

# DEVELOPING DIAGNOSTICS FOR CROWN GALL DETECTION

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# CROWN GALL



Disease



Prevention



Diagnostics





# Disease

- Tumor
- Injured tissues
- Blocks nutrients
- Vine death
- Large economic impact



# CROWN GALL



Disease



Prevention



Diagnostics



## Prevention

- Purchasing crown gall-free stock
- Testing the vines before planting
- Treating the vines before planting







## Prevention

Selection of new sites

- Previously planted with grapevines?
- Distance from wild grapevines?
- Tested for Crown Gall causing bacteria?



# CROWN GALL



Disease



Prevention



Diagnostics



## ⊕ Diagnostics

### Key to Prevention

A reliable, efficient diagnostic method is necessary

**How to test and for what?**

**Purify DNA—canes, soil**

**Run PCR**

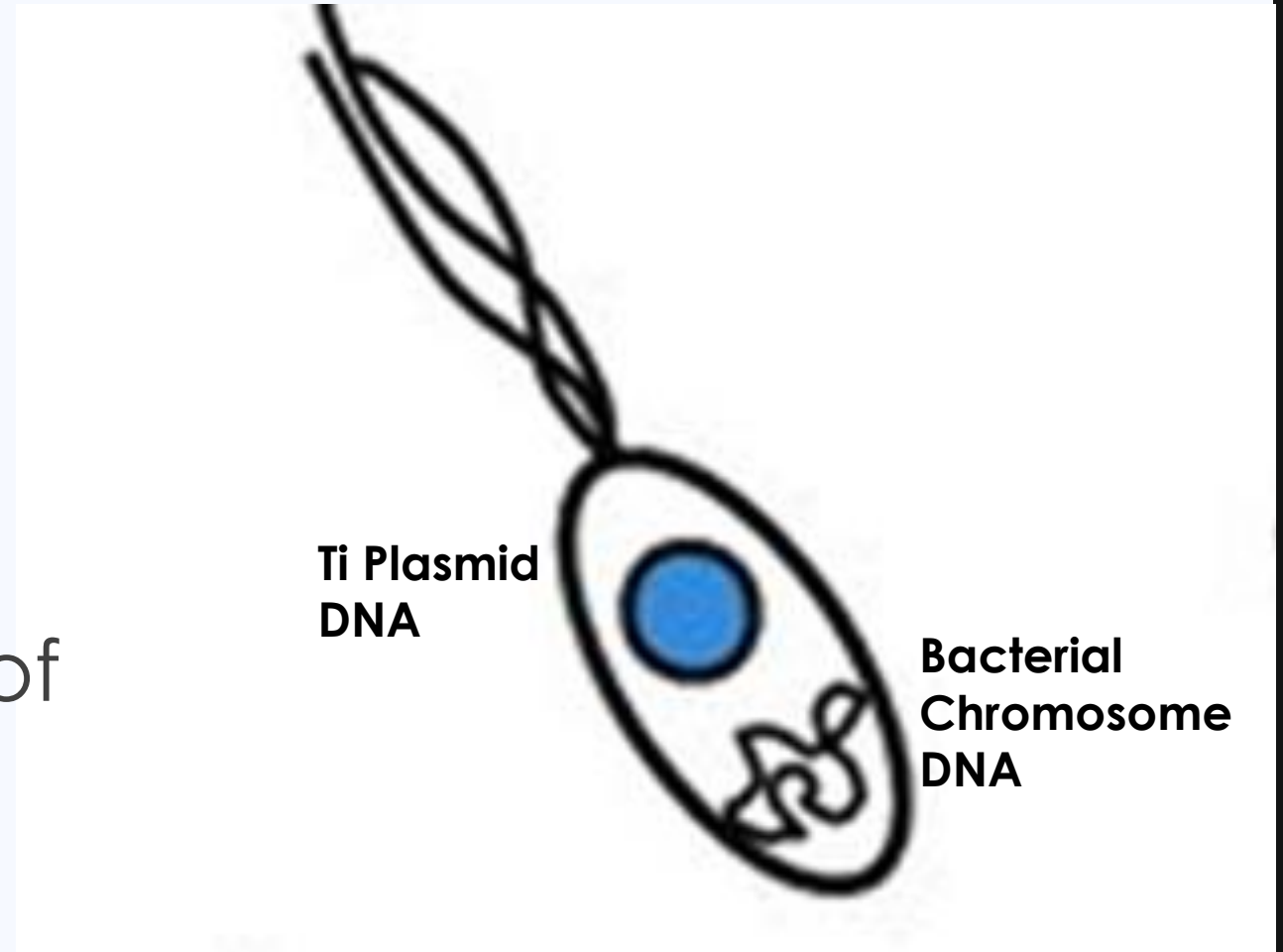




# CAUSAL ORGANISM

*Allorhizobium vitis*

- *Allorhizobium vitis* formerly known as *Agrobacterium vitis*
- Not all *All. vitis* are tumorigenic
- Tumorigenic because of Ti (Tumor Inducing) plasmid



