



**Development of Anti-Pollution Control Strategies  
of Phytophthora Blight in Production of  
High Quality Pepper**

1998

- : 1. 8
- 2. 1

1998. 12. .

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: ( )

:

“

”

.

1998. 12. .

:

:

:

:

•

•

300

가

가

가

. 1993

85,000 ha

22.5%

1

1985

1.5 kg

7.1%

가

1993

2.6 kg

가

가

가

가 가

(*Phytophthora capsici*)

가

가

가

1

가

가

1)

Aminobutyric acid

가

, 2)

3)

가

1)

Aminobutyric acid

가

Aminobutyric acid 가

가

transgenic

가

- (Aminobutyric acid)

가

- ABA

- ABA

- ABA

- ABA

- ABA

- - 1, 3- glucanase chitinase isoform

- ABA phytoalexin(capsidiol)

가

- ABA salicylic acid

가

ABA ,

ABA DL- - amino- n- butyric acid (BABA)

가 가

가

2)

가

가

3

가

가

가

가  
가

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

3)

3

-

ABA DL- - amino- n- butyric acid(BABA)  
( , )

- 1, 2

- BABA

BABA,

가

1)

DL- - amino- n- butyric acid(BABA)

BABA



. BABA

1

. BABA

BABA

가

. BABA

- 1,3- glucanase chitinase

. BABA

phytoalexin capsidiol

capsidiol

BABA

capsidiol

BABA

salicylic acid

가

BABA

salicylic acid가

- 1,3- glucanase chitinase

2)

Pseudomonad

가

가

Pseudomonad

가

950923- 29

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

10<sup>3</sup>- 10<sup>4</sup>cfu/g

6 10<sup>5</sup>cfu/g

Pseudomonad

가

가

20%

가

(PGPR, Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria)

*P. aeruginosa*

가

PGPR

가

10<sup>8</sup>cfu/g

가

2-3

가

950923- 29

가

2- 3

peat

9:1

가

2- 3g

가 .

950923- 29

10Mℓ

3

가 .

3)

BABA

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 950923- 29

( , )

가 가 . BABA ,

가 950923- 29

가 PGPR

가 . BABA 950923- 29

가

BABA

가 .

- DL- - amino- n- butyric acid(BABA)

BABA

25g 78.5\$ 가

BABA

(lead compound)

- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 950923- 29

가

가

가

가

가

가

950923- 29

가

- BABA

(SCI ) 3

(950923- 29)

BABA

BABA

950923- 29

## SUMMARY

Pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) is one of the most important crops in Korea based on consumption, nutritional value and cash value to farmers. Pepper plants have the longest growing season of all annual crops in Korea. The continuous monocropping of pepper plants results in various problems, including deterioration of soil physico-chemical properties, the accumulation of toxic compounds, and the increase of plant pathogens in the soil, which sometimes requires the replanting of pepper.

Phytophthora blight of pepper, which is incited by *Phytophthora capsici*, is one of the most devastating soil borne diseases of pepper in Korea. The lack of effective measures to control Phytophthora blight of pepper results in severe loss of pepper production every year. Accordingly, development of the most effective control strategies for Phytophthora blight of pepper is urgently required to achieve the stable production of high quality pepper.

The objectives of this study are 1) to examine whether or not non-fungicidal chemical aminobutyric acids may induce resistance to Phytophthora blight and the anthracnose disease, 2) to elucidate the mechanisms of induced resistance at the biochemical aspects, 3) to screen the rhizosphere microorganisms effective for biological control of Phytophthora blight, and 4) to establish the most effective anti-pollution control strategies of Phytophthora blight using practically both the induced resistance and rhizobacteria in the fields. The results obtained in the present study are as follows.

Treatment of pepper plants with the non-protein amino acid, DL-  
-amino-n-butyric acid (BABA) induced local and systemic resistance to  
subsequent infection by *Phytophthora capsici* or *Colletotrichum coccodes*.  
A relatively high concentration of BABA at 1,000  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ , which had no  
antifungal activity *in vitro* against *P. capsici*, was required to induce  
resistance against Phytophthora blight or the anthracnose disease with a  
foliar and stem spray. About 1-5 day interval between BABA-treatment  
and challenge inoculation was sufficient to induce resistance in pepper  
plants. BABA applied to the root system also protected pepper plants  
from *P. capsici* or *C. coccodes* infection.

BABA treatment induced the synthesis and accumulation of  
-1,3-glucanases and chitinases in the stem tissues of pepper plants.  
Their accumulation was very pronounced in the stems challenge-  
inoculated with *P. capsici* after BABA treatment. Several  
-1,3-glucanase and chitinase isoforms accumulated in BABA treated *P.*  
*capsici*. When analysed by immunoblot of the denatured proteins, the 20  
kDa -1,3-glucanase and 32 kDa chitinase were found in pepper stems  
treated with BABA and/or infected by *P. capsici*. BABA treatment did  
not stimulate capsidiol production in pepper stems, but prior treatment led  
to high accumulation in *P. capsici*-infected ones. Unlike capsidiol  
production, BABA treatment triggered a dramatic increase in the  
endogenous levels of salicylic acid (SA) in pepper stems. The increase in  
endogenous SA was much pronounced in *P. capsici* infected stems after  
BABA treatment. In conclusion, the induction of resistance to *P. capsici*  
in pepper plants by BABA treatment positively correlated with the

accumulation of certain  $\beta$ -1,3-glucanase and chitinase isoforms, and SA. These results suggest strongly that SA may act as an endogenous signal responsible for activating particular components of resistance to *P. capsici* and the induction of pathogenesis-related proteins such as  $\beta$ -1,3-glucanase and chitinase.

The non-fluorescent *Pseudomonas* isolate 950923-29 was very effective in suppressing the growth of *P. capsici*. The rhizobacteria isolate was identified as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The survivability of the isolate 950923-29 was very superior in the soil around the rhizosphere, especially with 105 cfu/g soil of pepper-growing fields during the pepper cultivation season. The isolate effectively inhibited not only the development of Phytophthora blight on pepper seedlings, but also promoted the growth of pepper plants, indicating that it may belong to the plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR). To practically apply the isolate 950923-29 for control of Phytophthora blight, various types of formulations such as granules or peat were developed. *In vitro* efficacy of BABA and the PGPR isolate 950923-29 for control of Phytophthora blight was evaluated in polyethylene film house or field trials. Treatment with BABA effectively suppress disease incidence of Phytophthora blight in naturally infected or artificially inoculated pepper fields. The PGPR isolate 950923-29 also reduced the Phytophthora disease by maintaining a high density of the antagonist populations in field soils. Moreover, combined applications of BABA and the isolate 950923-29 were more effective than treatments with each of them in controlling the Phytophthora disease in pepper growing fields.



In conclusion, all the results obtained by the present study strongly recommend that anti-pollutional, environment-compatible management of Phytophthora blight in pepper production can be accomplished by combining the judicious use of defense-activators such as DL-amino-n-butyric acid (BABA) with the plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) such as the isolate 950923-29 in pepper growing fields.

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1	-----	67
1.	-----	67

2.	-----	67
1)	-----	67
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4)	-----	69
5)	-----	70
3.	-----	70
1)	-----	70
2)	-----	71
3)	-----	73
4)	-----	75
2	-----	80
1.	-----	80
2.	-----	81
1)	-----	81
2)	-----	82
3)	-----	82
4)	-----	83
5)	-----	84
6)	-----	84
7)	-----	85
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1)	-----	86
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2)	-----	108
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.	-----	111
1)	, BABA -----	111
2)	BABA -	113
5	-----	117



1

1

가 20- 30%

「 」 「 」

가

*Phytophthora capsici*

가

(Hwang and Kim, 1995).

가

가

가

가

가

20- 30%

가

가

가

가

가

( )

가 가

**2**

가

가

가

가

가

가

( )

3

1)

Aminobutyric acid

가

, 2)

, 3)

가

가 가

## 2

### 1

#### 1.

가

(signal)

(natural immunity)

가 .

가

가

. 가

(necrotic lesion)

(HR)

가

가

[(systemic acquired resistance(SAR))

(SAR)

(signal transduction

pathway)

(HR)

(necrotic lesion)

가

. SAR

(signal

transduction pathway)

가 가

. SAR 가

2

(Hwang and Kim 1992).

polycyclic acid

(Gianinazzi and Kassanis 1974), acetylsalicylic acid (White 1979), salicylic acid (White 1979), 2,6-dichloroisonicotinic acid (Mettraux *et al.* 1991; Uknes *et al.* 1992a, b), benzothiadiazole(BTH) (Friedrich *et al.* 1996)

. DL- - amino- n- butyric acid(BABA) *Phytophthora infestans*, *Peronospora tabacina*

(Cohen 1993; Cohen *et al.* 1994).

aminobutyric acid isomer

가

aminobutyric acid isomer

가

2.

1) :

- (*Phytophthora capsici*) S197 ,
- (*Colletotrichum coccodes*) 2-25
- (chemical inducer)
- : DL- - amino- n- butyric acid(AABA)
- DL- - amino- n- butyric acid(BABA)
- amino- n- butyric acid(GABA)

2)

- (*Capsicum annuum* L. ) 가
- 4 , 27°C
- aminobutyric acid(ABA) isomer 가
- . ABA
- . ABA (105
- /ml) 1.5 cm
- 가 . 25 ± 2°C
- .  
(Disease severity)
- (0- 5 scale) .
- 0 :
- 1 :

- 2 : 30- 50% 가
- 3 : 50- 70% 가
- 4 : 70- 90% 가
- 5 :

ABA

(percentage protection)

$$(\% \text{ Protection}) = 100 (1 - X/Y)$$

X : ABA (treated- challenged plant)

Y : (untreated- challenged plant)

3)

( ) 가

2 , 27

aminobutyric acid(ABA) isomer 가

6 ABA isomer

(*C. coccodes*)

inducer

8

가

2 BABA

1-7

BABA가

*C. coccodes*

BABA

(20 μl, 105

conidia/ml) BABA가

28

36

27

$$(\% \text{ protection}) = 100(1 - X/Y)$$

X : BABA

Y :

3.

DL- - amino- n- butyric acid(BABA)

(*P. capsici*)

BABA *P. capsici*

가

aminobutyric acid

3가 (isomer)

- isomer BABA

- isomer

가

가.

1) (Aminobutyric acid : ABA)

Aminobutyric acid AABA, BABA, GABA가 *in vitro*

1,000  $\mu$ g/ml

(

). ABA

1,000  $\mu$ g





2) ABA

ABA

가 1

4

ABA

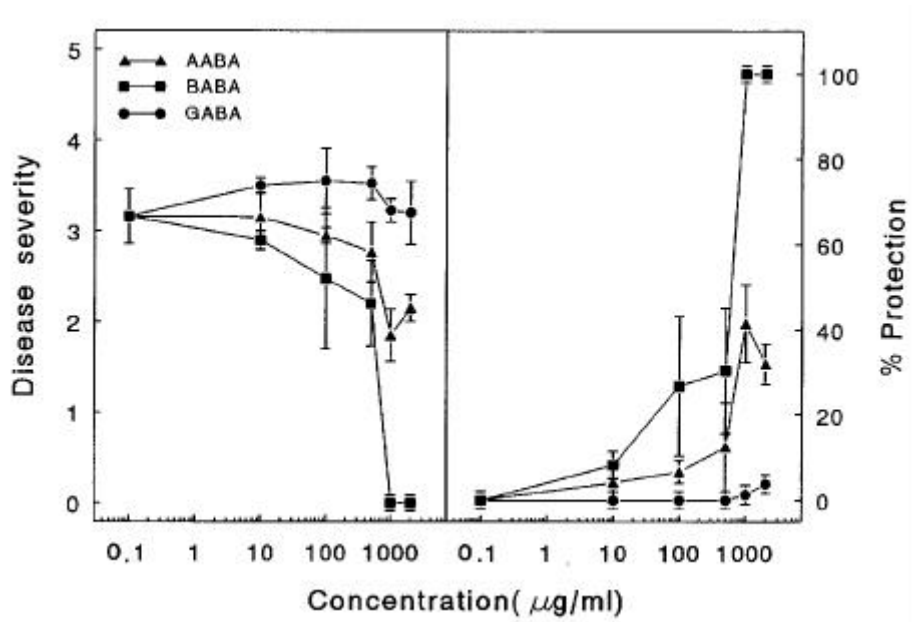
(Fig. 2). GABA

GABA

가

AABA

1,000- 2,000 ㎍



**Fig. 2.** Protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) against *Phytophthora capsici* infection by various doses of DL- -amino-n-butyrac acid (AABA), DL- -amino-n-butyrac acid (BABA), and -amino-n-butyrac acid (GABA). Plants at first-branch stage were uniformly sprayed with various doses of compounds and challenged 4 days later. Disease severities were recorded 8 days after challenge inoculation. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

g/ml 30-40% BABA  
 100  $\mu$ g/ml, 500  $\mu$ g/ml 26% 30%  
 BABA 1,000-2,000  $\mu$ g/ml 100%  
 BABA가  
 BABA

