

*La detecció de *Xylella fastidiosa*: un repte pels laboratoris.*

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Reconeixement de símptomes



ucanr.edu



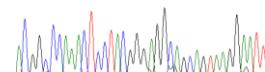
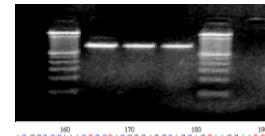
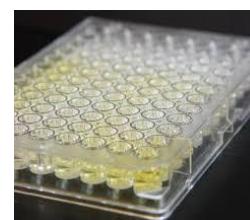
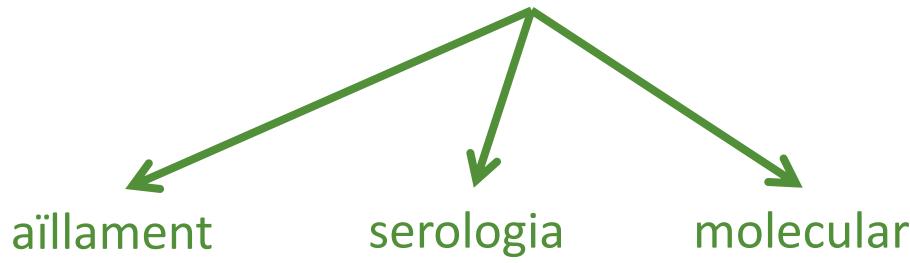
procesoliva.wordpress.com

Vector identificat

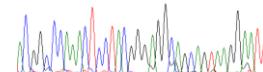
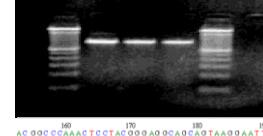
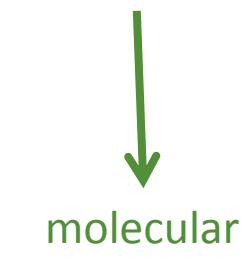


www.britishbugs.org.uk

Pressa de mostra



De trampes o lliures





Símptomes

- **Cremat de fulles i brots**
- **afebliment generalitzat.**

Confusió amb altres causes: agents abiotics o mediambientals → estrès hídric, vent, salinitat, excés de nutrients...

Com es diferencia? Per la distribució

Xylella → en les parts en creixement de la planta

Altres causes → distribució més generalitzada tant en parts de la planta com en nombre de plantes afectades.

Època de mostreig:

Primavera

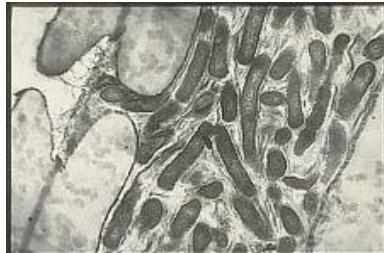
Començament d'estiu

Començament tardor

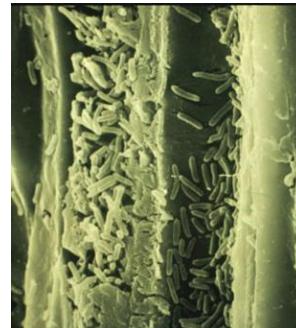




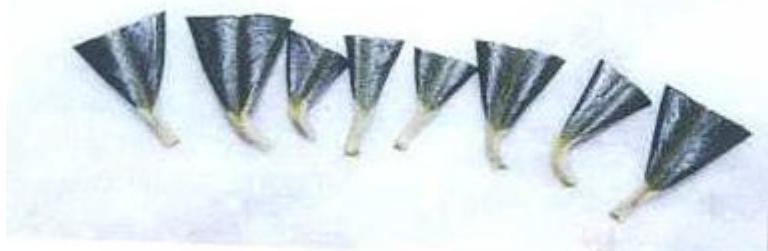
Pressa de mostra



www.apsnet.org



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[ftp://ftpfiler.to.cnr.it:2100
1/Xylella_symposium/Workshop%20manuals/WORKSHOP%20MANUAL%20DETECTION%20ENG.pdf](ftp://ftpfiler.to.cnr.it:2100/1/Xylella_symposium/Workshop%20manuals/WORKSHOP%20MANUAL%20DETECTION%20ENG.pdf)

