

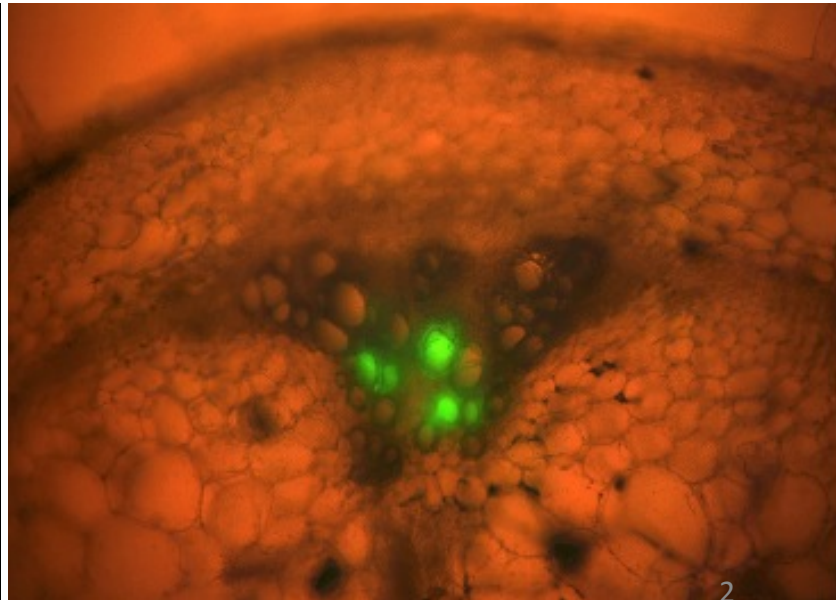
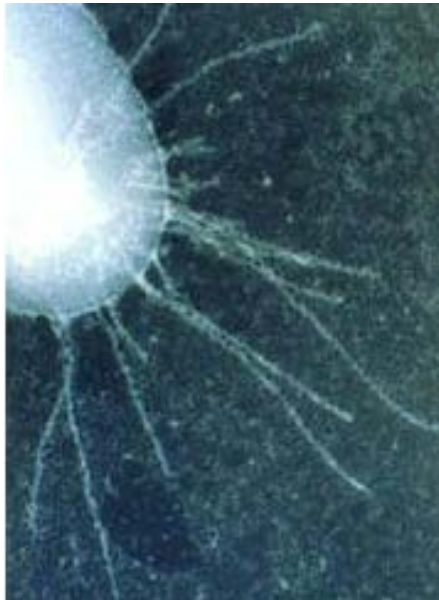
An update on *Ralstonia solanacearum* and Bacterial Wilt disease

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Ralstonia solanacearum

- Gram-negative
- β -proteobacterium
- Rod-shaped, xylem inhabiting
- Survive long-term in water, soil and infected plant materials



Ralstonia solanacearum

- Top 10 bacterial phytopathogens
- Widely distributed around the globe

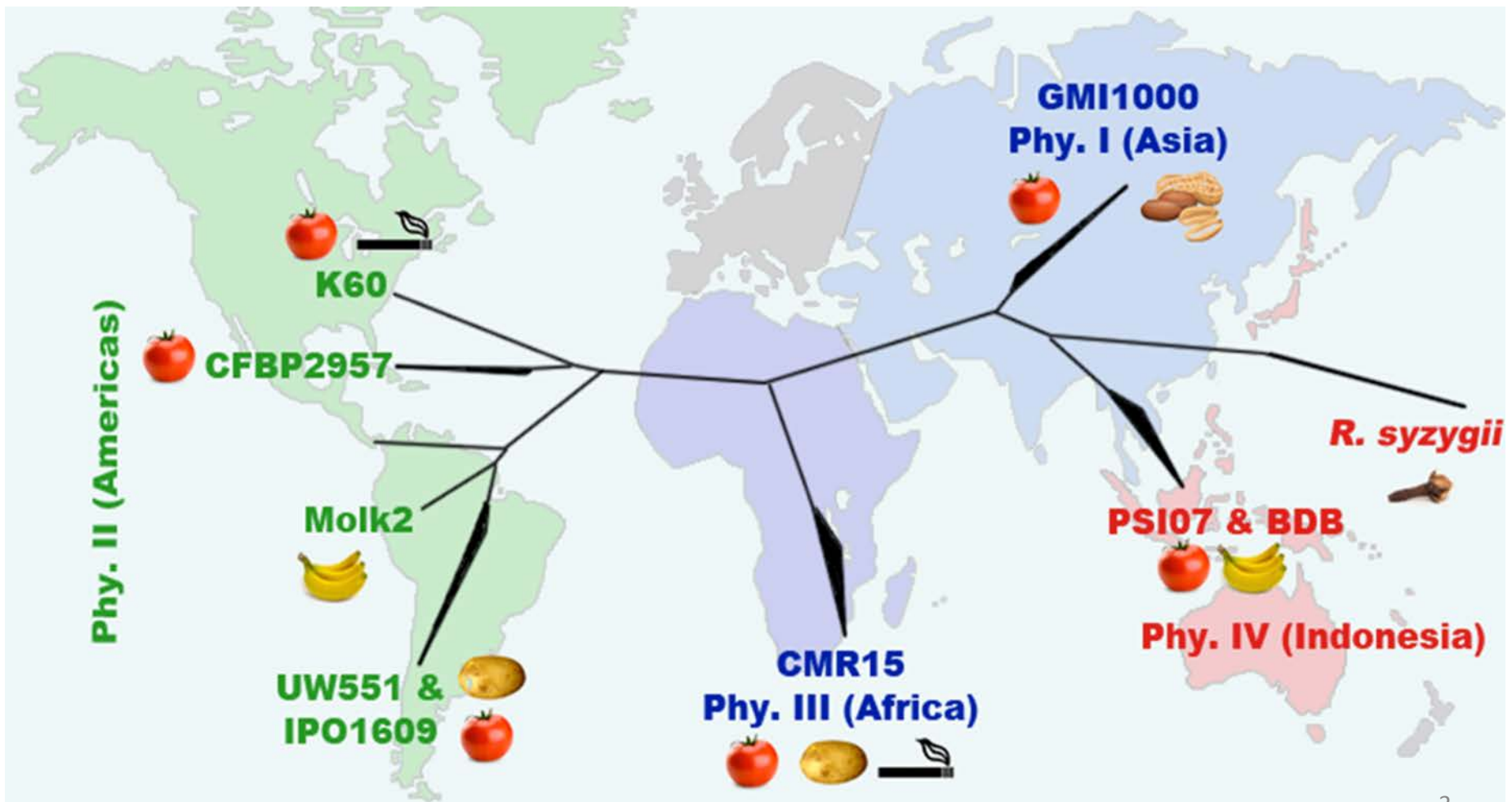
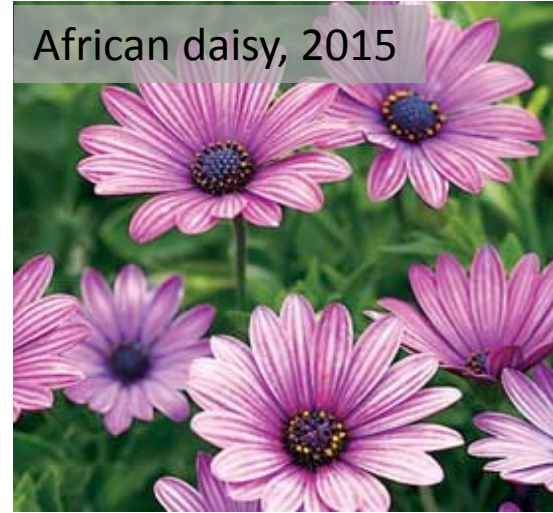
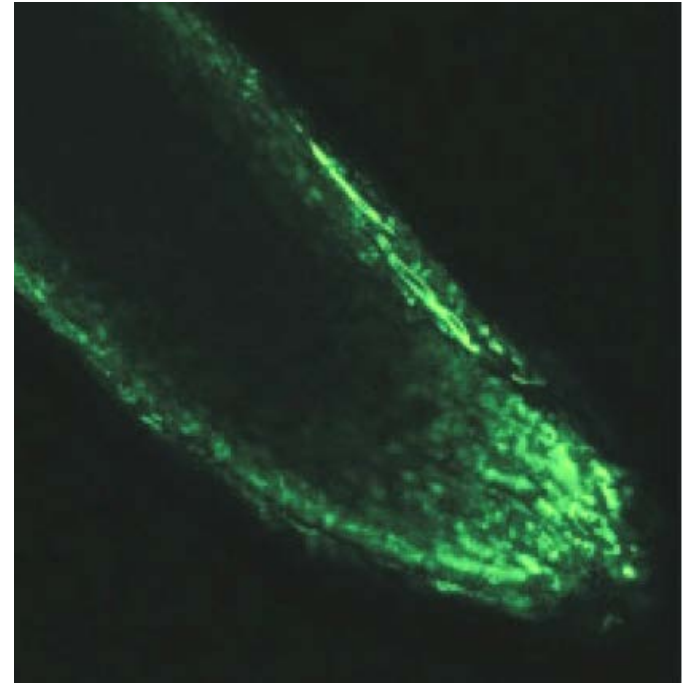
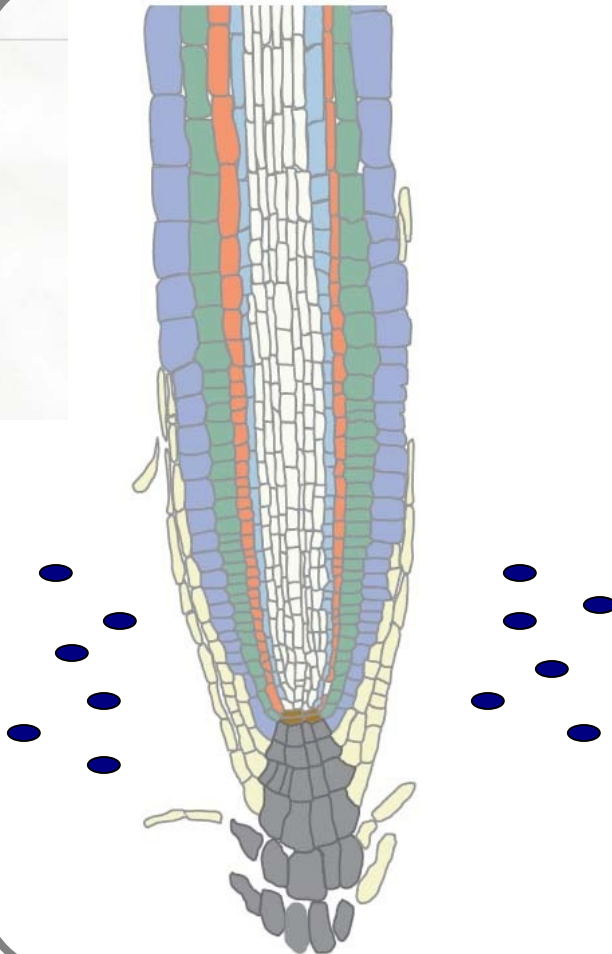
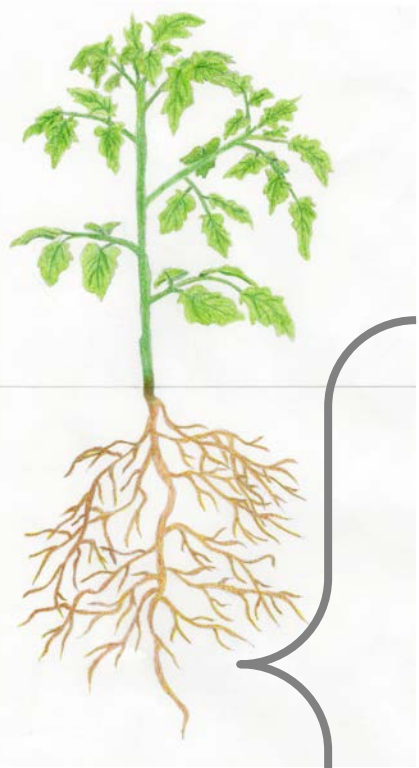