# Cycle of Disease

Agrios, 1997

T-DNA is integrated into plant chromosomes, plant cell is transformed

Transformed cells divide rapidly

Cell hyperplasia and hypertrophy leads to gall formation

Older gall with several new centers of activity

T-DNA leaves bacterium and enters wounded plant cell

Bacteria multiply and spread intercellularly

Bacteria entering stem or root through wound

Plant infected with crown gall

Healthy plant

Galls on stem and root of heavily infected plant

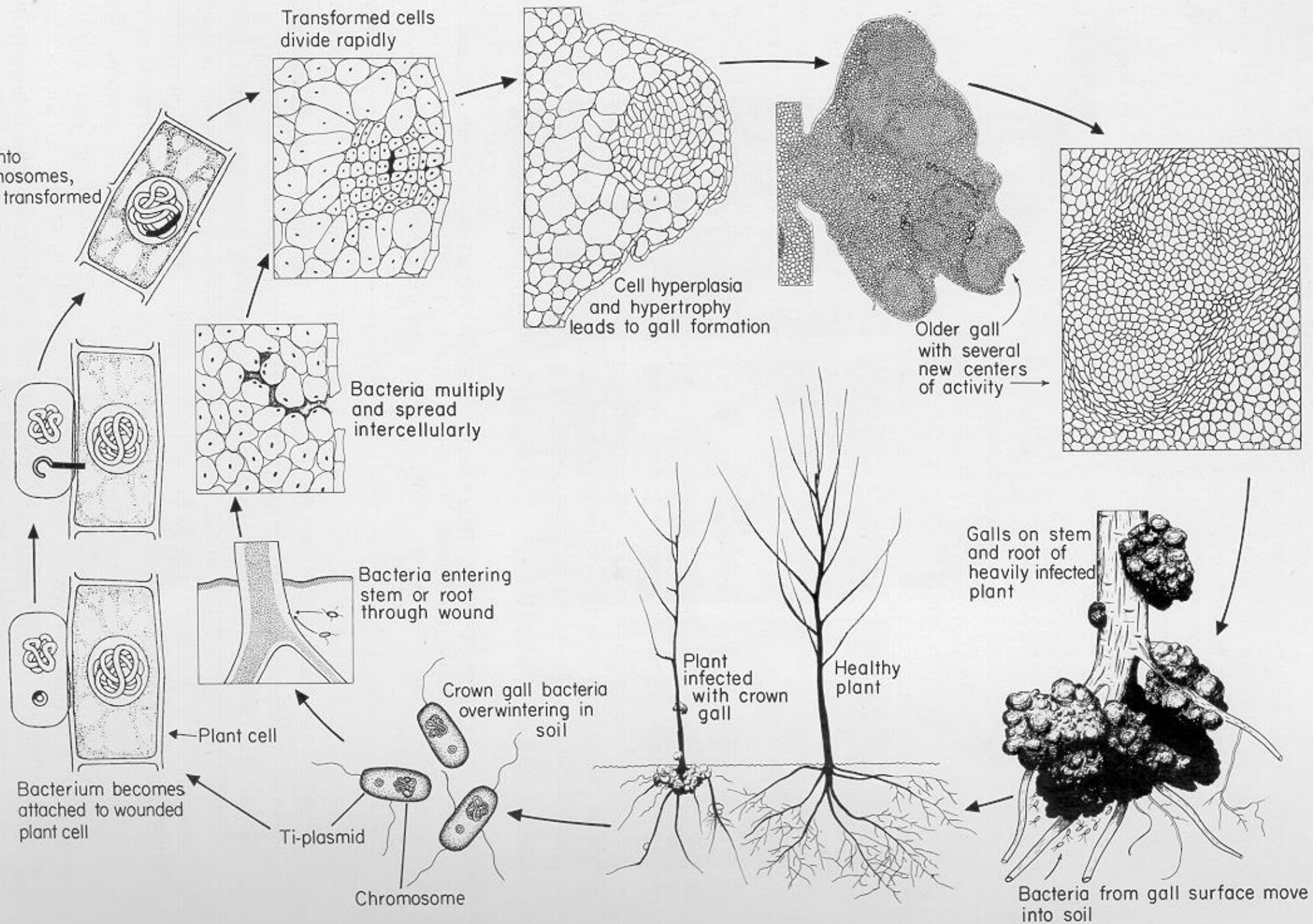
Bacterium becomes attached to wounded plant cell

Ti-plasmid

Chromosome

Crown gall bacteria overwintering in soil

Bacteria from gall surface move into soil





# PCR

- Must know some of nucleotide sequence you are looking for
- Primers find that sequence
- Exponential amplification
- Visualized on a gel



