Chemical Exploration of Douglas Fir Tree associated Fungi

Gisela González-Montiel, Prof. Sandra Loesgen Department of Chemistry, Oregon State University, Corvallis OR 97330, USA

- herbicides²



Fungal Isolates from Douglas Fir Tree

PURPOSE Fungi isolated from Oregonian Douglas fir trees (*Pseudotsuga menziessi*) were investigated for potentially bioactive metabolites (Fungi were isolated by Dr. Jeffrey Stone, OSU).

- Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii and Rasutoria pseudotsugae are underexplored, no NPs are reported from these fungi
- Swiss needle cast in Douglas fir is caused by the *P. gaeumannii* and in 2011 more than 4 million acres of Oregonian forest were affected^{5,6}
- *P. gaeumannii* physically obstructs the needle stomata^{7,8}
- Fungal epiphyte *R. pseudotsugae* is weakly parasitic, growing superficial round colonies on Douglas fir needles





References

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Phaeocryptopus gaeumanni

Bioactivity of R. pseudotsugae

Bioactivity-guided fractionation of *R. pseudotsugae* extract was performed to identify molecules with cytotoxicity activity

120.0 100.0 > 80.0 60.0 40.0 20.0 0.0



Negative Ctrl Positive Ctrl Rasutoria Single dose HCT-116 MTT assay results: *Rasutoria* extract at 29 mM, 0.1% DMSO as (-) control, and 250 μM Etoposide as (+) control.

A new NP (juglone derivative) was isolated and structure elucidated by NMR⁹, it exhibits potent anticancer activity against colon carcinoma cells.

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OH O Juglone from black walnut trees is an allelopathic toxin¹⁰

- conditions.



seedlings¹¹

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Bioassays





Analysis (LC/MS)

Future Goals

• P. gaeumanni and R. pseudotsugae are chemically underexplored and provide new sources for potential therapeutics and agrochemicals.

• To fully access the expression of metabolites, we will grow the strains in different nutrient

Fungal metabolites will be tested for phytotoxicity, effects on root development, and antibacterial activity.

Root inhibition assay of Nicotiana benthamiana



2% malt-agar plates with Douglas fir needles inoculated with *P. gaeumannii* (left) and *R.* pseudotsugae (right).