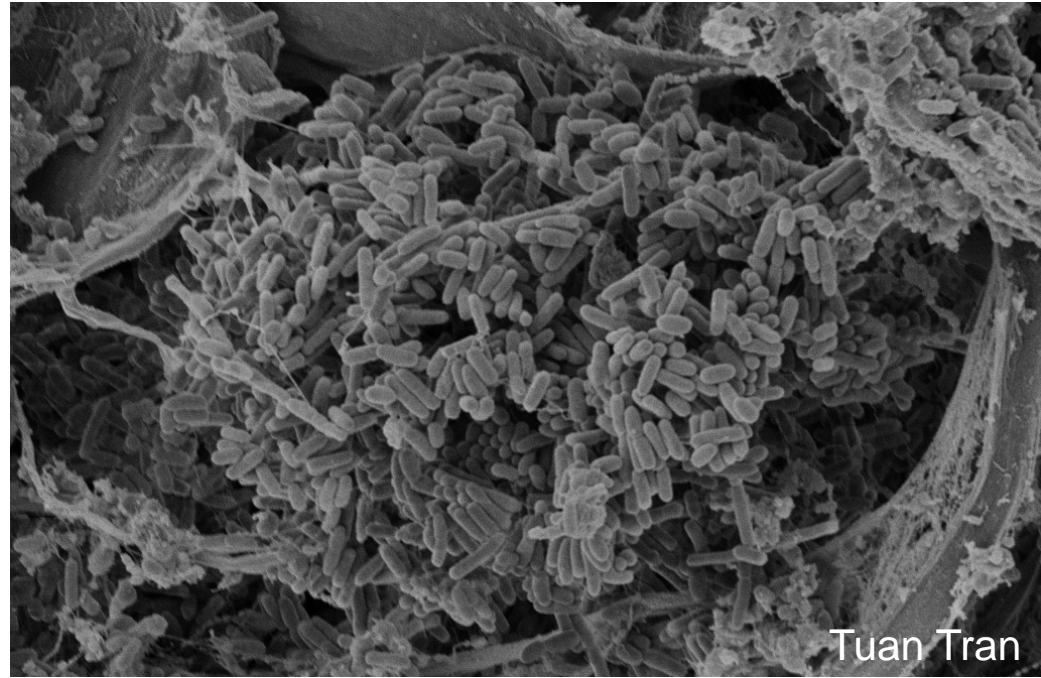
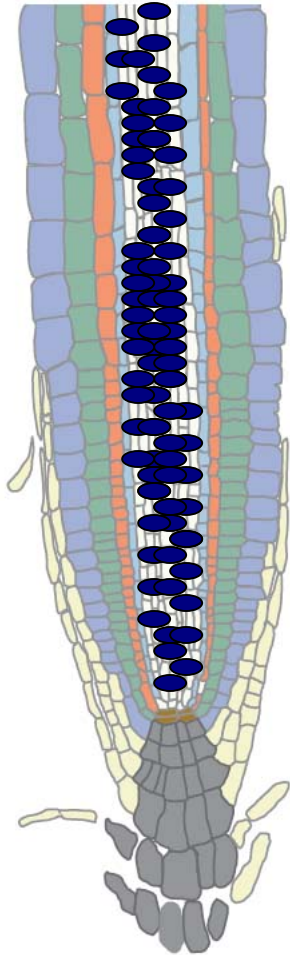
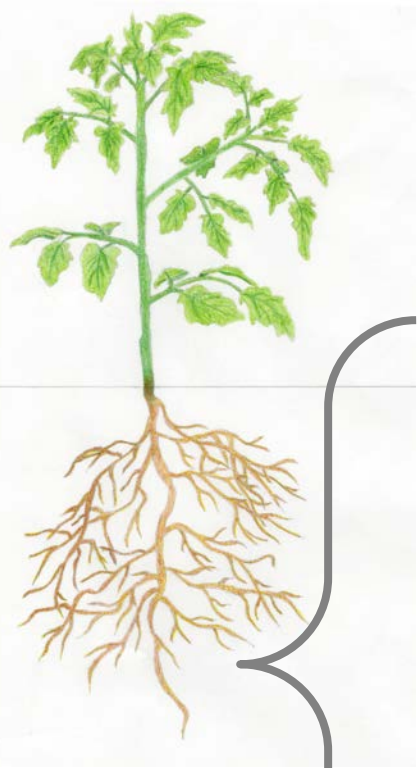
Image courtesy of