# Primers Tested for PCR Detection

 Ti plasmid

 Chromosome

Primer Name	Sequence 5' to 3'	Target	Fragment Length	Use
virD59 F	ATTGGAATATCTGTCCCG	virD2 virulence gene Vitopine	96	pTi Detection
virD59 R	GGCGAGATCGCGGATATT			
virD3cons F	AATCCGGAGGTGATGGT	virD3 virulence gene	149	pTi Detection
virD3cons R	GGCGTCATGTAAGCGTTG			
Avi_1889 F labeled R	TTCTGCATCGACCCGGAAAT	avsI, acyl homoserine lactone synthase	156	Chromosomal Detection
Avi_1889 R labeled F	GCGAAACATCCGCTCCAAAA			
virD2.For1	TTGGAATATCTGTCCCGGAAG	virD2 virulence gene	203	pTi Detection
virD2.Rev1	CTTGTACCAGCAGGGAAGCTTA			
PGF	GGGGCAGGATGCGTTTTTGAG	Polygalacturonase gene of A. vitis CG49	466	Chromosomal Detection
PGR	GACGGCACTGGGGCTAAGGAT			
VirD2S4F	GACCGCAAACCTGCCAG	virD2 gene of A. vitis S4 vitopine pTi	320	pTi Detection
VirD2S4R	GAGCCTGTATTGACGATGTC			
VirFF	ATGAGAAATTCGAGTTTGCATGATG	virF gene of A. vitis octopine and nopaline	382	pTi Detection
VirFR	TCGTGATGGGTATACGCTACG			
VCF	TTG GAA TAT CTG TCC CGG AAG	virC	414	pTi Detection
VCR	CTT GTA CCA GCA GGG AAG CTT A			
Nested Avi 1889 F	GTAAGCCCCGATGCAAGG	avsI, acyl homoserine lactone synthase	84	Chromosomal Detection
Nested Avi 1889 R	GGACCGATCTTCCAACCAGG			
A. Vit avsi F	ATGAAACAACAGGACGCGACA	avsI, acyl homoserine lactone synthase	185	Chromosomal Detection
A. Vit avsi R	TGCTAAAACAGGATTACGGGTTGGC			

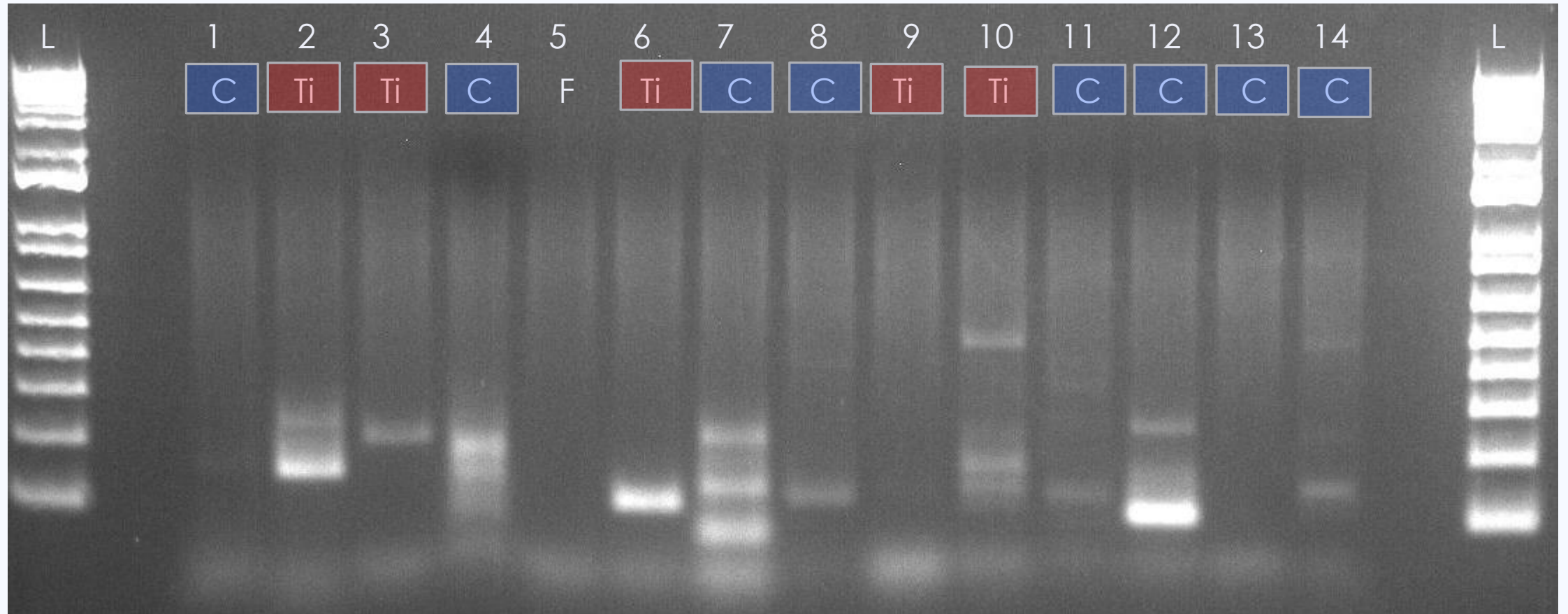


# PRIMER TESTS

C=Chromosome

Ti=Ti plasmid F=Fungus

Each lane a different set of primers on the same positive sample.