3) BABA

BABA 가

(Fig. 3). BABA 4

AABA GABA

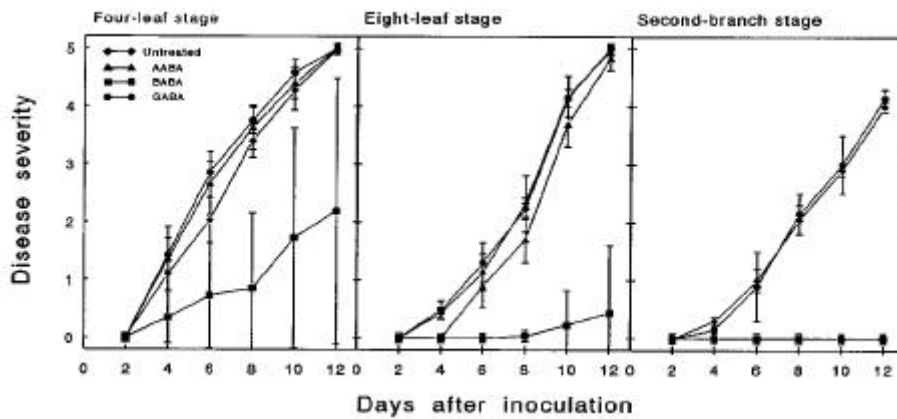


Fig. 3. Effect of plant growth stages on protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) against *Phytophthora capsici* infection by DL- -amino- n- butyric acid (AABA), DL- -amino- n- butyric acid (BABA), and -amino- n- butyric acid (GABA). Plants at different growth stages were uniformly sprayed with 1,000  $\mu$ g ml-1 of compounds and challenged 4 days later. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

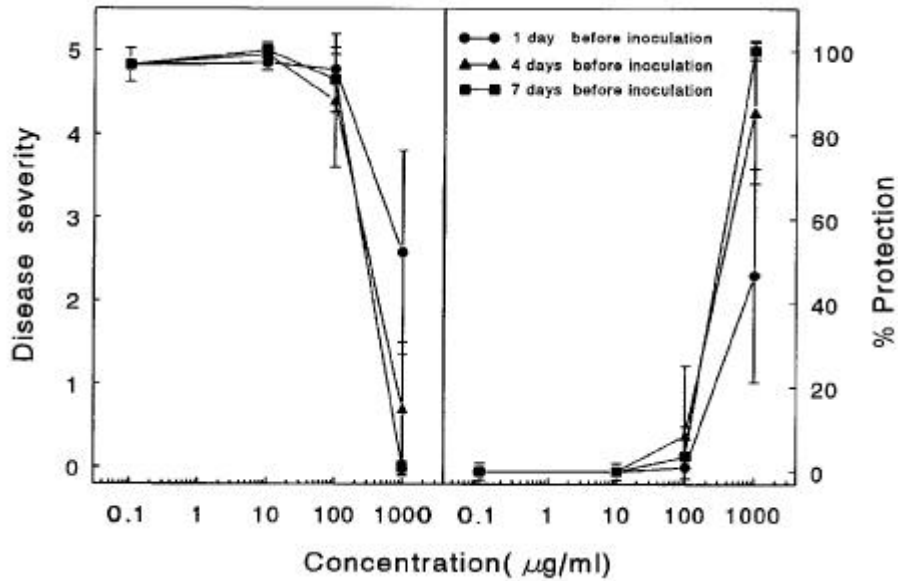
. BABA 8 (90%)  
 2 .  
 ABA AABA, GABA  
 .  
 BABA  
 . BABA 가  
 가 (Kim *et al.* 1989; Kim  
 and Hwang 1992)가 BABA  
 . phytoalexin capsidiol  
 (Hwang 1995)  
 가 .

**4) BABA**

4 , 7 BABA 1,000  $\mu$ g  
 85- 100% (Fig. 4).  
 1 BABA 47% .  
 10- 100  $\mu$ g/ml BABA BABA  
 .  
 BABA ,  
 BABA 4 .  
 BABA 15  
 가 .

**5) BABA**

BABA



**Fig. 4.** Effects of chemical treatment before challenge-inoculation on protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) against *Phytophthora capsici* infection by various doses of DL- -amino-n-butyrac acid. Plants at eight-leaf stage were uniformly sprayed with various doses of the compound 1, 4, and 7 days before inoculation and then challenged. Disease severities were recorded 12 days after challenge-inoculation. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

(Table 1).		1	BABA
Challenge	BABA		
	Challenge	6	BABA
		Challenge	8
2,000 µg/ml BABA		BABA	

Table 1. Effects of a soil drench with different doses of DL-β-amino-n-butyric acid on *Phytophthora capsici* infection in pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) at first-branch stage\*

Chemical concentration	Disease severity (mean±SD, days after inoculation)		
	6 days	8 days	10 days
Water(control)	1.4±0.47 a	2.7±0.45 ab	3.7±0.28 bc
10 µg ml <sup>-1</sup>	1.2±0.34 abc	3.0±0.69 a	4.4±0.40 a
100 µg ml <sup>-1</sup>	1.3±0.34 ab	2.9±0.50 a	4.0±0.25 ab
1000 µg ml <sup>-1</sup>	0.9±0.15 bc	2.1±0.60 b	3.4±0.66 c
2000 µg ml <sup>-1</sup>	0.8±0.26 c	2.5±0.50 ab	3.7±0.30 bc

\*Pepper plants at first-branch stage were treated by a soil drench with DL-β-amino-n-butyric acid and 4 days later challenged with *P. capsici*.  
 †Figures in columns followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5 % level according to Duncan's multiple range test.

6) BABA

BABA

(Fig. 5).

BABA

1

8

BABA

가

1

가

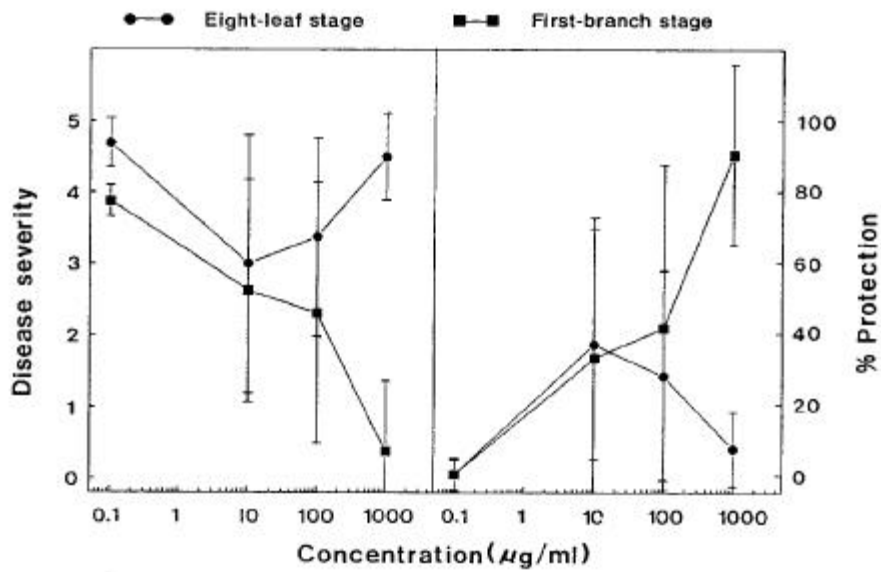
2,000 µ

g/ml BABA

가

BABA

BABA가



**Fig. 5.** Protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) against *Phytophthora capsici* infection by DL- -amino- n- butyric acid applied to the root systems. The root systems of pepper plants at 8-leaf and first-branch stages were dipped in BABA solutions for 6 hr. The plants treated with BABA were transplanted into the pots and challenged 4 days later. Disease severities were recorded 7 days after challenge inoculation. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

**7) BABA**

, BABA

4

(Fig. 6). 102, 103, 104/ml

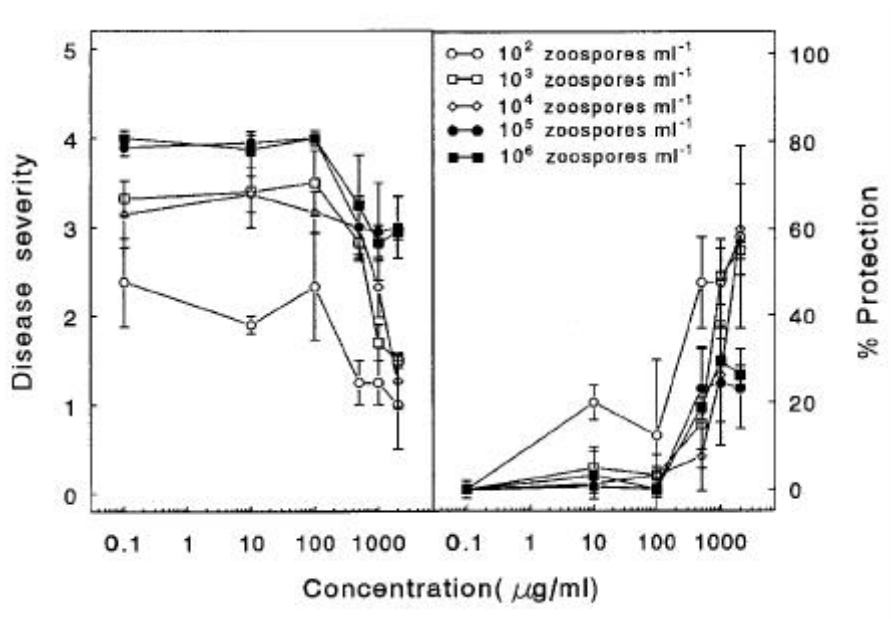
challenge

BABA

가

105, 106

challenge



**Fig. 6.** Effects of challenge inoculum on protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) against *Phytophthora capsici* infection by various doses of DL-amino-n-butylric acid. Plants at four-leaf stage were uniformly sprayed with various doses of the compound and challenged 4 days later with different concentrations of zoospores. Disease severities were recorded 6 days after challenge inoculation. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

BABA

가(10-25%)가

BABA



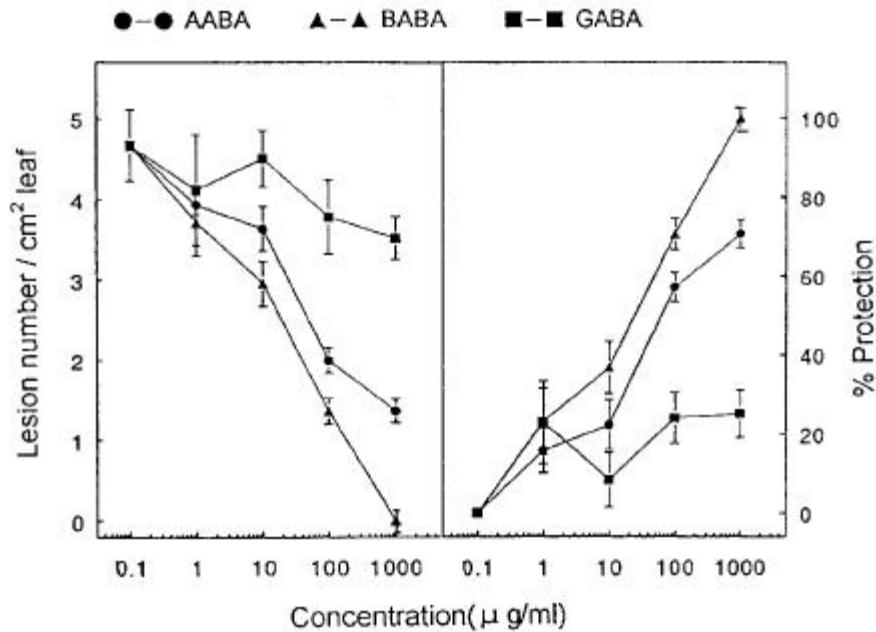
1) ABA

6 1,000  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  BABA 4 *C. coccodes*  
 ( ) (Fig. 7).  
 4 , BABA  
 100% . 4  
 ,  
 가  
 . BABA  
 , 71% 100  $\mu\text{g/ml}$   
 6  
 .

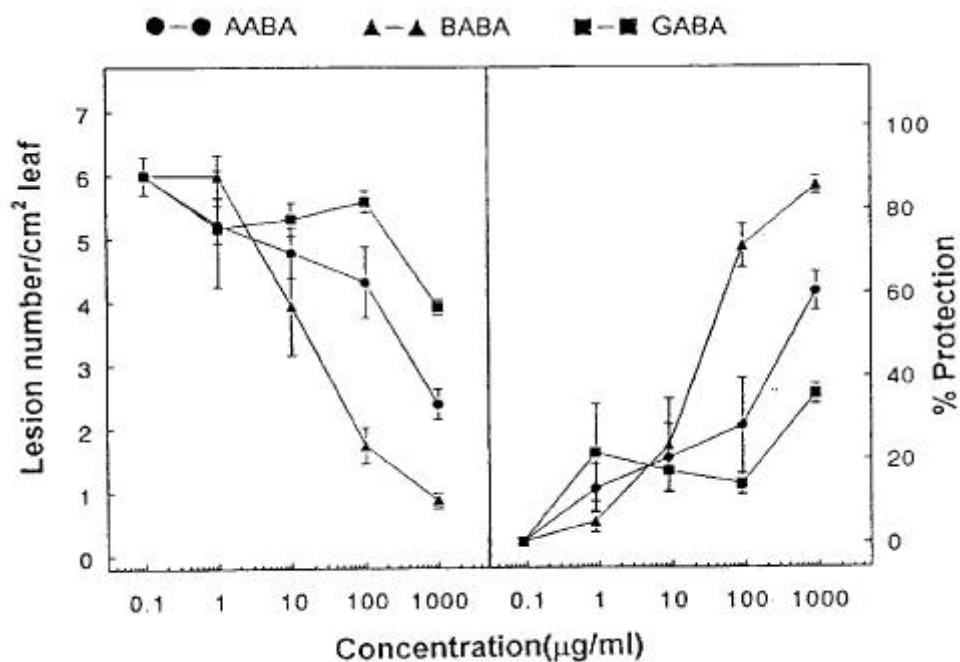
6 aminobutyric acid  
 가 가 (Fig. 8). BABA aminobutyric  
 acid 가 . 100  $\mu$   
 g/ml BABA 73% , 85% .