R. solanacearum life cycle

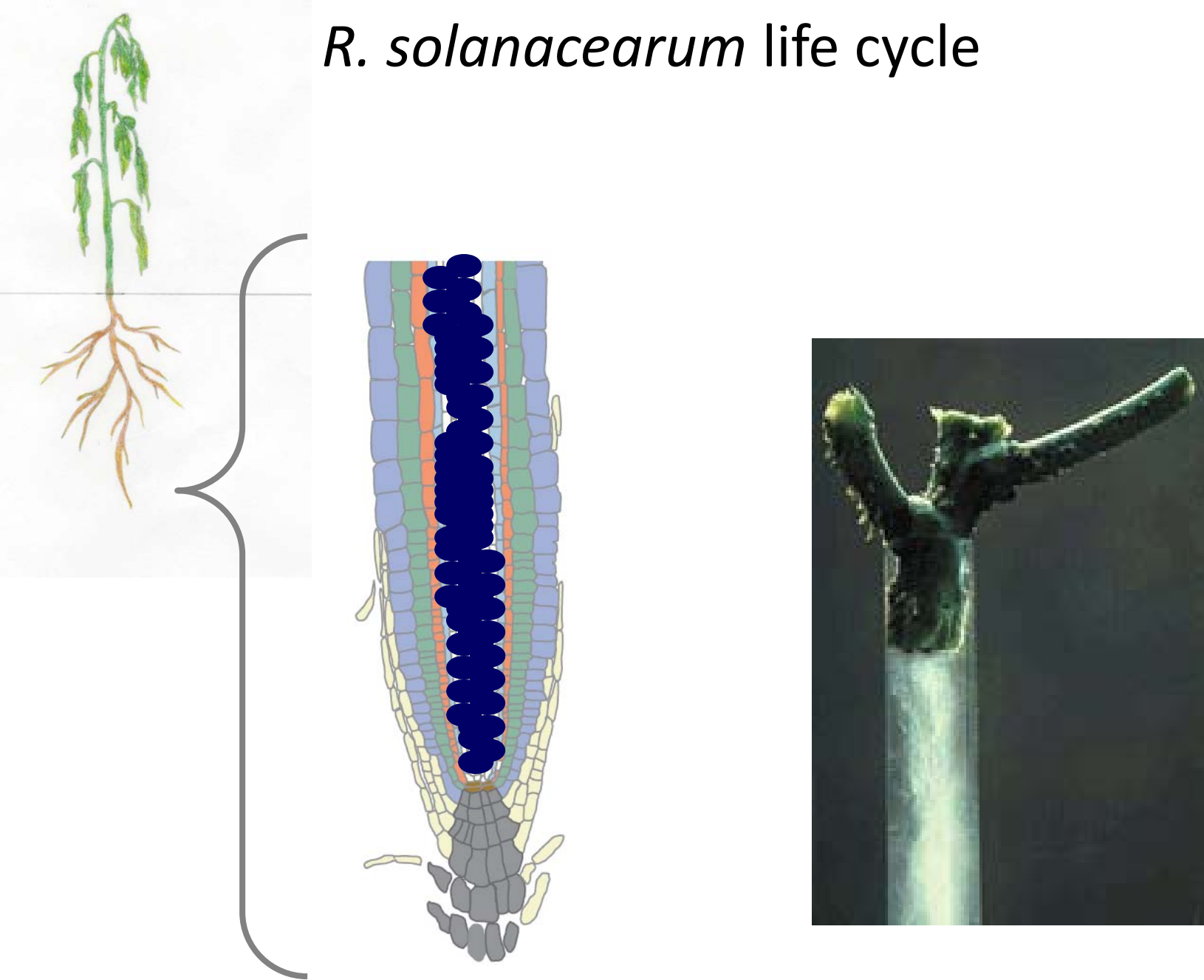


R. solanacearum life cycle

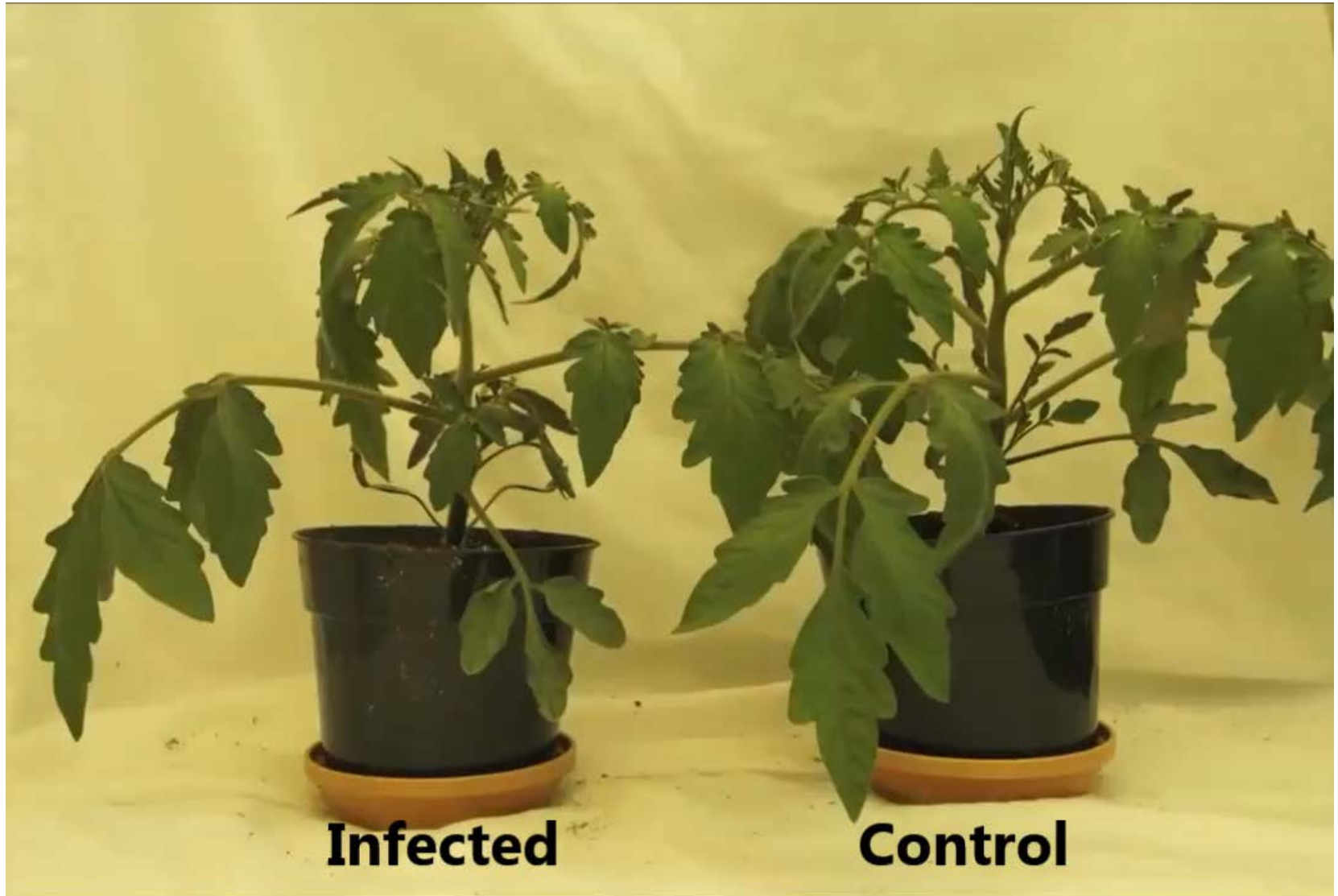


Tuan Tran

R. solanacearum life cycle



Bacterial Wilt disease



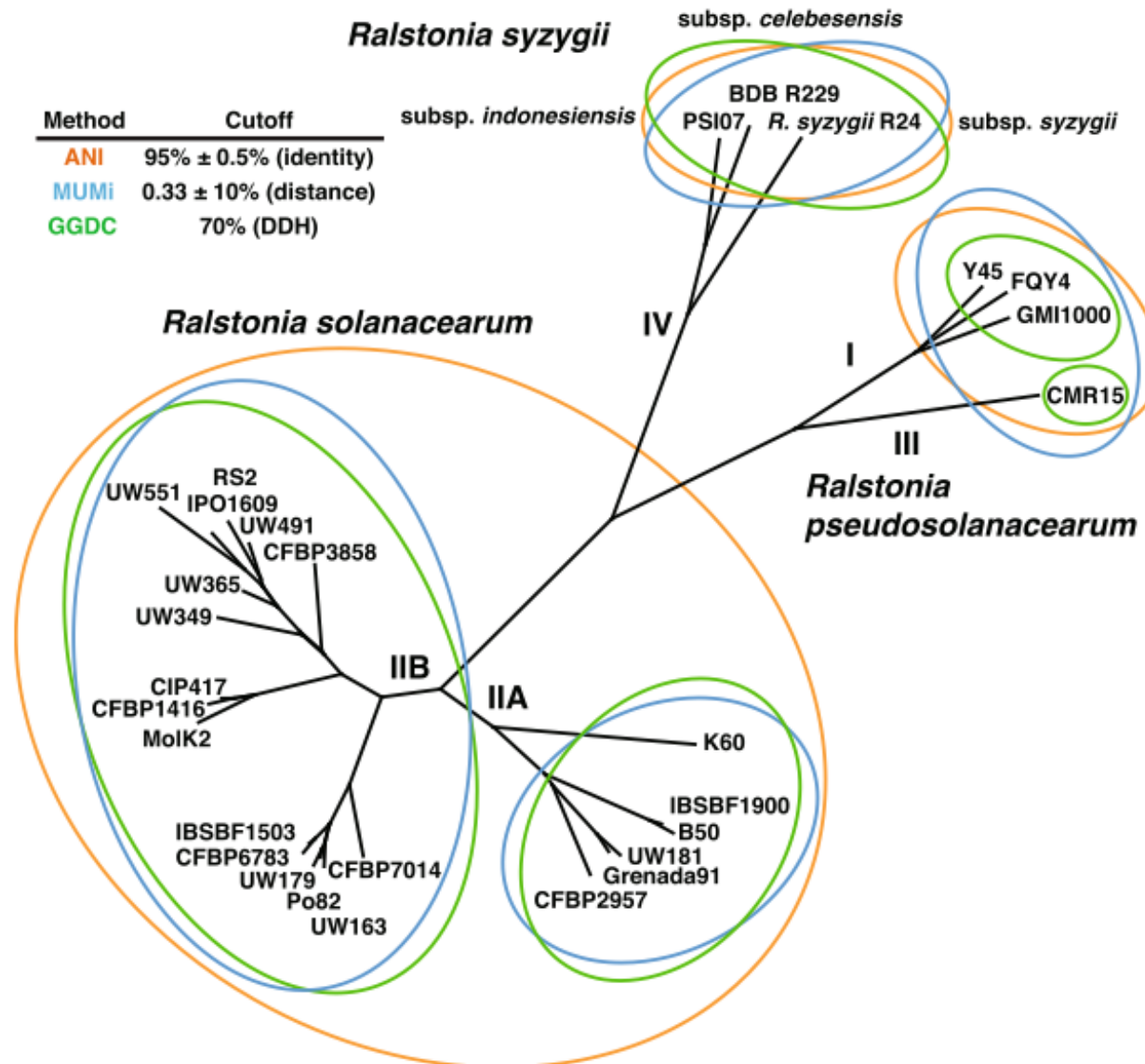
Current classification systems

- Phylotype (sequence-based)
- Race (host)
- Biovar (carbon utilization)
- Sequevar (sequence-based)

Race 3 biovar 2

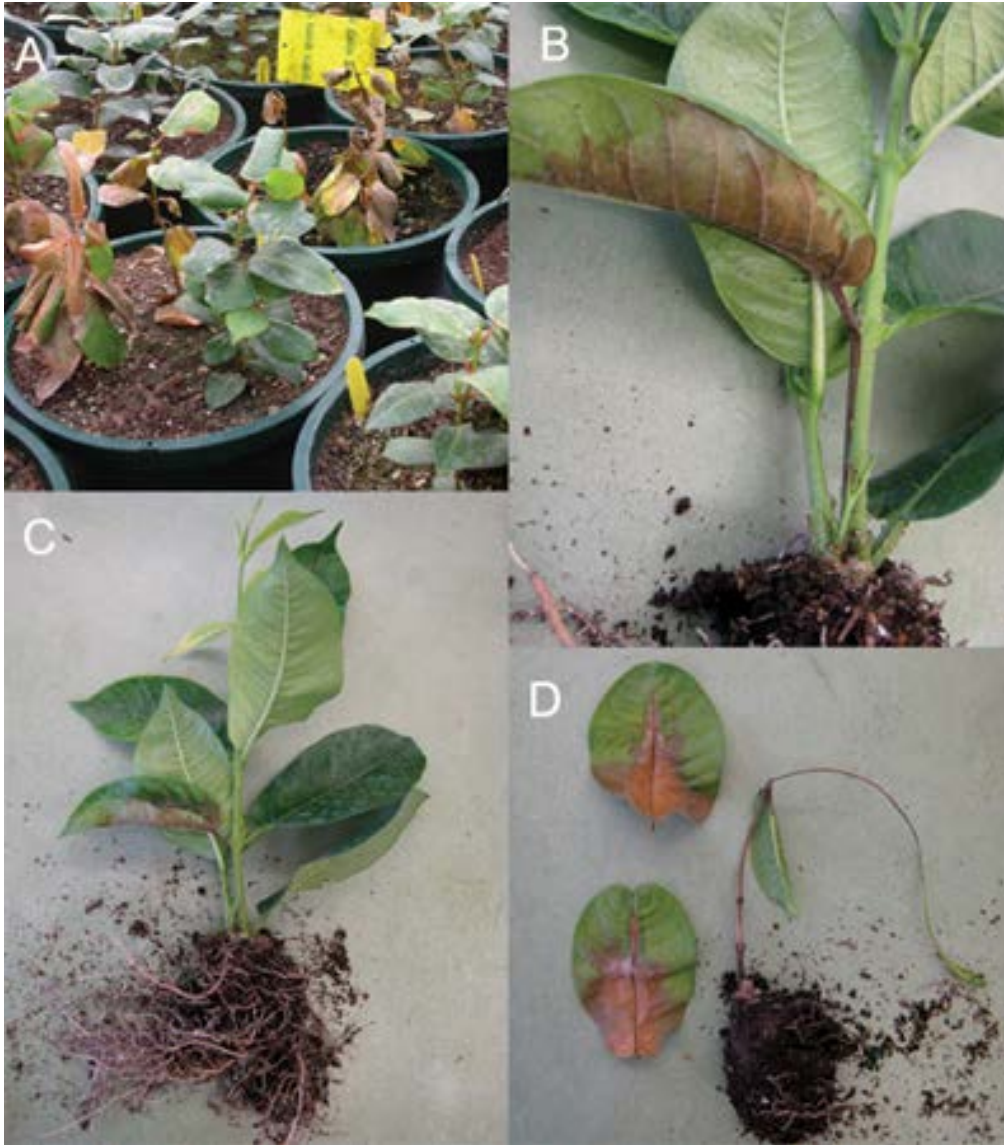
- A subgroup of *Ralstonia solanacearum*, R3bv2 is a select agent in the US (since 2002) and a quarantine pest in Europe and Canada.
- New regulations from USDA-APHIS consider all *R. solanacearum* to be R3bv2 until proven not to be

