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Role of the Hairy Roots as A Biological Agent in Phytoremediation

Amjad A. Mohammed* Owayes M. Hamed Raed S. Alsaffar
Department of Biology/ College of Science/ University of Mosul
***Email: amjsbio33@uomosul.edu.iq**

Environmental pollution

Pollution is a growing undertaking for humans around the globe which affects in which affects both developed and growing towns (Suresh and Ravishankar, 2004). All herbal methods that make contributions to economic pollution are typically categorized as natural contaminants (Sosa Alderete *et al.*, 2009). These are the human final products which include: navy explosives, agriculture, oil products, gasoline manufacturing and wood results (Pilon-Smits, 2005). Subsequently, the natural activities can additionally sell the discharge of heavy metals as nickel, molybdenum, lead, copper, zinc and mercury to the environment which are harmful to human health (Nedelkoska and Doran, 2000). The whole surroundings are constantly being contaminated from pollutants which is unsafe for human fitness (Suza *et al.*, 2008 ; Rezek *et al.*, 2012).

The cost of cleansing up infected sites is high therefore using vegetation to extract, stabilize and degrade contaminants, all of them called as phytoremediation, is giving reputation as an extra cost-powerful opportunity to different strategies of cleanup (Kuiper *et al.*, 2004).

Plants Used for Removing the Environmental Contaminants

Many plants are used to treat and destroy most of environmental pollutants (Kagalkar *et al*., 2009). Also in phytoremediation studies, plant tissue culture plays a vital position and complements our understanding of plant metabolisms (Abhilash *et al.,* 2009; Bhargava *et al.,*2018).

Tissue life style gives extra benefits, now the experimental convenience is not so much effective, but is additionally value-powerful, easier, much less complicated, and quicker when compared to the entire plant gadget. Plant roots may additionally act in the absorption as conduit of a pollutant then translocate with the vascular system and focused in tissues by a procedure known as phytoextraction (Doty, 2008). Oats might also secretly exudates in flip which offer a haven for microbial increase represent a nutrient supply for the microbes (Bais *et al.,* 2006). The ensuing rhizospheric contact can also decorate the biodegradation of natural pollutants in a procedure known as phytostimulation (Pilon-Smits, 2005). The contaminant can also end up goal for degradation via secreted the plant enzymes (Boominathan *et al.,* 2004). Plants are used in plant treatment to provide optimal conditions for microbial activity towards extracted pollutants that can be transferred through the plant (Tamaoki *et al.,* 2008). In phytoremediation, vegetation offers important benefits; they act as the optimum state for root colonizing microorganism and also offer a simple price-powerful method of accumulate pollutants (Suresh and Ravishankar, 2004). The root system represents the contact region between plant tissues and pollutants in the environment (soil or water), thus it has the ability for the phytoremediation (Xingmao and Burken, 2003). The ground part of a plant gadget where in roots are in touch with the microorganisms is called rhizosphere (Walker *et al.,* 2003). The interaction between plant, microbes and mycorrhizal colonies is regulated by root exudates (Bais *et al.,* 2006; Chandra, 2012). In this sense, root exudates are crucial materials for degradation the pollutants using microbe's rhizosphere (Rentz *et al.,* 2005, Barea *et al.,* 2005; Suza *et al.,* 2008).

Hairy roots are exceptional fibrous which are formed on tissues as a result of infection with *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*, a diseases soil bacterium (Georgiev *et al.,* 2007; Veena and Taylor, 2007). When cell is infected, *A. rhizogenes* plasmid genes transfers to the plant cell genome ensuing in the structure adjustments within the host cell main to enhanced boom in the media which free from hormone (Suza *et al.,* 2008). The metabolism capacity of hair roots can be manipulated to induce de novo synthesis of excessive phytochemicals (Guillon *et al.,* 2006).

