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Extraction of Coelomic Fluid from the Earthworm Perionyx Sansibaricus for the Antibacterial Activities

KEYWORDS: Earthworm, Coelomic fluid, Antibacterial activity

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ABSTRACT *It is proved that earthworm coelomic fluid is having antibacterial activity. It was our interest to know the antibacterial activity of the coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus against pathogenic bacteria like Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas, Proteus and Bacillus.Perionyx sancibaricus is local species of earthworm present in Gulbarga. The antibacterial activity of the coelomic fluid of the earthworm was tested in comparison with the commercial antibiotics available in the market. The antibacterial activity was determined by the zone of inhibition by coelomic fluid of earthworm Perionyx sansibaricus against bacterial strains. The zone of inhibition varies from species to species it is specific. The best inhibitory effect of coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus on the growth of Proteus is 16 mm and that on Pseudomonas 8 mm, where as the zone of inhibition is only 7 mm against Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus and Bacillus.*

I) Introduction:
Invertebrates exhibit different immune mechanisms against environmental pathogens. In earthworms, coelomocytes (leucocytes) located in coelomic cavity are responsible for innate cellular immune functions such as phagocytosis and encapsulation against parasites and pathogens. The coelomocyte population has been divided into different subpopulations. The coelomocytes possess immuno-defense related biological functions the effector cells participate mainly in cellular mechanism but chloragocytes and the granulocytes of coelomocytes may produce humoral factors which may mediate the cellular and humoral responses as well. Microbial killing results from the combined action of the phagocytic process with humoral immune factors such as agglutinin (viz., lactin), lysosomal enzymes (viz., acid phosphatases) and various cytotoxic and antimicrobial molecules.

Invertebrates have developed innate immune mechanism that detects pathogens by recognizing conserved molecular patterns. Molecules responsible for the recognition of foreign material have been named as pattern recognition proteins (PRPs) (Medzhitov and Janeway, 1997) because the host's primitive effector cells would recognize molecular pattern rather than particular structure of the invading microorganisms. Examples of pathogen–associated molecules, which are not found in the multicelluar organisms, are lipopolysaccharides (LPS) or peptidoglycans from bacterial cell walls β-1, 3-glucan of fungal cell walls and double stranded RNA of viruses.

Immune mechanism of earthworms includes both cellular and humoral components. Earthworm coelomocytes respond to the presence of pathogens by phagocytosis, encapsulation/ brown body formation and N K cells activity (Cooper et al., 2001). Humoral components include lectin, antimicrobial peptides, pore forming proteins, phenoloxidases and proteases. They include sequestration of antigenic material by agglutination, cytotoxicity and antibacterial activity. Cytolisin of Eisenia fetida coelomic fluid, named eiseniapore, was found to cause pore like structure at the target membranes. Formation of pore proteins is the result of oligomarization of eiseniapore monomers (Lange et al., 1999).

There are many investigations on the presence of antibacterial substances in coelomic fluid of earthworms since bacterolytic molecules were identified as lysozyme like molecules, active only against Gram positive bacteria (Jolles and Zuili, 1960; Scherbert and Messner, 1997; Lassegues, 1986). The coelomic fluid of earthworm, Eisenia fetida (Oligochaeta: Lumbricidae) was demonstrated to possess an antibacterial activity directed against earthworm pathogenic bacteria –namely: Gram negative Aeromonas hydrophila and Gram-positive Bacillus megaterium by Valembois et al. (1992).

Our present study is aimed to know the presence of antibacterial activity of coelomic fluid (crude form) of the tropical earthworms Perionyx sansibaricus on pathogenic bacteria like Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas, Proteus and Bacillus. This antibacterial activity of the coelomic is fluid compared with that of commercially available antibiotics like Streptomycin, Norfloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Gentamicin and Amoxillin.

II) Materials and Methods:
a) Bactericidal Studies:

The bacterial strains used for determining antibacterial activity are Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas, Proteus and Bacillus which were obtained from Department of Microbiology, Government Degree College, Gulbarga. The nutrient agar media was prepared in the laboratory by adding agar to the nutrient broth (Hi-Media). Whatmann No. 1 filter paper was used to prepare the discs. Commercially available antibiotic discs (Streptomycin, Norfloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Gentamicin and Amoxillin) were purchased from Himedia. Sterile swabs were purchased from local medical distributors. Nutrient agar media was purchased from Hi-media.

b) Method of Extraction of Coelomic Fluid for Antibacterial Activities:
Earthworms were washed, kept on soft paper to absorb surface body moisture and then transferred to Petri dish, excited with 6 volt electrical stimulation, which induced them to extrude coelomic fluid through epidermal dorsal pores. The fluid extracted was collected in the small tubes and used for antibacterial tests. Sterilized blotting paper (about 6 mm diameter), free from any antibacterial activity, were impregnated with 20 µl of the fraction to be tested and placed on agar dishes inoculated with bacterial strain.