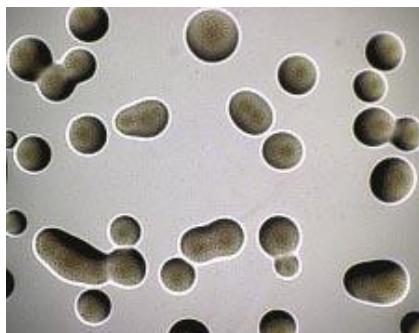


Aïllament

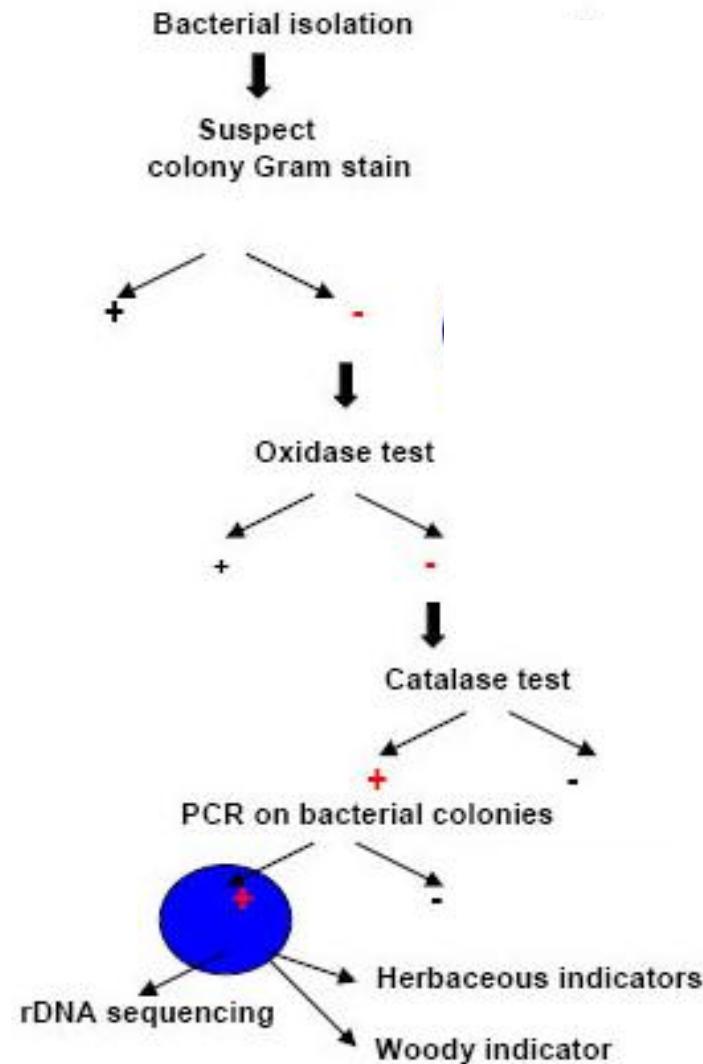
Creixement lent en medi selectiu.

Colonies petites de color blanc a groc.

- PW (Periwinkle Wilt with Gelrite) Media (Davis et al., 1983)
- PD3 Media (Hopkins and Adlerz, 1988)

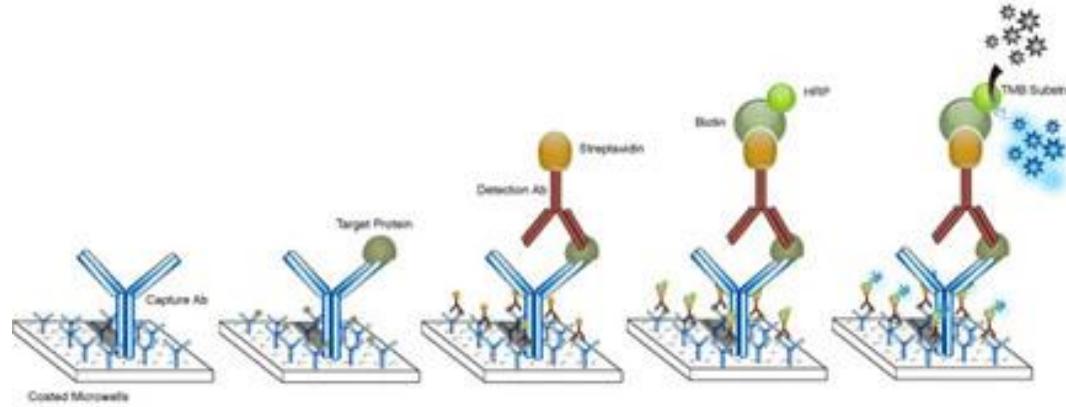


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H. Staniszewska



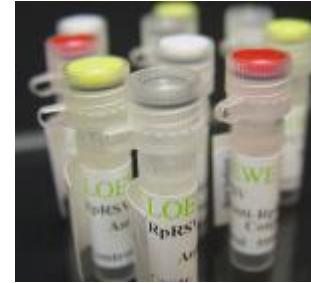


Serologia





En el mercat hi ha diferents **Kits ELISA**:



LOEWE:

DAS ELISA (Double Antibody Sandwich) using polyclonal antiserum from rabbit
Hostes: OLIVE, citrus, grapevine, periwinkle, many other economically
important trees, shrubs, weed

AGRITEST:

