external medicine for treatment of
46 atopic dermatitis [20] and enhancement T cell-mediated immune responses with anticancer
47 properties. [21] *Catalpa bignonioides*, known for its contents in naphthoquinone, catalponol,
48 catalponone and catalpalactone [22] exhibits significant antioxidant activity [23]. D. Muñoz-
49 Mingarro et al. [24] reported anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive actions in ethyl ether,
50 butanolic and aqueous fractions of *Catalpa bignonioides* pod extract. In fact due to the
51 interesting biological properties of the phenylethanoid glycosides, advances have been
52 made so as to increase 10 times their production infecting *C. ovata* root cultures with four
53 agropine strains of *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* [25].

54 Interestingly, soil treating with *C. bignonioides* has been found to act as biological soil
55 disinfection for 4 years against the nematode *Pratylenchus fallax* [26]. On the other hand,
56 flavone and flavonol glycosides, as constituent compounds of *Vicia pannonica* Crantz var.
57 *purpurascens* have been proven of considerable anthelmintic activity [27]. Nonetheless, to
58 date no data exist on the activity of *Catalpa* extracts against *Meloidogyne* sp.

59 Catambra plant belonging to the **Bignoniaceae** family coming from northern America, has
60 been developed and increased in Giovanni Ambrogio's nursery, and has been protected by
61 a European patent 2006/011 (no. EU27931). This tree is infested by few pests of any
62 consequence because it exhibits significant insecticidal activity. Thanks to the high contents
63 of catalpol, catambra shows a repellent action against mosquitoes and in fact the tree is sold
64 in the market as anti-mosquito. Catalpol is an iridoid glucoside (Figure 1), which is simply
65 monoterpene with an attached glucose molecule and its pharmacological action has not
66 been fully established. Chemical analysis carried out from the Experimental Centre for
67 Floriculture confirms that Catambra contains four times a quantity of catalpol contained in
68 other *Catalpa* species [28].

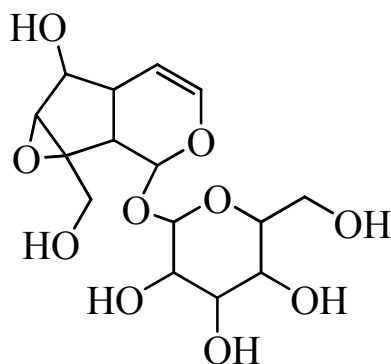


Figure 1. Structure of catalpol

In this study, four commercial Catambra formulates (hydroalcoholic extracts), used as insecticides in Italy, were tested against *M. javanica* and *M. incognita*, in paralysis bioassays with 24 h second stage juveniles (J2) and we correlated the nematocidal activity with the extracts content in catalpol, determined by HPLC/MS analysis. To study for the activity of volatile and non volatile compounds in the extracts, the paralysis experiment was performed using a) the hydroalcoholic extracts and b) the dry yield of the extracts after exhaustive evaporation of the solvents.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1. Hydroalcoholic Catambra Extracts

Four commercial Catambra formulates (hydroalcoholic extracts) were provided from Ambrogio Vivai Srl. Original Catambra is guaranteed by the European Patent and it is recognizable thanks to the anti-rip label on its foliage with a special control code and an indelible brand on its trunk [28]. The four Catambra formulates were hydroalcoholic extracts (coded as C-1 C-2, C-3, C-4), obtained from the Catambra plant and used in paralysis bioassays at concentrations of 62.5 to 1000 µg/ml, in order to evaluate their nematocidal activity.