c) Disk Method:
The target bacterial species were separately cultured in the nutrient broths to yield 10-7 cfu/ml and 18-24 hr cultures were separately spread plated on nutrient agar plates. Then,

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the 6 mm paper disks impregnated with 20 µl coelomic fluid fraction and incubated upright at 370C in an incubator for 24 h. The bactericidal activity of the fractions was measured in terms of mm zone of inhibition. Antibacterial activity of the coelomic fluid of the Perionyx sansibaricus were compared with the commercial antibiotics available in the market viz., Streptomycin, Norfloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Gentamicin and Amoxillin.

III) Results:

The influence of coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus on the in vitro growth of bacterial culture was evaluated against Escherichia coli, Proteus, Pseudomonas, Staphylococcus aureus and Bacillus. The best inhibitory effect of coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus on the growth of Proteus is 16 mm and that on Pseudomonas 8 mm, where as the zone of inhibition is only 7 mm against Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus and Bacillus (Table – 1, Plate 1 - 5).

Table – 1: Zone of inhibition (antibacterial activity) obtained by the coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus and commercial antibiotics Amoxillin, Streptomycin, Norfloxacin, Ciprofloxacin and Gentamicin against the growth of pathogenic bacteria like Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas, Proteus and Bacillus

Bacteria Used	Zone of inhibition P. sansibaricus (mm)	Amoxillin (mm)	Streptomycin (mm)	Norfloxacin (mm)	Ciprofloxacin (mm)	Gentamicin (mm)
Escherichia coli	07	05	19	2	27	15
Proteus	16	09	19	21	22	15
Pseudomonas	8	12	1	25	1	2
Staphylococcus aureus	07	26	25	3	28	27
Bacillus	07	12	23	32	3	2

Plate – 1: Zone of suppression impregnated with coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus on Escherichia coli

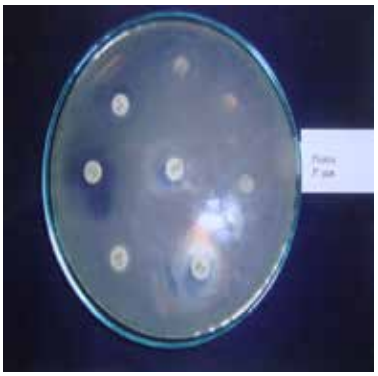

Plate – 2: Zone of suppression impregnated with coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus on Proteus

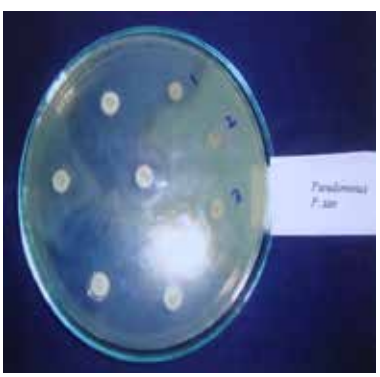

Plate – 3: Zone of suppression impregnated with coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus on Pseudomonas

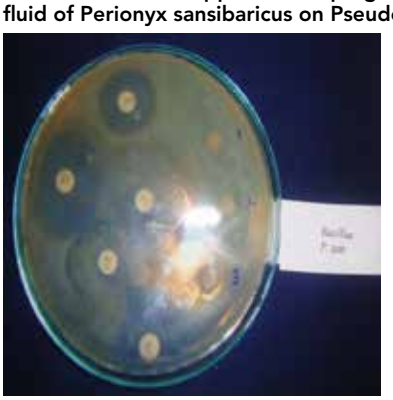

Plate – 4: Zone of suppression impregnated with coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus on Staphylococcus aureus

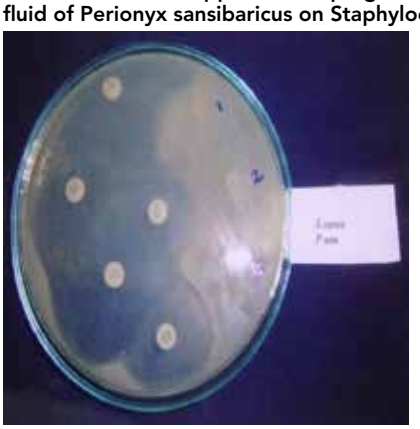

Plate – 5: Zone of suppression impregnated with coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus on Bacillus

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IV) Discussion:

