

Improvements in challenging diagnostic of *Pepino mosaic virus* and Potato spindle tuber viroid in tomato seeds for better sensitivity

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Pepino mosaic virus (PepMV)

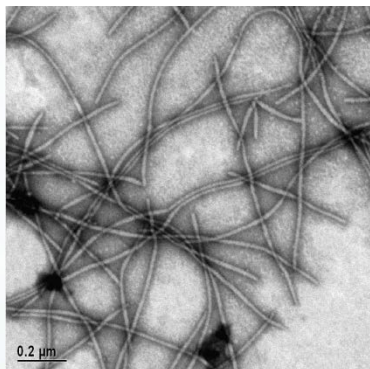


Photo: Dr. Magda Tušek Žnidarič, NIB

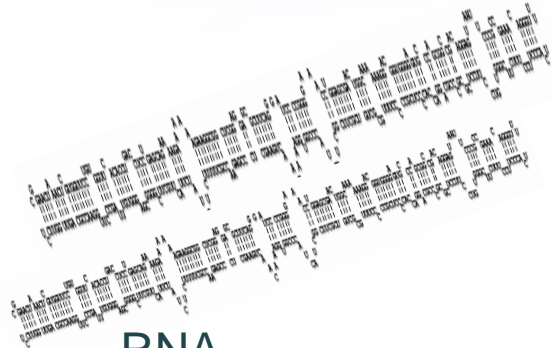


Photo: Dr. Inge Hanssen, Scientia Terrae, Belgium



Potexvirus; main strains: Peruvian, EU-tomato, US1/Ch1, Chile-2, PES

Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd)

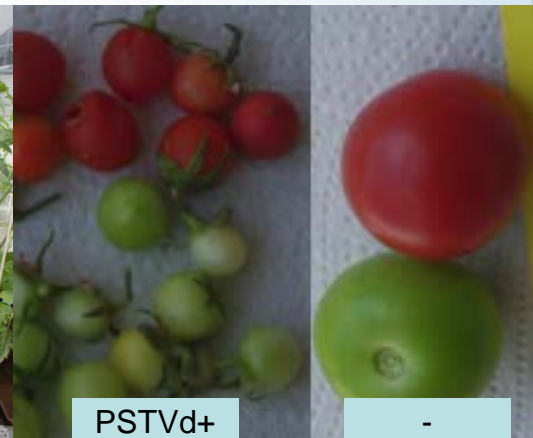


RNA
(356-361 nukleotidov)



PSTVd+

-



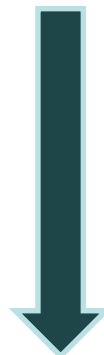
PSTVd+

-





- stable
- transmitted readily between plants by crop handling, e.g., via contaminated tools and hands
- survival and transmission in water (Mehle et al., Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2014: 1455-1462)



Sensitive methods for their detection!!!

3000 seeds

12 sub-samples (each: 250 seeds)

soaking in buffer overnight at $4 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$
grinding

RNA extraction
(3000 seeds)

RT-qPCR
(PepMV: Ling et al., 2007
PSTVd: Boonham et al., 2004)