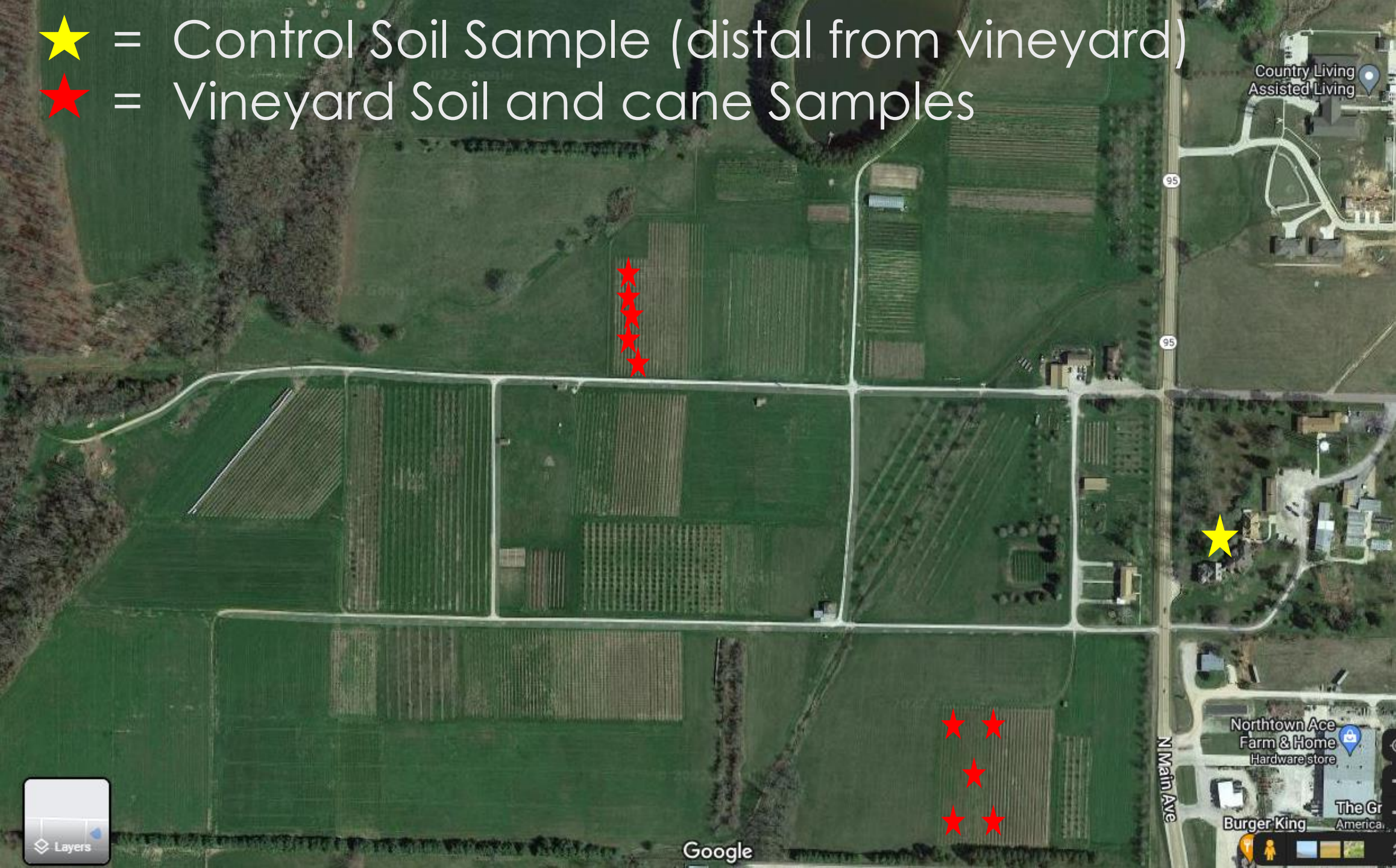


1-AVI1889;156bp 2-VirD3;149bp 3-VirD2;203bp 4-A.vit avsi;185bp 5-F;501bp 6-VirD59;96bp 7-AVInesr;100bp 8-AVInesf;95bp 9-VCF;414bp 10-PGF;466bp 11-7repeat 12-8repeat 13-AVInest; 84bp 14-10repeat



★ = Control Soil Sample (distal from vineyard)