Figure 7, 8 DL- - amino- n- butyric acid  
 (AABA) BABA *C. coccodes* .  
 DL- - amino- n- butyric acid (GABA) .  
 BABA 1,000  $\mu\text{g/ml}$   
 100% . aminobutyric acid(ABA)  
 isomer

. ABA isomer  
 - *Phytophthora infestans* (Cohen 1994; Cohen  
*et al.* 1994). BABA *C. coccodes*



**Fig. 7.** Effect of foliar spray on protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) against *Colletotrichum coccodes* infection by various doses of DL- -amino- n- butyric acid (AABA), DL- -amino- n- butyric acid (BABA), and -amino- n- butyric acid (GABA). Plants at six-leaf stage were uniformly sprayed with various doses of the compounds and challenged 4 days later with  $1.5 \times 10^5$  conidia ml<sup>-1</sup>. Numbers of lesions produced on the leaves were recorded 7 days after challenge inoculation. Vertical bars represent standard errors.



**Fig. 8.** Effect of soil drenches on protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) against *Colletotrichum coccodes* infection by various doses of DL- - amino- n- butyric acid (AABA), DL- - amino- n- butyric acid (BABA), and - amino- n- butyric acid (GABA). Plants at six-leaf stage were uniformly sprayed with various doses of the compounds and challenged 4 days later with  $4.0 \times 10^5$  conidia ml<sup>-1</sup>. Numbers of lesions produced on the leaves were recorded 7 days after challenge inoculation. Vertical bars represent standard errors.

BABA

BABA가  
BABA  
BABA가

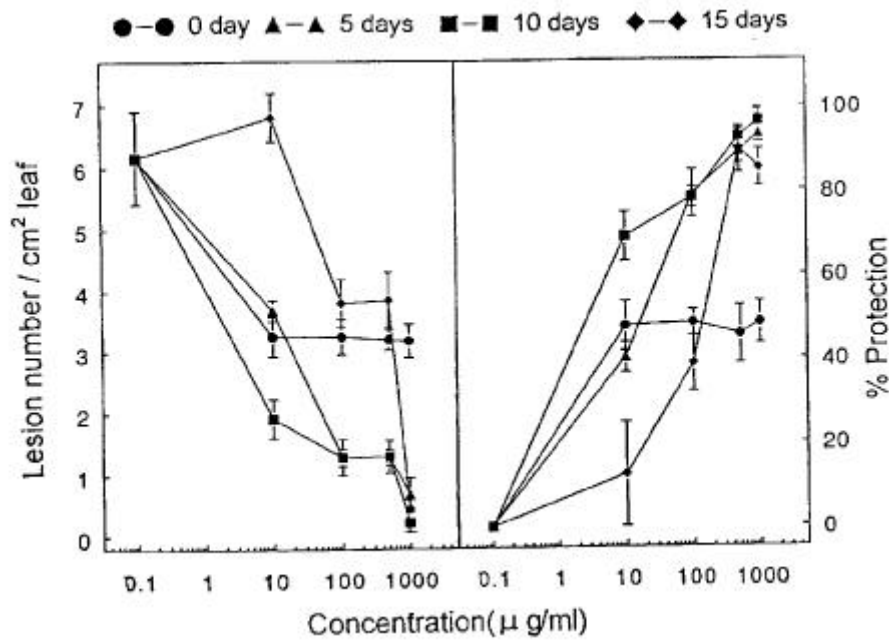
2) BABA

BABA가  
가 BABA가 (Fig. 9). BABA  
5, 10, 15 1,000 µg/ml BABA  
93, 96, 85% BABA  
50%  
가 8  
가 2.5 mm BABA  
0.9-2.0 mm BABA  
(Table 2).

BABA가 BABA 5, 10, 15  
BABA 5

3) BABA

8 2 1,000 µg/ml BABA (Fig.  
10). 7 2 BABA



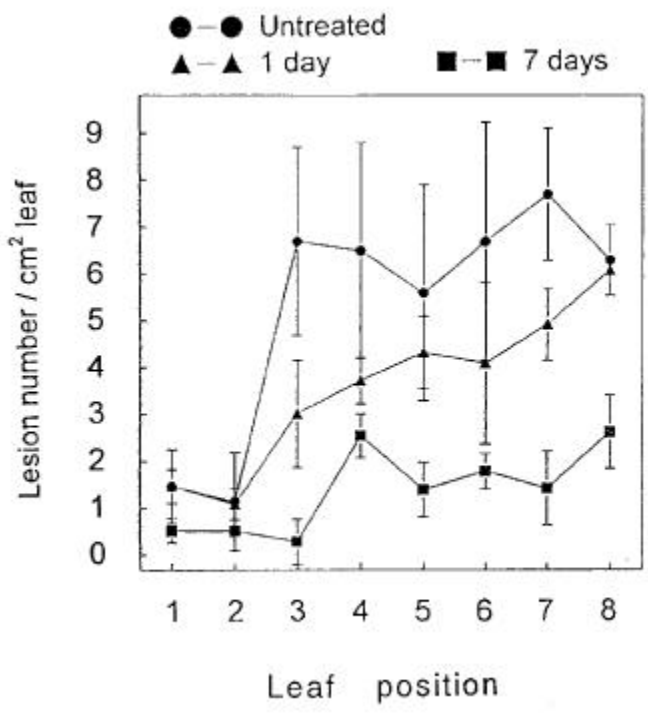
**Fig. 9.** Effect of time of treatment with different doses of DL-amino-n-butyric acid on protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) against *Colletotrichum coccodes* infection. Pepper plants at eight leaf stage were treated by a soil drench with different doses of DL-amino-n-butyric acid at 0, 5, 10, 15 days before challenge inoculation. Numbers of lesions produced on the leaves were recorded 7 days after challenge inoculation. Vertical bars represent standard errors.

**Table 2.** Effects of time of treatment with different doses of DL- $\beta$ -amino-n-butyric acid on the sizes of lesions produced on pepper (cv. Hanbyul) leaves by *Colletotrichum coccodes* infection<sup>a</sup>

Days after chemical treatment	Lesion diameter (mm $\pm$ SD) at chemical concentration				
	0	10	100	500	1000 $\mu$ g/ml
0	2.5 $\pm$ 0.2	2.2 $\pm$ 0.2 (12) <sup>b</sup>	1.9 $\pm$ 0.1 (24)	2.0 $\pm$ 0.1 (17)	1.8 $\pm$ 0.1 (28)
5	2.5 $\pm$ 0.2	2.0 $\pm$ 0.1 (17)	1.0 $\pm$ 0.1 (60)	1.2 $\pm$ 0.2 (52)	0.8 $\pm$ 0.1 (68)
10	2.5 $\pm$ 0.2	1.7 $\pm$ 0.2 (32)	1.7 $\pm$ 0.1 (32)	1.2 $\pm$ 0.1 (52)	1.0 $\pm$ 0.1 (60)
15	2.5 $\pm$ 0.2	1.9 $\pm$ 0.3 (24)	1.9 $\pm$ 0.2 (24)	0.8 $\pm$ 0.1 (68)	0.9 $\pm$ 0.1 (64)

<sup>a</sup> Pepper plants at eight-leaf stage were treated by a soil drench with various doses of BABA at 0, 5, 10, and 15 days before challenge inoculation. Sizes of lesions were recorded 8 days after challenge inoculation.

<sup>b</sup> Values in the parentheses are percentages of protection by treatment with BABA.



**Fig. 10.** protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) against *Colletotrichum coccodes* infection by treatment with DL- $\alpha$ -amino-n-butylric acid at 1,000  $\mu$ g/ml on the two lower leaves from the stem base of plants at eight leaf stage at 1 and 7 days before challenge inoculation. Numbers of lesions produced on the leaves were recorded 7 days after challenge inoculation. Vertical bars represent standard errors.

3-8

2 BABA

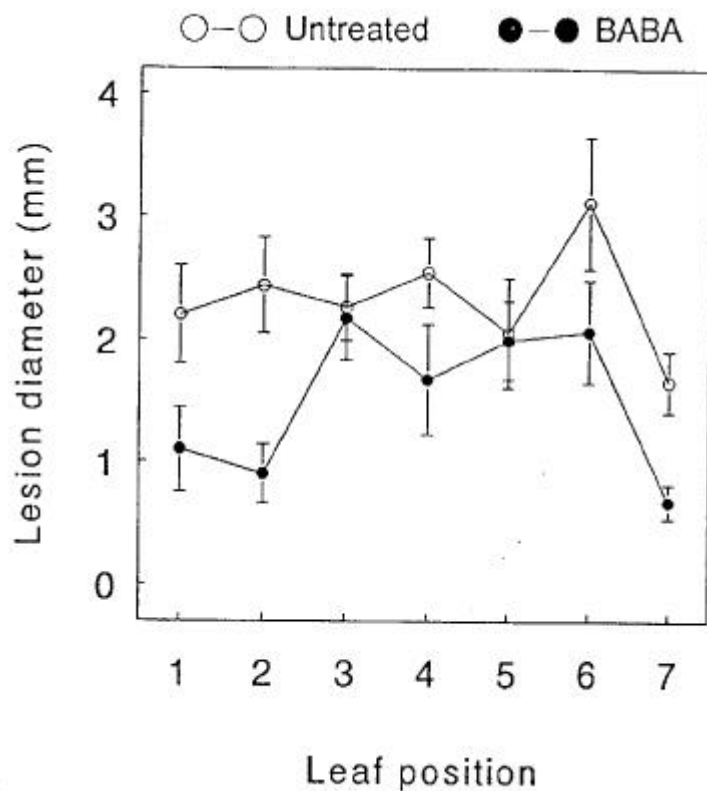
. 1,000

$\mu\text{g/ml}$

BABA

6-7

(Fig. 11).



**Fig. 11.** Inhibition of lesion enlargement of *Colletotrichum coccodes* on different pepper leaves by treatment with DL- -amino- n-butyrlic acid at 1,000  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  on the two lower leaves 1 and 2 from the stem base of pepper plants at eight leaf stage. Two inoculum droplets (20  $\mu\text{l}$  containing 105 conidia  $\text{ml}^{-1}$ ) were placed on each of the leaves at different positions 4 days after BABA treatment. Vertical bars represent standard errors.



BABA

BABA가

(acropetal translocation)

BABA

(systemic resistance)

Cohen Gisi (1994)

-

가

## 2

### 1.

(Systemic acquired resistance, SAR)

가

oxidative burst (Low and Merida 1996), callose

lignin (Vance et al. 1980; Kauss 1987)

(Bol et al.

1990; Bowles 1990; Linthorst 1991)

(pathogenesis-related protein)

가

(SAR)

(Neuenschwander et al. 1996). SAR

(PR)

TMV

(Van Loon and Van Kamen

1970; Van Loon 1985).

PR-1(PR-1a, PR-1b, PR-1c),

-1,3- glucanase(PR-2a, PR-2b, PR-2c), class II chitinase(PR-3a, PR-3b,

PR-Q), hevein-like protein(PR-5a, PR-5b), class III chitinase isoform (Ward et al. 1991). SAR pattern SAR 8.2 family가 (Ward et al. 1991; Uknes et al. 1992a, b).

SAR marker 가 SAR가 (Neuenschwander et al. 1996). SAR 가 encode PR-1a(Sandoz 1991), chitinase(PR-3; Schlumbaum 1996), -1,3- glucanase(PR-2), PR-4 (ponstein 1994), osmotin(PR-5; Woloshuk et al. 1991) in vitro chitinase -1,3- glucanase

-1,3- Glucanase chitinase PR- protein *in vitro* 가 (Mauch et al. 1988; Vigers et al. 1991). Intercellular washing fluid -1,3- glucanase chitinase가 apoplast (De Wit et al. 1986; Kaufmann et al. 1987; Legrand et al. 1987; Kombrink et al. 1988). Immunocytochemistry fractionation -1,3- glucanase chitinase가 (Mauch and Staehelin 1989).

chitinase 가 chitinase 2

가 . - 1,3- glucanase  
oligosaccharide가 phytoalexin  
elicitor chitinase - 1,3- glucanase  
(Keen and Yoshikawa 1983;  
Ride and Barber 1990). Phytoalexin  
. metalaxyl  
phytoalexin capsidiol  
가 (Hwang and Sung 1989; Hwang and Kim 1990;  
Hwang 1995).  
, , *Arabidopsis*  
salicylic acid(SA) 가 가 SA  
(Malamy et al. 1990; Métraux  
et al. 1990; Rasmussen et al. 1991; Raskin 1992; Gaffney et al. 1993;  
Uknes et al. 1993). SA PR protein  
가 (Malamy et al. 1990; Métraux et al.  
1990; Yalpani et al. 1991; Uknes et al. 1993), PR SA  
.  
nonprotein DL- - amino- n- butyric  
acid(BABA)  
. - 1,3- glucanase chitinase  
(PR- ptotein), phytoalexin capsidiol, salicylic acid가  
가 . BABA 가  
가  
transgenic

2.

1) , , 가

( )

4 (5 × 15 × 10cm) .

25 ± 3 . *P. capsici*

S197 (105 /ml)

1 1,000 µg/ml DL- - amino- n- butyric  
acid(BABA) . BABA 4 , ,

1cm

- 70 .