neg

Test report

pos PSTVd – low titer

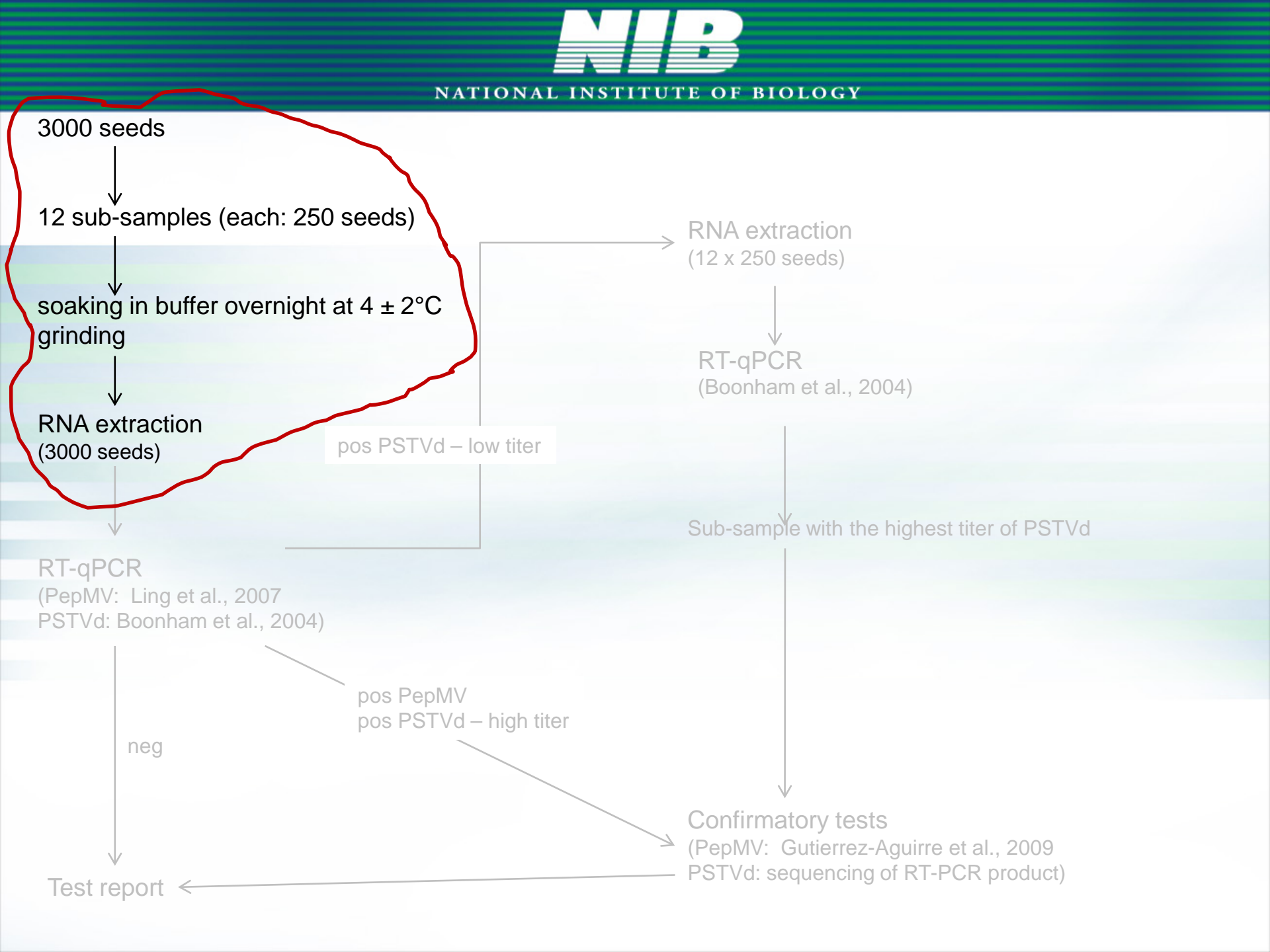
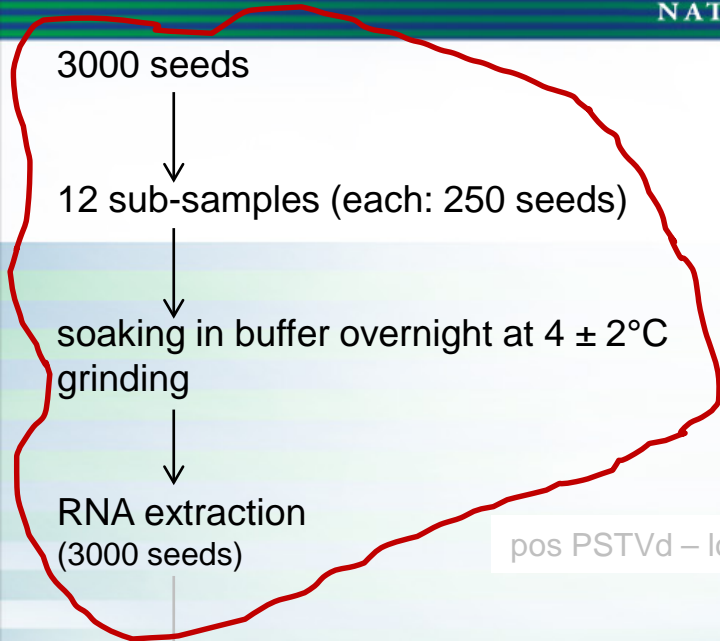
pos PepMV
pos PSTVd – high titer

RNA extraction
(12 x 250 seeds)

RT-qPCR
(Boonham et al., 2004)

Sub-sample with the highest titer of PSTVd

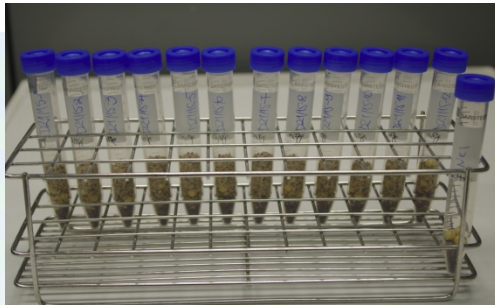
Confirmatory tests
(PepMV: Gutierrez-Aguirre et al., 2009
PSTVd: sequencing of RT-PCR product)