Phylogenetic network derived from genomic distances



Prior *et al.* 2016

Mandevilla (Dipladenia) splendens

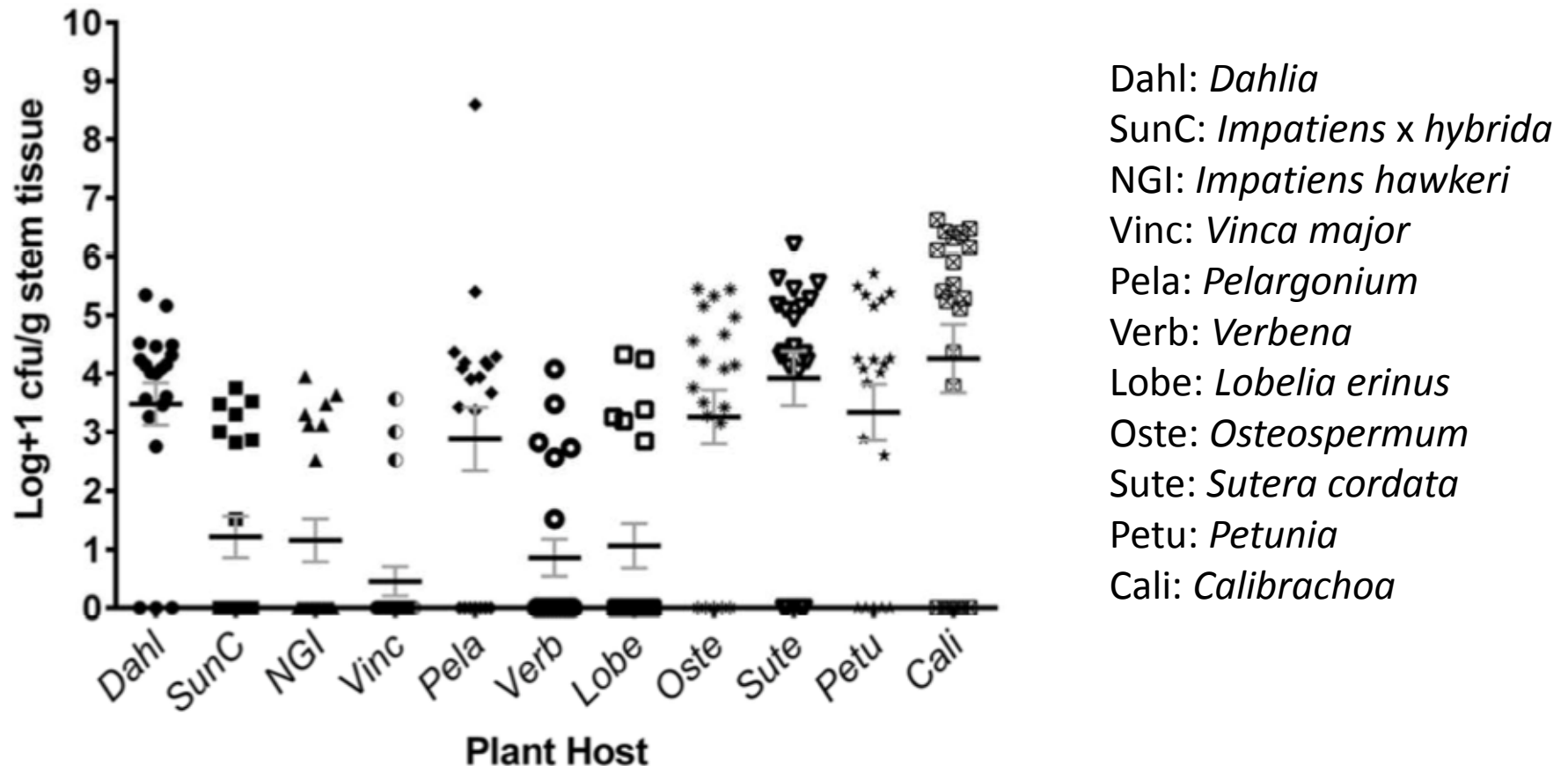


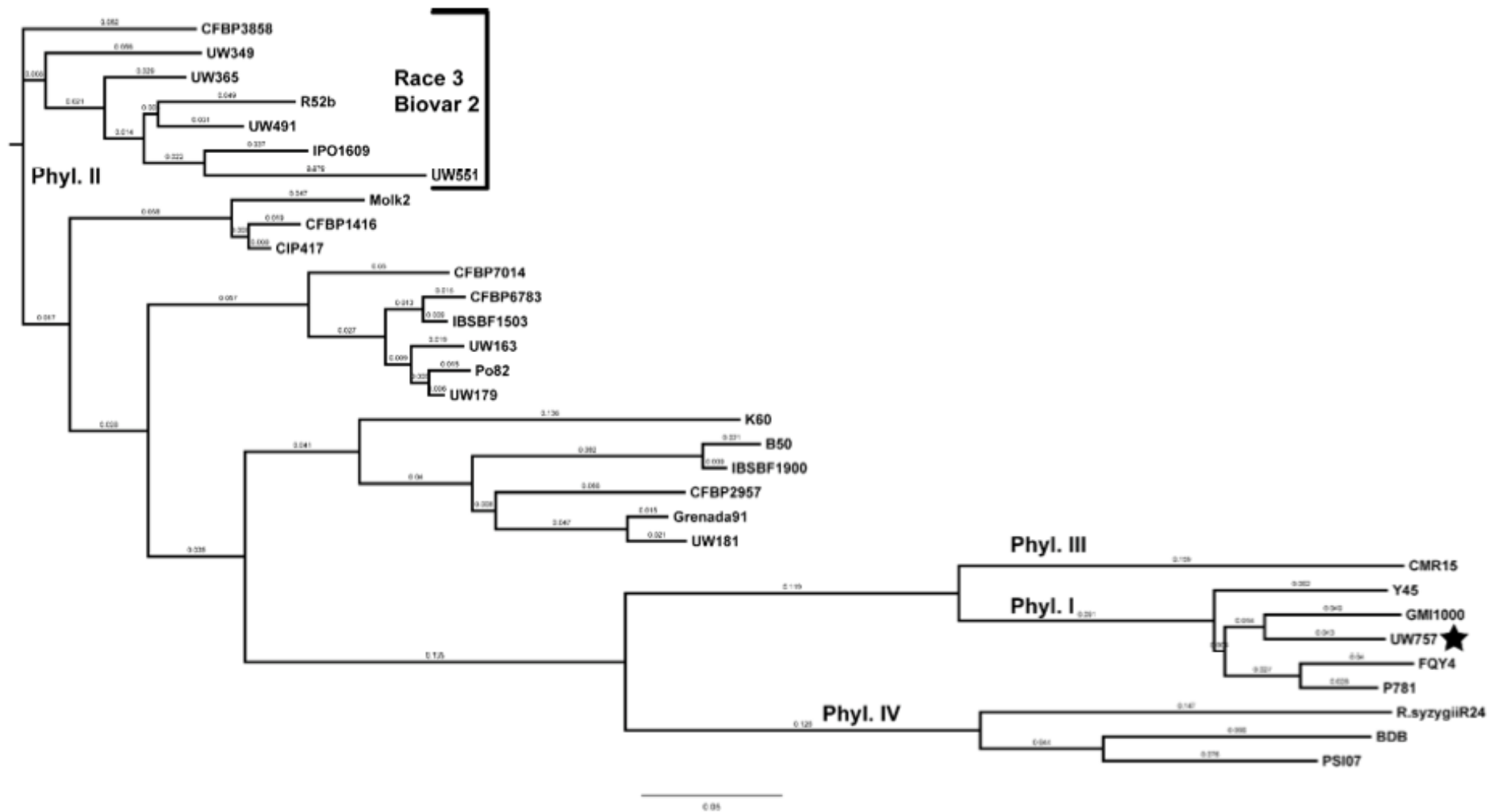
Leaf dieback
Wilting
Reduced top growth

African daisy



UW757 colonized a wide range of ornamental hosts





Current detection methods

Culture-based

- Enrichment in selective medium

Sequenced-based

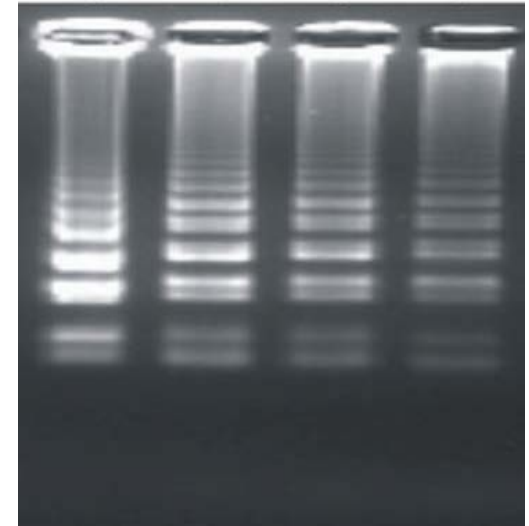
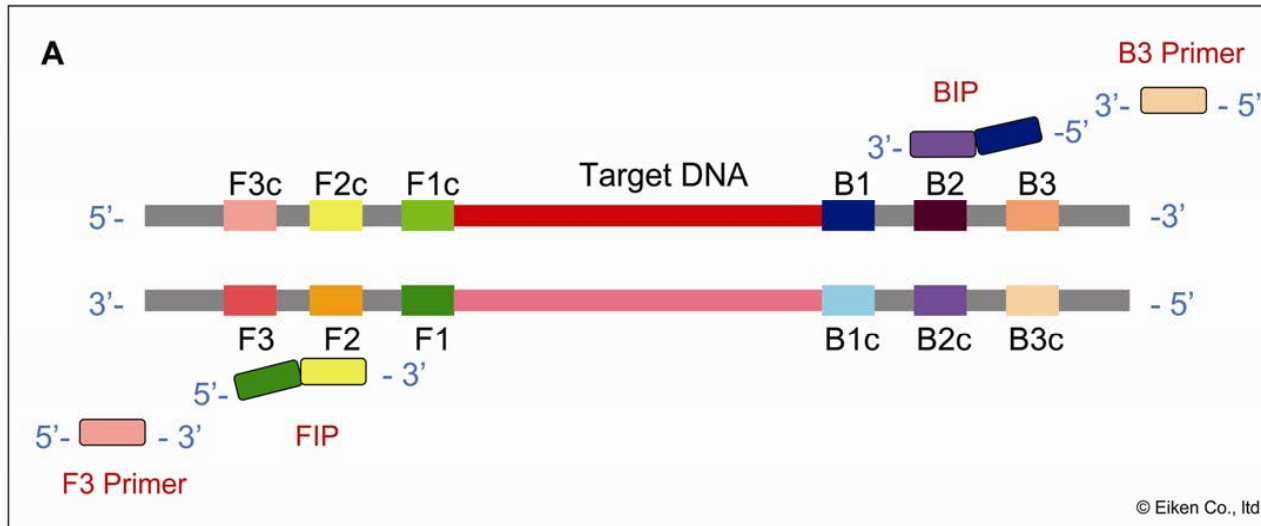
- PCR
- Real-Time PCR
- LAMP
- Magnetic capture hybridization

Immunological methods

- ELISA
- ImmunoStrip



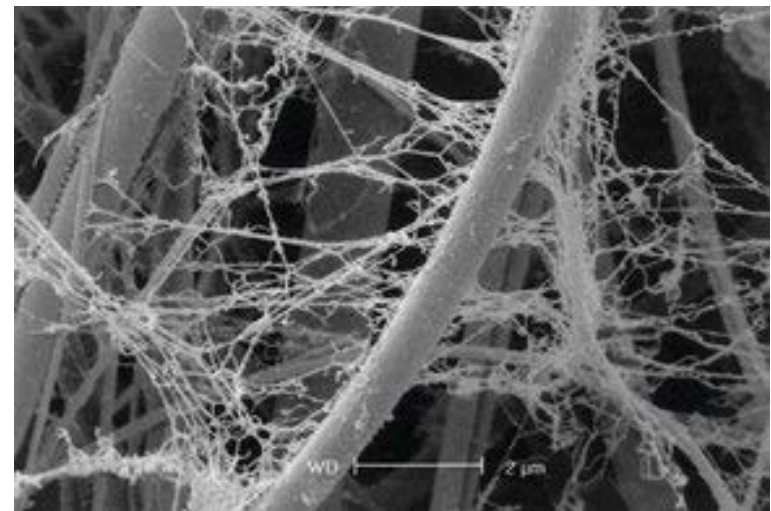
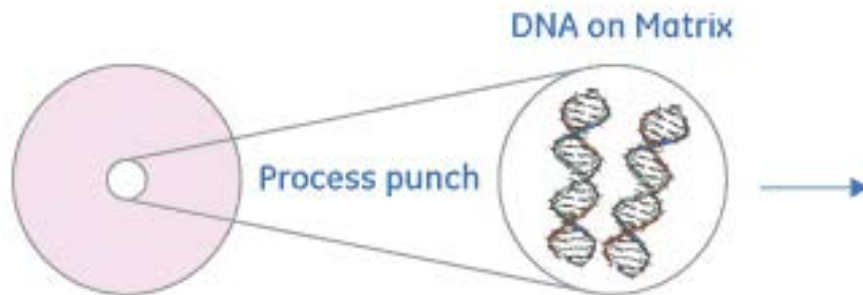
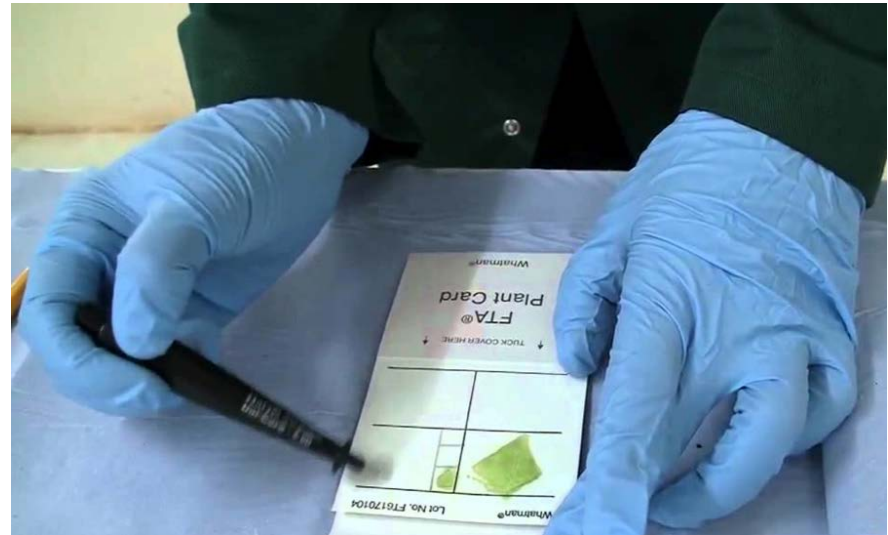
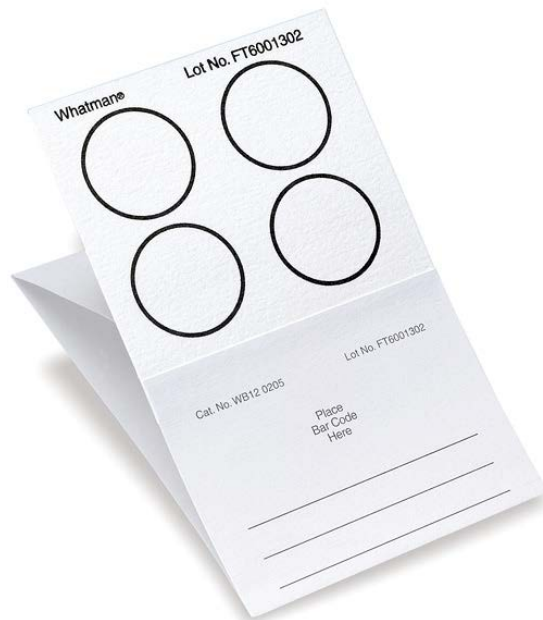
Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP)



B