★ = Vineyard Soil and cane Samples

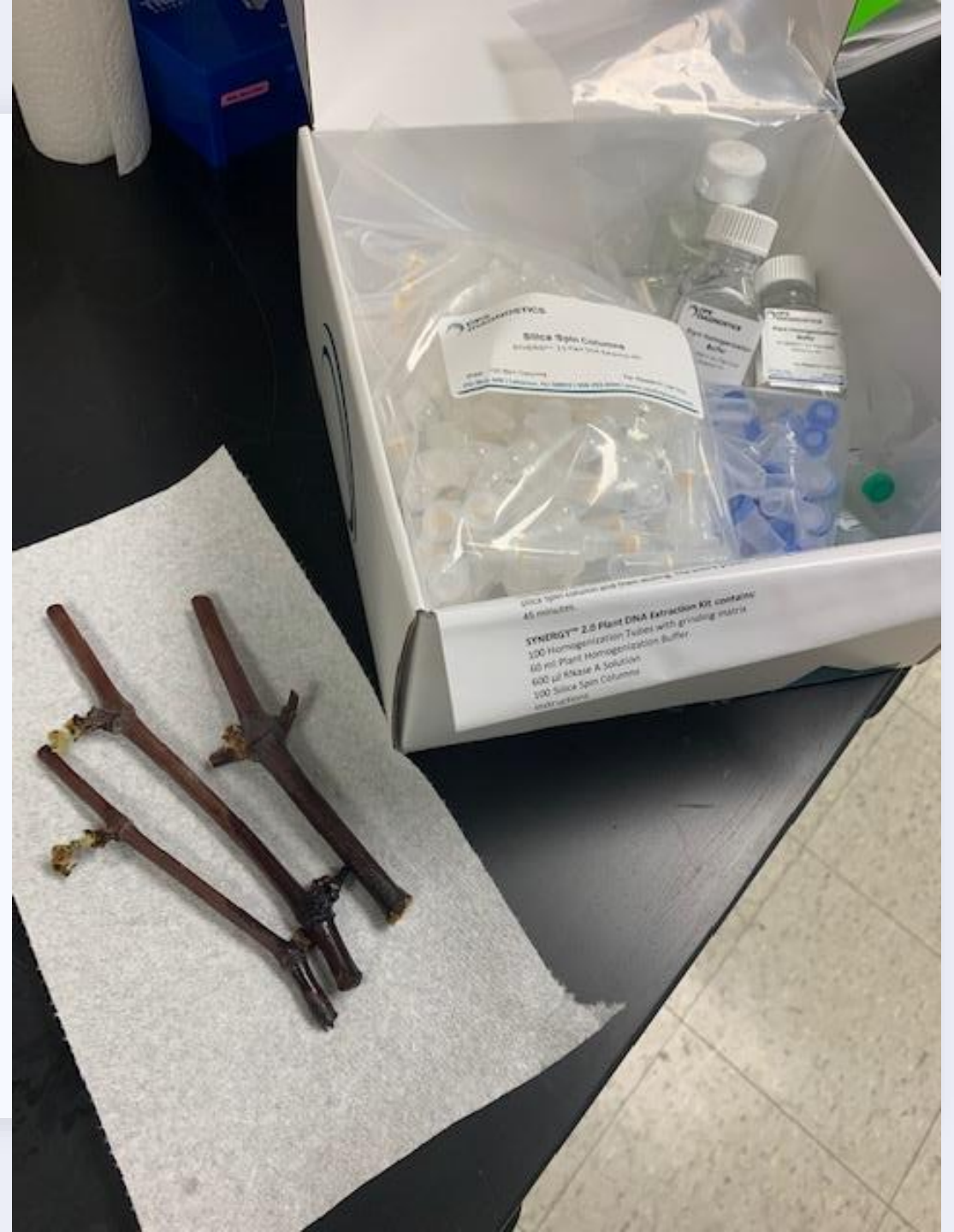




# ⊕ Diagnostics

## DNA from Canes

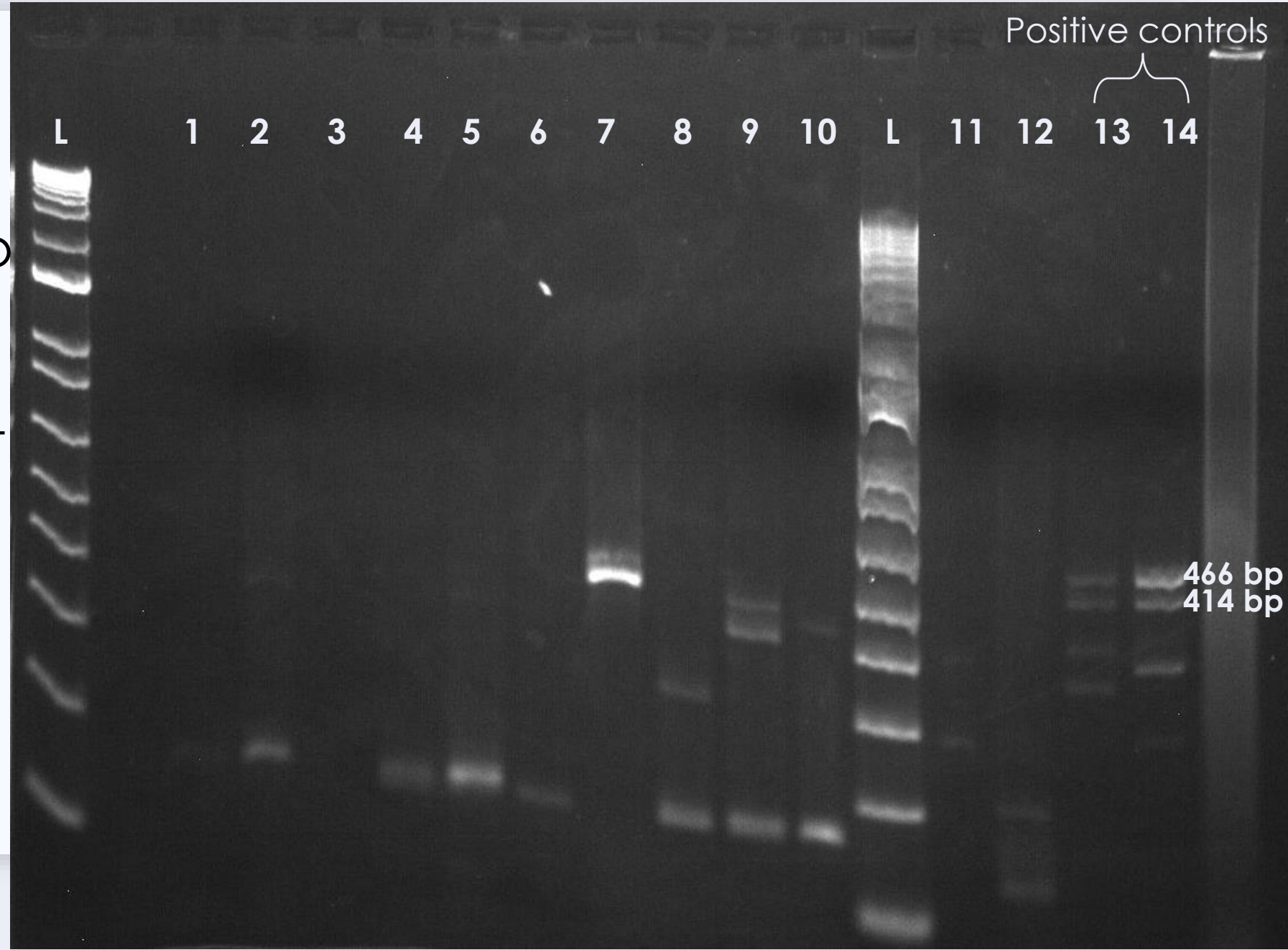
- Shaved 50 mg from each end of cutting (100 mg total)
- Used kit to extract DNA



# CANE SAMPLES PCR RESULTS

Chromosome  
fragment = 466 bp

Tumor inducing  
plasmid fragment  
= 414 bp



# SOIL SAMPLING

- Soil taken under dripline
- 20 cm on either side of vine
- Core depth of 8 cm
- Soil Completely Dried
- 0.5 grams starting material



# SOIL SAMPLES

## CHALLENGES

- Diverse species
- Humic acids
- Heavy metals
- Organic compounds

## SOLUTIONS

- Specificity of Primers and Nested PCR
- Purification Method
- Dilution of soil DNA to reduce enzyme inhibitors

# SOIL DNA

## 5-STEP PROTOCOL

1. Lyse cells
2. Remove inhibitors
3. Bind DNA to silica column
4. Wash DNA
5. Elute DNA

Mu-DNA: a modular universal DNA extraction method adaptable for a wide range of sample types V.2  
Metabarcoding and Metagenomics  
Graham S Sellers<sup>1</sup>, Cristina Di Muri<sup>1</sup>, Africa Gómez<sup>1</sup>, Bernd Hänfling<sup>1</sup>  
University of Hull