Sample preparation



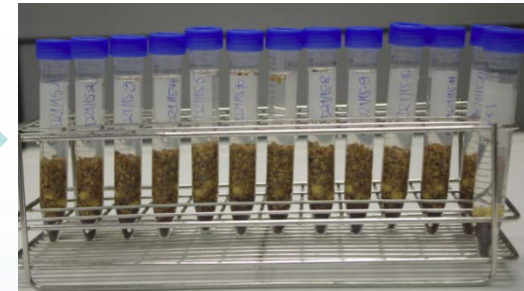
3000 seeds



12 sub-samples of 250 seeds



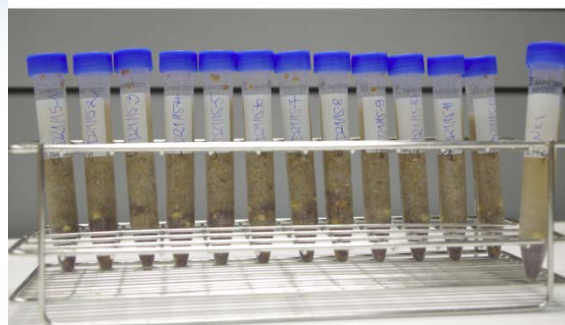
+ 10 mL of 0.1M phosphate buffer
($\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4/\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ pH 7.2)



$4 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ overnight



5 m/s, 40 sec

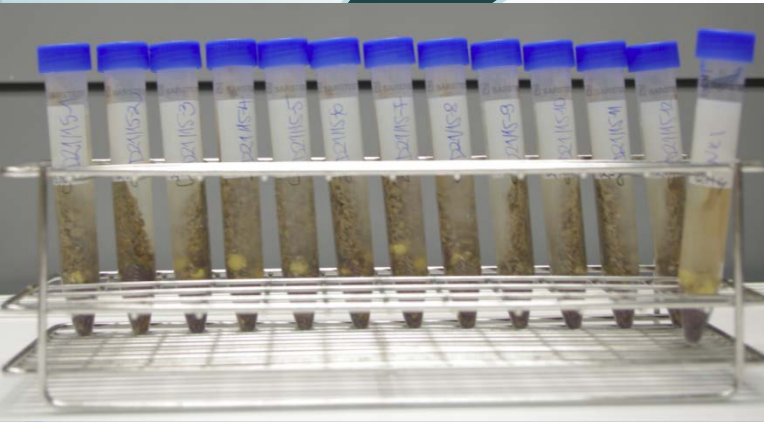


Centrifuge:
(10 min,
10.000 g, 4°C)



RNA extraction

(12 x 50 μ l)



+ 600 μ l
of RLT
buffer



Sample



Lyse, homogenize,
and add ethanol



Bind total RNA to
RNeasy membrane



Wash



Elute in small volume

Ready-to-use RNA



The rest of the homogenate:
stored for further needs at
refrigerate

Qiagen RNeasy Plant kits

minor modifications:

- mercaptoethanol was omitted from the procedure -
- RNase-free water at 65°C was added to the QIAGEN column where it was incubated for 5 min before final elution (2 x 50 μ l)

3000 seeds

12 sub-samples (each: 250 seeds)

soaking in buffer overnight at $4 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$
grinding

RNA extraction
(3000 seeds)

RT-qPCR
(PepMV: Ling et al., 2007
PSTVd: Boonham et al., 2004)