DAS ELISA (Double Antibody Sandwich) using polyclonal antiserum from rabbit
Hostes: OLIVE → *X. fastidiosa* strain CoDiRO

Molecular

Segons el treball: DIAGNOSTIC PROTOCOLS. WORKSHOP “CURRENT TOOLS FOR THE DETECTION OF XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA IN HOST PLANTS AND VECTORS”. INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE EUROPEAN OUTBREAK OF XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA IN OLIVE

ftp://ftpfiler.to.cnr.it:21001/Xylella_symposium/Workshop%20manuals/WORKSHOP%20MANUAL%20DETECTION%20ENG.pdf

Preparats per:

CNR Istituto per la Protezione Sostenibile delle Piante, Bari, Italy

Dipartimento di Scienze del Suolo, della Pianta e degli Alimenti, Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Bari, Italy

Extracció ADN:

- columnes
- CTAB

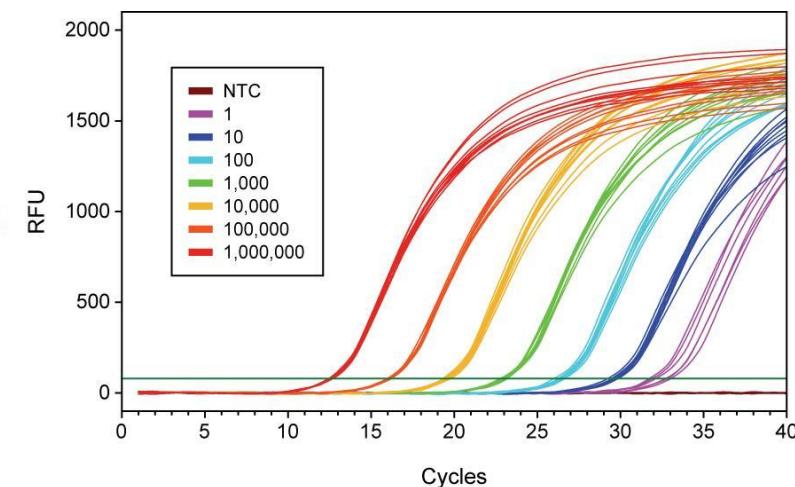
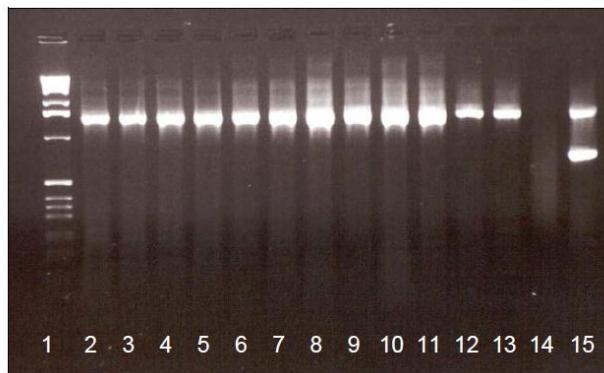




Molecular

Amplificació:

- primers RST31/RST33 (Minsavage et al 1994)
- primers FXYgyrR499/RXYgyr907 (Rodrigues et al., 2003)
- primers HL5/HL6, (Francis et al., 2006).
- primers i sonda per PCR a temps real PCR XF-F/XF-R/XF-P(Harper et al., 2010)



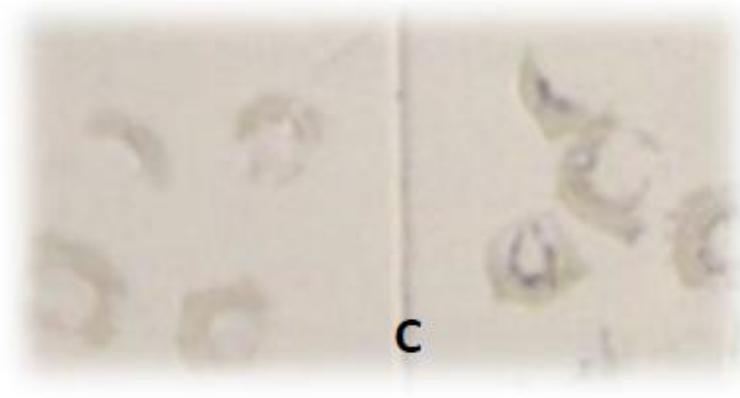


Mètodes recents:

- Direct tissue blot immunoassay (DTBIA)



Direct tissue blot immunoassay for detection of *Xylella fastidiosa* in olive trees. Phytopathologia Mediterranea (2014) 53, 3, 559–564



- Real-time Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP)

Comparativa de mètodes per detectar *Xylella fastidiosa*¹

Technique	Sensitivity ² (number of bacterial cells)	Cost and labor
Culture from xylem fluid on selective media	1000	Low
ELISA ³	100,000	Med
PCR	100	High
IC-PCR ⁴	<100	High