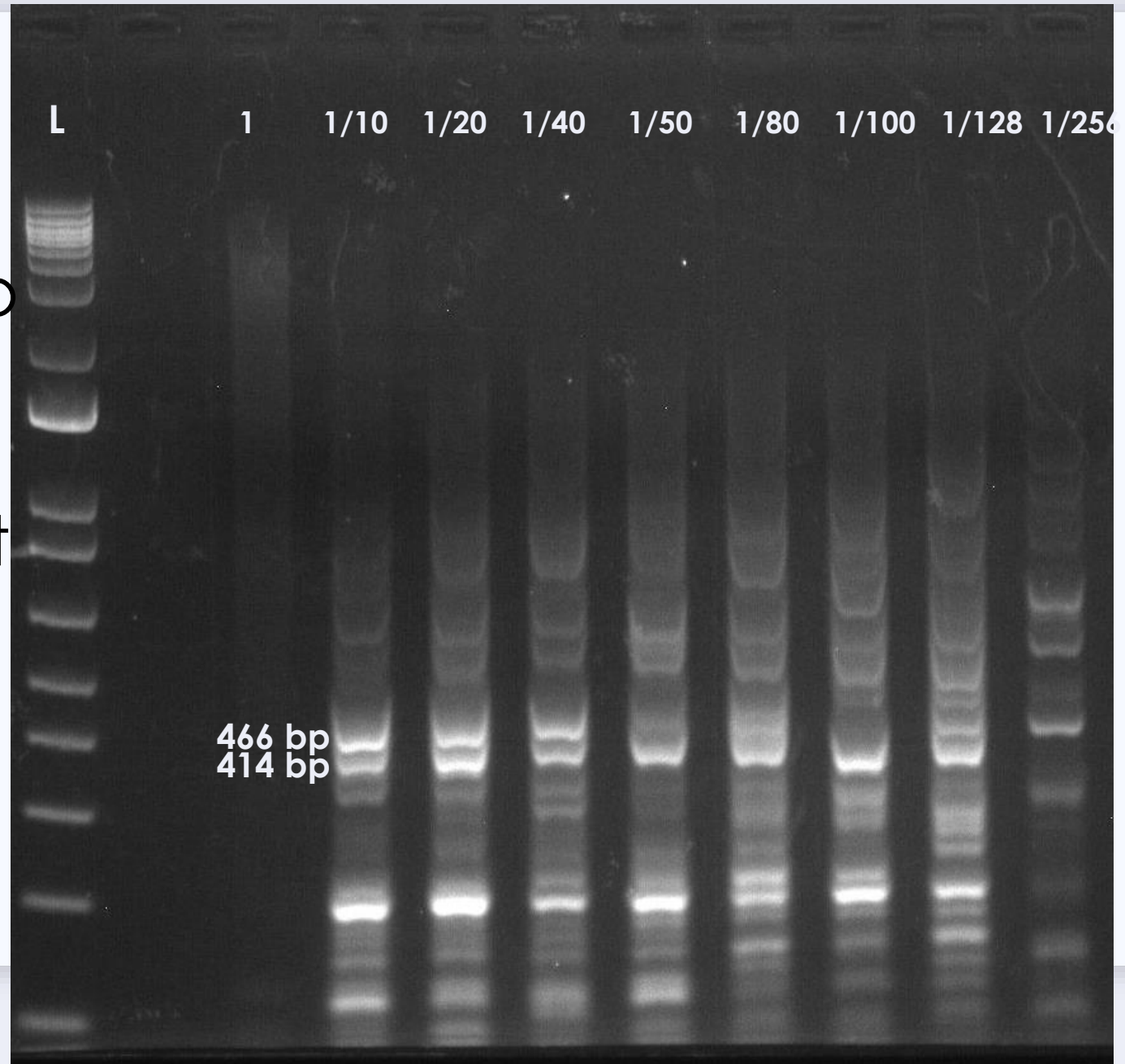




# SOIL SAMPLE DILUTIONS PCR RESULTS

Chromosome  
fragment = 466 bp

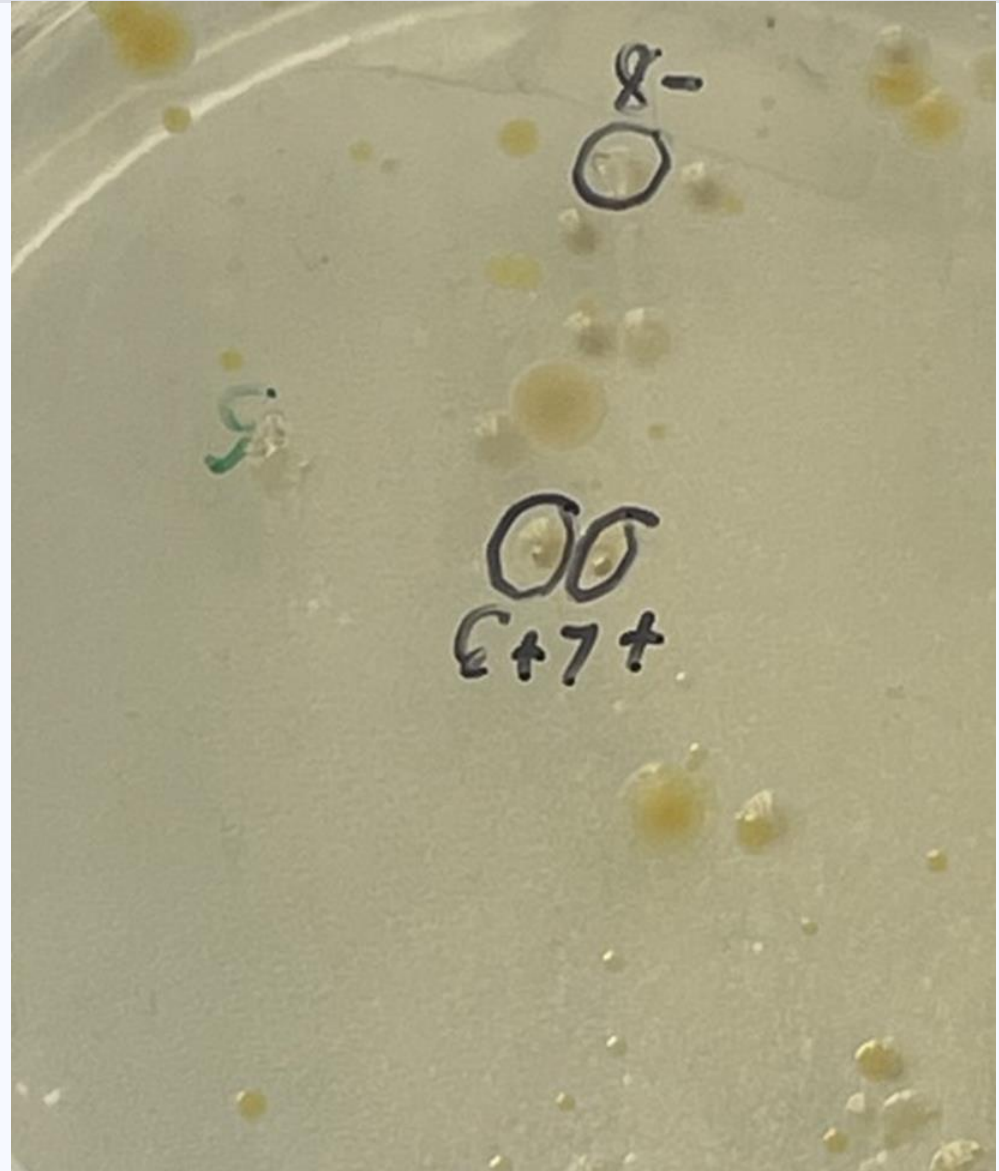
Tumor inducing  
plasmid fragment  
= 414 bp