401	CGCAGACCTG ATCCCGTTCA AGTTGCAGGT CACGTTGCCT GGCCTCGCCG GAACAAGCAT TCACCTCGGC AACATTCAAC GGGAATATAG GAGCCGTCAT	Ava I
	GCGTCTGGAC TAGGGCAAGT TCAACGTCCA GTGCAACGGA CCGGAGCGGC CTTGTTTCGTA AGTGAGCCCG TTGTAAGTTG CCCTTATATC CTCGGCAGTA	Pst I Hae II
501	GTCCCTCAGC CTCAATACCA ACATCTGTC CTTGCAACG CAGCAAGCTC TGTCGACGTC GCAGTCCGCT CTGCAAAAGT CGCTGCAGCG COTCTCGACC	Loop B
	CAGGAGCTCG GAGTTATGCT TGTAGAC CAG GGACGTTTGC GTCGTTTCGAG ACAGCTGCAG CGTCAGGCGA GACGTTTTCA GCGACGTCGC GGAGAGCTGG	
601	GGTATGCGTG TGAACAGCGC GCAGGATGAC GCAGCGGCCT ATGCTTCGGC CAGCAACGCA AACGCAAGGT ATCCAGAACG	
	CCATACGCAC ACTTGTGCGC CGTCCTACTG CGTCGCCGGA TACGAAGCCG GTCGTCGGAC TGGTGCTGGG ACTTGCGCGT TTGCGTTCCA TAGGTCTTGC	
701	CCAACGCAACG CCGACTCGTA CCTGGGCCAG GTTGAAAACA ACCTGCAGCG TATGCGCCAG CTGGCCGTGG AAGCCAACAA	
	GGTGGGAGC GTGAGGAGC CGTTTGCC GGCTGAGCAT GGACCCGGTC CAACTTTGT TGGACGTCG ATACGCGGTC GACCGGCACC TTCGGTTGTT	

