

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY

# **Detection of plant viruses by next-generation sequencing (NGS)**

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## INTRODUCTION

Climate changes around the globe and increased international trade are pushing plant pathogens and their vectors into unexpected new areas, raising many new risks for agriculture. These not only increase the chance of introduction of new pathogens into the new area, but also increase the chance of the pathogen persisting in a new host species. The accurate identification of plant pathogens, e.g., virus species, is crucial for planning an effective prevention of new disease spreading and its eradication.



## WETLAB & AUTOMATIC TECHNICAL WORKFLOW OF NGS ANALYSIS

Sample —> RNA isolation —> small RNA deep sequencing —> user-friendly automatic bioinformatics pipeline in CLC Genomics Workbench developed at NIB —> confirmation (e.g., by electron microscopy (EM), ELISA, PCR-based methods) and study of biological impact



#### **EXAMPLES:**

#### CONCLUSIONS

With NGS analyses of ornamental and vegetable samples we discovered new plant viruses and new hosts in Slovenia
Automatic bioinformatics pipeline in CLC Genomics Workbench developed at NIB was shown to be fast and reliable tool for the official detection of plant pathogens, as a support for the Phytosanitary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia and the Phytosanitary Inspection Service
NGS was introduced as regular diagnostic method at NIB