2.2. Chemical composition analysis

Catalpol contents were measured on a HPLC-MS system, Varian tandem mass spectrometer (Palo Alto, CA) consisting of a ProStar 410 autosampler, two ProStar 210 pumps, and a 1200 L triple quadrupole mass spectrometer equipped with a 1100 series diode array detector (Agilent, Waldbronn, Germany). The column used was a Phenomenex GEMINI 3µm C18 (100 x 4.6 mm). The mobile phase consisted of aqueous 0.1% formic acid (A) and (B) methanol. The solvent gradient started at 20 % of A and 80 % of B, reaching 100 % of B at 10. The flow was 0.4 mL/min and the injection volume was 20 µL. Spectrum scan was from 200 to 600 nm. For the detector's analysis parameters set and for the HPLC data analysis, the software ChromQuest Version 4.0 Build 1120 and HP Chem, Version A.07.01 were used, respectively. LC-MS analysis was performed in electrospray ionization interface, in the positive ion mode, as follows: shield potential, 775 V; capillary potential, 55 V; needle voltage, 5700 V; nitrogen pressure, 54mTorr; housing temperature, 56 °C; drying gas temperature, 380 °C; scan time 1; detector multiplier voltage, 1200 V; isolation width of m/z 1.6 for the quadrupole 1; scan 100-1500 amu.

107 2.3. Nematode motility bioassays

108 2.3.1. Nematode cultures

109 A population of *M. incognita* and *M. javanica* originally obtained from tomato roots collected
110 from a greenhouse in Vasilika, Thessaloniki, Northern Greece, was reared on tomato,
111 (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) cv. Belladonna, a cultivar which is very susceptible to root-knot
112 nematodes. Roots of inoculated plants, 40 days after inoculation, were uprooted, washed
113 free of soil and cut into 2 cm pieces. Eggs were extracted with sodium hypochlorite
114 according to the method of Hussey and Barker, 1973, [29]. Second-stage juveniles (J2) were
115 allowed to hatch in modified Baermann funnels at 27 °C. All J2 hatching in the first 3 days
116 were discarded and freshly hatched second-stage juveniles (J2) collected during the
117 subsequent 24 hours were used for the bioassays, according to methods described by Ntalli
118 et al., 2009, [30].

119 2.3.2. Effect of Catambra extracts and catalpol on J2 motility.

120 Effects of Catambra extracts on J2 motility were tested at the concentrations 62.5, 125., 250,
121 500, and 1000 µg/ml. Catambra formulates were directly and serially diluted in distilled water
122 containing Tween-20 (0.6% v/v) to produce test solutions, the concentration of which was
123 calculated according to the extract's yield in dry components, after exhaustive evaporation of
124 the solvents under stream of nitrogen. Additionally, weighed amounts of the dried Catambra
125 extracts, obtained after this exhaustive evaporation of the solvents, were diluted in distilled
126 water containing Tween-20 (0.6% v/v) to prepare test solutions of the above concentrations.
127 Preliminary trials showed that nematodes exposed at these concentrations of Tween-20
128 were not affected. Plain water as well as a mixture of water, and Tween-20 (0.3% v/v)
129 (carrier control) served as controls. Nematicidal activity of commercially available catalpol
130 was used at a concentration of 100, 250, 500, 750 and 1000 µg/ml. Catalpol stock solution
131 was prepared in methanol, whereas distilled water containing Tween-20 (0.6% v/v) was used
132 for further dilutions. Final concentrations of methanol and Tween-20 in each well never
133 exceeded 1 and 0.3 % v/v, respectively. Distilled water as well as a mixture of water,
134 methanol and Tween-20 (1 and 0.3 % v/v) (carrier control) served as controls. In all cases,
135 working solutions were prepared containing double the test concentration and were then
136 mixed in Cellstar® 96-well cell culture plates (Greiner bio-one) at a ratio of 1:1 v/v with
137 suspensions of approximately 15 J2 added to each well. Multiwell plates were covered to
138 prevent evaporation and were maintained in the dark at 27°C. Juveniles were observed with
139 the aid of an inverted microscope (Euromex, Holland) at 40X after 12, 24, 48, 96 h and were
140 ranked into two distinct categories: motile or paralysed. Each treatment was replicated 5
141 times as a split plot design, and each bioassay was performed twice.