Based on the sort of biological techniques used through flora to remove pollutants phytoremediation Fig. (1) is classed in to many techniques as phytoextraction, phytotransformation, phytostabilization, phytovolatilization, rhiyzofiltration, or phytostimulation (Pilon-Smits, 2005; Abhilash *et al.,*2009). In general, plant life use methods that collectively make a contribution to the major stage of bioremediation (Tangahu *et al.,* 2011; Rajkumar *et al.,* 2012). Phytoremediation through hairy root lifestyle: removal of environmental contaminants uptake of metals or contaminants depends on several factors together with bioavailability of the metals, chemical properties of the pollutant, plant species, chelating agent added, root quarter environmental conditions, etc. (Tangahu *et al.,* 2011).

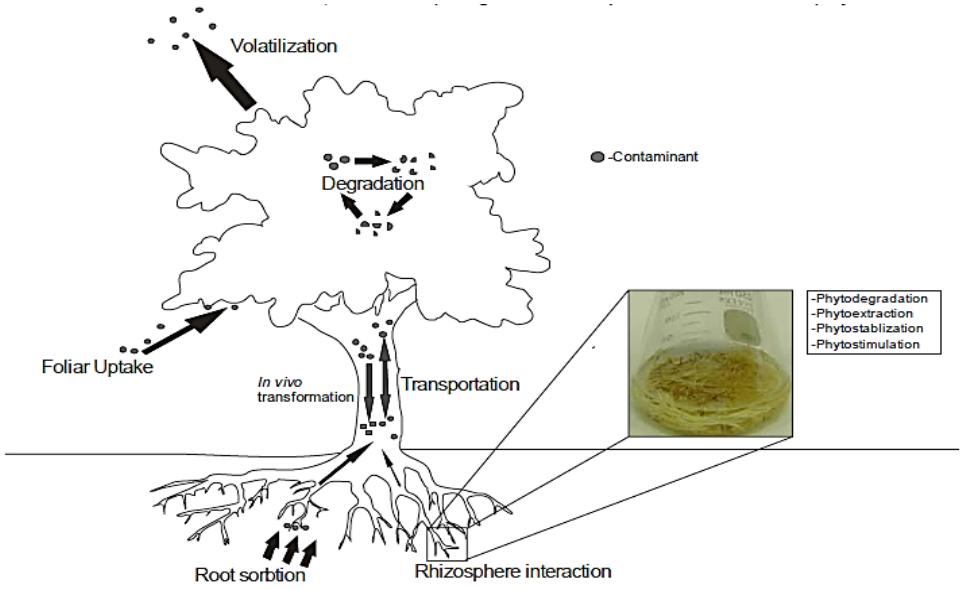

Fig. 1: The methods of plants for phytoremediation

Pollutants are absorbed from the soil by the root hairs surrounding them or nearby, which are transported and destroyed inside the plant or volatilized from it to the air. The hairy roots are a powerful tool for studying biological activities in the plants phytoremediation processes (Suza *et al.,* 2008).

Nature always attempts to stabilize the environmental constituents by the natural means. Plants have the capacity to trap many toxins and can bring back the equilibrium status. Chelating agents may be used for the treatment of toxic metals poisoning. For taking a look at phytoremediation, the bushy-root cultures have been successfully used as a version in *in vitro* structures. Researchers said that the majority of metals accumulated within the roots in many flowers (Pickering *et al.,* 2000).

Hairy Roots: Characteristics, Benefits and Applications

Hairy-root cultures evolved via genetic transformation through *A. rhizogenes* infection confirmed many special features, which include limitless branching, genetic and biochemical stability and high boom price (Hu and Du, 2006). *A. rhizogenes* is a Gram-negative bacterium belong to the sam family *Rhizobiaceae*. Wounded sites of flowers are the contamination site of *A. rhizogenes* and finally induce the formation of thread-like structures (hairy roots) in several groups of plant types (Flocco and Giulietti, 2007). With the infection process, T-DNA genes (10–30 kb) of *A. rhizogenes* transfers to the plant genome, this is a part of the root inducing plasmids (pRi) (Giri and Narasu, 2000; Agostini *et al.,* 2003; Coniglio *et al.,* 2008). The hairy roots have the pleiotropic root boom, lateral branches and the excessive number of root hairs and tissues also have rather differentiated and purposeful root organs. These roots also have a higher enzymatic degradation capacity because of the presence of various enzymes including *peroxidase, lactase* and *oxygenase* (Talano *et al.,* 2003; Telke *et al.,* 2011). Regeneration of plants can be done easily from the differentiation of those roots. Also have functionality unlimited growth in boom hormone- free lifestyle media (Rao and Ravishankar, 2002). It is meant that the genes *aux1* and *aux2* are accountable for the auxin autotrophy of hairy roots (Santos-Diaz, 2013). Although hairy roots have an exceptional morphology when compared to normal roots, they act as a vital manufacturing machine for manufacturing secondary metabolites. (Sharma *et al.,* 2013). Beside the above specificity, hairy roots also are used for screening, tolerance, accumulation and elimination of environmental pollution (Agostini *et al.,* 2013; Kagalkar *et al.,* 2009). Hairy roots of numerous vegetation have been used for the reason of phytoremediation, especially for the natural and metallic pollution.