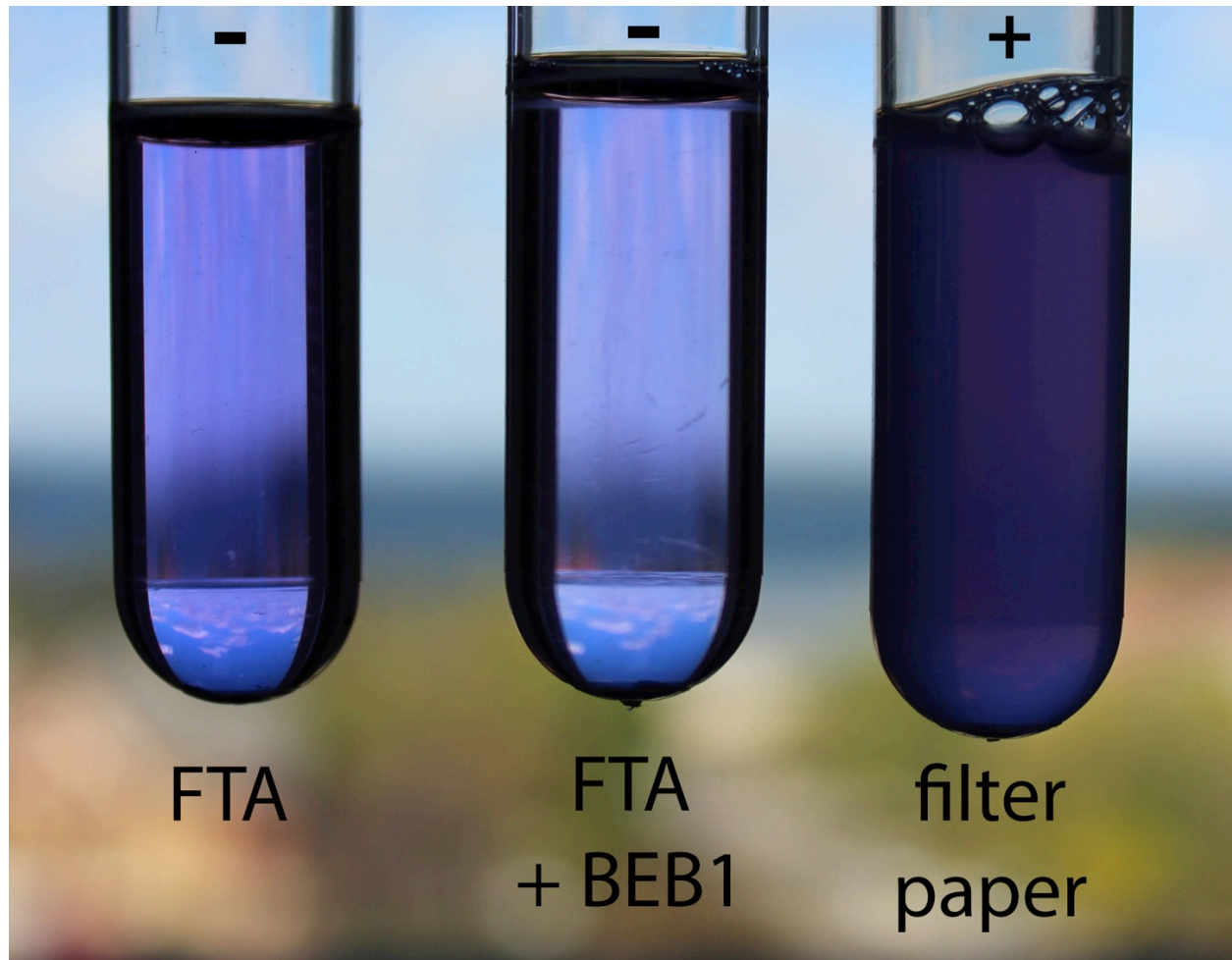
FTA card for diagnostic of *R. solanacearum*



FTA card for storage of microbial DNA

- Tested for >400 bacterial strains (61 genera)
- DNA was stable for at least 3 years
- Tested on many human pathogens:
Clostridium, *H. influenzae*, *H. pylori*,
Salmonella, *V. cholerae*, etc.

FTA card for diagnostic of *R. solanacearum*

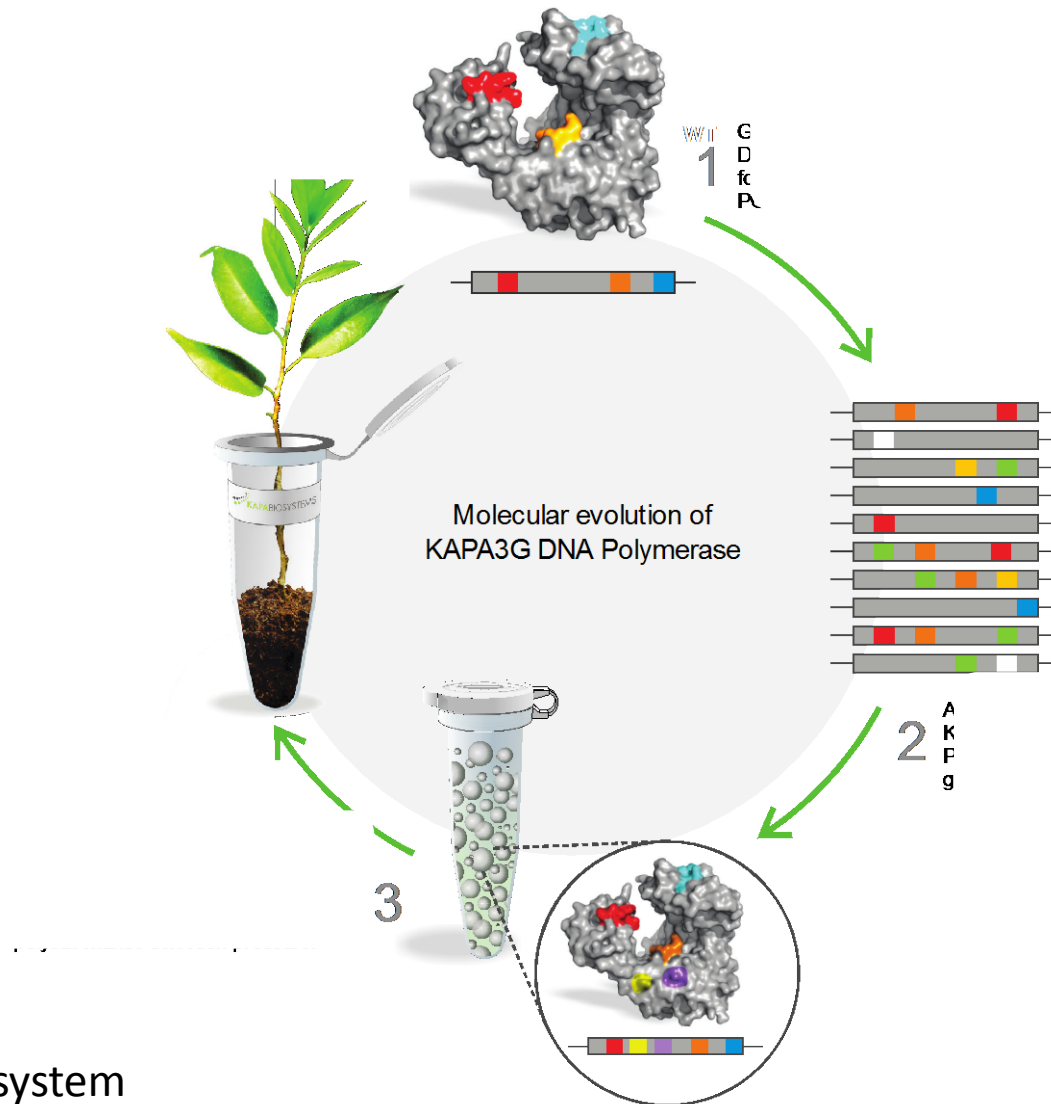


Field tomato samples from Virginia

Sample	N ^a	PCR ^b	FTA+PCR ^c	BIO-PCR 48 ^d
Asymptomatic plants				
Population size unknown	18	94.4	94.4	88.2
Population size known (7.54×10^9 CFU/g)	9	100	100	100
Symptomatic plants				
Population size unknown	9	100	100	100
Population size known (6.59×10^{10} CFU/g)	15	100	100	100



Problem: PCR inhibitors from plant
Solution: evolved DNA polymerase (Kapa 3G DNA *pol*)