0-5 scale 가 .

2)

15 mM 2- mercaptoethanol

0.5M sodium acetate buffer(pH5.2) .

10,000g, 4 60 (supernatant) 4 , 20,000g

60 .

Bradford(1976) .

- 20 acetone 4 1

. 15 15,000g

acetone . 30mM sodium acetate buffer

(pH5.2) 15,000g 15  
- 70

**3) - 1,3- glucanase chitinase**

- 1,3- glucanase Kauffmann (1987)  
(substrate)  
laminarin - 1,3- glucanase  
Glucose가 standard katal(Kat)  
가 Katal(Kat) 1 mol glucose /  
chitinase Reissig (1955)  
Chitinase katal 1 katal(Kat) 1  
mol N- acetyl- glucosamine

**4) Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) isoelectric focusing(IEF)**

15% polyacrylamide gel  
Anodic polyacrylamide gel Davis(1964) 1.5M Tris- HCl(pH  
8.8), cathodic polyacrylamide gel Reisfeld (1962)  
0.3M pottasium acetate buffer(pH 4.3)  
isoelectric focusing (LKB)  
protocol ampholine(pH 3.0- 10.0) 10%  
polyacrylamide gel . pI 3.6- pI 9.3 pI marker  
가 pI

**5) - 1,3- glucanase chitinase isoform**

PAGE gel 50mM sodium acetate(pH 5.2) 20  
 gel 0.5% laminarin 25mM  
 sodium acetate(pH5.2) 37 , 60 . Pan (1989)  
 - 1,3- glucanase isoform band .  
 isoelectric focusing glass plate gel  
 0.1M sodium acetate(pH 5.2) equilibrium . gel  
 0.1M sodium acetate(pH 5.2) 0.04%(w/v)glycol chitin  
 7.5% (0.75mm ) polyacrylamide overlay gel 37 2  
 . Overlay gel 0.5M Tris- HCl(pH 8.9)  
 0.01%(w/v)fluorescent brightener 28 5  
 (Trudel and Asselin 1989). Chitinase isoform UV transilluminator  
 overlay gel .

**6) PR protein immunoblotting**

Immunoblotting SDS- PAGE가 15% SDS polyacrylamide gel  
 Laemmli(1970) . 14.4- 97.4 kDa marker  
 5 mA 가

Immunodetection SDS- PAGE 6  
 nitrocellulose membrane electroblotting .  
 - 1,3- glucanase, chitinase, PR- 1 protein  
 Wageningen Agricultural University Dr. Joosten .  
 blots blocking phosphate-buffered saline(PBS)  
 antibody 5 . PBS 150mM NaCl  
 50mM Tris(pH 7.5) equilibrium blots goat

anti-rabbit IgG(H+L)- alkaline phosphate- conjugate (1:5,000 ) 가  
 1 . Alkaline phosphatase substrate  
 BCIP NBT antigen .

### 7) Capsidiol

2g 40% ethanol ethyl acetate  
 . Ethyl acetate capsidiol gas chromatography  
 (Hwang and Sung 1989).

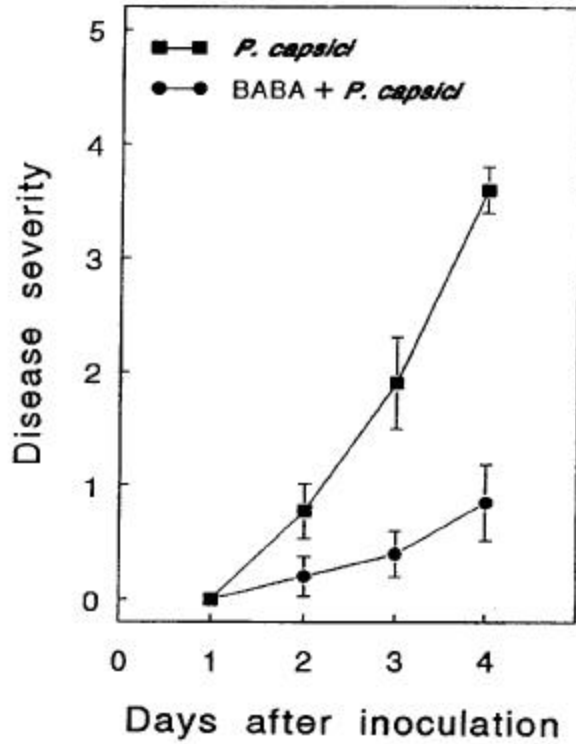
### 8) Salicylic acid

1g 90% methanol 12,000g  
 . salicylic acid HPLC  
 fluorescence (Raskin et al. 1989; Yalpani et al. 1991).

### 3.

#### 1)

**BABA**  
 1 1,000  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$  BABA 4 *P. capsici*  
 ( ) (Fig. 12). 2  
**BABA**  
 75% . 2  
 가 . *P. capsici*  
 가  
**BABA**



**Fig. 12.** Protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) at the first-branch stage against *Phytophthora capsici* infection by DL- $\alpha$ -amino-n-butyrac acid. Plant were uniformly spray with 1,000  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  of the compound and challenge- inoculated 4 days later on pepper stems. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

2)

- 1,3- glucanase      chitinase

BABA가

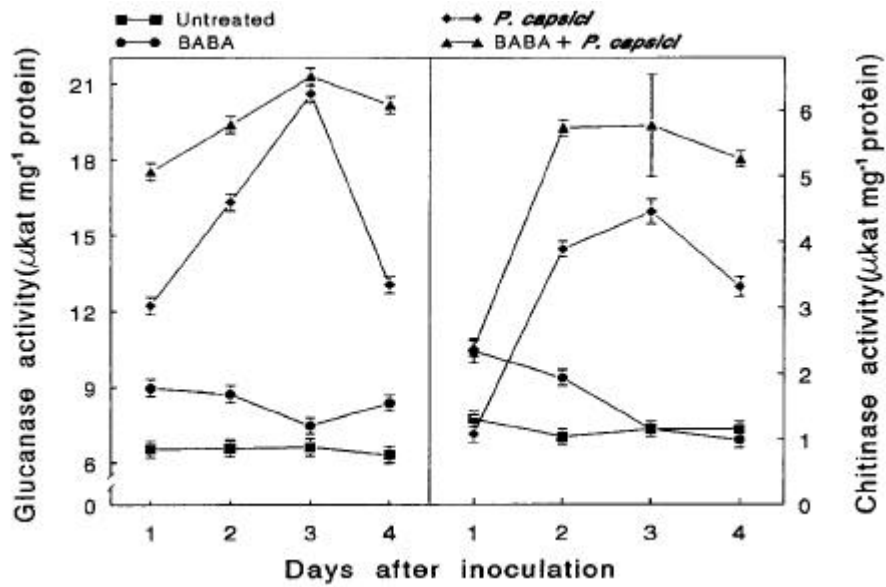
(Fig. 13).

- 1,3- glucanase      chitinase

BABA

가





**Fig. 13.** Time courses of 1,3-glucanase and chitinase activity in stem extracts from pepper (cv. Hanbyul) plants treated with 1,000 μg ml<sup>-1</sup> of DL-lysine and challenge-inoculated 4 days later with *Phytophthora capsici* at the first-branch stage. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

BABA  
 BABA 가  
 가 BABA 가 P14a,  
 -1,3- glucanase, chitinase PR- protein  
 Cohen (1994)

3) BABA - 1,3- glucanase isoform  
 15% native PAGE gel BABA  
 - 1,3- glucanase isoform

(Fig. 14). gel loading

isoform band - 1,3- glucanase isoform

- 1,3- glucanase isoform Ga1 5

- 1,3- glucanase isoform Gb1, Gb2, Gb3, Gb4, Gb5가 BABA

isoform Ga1 Gb4

isoform Ga1 BABA

isoform Gb1, Gb2, Gb3, Gb4

BABA가

BABA isoform Gb5

BABA - 1,3- glucanase

(pI) 4 pH

3.0- 10.0 10% IEF gel isoelectric focusing (Fig. 15).

isoform(pI 5.2) 4 isoform(pI 7.3, 8.8, 9.3, 9.5) IEF

BABA *P. capsici* pI 5.2

isoform pI 8.8 isoform pI 7.3, 9.3, 9.5

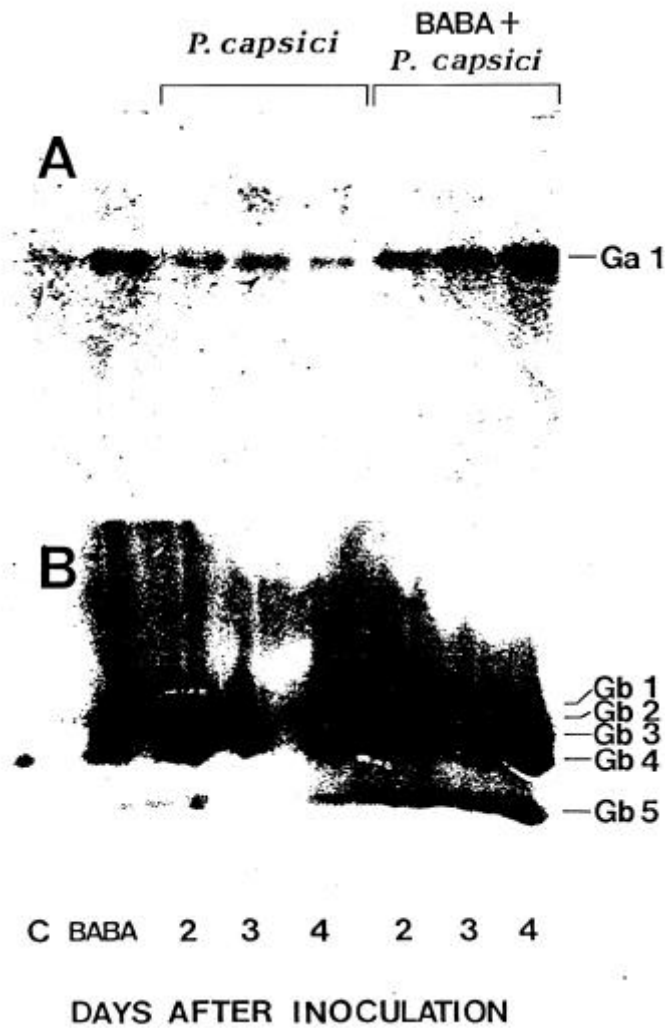
- 1,3- glucanase isoform BABA

BABA

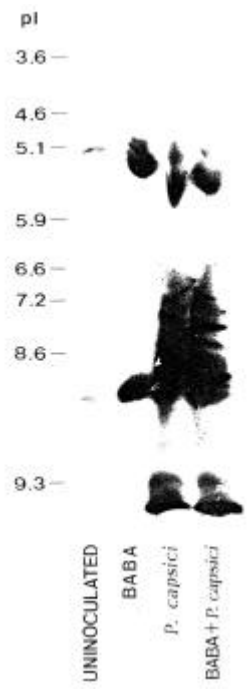
PAGE IEF gel - 1,3- glucanase isoform

BABA *P. capsici* 가

- 1,3- glucanase Ga1 isoform BABA *P. capsici*



**Fig. 14.15.** Detection of acidic and basic 1,3-glucanase isoforms after isoelectric focusing (pH 3-10) of stem extracts from pepper (cv. Hanbyul) plants, anodic (A) and cathodic (B) native polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of stem extracts from pepper (cv. Hanbyul) plants treated with 1,000  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  DL-L-lysine and/or 4 days later challenge-inoculated with *Phytophthora capsici* at the first-branch stage. Crude enzyme extracts (22  $\mu\text{g}$  protein) were loaded on the 10% isoelectric focusing gels and stained for 1,3-glucanase isoforms. Crude enzyme extracts (1  $\mu\text{g}$  protein for anodic PAGE, and 0.5  $\mu\text{g}$  protein for cathodic PAGE) were loaded on 15% PAGE gels and stained for 1,3-glucanase isoforms.



**4) BABA**

**chitinase isoform**

BABA

chitinase isoform

(Fig. 16). BABA

3

chitinase isoform(Ca1, Ca2, Ca3)

8

isoform(Cb1- Cb8)

3

isoform Ca1, Ca2, Ca3

BABA

isoform

Ca3 BABA

BABA가 Ca3

. BABA

isoform Cb3 . BABA가

chitinase isoform

. BABA chitinase isoform

4 pH 가

3.0- 10.0 IEF gel isoelectricfocusing (Fig. 17). Chitin  
 overlay gel 3 (pIs 3.6, 4.1, 4.2), 7 (pIs 7.2, 7.6, 7.8,  
 8.2, 9.0, 9.2, 9.4) chitinase isoform . pIs 3.6, 4.1, 4.2, 9.0  
 4 isoform .