Table: Removal of Metals by Using Hairy-Root Cultures

S. No.	Plant's Name	Pollutants	References
1	*Adenophora lobophylla, Adenophora potaninii*	Cadmium	(Wu *et al.*, 2001)
2	*Alyssum* species	Nickel	(Nedelkoska and Doran, 2001)
3	*Alyssum bertolonii*	Nickel	(Bhoominathan and Doran, 2002)
4	*Alyssum murale*	Nickel	(Vinterhalter *et al.*, 2008)
5	*Armoracia rusticana*	Uranium	(Soudek *et al.*, 2011)
6	*Cucumis sativus*	Cadmium	(Zhang *et al.*, 2009)
7	*Daucus carota*	Uranium	(Straczek *et al.*, 2009)
8	*Hyptis capitata, Polycarpaea longiflora, Euphorbia* sp.	Copper	(Nedelkoska and Doran, 2000)
9	*Nicotiana tabacum*	Nickel	(Boominathan and Doran, 2003)
10	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Phenol	(Georgiev *et al.*, 2007)

Mechanisms of remediation utilized by bushy root culture hairy roots subculture confirmed different mechanisms for the uptake of metals that is additionally similar to the plant mechanisms (Bharagava *et al*., 2017). Few commonplace mechanisms are suggested for the uptake of metals and every so often flowers or bushy roots select particular mechanisms for the minute metals or pollutants. Different plants also have the one-of-a-kind quantity of tolerance limits for a specific pollutant. Hairy-root cultures are commonly used for the remediation of cadmium (Cd), nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn), uranium (U), copper (Cu), and organic pollutants. (Singh, *et al.*, 2006; Yadav *et al.*, 2017).

Hairy roots give numerous benefits for phytoremediation research, including: their rapidly grow in -unfastened conditions, offering a surface place of contact among many pollutants that strong in contrast to normal kind (Gujarathi *et al.*, 2005; Georgiev *et al.*, 2007). Hairy roots improve the genetic transformation and have ability to supply big parts of exudates which might be consist of enzymes and many metal chelating compounds which could remove the harmful contaminants both organic and inorganic (Badhra *et al.*, 2001). The periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus*) hairy roots have an "intrinsic ability" to take away these compounds from the environment (Bais *et al.*, 2006). Recently, bushy roots were used to test vegetation for its ability to remove excessive stages of phenols (De Araujo *et al.*, 2002), which are typically utilized in cultural programs and petroleum products that pose a risk to human (Agostini *et al.*, 2003; Coniglio *et al.*, 2008).

The hairy roots induced from different types of plant have *peroxidase* enzymes act as efficiency factor for removing phenol and chlorophenols from the subculture media (González *et al.*, 2006; Singh *et al.*, 2006). There are other plants using many mechanisms to benefit from phenol. For example: hairy roots of carrot and candy potato by its ability to connect phenolic compounds with polar cellular materials (may be sugars and proteins) as well as with insoluble substances which include mobile walls and membranes (Pavli *et al.*, 2010). The capability of vegetation to remove contaminants will depend upon the different defensive mechanisms that can prolong tissue survival and biochemical traits of metabolizing enzymes (De Araujo *et al.*, 2004; Chandra, 2012). The inclusion of metals in plant tissues are crucial elements of the capability of plants to dispose of heavy metals from the soil (Violante *et al.*, 2010; Santos-Diaz 2013). Hairy roots have been proven to be used as a way to examine a wild type of many plant species from their ability to extract various metals (Nedelkoska and Doran, 2000; Ibañez *et al.*, 2011).