neg

Test report

pos PSTVd – low titer

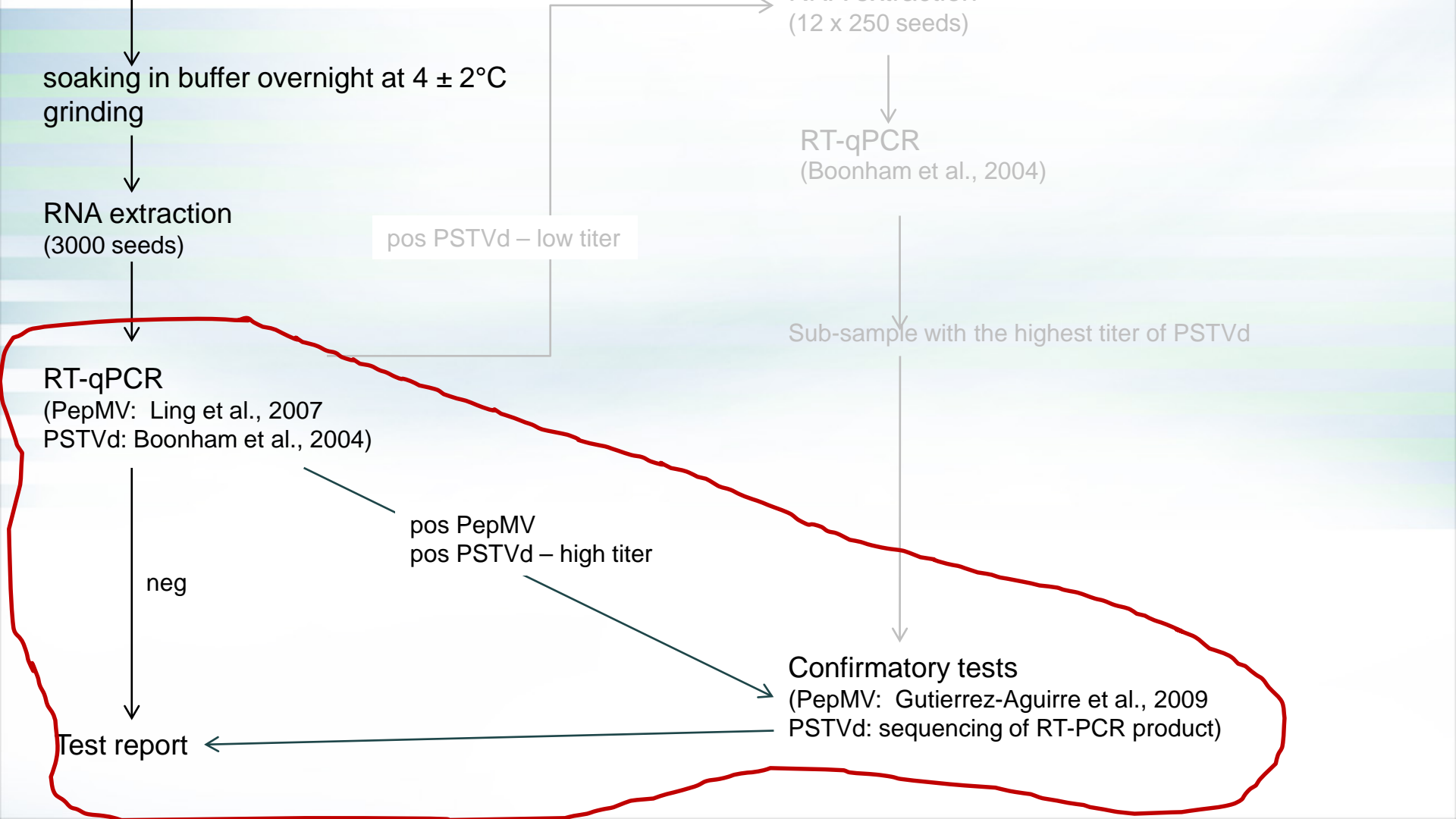
pos PepMV
pos PSTVd – high titer

RNA extraction
(12 x 250 seeds)

RT-qPCR
(Boonham et al., 2004)

Sub-sample with the highest titer of PSTVd

Confirmatory tests
(PepMV: Gutierrez-Aguirre et al., 2009
PSTVd: sequencing of RT-PCR product)



Detection, identification: PepMV

Screening test Confirmatory test

Naturally infected seed	Screening test		Confirmatory test		
	ELISA	RT-qPCR (Ling et al., 2007)	RT-qPCR (Eur-cp)	RT-qPCR (Ch2-rep)	RT-qPCR (Ch2&US2-cp)
1:10	+	+	+	+	+
1:100	+	+	+	+	+
1:1000	+	+	+	+	+
1:5000	-	+	+	+	+
0:100	-	-	-	-	-

Gutierrez-Aguirre et al., Journal of Virological Methods, 2009: 46-55

Detection, identification: PSTVd

Screening test

Confirmatory test

		Screening test		Confirmatory test
Artificially infected seeds (infected : uninfected)		RT-qPCR (Boonham et al., 2004)	RT-qPCR (Monger et al., 2010)	RT-PCR + sequencing
Seed infected with high conc. of PSTVd RNA (Cq 16)	1:250	+ (Cq 25)	+	+
	1:1000	+ (Cq 27)	+	+
	1:3000	+ (Cq 29)	+	-/+
Seed infected with lower conc. of PSTVd RNA (Cq 24)	1:250	+ (Cq 35)	-	-
Healthy seeds		-	-	-