BABA

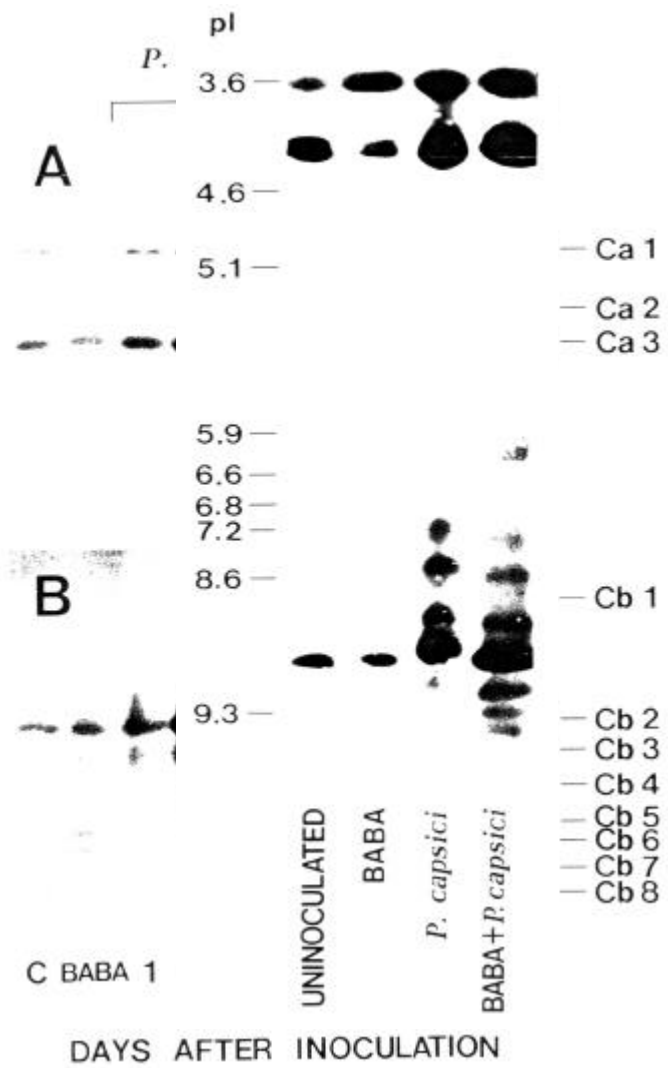
가 . BABA

가 chitinase isoform , isoform(pIs 9.2  
 9.4) BABA .

Ca1 Ca3 BABA

가 . ,

**Fig. 16.** Detection of acidic and basic chitinase isoforms on overlay gel after anodic (A) and cathodic (B) native polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of stem extracts from pepper (cv. Hanbyul) plants treated with 1,000  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup> DL- $\alpha$ -amino-n-butyric acid and/or 4 days later challenge-inoculated with *Phytophthora capsici* at the first-branch stage. Crude enzyme extracts (1  $\mu$ g protein) were loaded on 15 % PAGE gels.



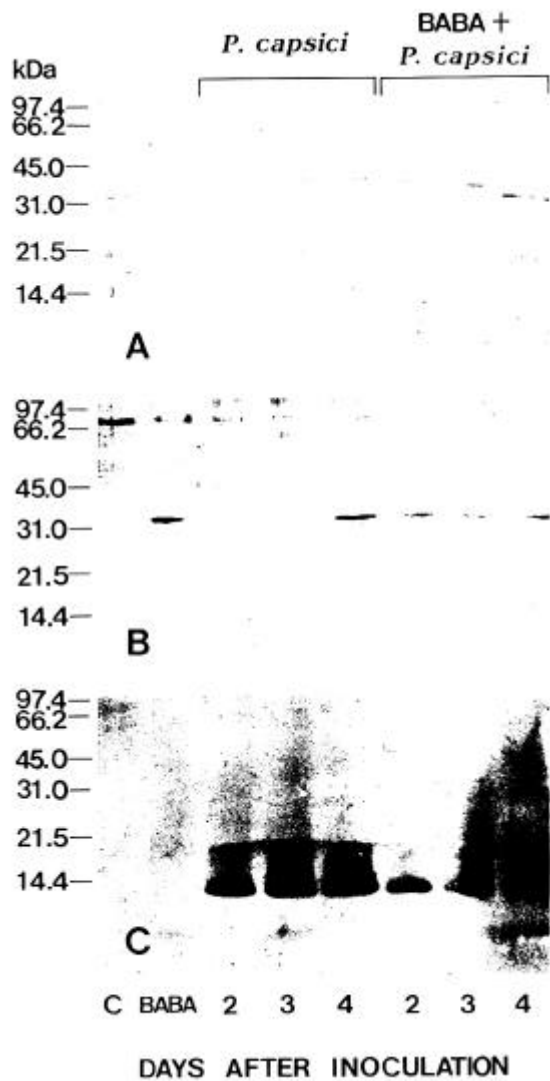
**Fig. 17.** Detection of chitinase isoforms on overlay gel after isoelectric focusing (pH 3-10) of stem extracts from pepper (cv. Hanbyul) plants treated with 1,000  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  DL- $\alpha$ -amino-n-butyric acid and/or 4 days later challenge-inoculated with *Phytophthora capsici* at the first-branch stage. Crude enzyme extracts (5  $\mu\text{g}$  protein) were loaded on the 10 % isoelectric focusing gels.

(Kim and Hwang 1994).

BABA *P. capsici* chitinase  
isoform BABA가 *P. capsici*  
chitinase가 가 .  
BABA 가 가  
chitinase isoform .

**5) BABA - PR- protein immunodetection**

PR- protein BABA 가  
western blot (Fig. 18). - 1,3- glucanase,  
chitinase PR-1 protein antiserum cross- reaction  
BABA  
(Fig. 18A). 20kDa isoform - 1,3- glucanase BABA  
*P. capsici* , . BABA  
69kDa chitinase (Fig. 18B).  
32 kDa chitinase  
BABA BABA  
. PR-1 protein  
BABA  
BABA PR- protein (Fig. 18C).  
immunoblot BABA  
*P. capsici* - 1,3- glucanase, chitinase, PR-1 protein  
. , PR- protein  
.



**Fig. 18.** Immunodetection of  $\alpha$ -1,3-glucanase (A), chitinase (B), and PR-1 protein (C) in stem extracts from pepper (cv. Hanbyul) plants treated with 1,000  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  DL- $\alpha$ -amino-n-butyrac acid and/or 4 days later challenge-inoculated with *Phytophthora capsici* at the first-branch stage. Crude enzyme extracts (7  $\mu\text{g}$  protein) were subjected to SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with antibodies against  $\alpha$ -1,3-glucanase, chitinase or PR-1 proteins of tomato, respectively.



**6) BABA capsidiol salicylic acid**

BABA capsidiol salicylic acid  
 가 (Fig. 19). 5 BABA  
 capsidiol  
 . Salicylic acid BABA 5  
 BABA 4 BABA

**BABA가**

capsidiol salicylic acid (Fig. 20). BABA  
 capsidiol  
 challenge 3 4 BABA  
 capsidiol . *P. capsici* capsidiol  
 BABA . BABA  
 5 salicylic acid 가 가  
 . salicylic acid  
 가 challenge 3 가 .  
 BABA가 (Sunwoo et  
 al. 1996) BABA capsidiol  
 . , BABA *P. capsici* capsidiol  
 . BABA 가 capsidiol  
 가 . capsidiol  
*P. capsici* capsidiol metalaxyl  
 capsidiol

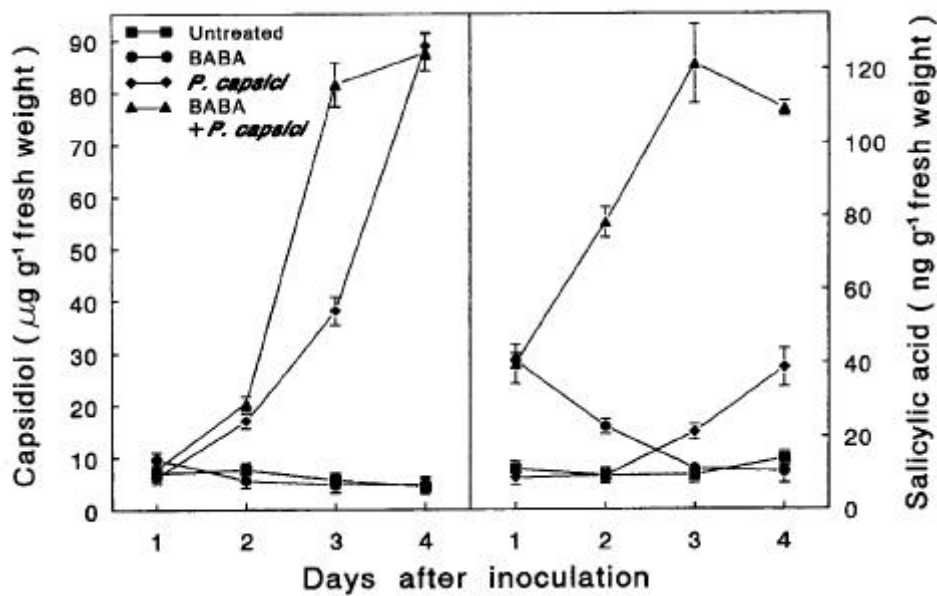


Fig. 20. Levels of capsidiol and salicylic acid in the stem extracts from pepper (cv. Hanbyul) plants at the first-branch stage treated with 1,000 µg ml<sup>-1</sup> DL-lysine-DL-α-amino-n-butyrac acid (BABA) and/or challenged 4 days later with *Phytophthora capsici*. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

(Hwang and Sung 1989).

BABA                      *P. capsici*                      3                      12  
 salicylic acid(SA)                      .                      SA    BABA

(systemic acquired resistance)

(signal transduction pathway)                      가 SA

(Malamy et al. 1990; Métraux et al.; Gaffney et al.

1993).

- 1,3- glucanase chitinase isoform

BABA

. BABA

- 1,3- glucanase, chitinase 가 PR- protein

SA

가 .

PR- protein

SA가

가

. SA가

*P. capsici*-

가 .

### 3

### 1

1.

가

,

,

,

.

.

가

가

.

,

,

가

가

가

2.

1)

500g  
3 (≦3cm) (10cm) 5

2)

5 3 20-30g

가 6

*Pseudomonas* *Bacillus*,

. YEA EGG- AL  
 , GSAA , RBA , *Bacillus*  
 HP MHM *Pseudomonas*  
 MKB, SNR MK

3)

, ,  
 .  
 30 2 4 , 5 6  
 4 8  
 . 5 .

4)

8 . 3  
 5  
 .  
 가  
 . 5 , 6 , 8  
 , , 5  
*Phytophthora capsici* .

가

3

, , , / *Pseudomonas*,  
*Baillus*

(< 1%),

(1- 5%),

(10% <=)

(< 1%)

(10% <=)

3

가

5

9

5

5)

PDA

NA

3.

1)

(Table 1).

pH 5.5 6.0 2.1  
 3.0%, 500 700ppm , 0.1  
 4.4me/100g . pH, ,  
 . 3  
 가

2)

EGG- AL YEA  
 10-6 가  
 (Table 2). RBA 10-4  
*Bacillus* HP 10-4 가  
*Pseudomonas* 10-3 10-4  
 MKB, SNB 가  
 MK 가  
 가  
 Ko  
 가 g 10<sup>7</sup>cfu 가 , ,  
*Pseudomonas, Bacillus* 가 10<sup>5</sup> 10<sup>6</sup>cfu

*Pseudomonas* 10<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>4</sup>cfu 가  
 (Table 3). , , , /  
*Pseudomonas, Bacillus* , /  
*Pseudomonas, Bacillus* 가 ,  
 가

**Table 1.** Physico-chemical environments of rhizosphere soil of pepper plants in major production areas

Geograph- ical area	Cultivation type	Frequency(%)			pH	O.M (%)	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Exchangeable cation(me/100g)			
		Sandy loam soil	Loam soil	Silty loam soil				Ca	Mg	K	Na
Umsung	Open field	20	60	20	6.0	3.0	508	4.00	1.70	1.69	0.20
Namji	Vynil-house	100	0	0	5.5	2.1	668	3.30	0.96	0.92	0.10
Insil	Open field	0	60	40	5.5	2.1	490	4.40	1.20	1.55	0.26

\* Values are means of 5 fields sampled.

**Table 2.** Detection efficiency of selective media for various microorganisms from rhizoplane and rhizosphere soil



Dilution rate	Total bacteria		Total actinomyces	Total fungi	<i>Bacillus</i>		Fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	Non-fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	<i>Pythophthora capsici</i>
	YEA	EGG-AL	GSAA	RBA	HP	MHM	MKB	SNR	MK
10-7	6.0	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-6	40.0	70.7	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-5	285.7	241.3	79.0	5.7	-	35.3	-	12.9	-
10-4	-	-	-	37.3	29.7	-	-	60.4	-
10-3	-	-	-	182.3	-	-	5.0	240.6	-
10-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8

\* YEA : Yest extract, ECG-AL : Egg-albumin agar, GSAA : Glucose-starch-asparaine agar, RBA : Rose-bengal agar, HP : Heat and pepton agar, MHM : Mundt and hinkle medium, MKB : Modified King's B modium, SNR : Sorbitol neutral red, MK : Modified Ko medium.

\* Values indicate log cfu/g soil.

**Table 3.** Status of biological properties of rhizosphere soil of pepper plants in major production areas

Microbe group	Density (log cfu / g soil)			
	Namji	Umsung	Imsil	Euisung
Fungi	5.11	4.67	5.14	5.65
Actinomyces	5.14	5.44	5.20	5.15
Bacteria	7.52	7.28	6.82	6.78
Fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	4.21	4.29	3.60	3.48
Non- fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	5.77	5.73	4.56	5.16
<i>Bacillus</i>	5.93	5.97	4.99	4.97

\* Values are means of five soil samples taken in June from pepper fields.