Hairy roots of alpine penny grass (*Thlaspica erulescens*) used to extract and gather cadmium in combination with natural acids within the components of the cell (Boominathan and Doran, 2003a; Agostini et al. 2013). There is an attention to the harmful effects of the continuously use of the insecticide DDT (Sadasivaiah *et al.*, 2007) in many studies recommend that DDT might have bad outcomes on human (Hatcher *et al.*, 2008). Hairy roots of chicory (*Cichoriumin tybus*) and

Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea*) have the ability to dispose of DDT from contaminated web sites. Specially, *C. intybus* and *B. juncea* may produce enzymes that can degrade DDT as a result of a promising opportunity for the characterization of those enzymes (Suresh *et al.,* 2005). This mammalian enzyme is used to generate vegetation with the ability to eliminate diverse natural pollutants from the air. For example, a hairy root of *Lycopersicum esculentum tpx1* gene by over-expressing encoding a *peroxidase* which generat roots with enhanced ability of casting off phenol from the environment (Wevar-Oller *et al.,* 2005; Bernejee *et al.,* 2002). The transgenic approaches can produce plants with modern phytoremediation capacity (Van Aken, 2008). It is vital to limit the release of pesticides and antibiotics into the surroundings and is important to identify the strategies for cleanup inside the case of infection. Hairy roots of sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) are able to extract and metabolize antibiotics together with tetracycline and oxtetracycline to contain reactive oxygen intermediates (Gujarathi and Linden, 2005; Talano *et al.,* 2012). However, the ability of plants for environmental remediation regulated with the way of plant metabolic pathways, the main variety of enzymes activity and tolerance tools (Bhargava *et al.,* 2012). In this field, hairy roots are often used in phytoremediation research as version plant structures due to the fact that they permit the analysis of the pure metabolic associated with the plant cells and their abilities for toxicity tolerance (Van Nevel *et al*., 2007; Doran, 2009; Ma *et al.,*2011). During the last years, hairy roots have contributed to our information of the complicated molecular and biochemical mechanisms in phytoremediation. In the existing tiny-overview, we examined the greatest applicable research associated with the utility of hairy roots with the purpose of detecting the capacity of plant cells to tolerate, detoxify, metabolize, and save many kinds of natural and inorganic pollutants. The areas in hairy roots offer the greatest capacity for the practical method of phytoremediation techniques and mechanisms might be defined and current developments are included. Hairy roots have proved to be a totally suitable tool and important version method to look the detoxification and the interest of central cleansing enzymes, without the intrusion of soil medium and microorganisms. Hairy roots expand in an economy that is completely without infection by microbes and may be used to differentiate the responses and skills of plant cells from the infection by rhizospheric microbes (Wu *et al.,* 2010 ; Telke *et al.,* 2011). Thus, hairy roots are able of metabolize according to several mixtures by way of commonplace metabolic ways which represent an extra benefit to this plant system (Nepovim *et al.,* 2004; Angelini *et al.,* 2011).

CONCLUSIONS

Hairy roots arise from different species of plant as a result of being infected with different strains of *A. rhizogenes*. This technology serves stable production of important pharmaceutical compounds as well as other high-value products. The environmental pollution affects the local and global human societies. Therefore, it was necessary to get rid of these pollutants. The plants are one of the most important ways of being natural and tend to remove the environment and provide an exceptional ability to absorb pollutants and convert them into useful compounds within their bodies or liberate their harmless wastes to the atmosphere after destroying them. The use of genetically transformed hairy roots in plant treatment is highly efficient because of the characteristics of the roots in terms of laboratory access, rapid growth and many branches, as well as the ability to control their genes and thus obtain a distinctive biological tool in this field.

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دور الجذور الشعرية كعامل بايولوجي في المعالجة النباتية

امجد عبد الهادي محمد* **اويس موفق حامد** **رائد سالم الصفار**

قسم علوم الحياة/ كلية العلوم/ جامعة الموصل

***Email: amjsbio33@uomosul.edu.iq**