Diagnostics in practice: PSTVd

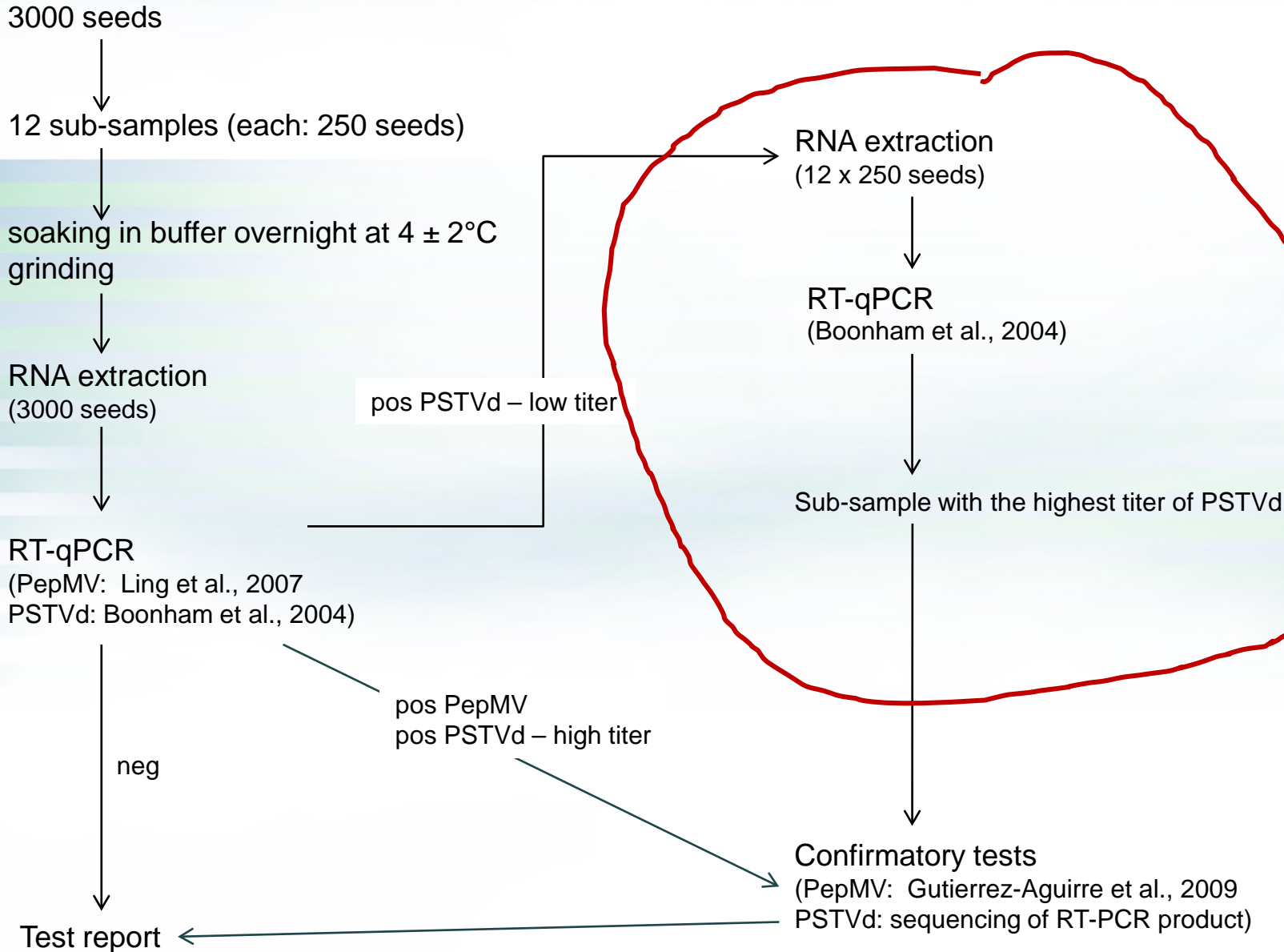
2012, 2013:

2 PSTVd + / 2 seed samples (verification for foreign lab)

2013-2014:

5 positive with RT-qPCR (4 PSTVd +, 1 ?) / 29 seed samples (analysis ordered by Slovenian PARS)

All positive seeds: from import



Diagnostics in practice: PSTVd

Example D19/14:

RT-qPCR (Boonham et al., 2004)

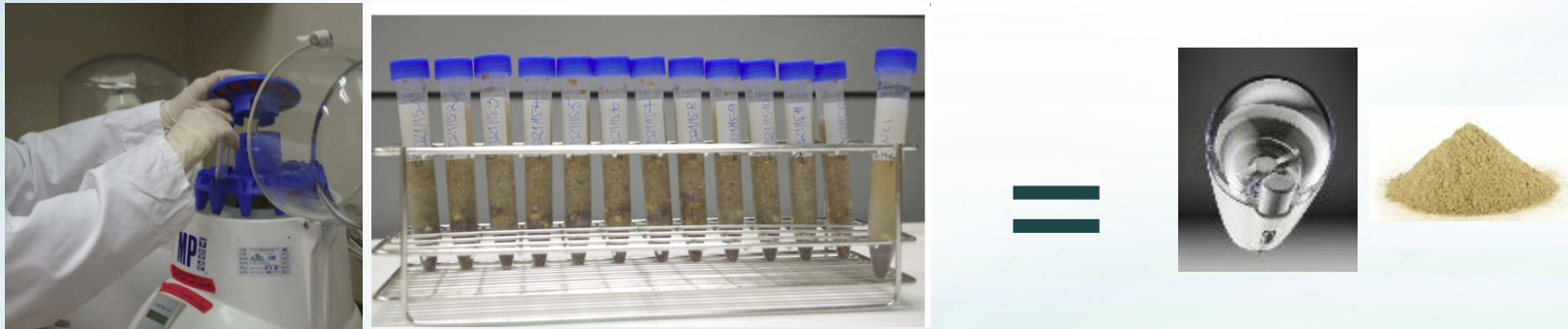
	1-12	+ (Cq 36)
Sub-samples	1	-
	2	-
	3	+ (Cq 39)
	4	-
	5	-
	6	+ (Cq 39)
	7	-
	8	-
	9	+ (Cq 39)
	10	+ (Cq 33)
	11	-
	12	-