142 2.4. Statistical analysis

143 The data of nematicidal activity are presented as percentages of paralyzed J2 in the
144 microwell assays corrected by elimination of the natural death/paralysis in the water control
145 according to the Scheider-Orelli's [31] formula: Corrected % = [(Mortality % in treatment –
146 Mortality % in control)/(100 – Mortality % in control)] × 100, and they were analyzed by
147 ANOVA combined over time. As ANOVA indicated no significant treatment by time
148 interaction, means were averaged over experiments. Corrected percentages of paralysed J2
149 treated with extracts were subjected to Probit analysis and the effective concentrations
150 (EC₅₀) were calculated after transformation of concentrations in logarithmic scale (Figure 2).
151 The mean value of the five replicates per Catambra extract concentration and five
152 concentrations was used to calculate the EC₅₀ value.
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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The four Catambra extracts (coded as C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4) were found active against *M. incognita* and *M. javanica*, although in most tests paralysis percentage assessed at the highest exposed dose, was less than 42%. Additionally, in order to study for effects of volatile constituents on the extracts activity exhaustive evaporation was also tried before using the hydroalcoholic extracts in bioassays. According to the paralysis bioassays results (Table 1, Figure 2), only two out of the four Catambra extracts and in specific the extracts C-2 and C-4 were exhibited clear nematocidal activity. For these extracts a dose relationship was established and the EC₅₀ values were calculated. The extract C-4 was found to exhibit nematocidal activity against both *Meloidogyne* species and the respective EC₅₀ values were calculated at 728 and 500 µg/ml after 48h against *M. incognita* and *M. javanica*. Additionally, the extract C-2 exhibited an EC₅₀ value of 640 µg/ml after 48 h of *M. incognita* J2 immersion in test solutions, but it was not found active against *M. javanica* (data not shown).

Table 1. Paralysis activity (EC₅₀ values)^a of Catambra extracts against *Meloidogyne incognita* and *Meloidogyne javanica* calculated after immersion of J2s in test solutions of extracts for 12, 24, and 48 hours

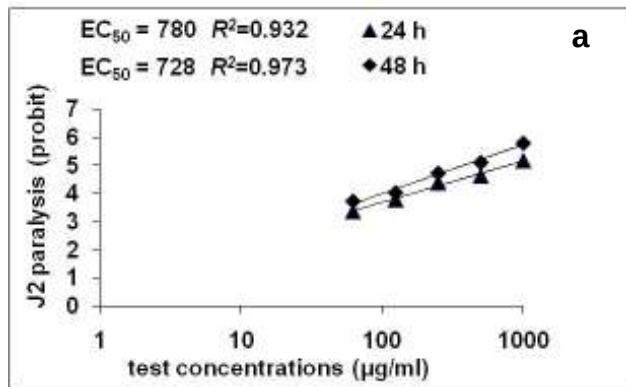
extracts								
C-1			C-2		C-3		C-4	
EC ₅₀ (µg/ml)								
	<i>M.javanica</i>	<i>M.incognita</i>	<i>M.javanica</i>	<i>M.incognita</i>	<i>M.javanica</i>	<i>M.incognita</i>	<i>M.javanica</i>	<i>M.incognita</i>
12h	n.c ^b .	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
24h	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	680	780
48h	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	640	n.c.	n.c.	500	728

^a In cases where EC₅₀ values have not been calculated because they were outside the test concentration range, they are estimated higher than the upper concentration level (1000 µg/ml).