¹ De <http://www.apsnet.org/edcenter/intropp/lessons/prokaryotes/Pages/BacterialLeafScorch.aspx>
 (Adapted from R. Jordan. 2002. In: Bacterial Leaf Scorch in Amenity trees: A Wide-Spread Problem of Economic Significance to the Urban Forest. Lashomb, J., A. Iskra, A.B. Gould, and G. Hamilton, eds. Vol. NA-TP-01-03: USFS

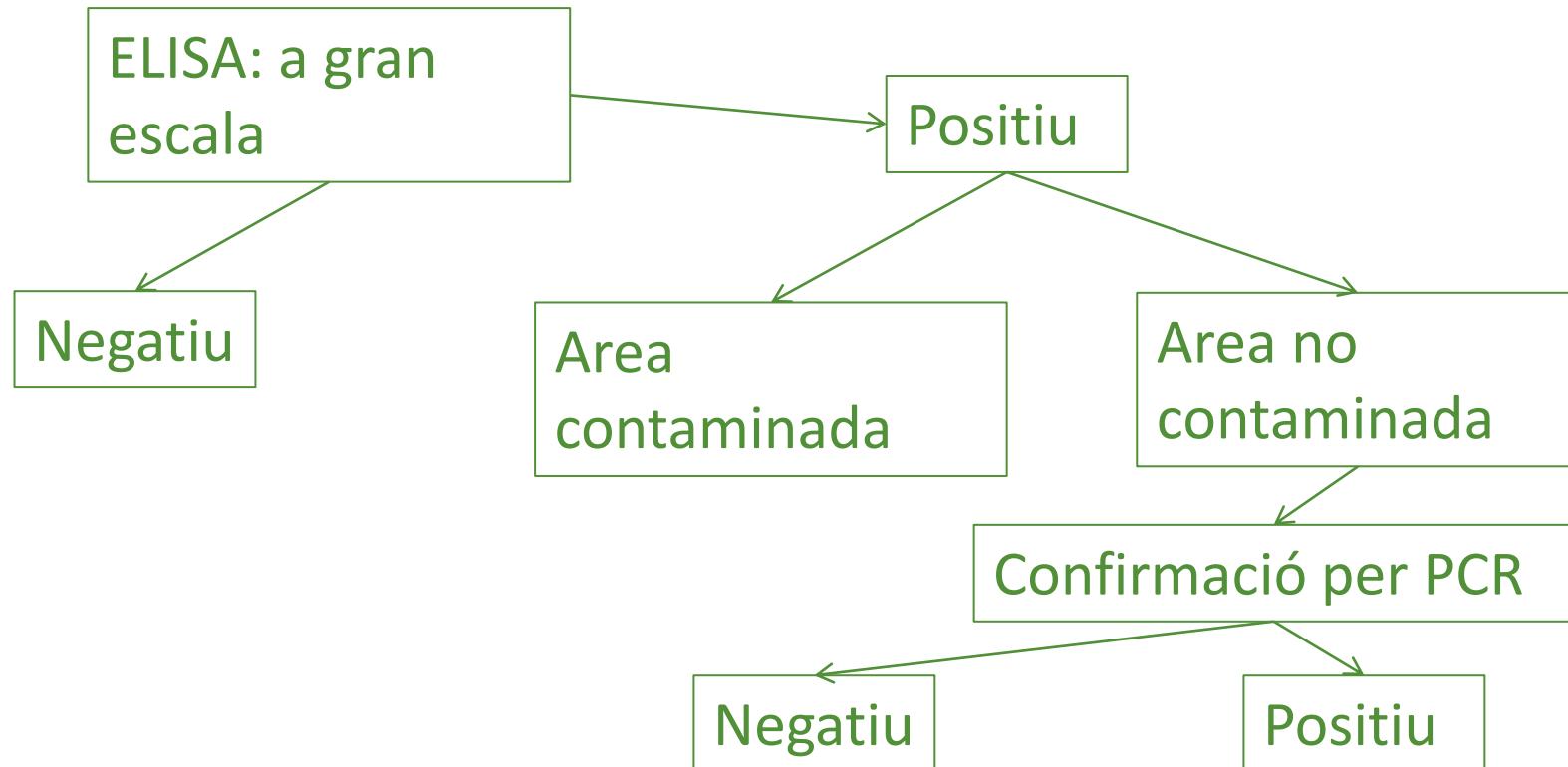
² Lowest approximate number of bacterial cells that the assay can detect.

³ Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

⁴ Immunocapture-PCR



Diagrama de flux del procediment diagnòstic utilitzat a Apulia pel programa de monitoratge.



Gràcies per l'atenció