Example D21/14:

RT-qPCR (Boonham et al., 2004)

	1-12	+ (Cq 37)
Sub-samples	1	+ (Cq 37)
	2	+ (Cq 40)
	3	+ (Cq 37)
	4	+ (Cq 39)
	5	-
	6	+ (Cq 36)
	7	+ (Cq 36)
	8	+ (Cq 40)
	9	-
	10	-
	11	-
	12	+ (Cq 40)

Optimisation: seed sample preparation, RNA extraction



RNeasy Plant
Mini Kit (Qiagen)



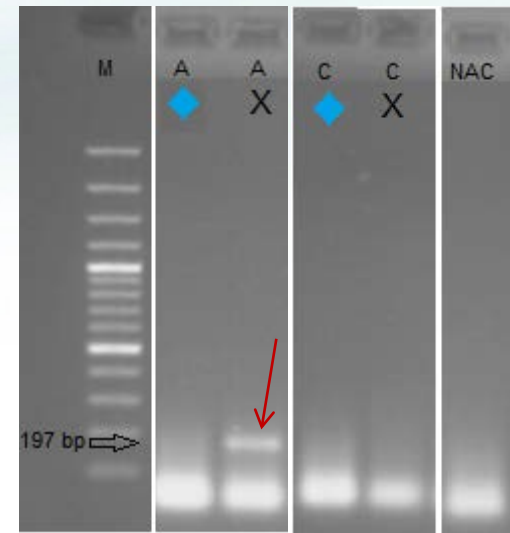
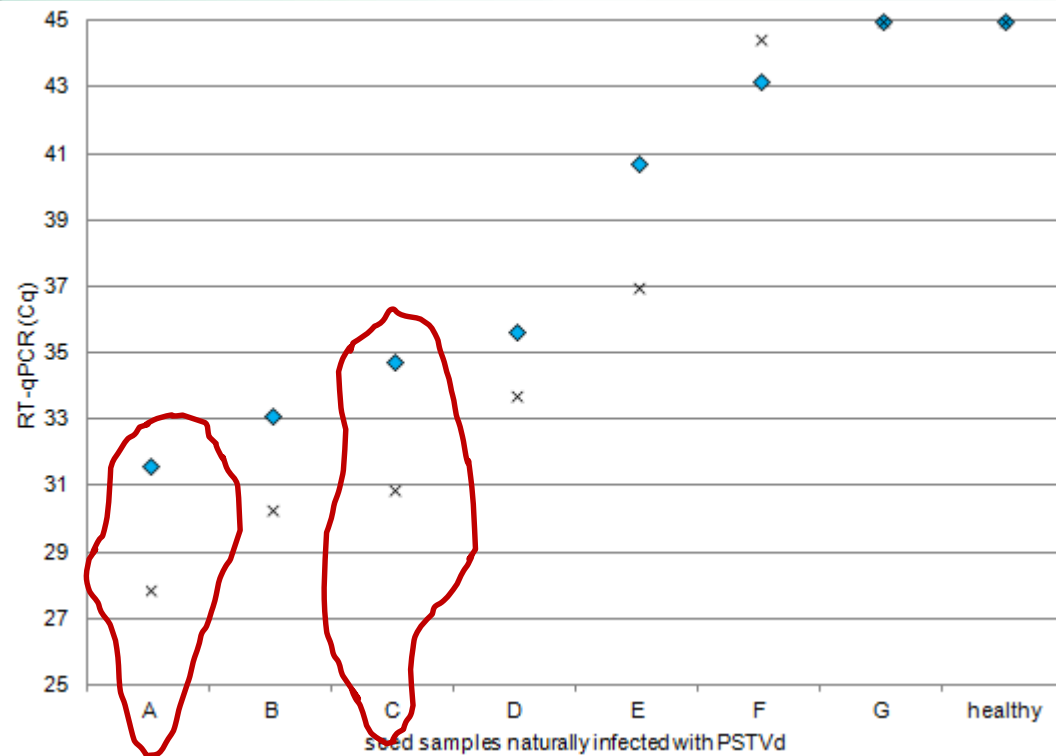
Trizol LS (Invitrogen) +
MaxTract High density
(Qiagen)