Optimization of PCR protocol for geranium samples

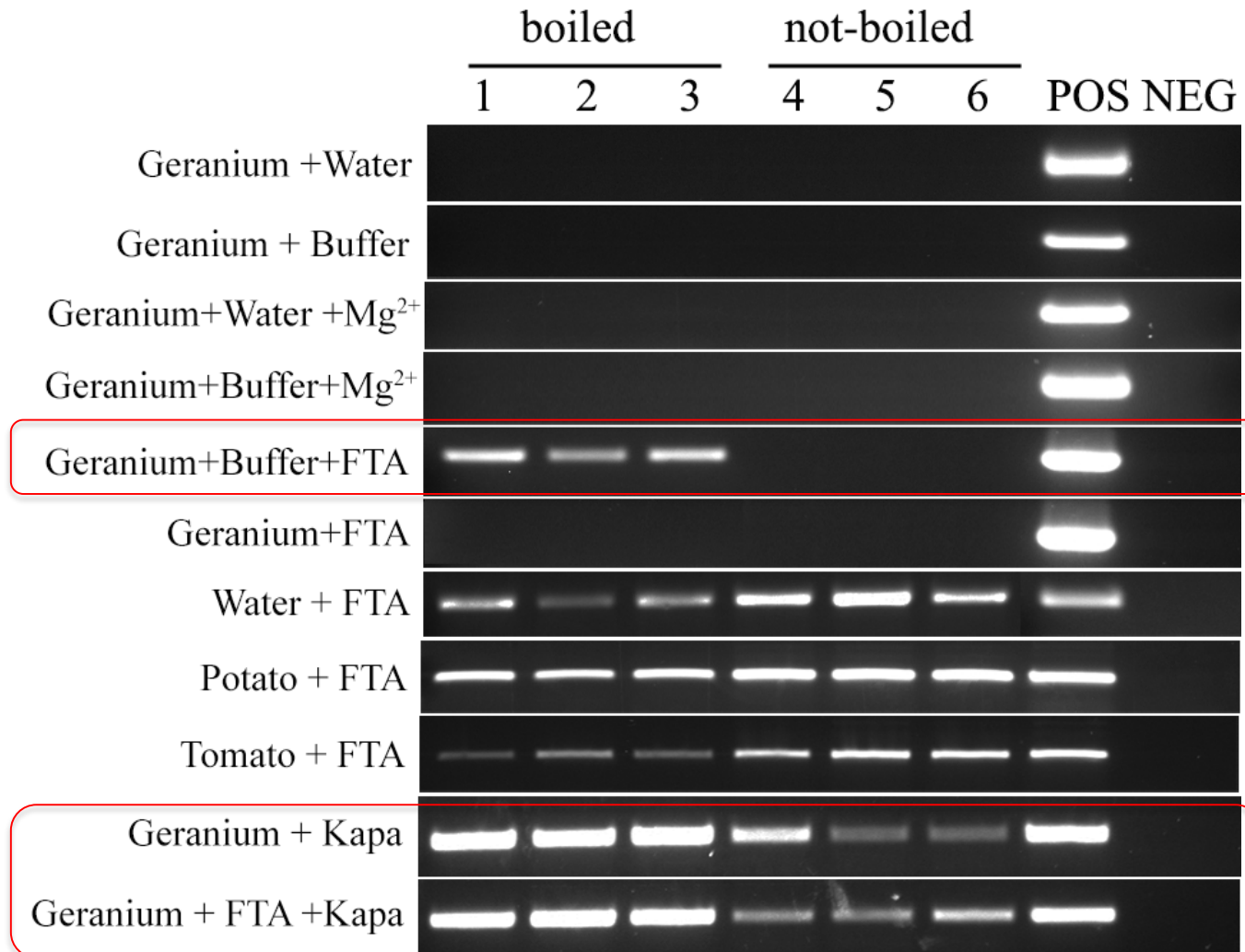


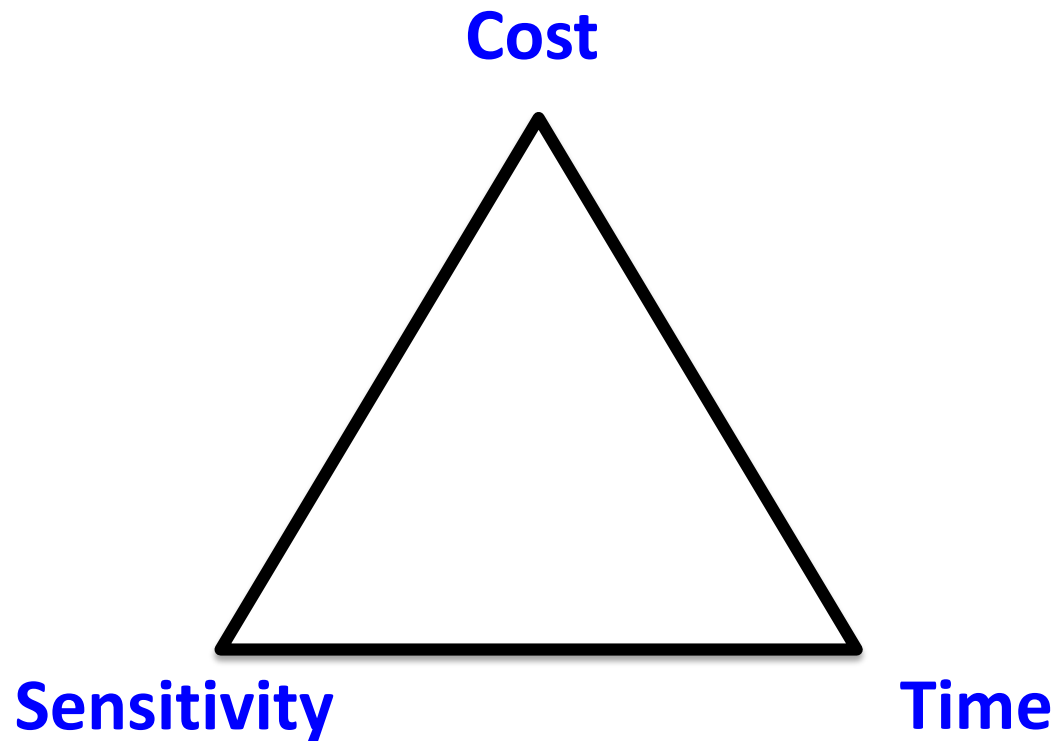
Table 2. Lowest *Ralstonia solanacearum* population detected in water and homogenized geranium tissue by various methods, presented as mean CFU/ml as determined by dilution plating of the tested bacterial suspension^a

<i>R. solanacearum</i> assay	K60-rif	UW551-rif 630/631	UW551-rif 2403F/R
In water			
Plating ^b	$1.67 \times 10^1 \pm 4.30 \times 10^0$ A	$4.17 \times 10^1 \pm 1.96 \times 10^1$ A	$1.67 \times 10^1 \pm 4.3 \times 10^0$ A
Direct PCR ^c	$2.12 \times 10^4 \pm 1.96 \times 10^1$ B	$1.55 \times 10^4 \pm 7.20 \times 10^2$ B	$1.09 \times 10^5 \pm 2.58 \times 10^4$ B
FTA + PCR ^d	$2.12 \times 10^4 \pm 1.96 \times 10^1$ B	$1.49 \times 10^5 \pm 6.92 \times 10^3$ C	$9.39 \times 10^3 \pm 7.14 \times 10^2$ C
Enrichment-STRIP 48 ^e	$5.56 \times 10^0 \pm 3.51 \times 10^0$ A	$1.64 \times 10^2 \pm 4.58 \times 10^1$ A	$1.00 \times 10^2 \pm 2.26 \times 10^1$ A
Enrichment-PCR 48 ^f	$1.67 \times 10^1 \pm 4.30 \times 10^0$ A	$4.17 \times 10^1 \pm 1.96 \times 10^1$ A	$1.67 \times 10^1 \pm 4.3 \times 10^0$ A
LAMP ^g	n/a	$4.17 \times 10^1 \pm 1.96 \times 10^1$ A	n/a
In geranium tissue ^h			
Plating	$2.78 \times 10^1 \pm 5.56 \times 10^0$ A	$2.78 \times 10^1 \pm 5.56 \times 10^0$ A	$1.67 \times 10^1 \pm 4.3 \times 10^0$ A
Direct PCR	ND	ND	ND
FTA + PCR	ND	ND	ND
bFTA + PCR ⁱ	$2.12 \times 10^4 \pm 1.60 \times 10^3$ B	$1.72 \times 10^4 \pm 8.85 \times 10^2$ B	$9.39 \times 10^3 \pm 7.14 \times 10^2$ B
LAMP	n/a	$2.78 \times 10^1 \pm 5.56 \times 10^0$ A	n/a
Kapa3G ^j	$2.12 \times 10^4 \pm 1.60 \times 10^3$ B	$1.72 \times 10^4 \pm 8.85 \times 10^2$ B	$9.39 \times 10^3 \pm 7.14 \times 10^2$ B
FTA + Kapa3G ^k	$2.12 \times 10^4 \pm 1.60 \times 10^3$ B	$1.72 \times 10^4 \pm 8.85 \times 10^2$ B	$9.39 \times 10^3 \pm 7.14 \times 10^2$ B

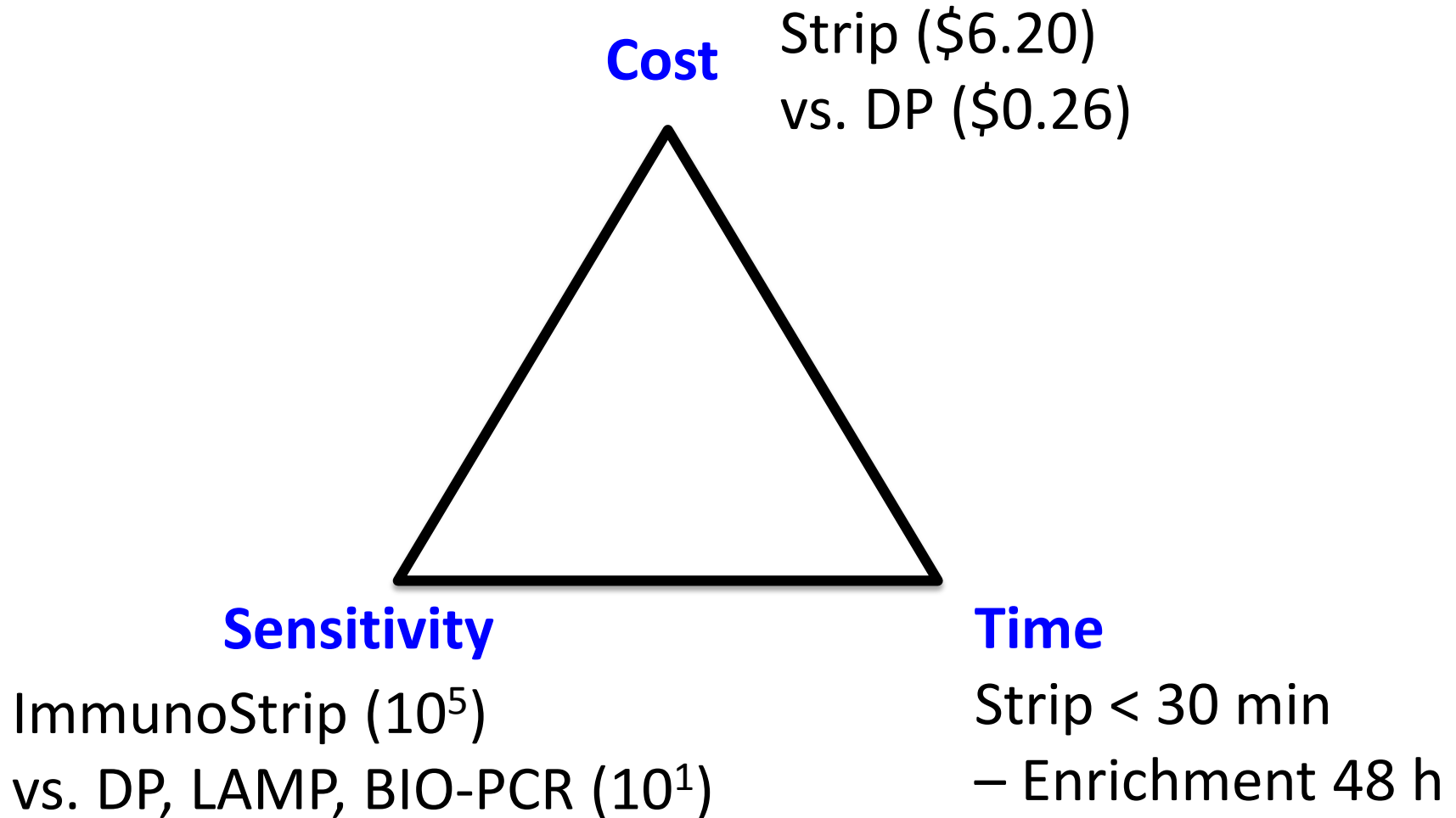
Table 3. Percentage of *Ralstonia solanacearum*-infected geranium plants detected by various methods^a