3)

(Table 4), g

10<sup>5</sup>cfu 10<sup>7</sup>cfu

. *Bacillus* (2 )

가 4, 5 6 가

. *Pseudomonas*

가 *Pseudomonas*

가

. / *Pseudomonas*

가

**Table 4.** Temporal change of density of rhizosphere microorganisms of pepper plants growing in plastic-film houses at Namji, Kyungnam province

Microbe group	Density (log cfu / g soil)			
	Feb	Apr	May	Jun
Fungi	5.06	4.85	5.10	5.11
Actinomyces	6.71	3.63	4.67	5.14
Bacteria	7.32	7.07	7.54	7.52
Fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	1.57	1.04	2.93	4.21
Non- fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	7.15	6.41	5.53	5.77
<i>Bacillus</i>	5.84	4.27	4.61	5.93

\* Growing period : Feb to Jun. Values indicate averages of five fields.

		가	(Table 5)
<i>Bacillus</i>			가 .
<i>Pseudomonas</i>		가	
가		<i>Pseudomonas</i>	
		<i>Pseudomonas</i>	
<i>Pseudomonas</i>		가	.
		가	
		<i>Bacillus</i>	
		<i>Pseudomonas</i>	
가	가	<i>Pseudomonas</i>	

**Table 5.** Temporal changes of density of rhizosphere microorganisms of pepper plants in fields at Umsung, Chungbook province

Microbe group	Density (log cfu / g soil)			
	Apr	May	Jun	Aug
Fungi	4.78	4.81	4.67	4.00
Actinomyces	2.14	4.73	5.44	5.20
Bacteria	6.75	7.39	7.28	6.60
Fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	1.82	2.86	4.29	4.00
Non-fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	6.22	5.49	5.73	5.20
<i>Bacillus</i>	5.26	4.56	5.97	5.66

\* Sampling dates are Apr 9, May 27, Jun 27, and Aug 12. Values are means of five fields.

4)

(Table 6)

, .

*Bacillus* / , / 가

*Pseudomonas* . *Pseudomonas* .

*Pseudomonas* 가

*Pseudomonas* 가

가

**Table 6.** Comparison of density of rhizosphere and rhizoplane microorganisms of pepper plants infected and non-infected with *Phytophthora* blight in fields

Microbe group	Infected			Healthy		
	Rhizo- sphere	Rhizo- plane	Average	Rhizo- sphere	Rhizo- plane	Average
Fungi	5.05	4.88	4.96	5.01	0.10	2.56
Actinomyces	6.80	6.19	6.50	6.79	6.38	6.58
Bacteria	7.31	8.65	7.98	7.39	8.50	7.94
Fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	1.33	0	0.66	0.72	0	0.36
Non- fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	7.25	7.49	7.37	8.81	9.83	9.32
<i>Bacillus</i>	5.91	5.95	5.93	5.71	5.73	5.72

\* Values are averages of three samples taken from Euisung, Kyungbuk province in August.

(Table 7) 3

(5 ) (6 ) 가 가 (8 )

. 8

1

2

가

**Table 7.** Temporal change of density of *Phytophthora capsici* in field soil in major production areas



Severity of Phytophthora blight	Density (log cfu / g soil)						
	<i>Phytophthora capsici</i>	Fungi	Bacteria	Actinomycetes	Fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	Non-fluorescent <i>Pseudomonas</i>	<i>Bacillus</i>
< 1%	-0.240	3.47	6.84	4.96	0.11	6.26	5.32
1-5%	0.075	5.40	7.21	4.83	1.00	5.83	5.68
10%	1.108	3.24	6.64	4.91	1.26	5.71	5.87

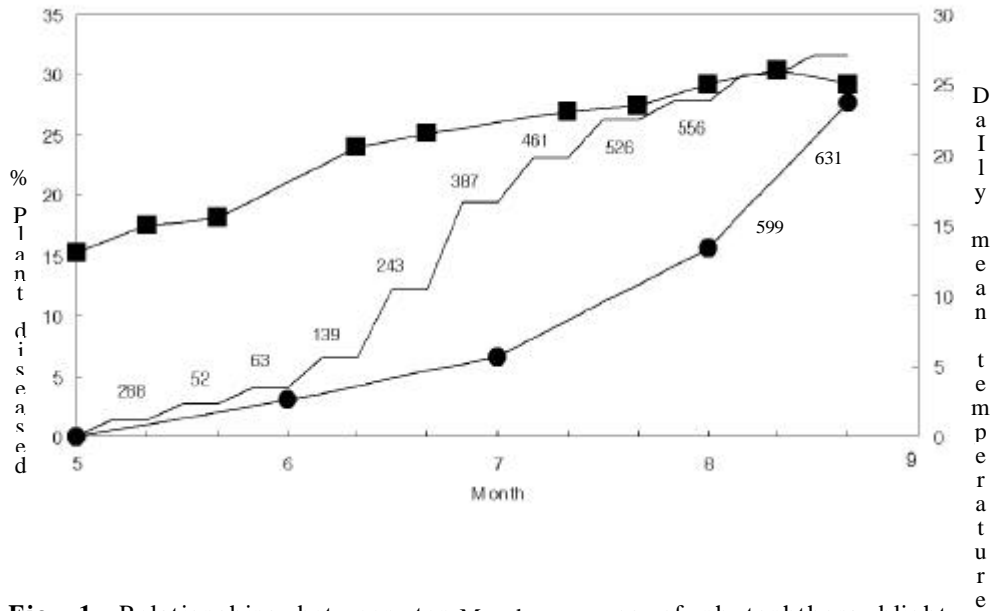
\* Values are averages of 3 fields. *Phytophthora capsici* was from non-rhizosphere soil, and others from rhizosphere soil.

**Table 9.** Physico-chemical properties of rhizosphere soil of hot pepper plants with respect to severity of phytophthora blight in major production areas

Severity of Phytophthora blight	Frequency of soil texture		pH	O.M (%)	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Exchangeable cation(me/100g)			
	Sandy loam	Loam				Ca	Mg	K	Na
1%	29	47	5.9	2.0	534	4.81	1.74	1.32	0.28
10%	18	60	5.8	2.2	496	5.12	1.72	1.27	0.26

\* Values are means of soil samples taken from Namji, Imsil and Euisung areas.

5  
가 7, 8  
26.5% (Fig. 1). 15  
5 가 7  
8 . 6 7  
가



**Fig. 1.** Relationships between ten Month s of phytophthora blight on pepper plants and daily average temperature and culmulative rainfall amount during growing seasons.

156

67 , 92 , *Pseudomonas* 364 , *Bacillus* 180

859

177

248

(Table 10).

**Table 10.** Number of microorganisms obtained from rhizosphere soil of pepper plants in major production areas



Areas sampled	No. isolates obtained					Total
	Fungi	Bacteria	Actinomyces	<i>Pseudomonas</i>	<i>Bacillus</i>	
Namji	35	15	14	84	40	188
Umsung	27	18	18	111	72	246
Imsil	41	19	29	75	13	177
Euisung	53	15	31	94	55	248
Total	156	67	92	364	180	859

## 2

### 1.

가

*Pseudomonas*

. *Pseudomonas*

가

PGPR(

)

가

. PGPR

PGPR 가

1 323 *Pseudomonas*  
 가  
 PGPR  
 가  
 가  
 PGPR  
 가 가

2  
*Pseudomonas*  
 ,  
 , ,

2.

1)

1 *Pseudomonas* 323  
*Phytophthora capsici*  
 PDB 24  
 ( 0.5cm) PDA ( 9cm) 5 가  
 28 3  
 3  
 1 13  
 2 1  
 . 2 3 . 13

Biolog program

가

가 가 3

2)

가 221- 5F, 950923- 29, PCAC2 3

3 PDA

24 가 10<sup>7</sup>cfu/Mℓ

4- 5 5

30

3)

9cm 12cm

(30 ) 1 2 가

(*Phytophthora capsici*) PDA 4

4

24 가 10<sup>3</sup> /Mℓ

10<sup>7</sup>cfu/Mℓ

2 10Mℓ

2

1Mℓ

1 5 2 10

4

2

9:1

3

7

15

3

1

68

3

8 5 , 8 18 , 9 18

5 7

7 25

가 8 1

4)

2

3

2

10

60

1g

Rifampicin

1g

3

5  
30

5)

3  
2  
20, 25, 30, 35  
10 10 3  
3

50,000 1  
40%, 60%, 80%, 100% 가  
2

10 10 3  
3  
4 30  
14 10 10  
3

6)

가

950923- 29 PDB 24 107cfu/Mℓ 9cm × 12cm 1 30 10Mℓ

9 9 5 15 5- 6 가 ( ) 1,000 10Mℓ

7)

1/50,000 100%, 80%, 60%, 40% 107cfu/g 10Mℓ

가 5 5- 11

950923- 29 1 가 5 5 8 5- 11 950923- 29

1  
 5- 11 950923- 29 5  
 가  
 10 1  
 5 5 9 , 5 13 , 6 2

3.

1)

4 323  
 310 가 3 가 4  
 , 6 5mm

(Table 11).

13

(Table 12)

10mm PCAC2, 221- 5F,  
 950923- 29 7- 9mm NH3, NA276, PC1- 3118  
 4- 6mm 가 3 , 4mm  
 . 10mm 3

PCAC2 *Pseudomonas cepacia* 221- 5F 950923- 29 *P. aeruginosa* . 3

**Table 11.** Antifungal activity of *Pseudomonas* isolates obtained from rhizosphere soil of pepper plants against *Phytophthora capsici* causing phytophthora blight

Areas obtained	No. isolates examined	No. isolates with activity of inhibition diameter			
		10mm <	5- 10mm	0.1- 5mm	None
Namji	77	1	1	3	72
Umsung	93	1	2	1	89
Imsil	67	0	1	1	65
Euisung	86	1	0	1	84
	323	3	4	6	310

2)

가 3

950923- 29 PCAC2 가 20%

221- 5F 가 (Table 13). 5

3

가 (Table 14).

*Pseudomonas* 3

가 PGPR

**Table 12.** Inhibition of mycelial growth of *Phytophthora capsici* by



*Pseudomonas* isolates obtained from rhizosphere soil of pepper plants

Isolate	Identification	Inhibition diam. (mm)		Average
		Experiment 1	Experiment 2	
PCAC2	<i>P. cepacia</i>	9.2 ± 1.42	12.6 ± 0.26	10.9
960923- 4	"	5.5 ± 1.13	8.4 ± 2.66	6.95
221- 5F	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	7.9 ± 3.59	12.4 ± 1.37	10.2
950923- 29	"	6.3 ± 4.12	14.4 ± 1.48	10.4
PC925A	<i>P. cepacia</i>	1.6 ± 1.22	4.7 ± 0.1	3.2
N8	<i>P. sp.</i>	1.3 ± 1.01	0	0.6
96074	<i>P. sp.</i>	1.3 ± 0.96	0	0.6
NH3	<i>P. cepacia</i>	7.1 ± 0.81	8.5 ± 0.26	7.8
NA276	<i>P. sp.</i>	5.3 ± 1.37	8.9 ± 0.25	7.1
PCMAR	<i>P. cepacia</i>	3.5 ± 2.04	6.4 ± 1.00	5.0
960719	<i>P. sp.</i>	0.5 ± 0.35	0	0.2
PC1- 3118	<i>P. cepacia</i>	6.5 ± 0.93	10.7 ± 0.95	8.6
951101- 4	<i>P. sp</i>	4.2 ± 2.62	3.8 ± 0.81	4.0

\* Values are averages of three replications.

\* Isolates PCAC2, 221- 5F and 950923- 29 were selected for further study.

**Table 13.** Effects of *Pseudomonas* isolates obtained from rhizosphere soil of pepper plants on root growth of pepper plants when treated with seed- soaking in a greenhouse

Isolate	Length of main root (mm)				Average
	Exper. 1	Exper. 2	Exper. 3	Exper. 4	
221- 5F	60 ± 10.9	80 ± 43.9	60 ± 17.9	80 ± 7.1	70
950923- 29	70 ± 18.2	160 ± 99.1	110 ± 30.3	60 ± 10	100
PCAC2	70 ± 25.9	90 ± 32.1	130 ± 71.2	100 ± 15.8	98
Untreated	140 ± 65.0	80 ± 27.5	50 ± 8.2	50 ± 13.0	80

\* Values are averages of 5 replications.

**Table 14.** Effect of *Pseudomonas* isolates from pepper rhizosphere soil

on seedling growth of pepper plants when treated with seed-soaking in a greenhouse

Isolates	Fresh weight of pepper seedlings (mg)					Average
	Exper. 1	Exper. 2	Exper. 3	Exper. 4	Exper. 5	
221- 5F	35 ±6.1	35 ±5.2	27 ±5.9	32 ±0.9	30 ±4.1	31.8
950923- 29	26 ±8.8	27 ±8.2	37 ±4.6	35 ±9.1	36 ±3.6	32.2
PCAC2	36 ±7.4	24 ±5.2	34 ±2.8	32 ±4.0	33 ±3.7	31.8
Untreated	37 ±9.1	37 ±7.9	39 ±0.3	35 ±2.2	37 ±4.1	37.0

\* Values are means of 5 replications.

3)

3

(Table 15)

3

가

950923- 29 > PCAC 2 > 221- 5F

950923- 29 1

3

(Table 16) 3

가

가

950923- 29

가



**Table 16.** Effect of *Pseudomonas* isolates from rhizosphere soil on phytophthora blight incidence of pepper seedlings when treated after pathogen inoculation in a greenhouse

Isolate	Pathogen inoculation	No. plants diseased(/5)				No. plants diseased(/10)			
		Exper. 1 (high inoculum density)				Exper. 2 (low inoculum density)			
		2	3	4	5days	3	6	9	12days
221- 5F	+	2	4	4	5	0	7	8	8
950923- 29	+	3	4	5	5	0	4	6	7
PCAC2	+	3	3	4	5	0	8	9	9
Untreated check 1	+	3	5	5	5	0	7	7	9
Untreated check 2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Isolates were treated 2days after pathogen inoculation.