QIAmp Viral RNA Mini
Kit (Qiagen)

Optimisation: RNA extraction (results)

- ◆ Rneasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen)
- X QIAamp viral RNA Mini Kit (Qiagen)

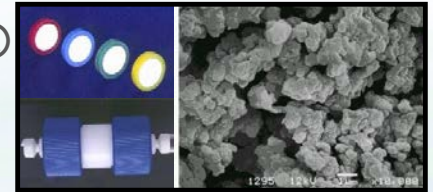
(~Trizol LS (Invitrogen) + MaxTract High density (Qiagen))



Optimisation: a method for concentrating PSTVd from the seed extract

❖ Monolithic chromatography (**Convective Interaction Media®** (CIM) monoliths):

+ fast and efficient way to concentrate highly diluted target



✓ PSTVd was concentrated from one-litre-water samples by at least two orders of magnitude
(Rušić et al., *Journal of Chromatography A*, 2013: 129-136)

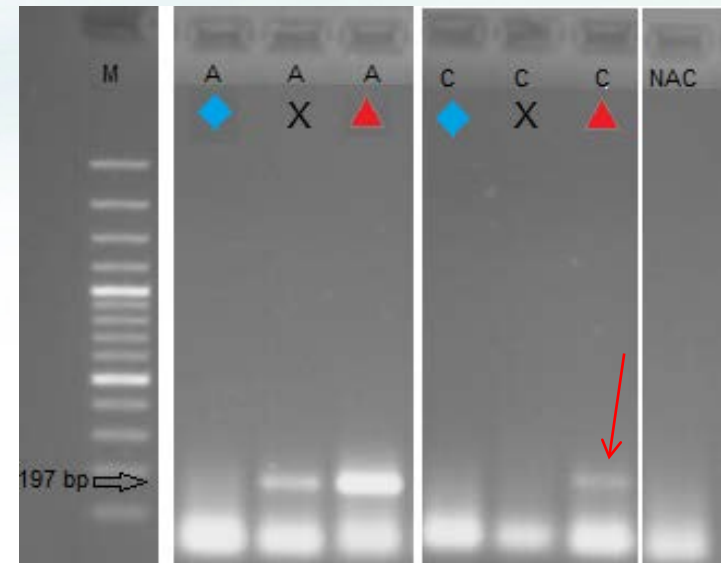
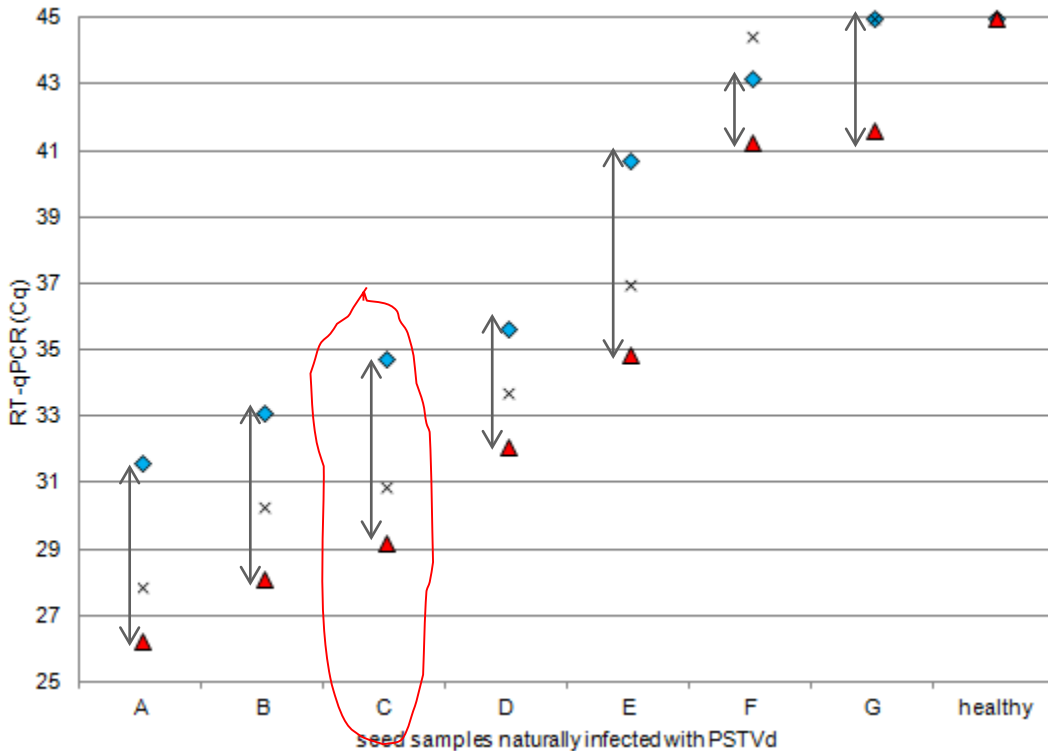
⊗ Seed extract: polysaccharides disturb the flow through CIM