Method ^d	Low ^b		High ^c	
	K60 (<i>n</i> = 10)	UW551 (<i>n</i> = 8)	K60 (<i>n</i> = 20)	UW551 (<i>n</i> = 22)
Direct PCR	0.0 A	0.0 A	0.0 A	0.0 A
FTA card + PCR	0.0 A	0.0 A	0.0 A	0.0 A
Rs ImmunoStrip	10.0 B	12.5 B	95.0 B	86.4 B
Enrichment-PCR 24 h	10.0 B	62.5 B	90.0 BC	100.0 BC
Enrichment-PCR 48 h	20.0 B	62.5 B	95.0 BC	100.0 BC
LAMP	n/a	75.0 B	n/a	95.5 BC
Plating	30.0 B	87.5 B	100.0 C	100.0 C
Enrichment-STRIP 24 h	80.0 B	75.0 B	100.0 C	100.0 C
Boiled FTA card + PCR	90.0 C	87.5 C	100.0 C	86.4 C
Enrichment-STRIP 48 h	100.0 C	100.0 C	100.0 C	100.0 C

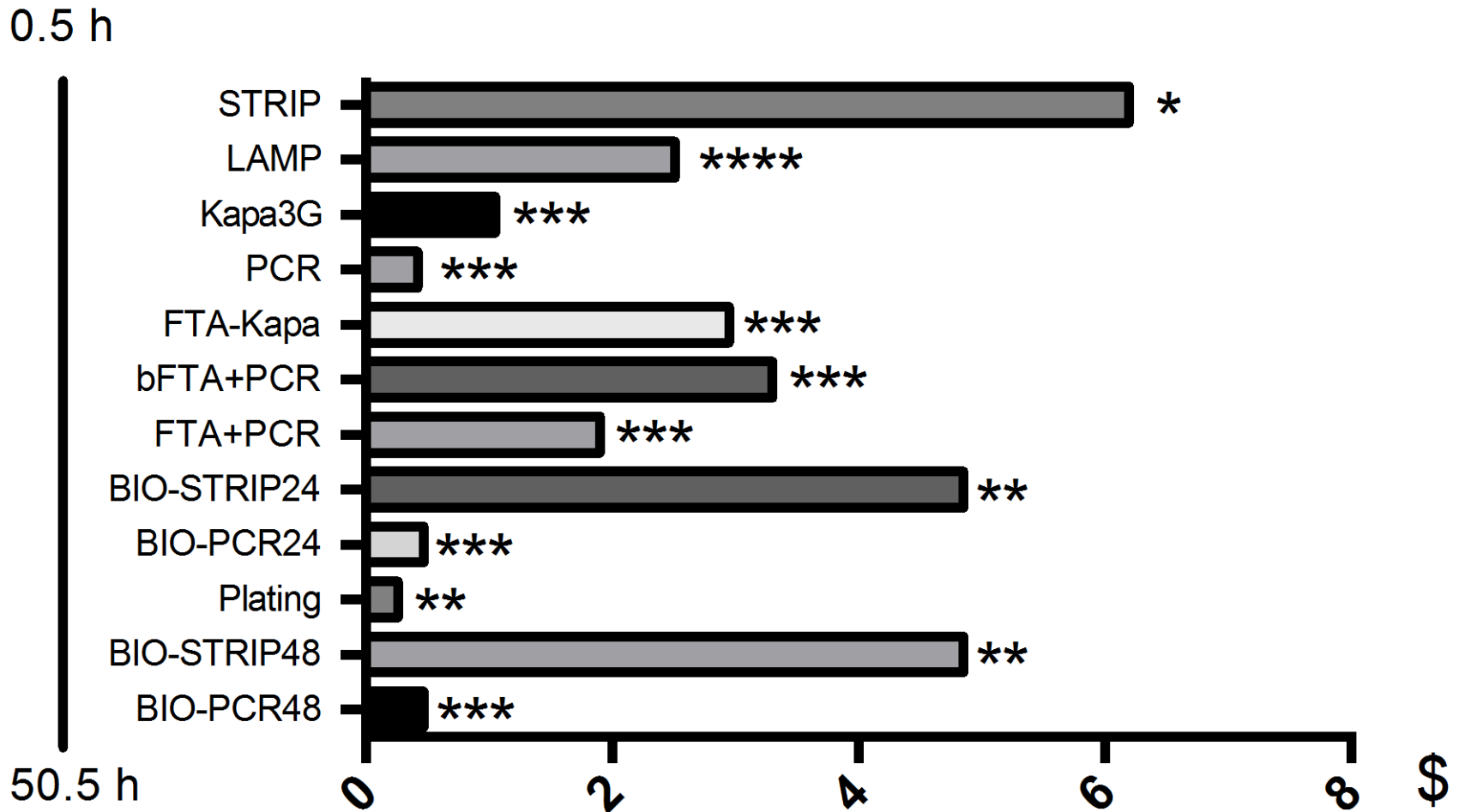
Practical consideration



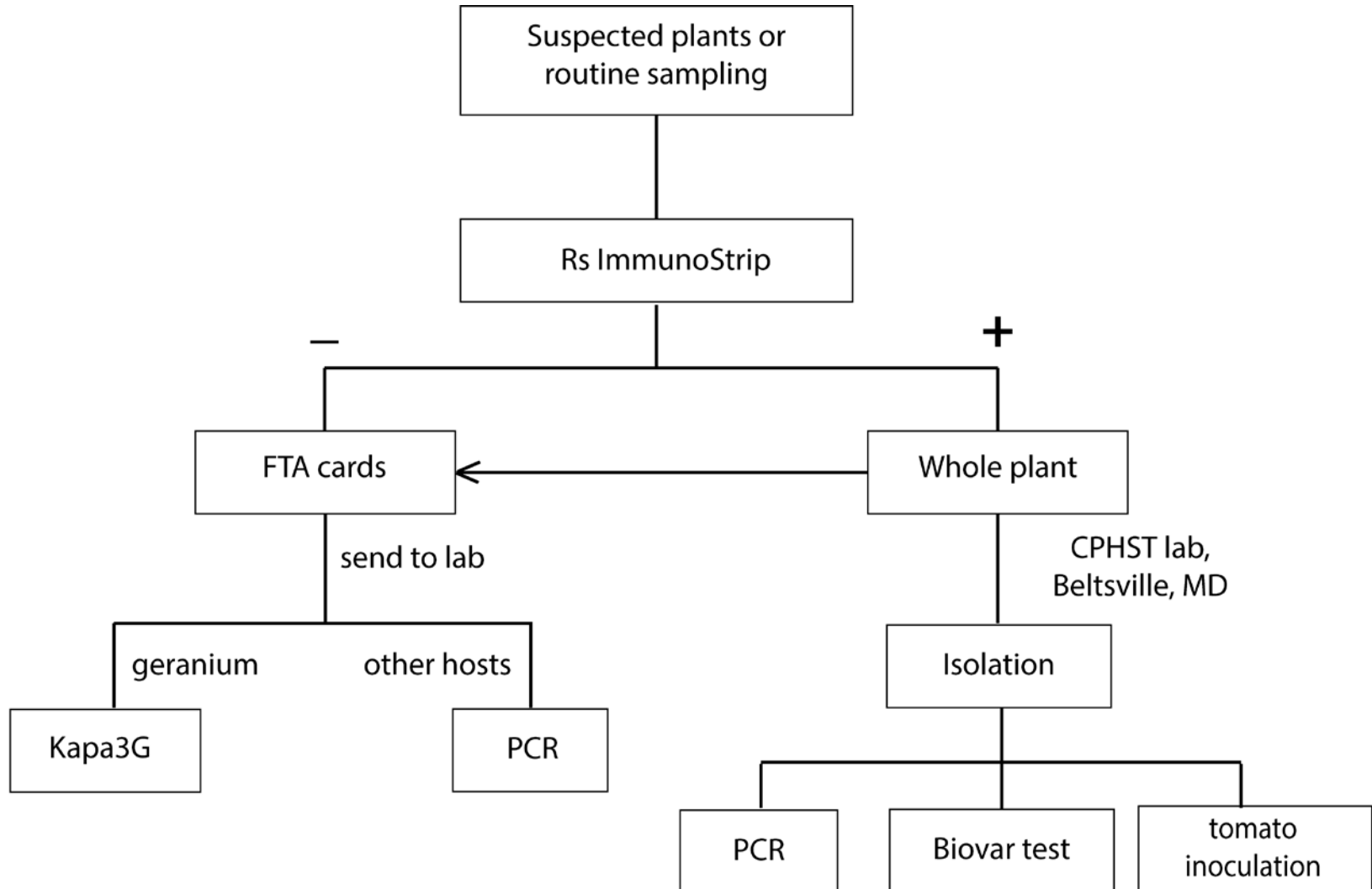
Practical consideration



Practical consideration



Propose pipeline for detection of *R*s



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