**Table 17.** Effect of application of *Pseudomonas* isolates from rhizosphere soil on the severity of phytophthora blight of pepper plants in fields

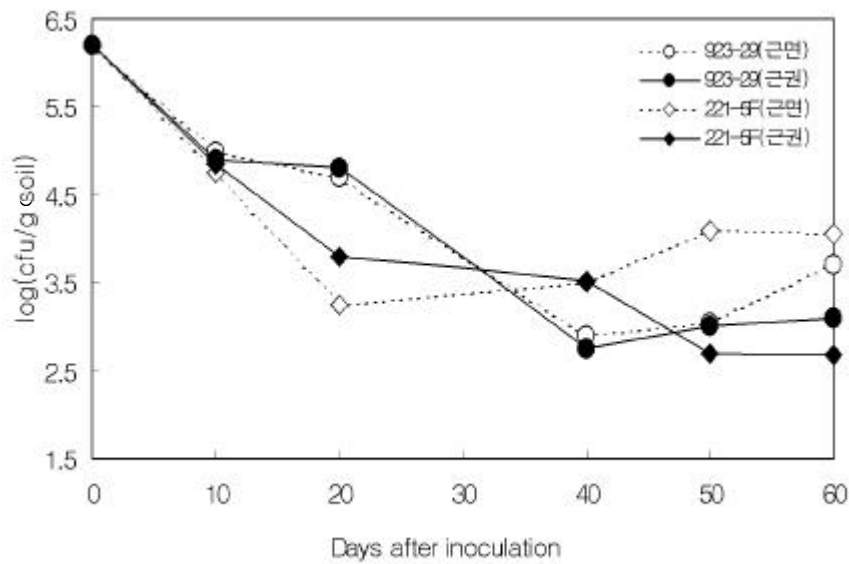
Isolates	% plants killed								
	Aug 5			Aug 18			Sep 18		
	No.plants diseased (/68plants)	% plants diseased	Control value	No.plants diseased (/68plants)	% plants diseased	Control value	No.plants diseased (/68plants)	% plants diseased	Control value
221- 5F	14	20.6	46	35	51.5	22	40	58.8	23
950923- 29	14	20.6	46	33	48.5	27	38	55.9	27
PCAC2	21	30.9	19	37	54.4	19	47	69.1	10
Metalaxyl -copper	11	16.2	58	23	33.8	49	30	44.1	42
Untreated control	26	38.2	-	45	66.2	-	52	76.5	-

\* Hot-pepper seedlings were transplanted on May 7 after raised in *Pseudomonas* isolates- in corporated seed- bedsoil, and pathogen was inoculated on Jul 25.

4)

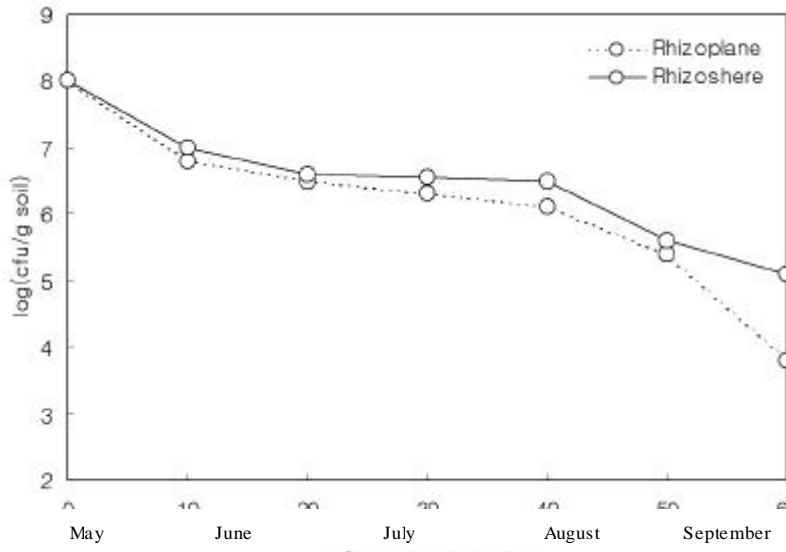
221- 5F

가  
(Fig. 2). 221- 5F  
950923- 29 가 가



**Fig 2.** Temporal changes in density of *Pseudomonas* isolates, 950923- 29 and 221- 5F in rhizosphere and on rhizoplane of pepper plants after inoculation by soil drench in a greenhouse.

**Fig. 3.** Temporal changes in density of *Pseudomonas* isolate, PCAC2 in



rhizosphere and on rhizoplae of pepper plants after inoculation by soil drench in a greenhouse.

PCAC2 (Fig. 3) /

가

5 가

10<sup>8</sup>cfu/g 가 8 10<sup>3</sup>- 10<sup>4</sup>cfu/g 1/2

(Fig. 4).

10<sup>5</sup>cfu/g 6

3 가

9 가 가

3

PCAC2 > 950923- 29 > 221- 5F



가

(Table 19). PCAC2

	950923- 29		
30		221- 5F	
950923- 29		30	가
PCAC2			
가	221- 5F	950923- 29	
		221- 5F	
	가	가	950923- 29
		3	가
	950923- 29		

**Table 18.** Temporal changes in *Pseudomonas* isolates obtained from hot pepper rhizosphere soil with respect to texture of soil applied in a greenhouse

Isolate treated	Density (log cfu / g soil)								
	Sandy loam			Loam			Silty loam		
	10*	20	30days	10	20	30days	10	20	30days
221- 5F	5.26	4.41	2.00	5.02	3.78	3.41	4.11	3.48	3.48
950923- 29	4.63	3.78	3.52	4.95	3.48	3.72	4.11	4.00	2.00
PCAC2	6.34	5.11	3.00	6.20	5.78	5.78	6.56	5.36	4.30

Inoculum density : 10<sup>7</sup>cfu/Ml, \* Ten days after inoculation.



**Table 19.** Temporal changes of density in *Pseudomonas* isolates in pepper rhizosphere soil with respect to soil moisture content in a greenhouse

Isolate treated	Density (log cfu / g soil)								
	100% SMC			80% SMC			60% SMC		
	10	20	30days	10	20	30days	10	20	30days
221- 5F	4.37	4.20	3.04	4.30	3.95	3.27	3.06	2.41	2.48
950923- 29	4.90	4.07	3.81	4.47	3.85	3.66	3.79	3.12	2.09
PCAC2	6.38	5.21	4.53	5.93	4.21	4.03	4.24	3.64	3.01

\* SMC : Maximum soil moisture capacity.

6)

950923- 29

가 3

950923- 29

(Table 20).

가

3

가

가

가

가

가



(Fig. 6). 가 10cfu/g

20

가

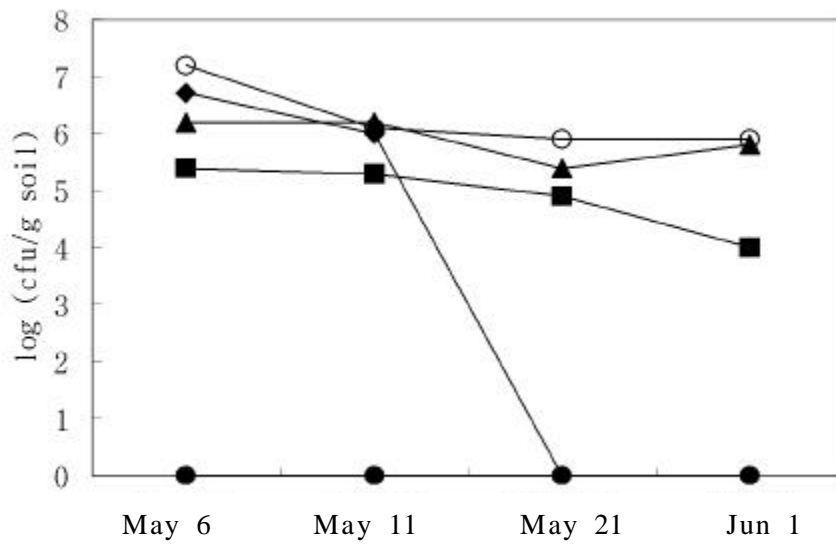
10

가 6 1

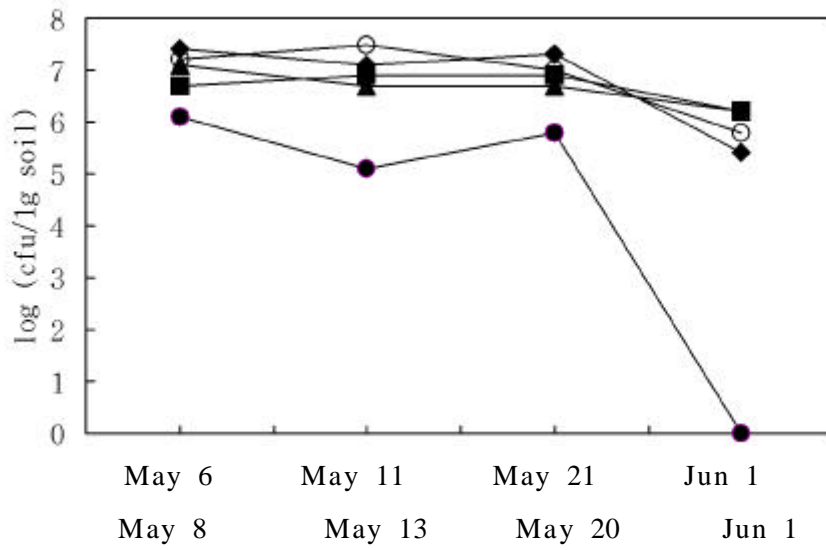
가

가

가



**Fig. 5.** Temporal changes in *Pseudomonas* isolate 950923-29 in rhizosphere soil of pepper plants with respect to soil moisture levels in a greenhouse ( :MSC 100%, :MSC 80%, :MSC 60%, :MSC 40%, :MSC 80% untreated check)



**Fig. 6.** Temporal changes in *Pseudomonas* isolate 950923-29 in rhizosphere soil of pepper plants with respect to fertilization levels in a greenhouse ( :standard level N-P-K, :2N-P-K, :N-2P-K, :N-P-2K, :no fertilization)

(Fig. 7)

가

20

가

가

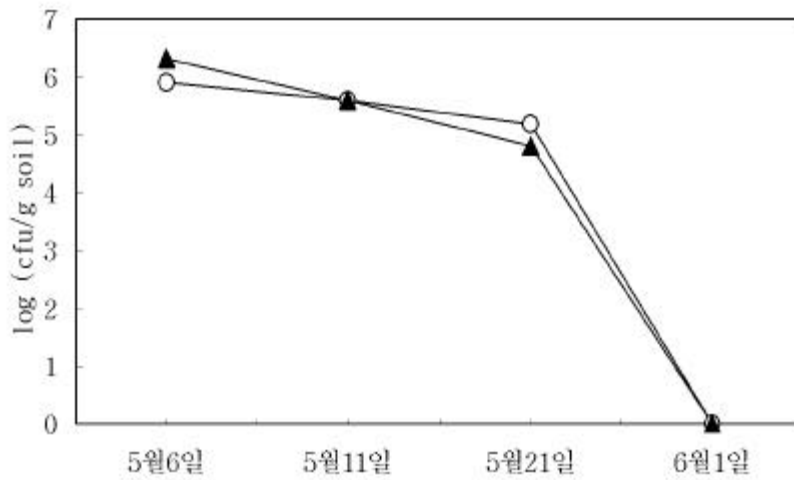
10

가

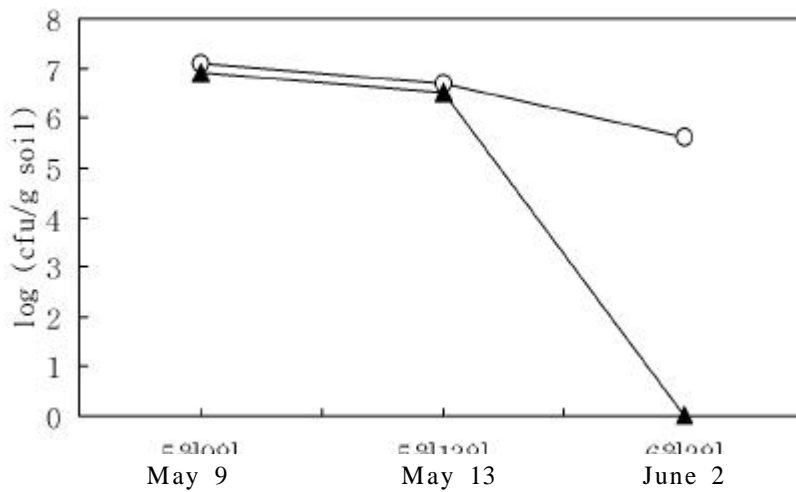
(Fig. 8).

가

가



**Fig. 7.** Temporal changes in density of *Pseudomonas* isolate 950923-29 in rhizosphere soil of pepper plants with respect to tillage in a greenhouse (○ :tillage, ▲ :No tillage).



**Fig. 8.** Temporal changes in density of *Pseudomonas* isolate 950923-29 in rhizosphere soil of pepper plants with respect to flooding in a greenhouse (○ :Flooding, ▲ :No flooding).

(        )                    가  
                                  가

# 4

1.

1, 2

DL- - amino- n- butyric acid(BABA)

,

BABA

, BABA , , 가  
가 ( 1 , 1 ).