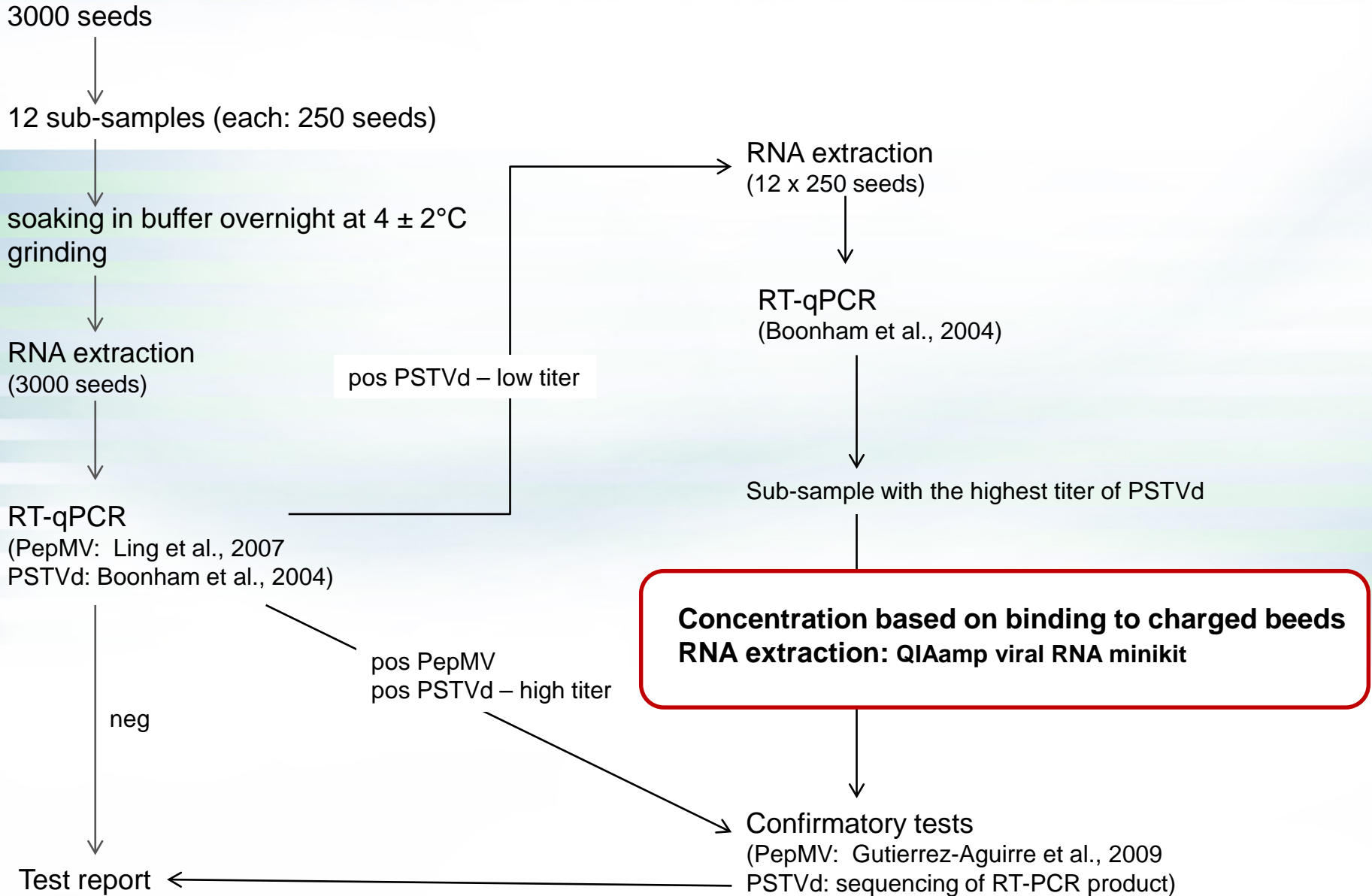
❖ A method that is based on binding to positively charged beads

Optimisation: RNA extraction + concentration (results)

- ◆ Rneasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen)
- X QIAamp viral RNA Mini Kit
- ▲ concentration based on binding to positively charged beads + QIAamp viral RNA Mini Kit

2-6 Cq





Conclusions

- For concentrating PSTVd from the seed extract, we have developed a new easy to use and efficient method based on binding to positively charged beads.

Acknowledgement

- Slovenian phytosanitary administration

