



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY

Vijay Singh Meena,
CIMMYT-Borlaug Institute for South Asia
(BISA), India

REVIEWED BY

Sudhir K. Upadhyay,
Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, India
Shrivardhan Dheeman,
MVN University, India

*CORRESPONDENCE

Snehal Bagatharia
✉ drsnehal.bagatharia@gmail.com
Madhvi Joshi
✉ jd1-gbrc@gujarat.gov.in
Byong-Hun Jeon
✉ bhjeon@hanyang.ac.kr
Ashish Patel
✉ uni.ashish@gmail.com

RECEIVED 19 April 2023

ACCEPTED 31 July 2023

PUBLISHED 24 August 2023

CITATION

Patel M, Islam S, Husain FM, Yadav VK,
Park H-K, Yadav KK, Bagatharia S, Joshi M,
Jeon B-H and Patel A (2023) *Bacillus subtilis*
ER-08, a multifunctional plant
growth-promoting rhizobacterium, promotes
the growth of fenugreek (*Trigonella*
foenum-graecum L.) plants under salt and
drought stress. *Front. Microbiol.* 14:1208743.
doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2023.1208743

COPYRIGHT

© 2023 Patel, Islam, Husain, Yadav, Park, Yadav,
Bagatharia, Joshi, Jeon and Patel. This is an
open-access article distributed under the terms
of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)
(CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction
in other forums is permitted, provided the
original author(s) and the copyright owner(s)
are credited and that the original publication in
this journal is cited, in accordance with
accepted academic practice. No use,
distribution or reproduction is permitted which
does not comply with these terms.

Bacillus subtilis ER-08, a multifunctional plant growth-promoting rhizobacterium, promotes the growth of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.) plants under salt and drought stress

Margi Patel¹, Shaikhul Islam², Fohad Mabood Husain³,
Virendra Kumar Yadav¹, Hyun-Kyung Park⁴,
Krishna Kumar Yadav^{5,6}, Snehal Bagatharia^{7*}, Madhvi Joshi^{8*},
Byong-Hun Jeon^{9*} and Ashish Patel^{1*}

¹Department of Life Sciences, Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan, Gujarat, India,

²Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ³Department of Food Science and Nutrition, College of Food and Agriculture Sciences, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia,

⁴Department of Pediatrics, Hanyang University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea, ⁵Faculty of Science and Technology, Madhyanchal Professional University, Ratibad, Bhopal, India, ⁶Environmental and Atmospheric Sciences Research Group, Scientific Research Center, Al-Ayen University, Thi-Qar, Nasiriyah, Iraq, ⁷Gujarat State Biotechnology Mission (GSBTM), Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India, ⁸Gujarat Biotechnology Research Centre (GBRC), Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India, ⁹Department of Earth Resources and Environmental Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Introduction: Sustainable agriculture and meeting the world's food needs face considerable obstacles from abiotic stresses such as soil salinity and drought. This critical issue was addressed by our current study, which sought to uncover multi-trait bioinoculants from hostile ecosystems that could help mitigate salinity and drought stresses at the same time.

Methods: The *Bacillus subtilis* ER-08 (BST) strain was isolated from the halotolerant plant *Fagonia cretica* which was collected from the Little Rann of Kachchh, India. Various biochemical and molecular approaches were applied for the detailed characterization of the BST isolate.

Results and discussion: The BST isolate demonstrated notable plant growth-promoting qualities. Fenugreek seed biopriming was performed using the BST isolate. The effect of BST seed treatment on fenugreek developmental indices as well as abiotic alleviation was examined under greenhouse conditions. The BST produced 83.7 g ml⁻¹ gibberellins (GA₃) and 176.1 g ml⁻¹ indole-3 acetic acid. Moreover, hydrogen cyanide, siderophore, exopolysaccharides (EPS), ammonia, cellulase, protease, pectinase, and chitinase were also produced by the BST strain. Interestingly, 52% of *Fusarium oxysporum* mycelial growth was suppressed by the BST isolate under *in vitro* conditions. Furthermore, BST isolates functioned well under several abiotic stress conditions, for instance, salinity (4 and 6 ds m⁻¹), pH (5, 7, and 9), drought (PEG6000 at 10%, 20%, and 30%), and temperature (25°C, 35°C, 37°C, and 55°C). This study indicates that the BST strain might serve as an effective bio-inoculant for minimizing the detrimental effects of abiotic stresses.

KEYWORDS

drought stress, fenugreek, multi-trait endophytic bacteria, rhizobacteria, plant growth augmentation, salt stress