BABA ,

, phytoalexin(capsidiol), salicylic acid

( 1 , 2 ).

BABA

(plant defense activator) 가

가 ,

가

CGA245704 "Bion" .

1 , 2

,

가 ( 2 ).

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

3

1, 2

가

BABA

( , )

가

BABA

BABA,

가



가

BABA

가

2.

1)

NB

30

24

1

10M $\varnothing$ ,

1%

60%

가

가

30

20

2-3

1:9

40

sodium

alginate

1%

Kaolin

1

2mm

0.25M

CaCl<sub>2</sub>

sodium alginate 10g, Kaolin 200g,

20M $\varnothing$ ,

1

2-3g

2)

(950923- 29) , , DL-  
 - amino- n- butyric acid(BABA) , +BABA , 5

3

2

35m<sup>2</sup>

68 가

5 7

2- 3g

6 8

3

10M $\emptyset$

1,000

6 8

3

BABA

5 7 , 5 12 , 6 2 , 7 2 , 8 2

5

8 14

5 16

9

3)

**BABA**

1

Tryptic soy broth

*Pseudomonas cepacia* strain N9523

, 3,500g

(*Phytophthora capsici*)

3- 5

DL- - amino- n- butyric acid(BABA)

(105 /ml)

8

0- 5 scale(0=

, 5= )

4)

**BABA**

BABA ,

가

. 1998 2 12

2 15

. 3 11

1,330

, 가 ( )

5

2 110

1,122

(

) ( )

가

5

26

(*Pseudomonas cepacia* strain N9523,

) , DL- - amino- n- butyric acid(BABA)

, +BABA , metalaxyl , 5

3

24m<sup>2</sup>

75 가 . 6 10 , 6 30 , 7 6

(109 cells/ml ), BABA(1,000 μg/ml), (50g/20L)

100 ml

가 6

30

가 7 6

(105 /ml)

10 ml

7 8

. 7 14

7

28 . (% disease incidence)  
BABA  
가 .

3.

가.

1) BABA

18  
39- 44cm BABA 가  
3- 4cm 가  
(Table 1). 가  
3cm 가  
BABA BABA  
6- 10cm .

**Table 1.** Effect of antagonistic *Pseudomonas* 950923- 29 and BABA application on growth of pepper plants in fields in 1998

Treatment	Plant height(cm)							
	May 25				Jun 8			
	Rep			Average	Rep			Average
Antagonistic agent(A)	46.4	40.8	43.9	43.7	60.0	57.9	61.4	59.8
BABA(B)	43.1	44.0	42.8	43.3	55.3	45.9	52.5	51.1
(A) + (B)	37.9	38.3	41.8	39.3	42.2	53.6	42.8	46.2
Metalaxyl- copper	41.5	40.4	44.1	42.0	53.2	57.4	60.6	57.1
Untreated control	43.1	42.1	43.7	43.0	60.6	55.3	55.0	57.0

가  
가

가

2)

5

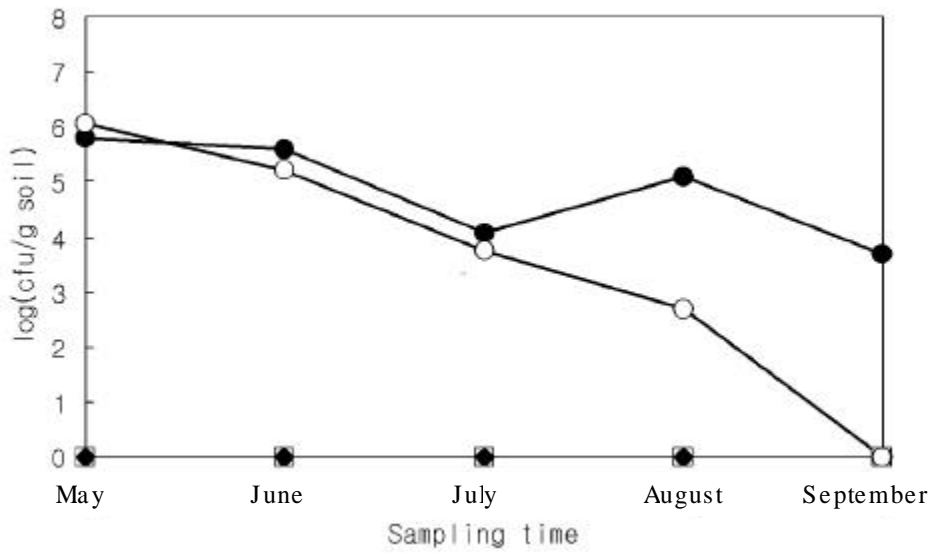
9

5

6, 7, 8 3

(Fig. 1) 5

10<sup>6</sup>cfu/g



**Fig. 1.** Temporal changes in density of *Pseudomonas* isolate 950923-29 in rhizosphere soil of pepper plants growing in fields and plastic-film house (○: Untreated check in field, ●: 950923-29 application in field, □: Untreated check in vinyl house, ■: 950923-29 application in vinyl house).

가 .

6 가 7

104 10<sup>5</sup>cfu/g/ 가

가 9 .

가 10<sup>4</sup>cfu/g

. 가

7 10<sup>3</sup>cfu/g .

가

가 4

0 .

3) BABA

BABA

(Table 2), 40- 90%

BABA 12- 25%

가 . 3

가 가 8.8% .

가 BABA 12%

BABA 18.4% 25.4%

가 .

BABA 가

가 가

. BABA Table 2

가  
 가  
 가 3  
 가

**Table 2.** Effects of antagonistic *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 950923-29 and BABA application on incidence of phytophthora blight of pepper plants in fields in 1998, Suweon, Korea

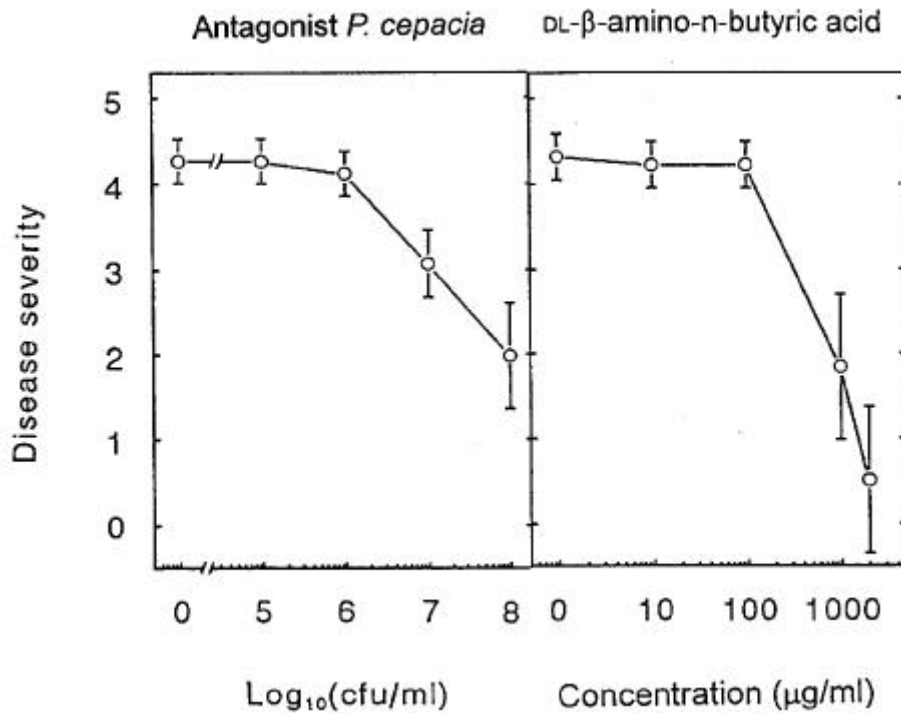
Treatment	% plants diseased			Average
	Rep	Rep	Rep	
Antagonistic agent(A)	18.1	17.6	19.4	18.4
BABA(B)	29.2	20.6	26.4	25.4
(A) + (B)	13.9	11.8	9.7	11.8
Metalaxyl-copper	9.7	2.9	13.9	8.8
Untreated control	91.7	41.2	44.4	59.1

가  
 14.3%  
 가  
 가  
 (Table 3). BABA 가  
 ,  
 , BABA  
 가 가

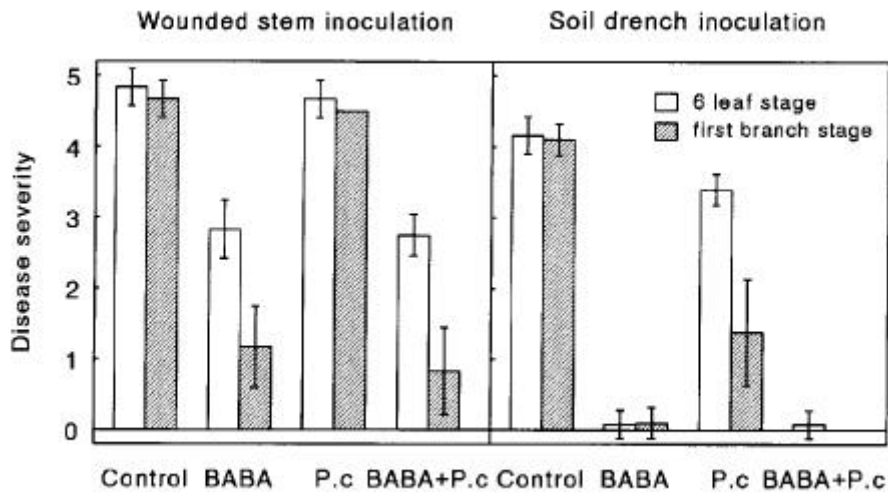
가







**Fig. 2.** Effects of concentrations of *Pseudomonas cepacia* strain N9523 and DL-β-amino-n-butyric acid (BABA) on protection of pepper plants (cv. Hanbyul) at the first branch stage from *Phytophthora capsici* infection. *P. cepacia* and BABA at various concentrations were soil-drenched 5 days before inoculation of *P. capsici* (105 zoospores/ml). Disease severity was rated 8 days after inoculation of *P. capsici* based on a 0-5 scale, where 0 = no visible symptom and 5 = plant dead. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.



**Fig. 3.** Effects of *Pseudomonas cepacia* strain N9523 and DL-  
-amino-n-butyrac acid (BABA) on protection of pepper plants at  
different growth stages against *Phytophthora capsici* infection using  
different inoculation methods. Plants at six-leaf and first branch  
stages were soil-drenched with each combinations of *P. cepacia* (109  
cfu/ml) and BABA (1 mg/ml) 3 days before inoculation of *P. capsici*  
(105 zoospores/ml). Disease severity was rated 8 days after inoculation  
of *P. capsici* based on a 0-5 scale, where 0 = no visible symptom  
and 5 = plant dead. Vertical bars represent standard deviations.

2)

**BABA**

BABA

*Pseudomonas cepacia* strain N9523

가

(Tables 4, 5).

. 1998

(5 - 9 )

가

BABA,

, Metalaxyl

**Table 4.** Protective effect of DL- -amino- n- butyric acid(BABA) and antagonistic bacteria *Pseudomonas cepacia* on Phytophthora blight in the pepper field in Dukso, Korea in 1998

Treatment <sup>a</sup>	% disease incidence on the date			
	7/14	7/16	7/20	7/28
Untreated	3.9 ± 3.1 <sup>b</sup>	17.9 ± 7.5	68.8 ± 10.6	99.5 ± 0.9
BABA	1.4 ± 0.1	8.8 ± 7.8	45.3 ± 1.7	100 ± 0.0
<i>P. cepacia</i>	15.9 ± 7.2	38.5 ± 7.3	78.9 ± 9.4	100 ± 0.0
BABA+ <i>P. cepacia</i>	3.8 ± 3.3	19.7 ± 16.4	55.8 ± 20.7	98.3 ± 2.9
Metalaxyl	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	19.2 ± 5.2

a The antagonistic *P. cepacia* strain N9523(10<sup>9</sup> cells/ml tryptic soy broth), BABA(1,000 µg/ml), and metalaxyl-mancozeb(50g/20l) were soil-drenched in the pepper field on June 10, June 30, and July 6. The zoospore suspension(10<sup>5</sup> zoospores/ml) of *P. capsici* was inoculated by soil drench in the field on July 8.

b Disease incidence was rated daily after appearance of phytophthora blight on pepper plants. Values represent means ± standard deviations.

**Table 5.** Disease severity of pepper plants infected with *Phytophthora capsici* after treatment with DL- -amino- n- butyric acid(BABA) and antagonistic bacteria *Pseudomonas cepacia* in pepper field in Dukso, Korea in 1998

Treatment <sup>a</sup>	Disease severity on the date			
	7/14	7/16	7/20	7/28
Untreated	0.1 ± 0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.4 ± 0.2	2.1 ± 0.3	4.7 ± 0.3
BABA	0.0 ± 0.0	0.2 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.5	4.4 ± 0.3
<i>P. cepacia</i>	0.3 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.3	2.6 ± 0.5	4.8 ± 0.1
BABA+ <i>P. cepacia</i>	0.1 ± 0.1	0.4 ± 0.3	1.8 ± 0.9	4.6 ± 0.3
Metalaxyl	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.5 ± 0.2

a All the applications of either antagonistic *P. cepacia* strain N9523, BABA, or metalaxyl-mancozeb were done as described in Table 4.

b Disease severity was rated daily after appearance of phytophthora blight on pepper plants based on a 0-5 scale, where 0 = no visible symptom and 5 = plant dead. Values represent



*P. cepacia* strain N9523

BABA

(Fig. 3).

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