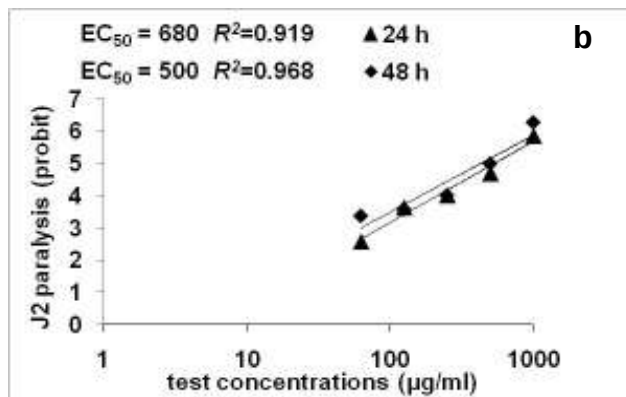
^b n.c.: not calculated

Finally, the rest of the Catambra extracts tested were not found to be nematocidal at the test concentration range used for the bioassay, since the percentage of paralyzed J2 was in all cases less than 42% at the highest tested dose. The activity of catapol against both nematode species was tested in a dose response experiment, in the concentration range of 100 to 1000 µg/ml, catapol did not exhibit considerable activity against *Meloidogyne* species and the percentage of paralyzed J2 did not exceed 37% after J2 immersion for 96 h at the highest dose (1000 µg/ml). This fact indicated that the nematocidal activity of the extracts C-2 and C-4 could not be attributed to their catapol contents. This result was further sustained by the chemical composition analysis results, according to which the catapol content in the extract C-4, exhibiting activity against both nematodes species, was rather low determined at 21 µg/ml (Table 2). On the contrary, the extract yielding the highest contents in catapol amounted to 430 µg/ml was found to be the C-3, not of any nematocidal activity whatsoever (Table 1). Interestingly, exhaustive evaporation prior to the extracts' use in bioassays, led to loss of activity of extract C-2, while only the C-4 extract paralyzed J2 (Figure 2, c). The EC₅₀ value calculated after 48 h of J2 immersion in extract C-4 test solutions was 950 and 874 µg/ml for *M. javanica* and *M. incognita*, respectively (Figure 2, c). This fact indicates that the nematocidal activity of extract C-2, on the contrary with extract C-4, is due to volatile components, but further analysis was out of the scope of the study

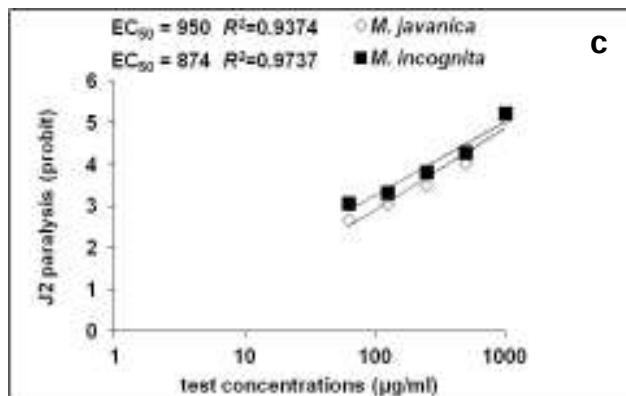
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Figure 2. Dose–response curves of *M. incognita* (a) and *M. javanica* (b) paralysis following J2 immersion in solutions of extract C-4, for 24 h and 48 h and J2 immersion for 48 h in solution of extract C-4 after exhaustive evaporation of solvents (c). Each point represents the average percentage of paralyzed J2 of five replications per treatment (two experiments replications) after elimination of natural paralysis/death observed in the control.

Table 2. Catalpol contents in Catambra extracts according to LC/MS analysis.

Extract	Catalpol mg/ml
C-1	19
C-2	358
C-3	430
C-4	21

Nevertheless, the Catambra extracts activity against *Meloidogyne* sp. is significant compared to the concentration levels of other nematicidal botanical extracts, such as *Melia Azedarach* or essential oils from various plants [10, 30, 32, 33]. For this reason, it still remains to be delineated the activity among Catambra components. There was no clear trend of sensibility between the two nematode species, since at some cases *M. incognita* was found more sensitive, but in other cases the contrary occurred.

4. Conclusion

On the basis of the present results, Catambra extracts exhibit promising nematicidal activity against both species *M. incognita* and *M. javanica*. Since Catambra is already used as insecticide its use could be amplified for the control of other agricultural pests, such as nematodes. Nonetheless, the nematicidal activity of the extracts is not correlated to catalpol contents. In our ongoing studies, we focus on searching among other constituents compounds for activity.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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