Preparations made out of materials of animal origin (placenta, snake and bee poison, dags, sea and river hydrocoels) were used extensively in folk and modern medicine for treating many human diseases. These preparations are also gaining importance now-a-days, though some of them are not used in modern medicine because of resource deterioration. Renewable natural medical materials of animal origin and pharmaceutical preparations on their basis as well as biologically active food supplements are the future. This area of human activity and economics should be developed and improved in every possible way. In many South-East Asia countries earthworms have already been used for nearly 2,300 years to cure different human diseases. In Vietnam a dry earthworm powder produced according to different techniques that guarantee its purity is the compulsory ingredient of pharmaceuticals or "magic medicines that save life within 60 minutes". These pharmaceuticals are often used to treat various organ dysfunctions-the result of bacterial and viral infections.

Darwin too commented that tissue fluid of earthworm can dissolve fibrin; many Japanese researchers have extracted fibrin dissolving enzymes from Lumbricus rubellus.

Our results show that coelomic fluid of earthworm Perionyx sansibaricus applied in the certain concentrations could decrease growth of pathogenic bacteria.

In clinical experience, the inflection of skin wounds often occurs by Staphylococci causing a decrease in the proliferation of epithelial cells and fibroblasts in the wounds (Chang et al., 1997). Maja et al. (2005) have reported G-90; a glycolipoproteins mixture obtained from tissues homogenate of earthworm Eisenia fetida and has shown the antibacterial activity in vivo and in vitro in different concentrations of growth on non pathogenic and facultative pathogenic bacteria. The bacteriostatic effect of the G-90 was 21% stronger for facultative pathogenic bacteria than that observed for non-pathogenic bacteria.

Upon the inoculation of bacteria into the coelomic cavity of earthworm, the coelomocytes initiate the process of connecting with each other by their adhesive structures around the bacteria and form so called brown bodies (Valembois et al., 1992; Cooper et al., 1999). At the same time the coelomocytes intensively synthesize and secrete proteins that adhere to the bacteria, forming aggregations and may inhibit their further proliferation. One of these proteins is agglutination of 56 kDa molecular mass, which attaches to the lectin like monosaccharide of the cellular membrane of the bacteria.

Rejnek (1991), Tuckova (1991) and Valembois et al. (1993) demonstrated significant antibacterial activity of the earthworms and that they were assisted besides coelomocytes by the chloragocytes, i.e., cell from the intestinal tract of earthworms, in resistance mechanisms. The chloragocytes secrete two proteins with a molecular mass of 40 and 45 kDa, which share 35% similarities with immunoglobulins. They adhere to the bacteria making them suitable for phagocytosis by coelomocytes in coelomic fluid (Lassegues et al., 1997). The chloragocytes synthesis and secrete the protein lysenin (33 kDa), which binds specially to phospholipids of the cell membrane and causes cytolysis (Kobayashi et al., 2000; Ohit et al., 2000).

With the knowledge, it is difficult to define which molecule of coelomic fluid of earthworms is responsible for its antibacterial activity. Theoretically such activities could be ascribed to some of the following molecular masses: 33, 40, 42, 45 and 60 kDa, which are detected by SDS-PAGE in G-90 (Hrzenjak et al., 1992). By immunochemical analyses these proteins are shown to be belonging to the immunoglobulin super family (Popovic et al., 1998). Looking at our results antibacterial activity of coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus is different against different species of pathogenic bacteria. This indicates that these earthworms show good antibacterial activity in particular species. Perionyx sansibaricus has the highest antibacterial activity against Proteus and Pseudomonas.

These observations are made based on zone of inhibition in vitro. However, further investigations on the presence of antibacterial molecules in the coelomic fluid and/or coelomocytes are needed which may help to explore the medicinal value of coelomic fluids of local species of earthworms.

V) Summary and Conclusion:

Earthworms are known for their medicinal value since ancient times all over the world. Earthworms have blood and the coelomic fluid that contains both haemocytes and coelomocytes in their fluids. Coelomic fluids as well as blood of the earthworm have coelomocytes and haemocytes which play an important role in fighting against pathogens. This quality of earthworms made us to find out the immunological and antibacterial activity. The study was to know the antibacterial activity coelomic fluid of local species of earthworm Perionyx sansibaricus against pathogenic bacteria like E. coli, Proteus, Pseudomonas, S. aureus and Bacillus. Results reveal that crude form of coelomic fluids of earthworm exhibit antibacterial activity against all the species of earthworms. Coelomic fluid of Perionyx sansibaricus has shown the highest antibacterial activity against Proteus and Pseudomonas. These results are based on the zone of inhibition in vitro growth of bacterial cultures. However, further investigations on the presence of antibacterial molecules in coelomic fluid of earthworms are necessary.

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