## ⊕ Diagnostics

### Determining *All. vitis* strains of Missouri

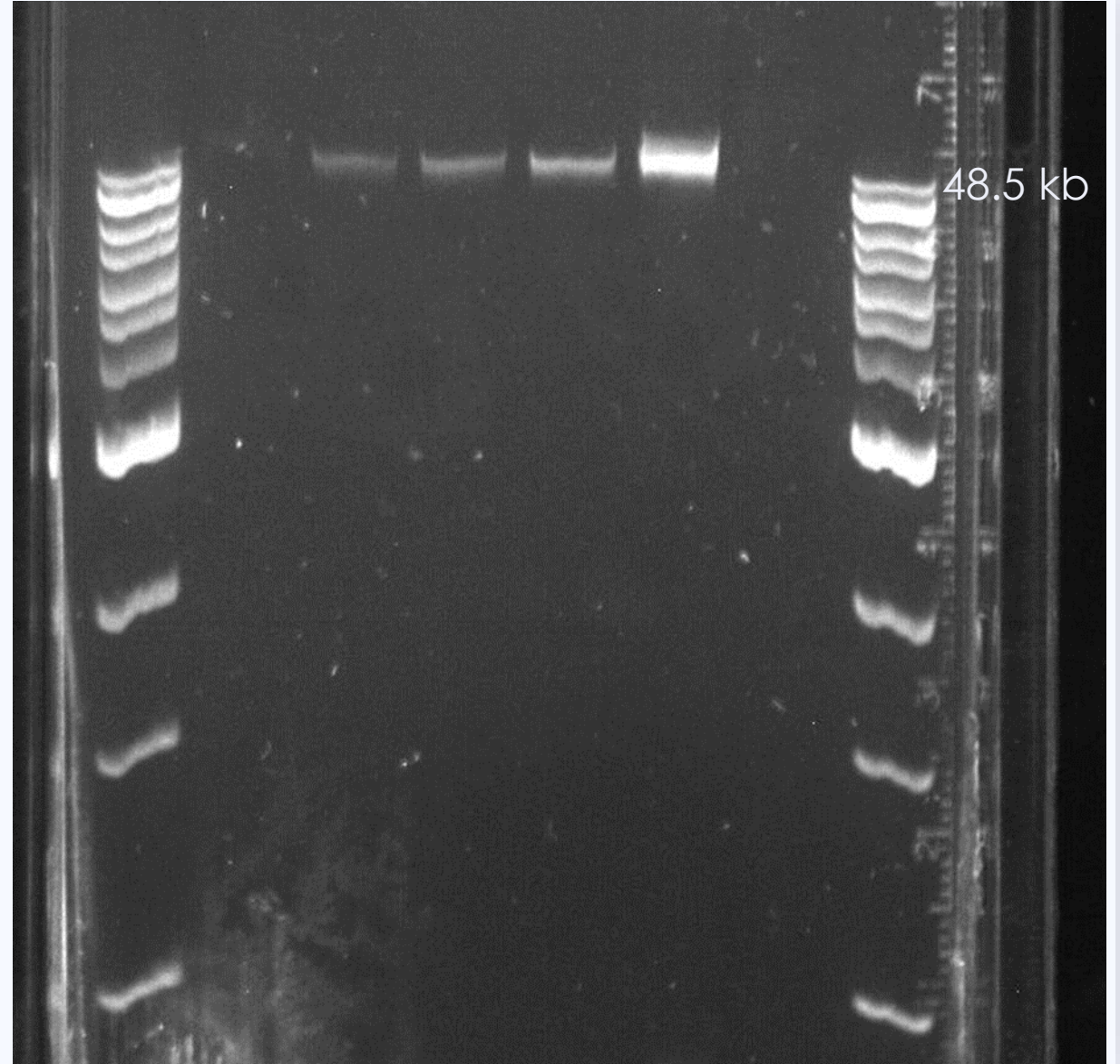
- Scraped gall tissue
- Streaked plate
- Morphological ID





# Determining *All. vitis* strains of Missouri

- Grew liquid culture
- Isolated plasmid
- Sent plasmid for next-gen sequencing
- Sequenced plasmid  $\approx 130,000$  nucleotides

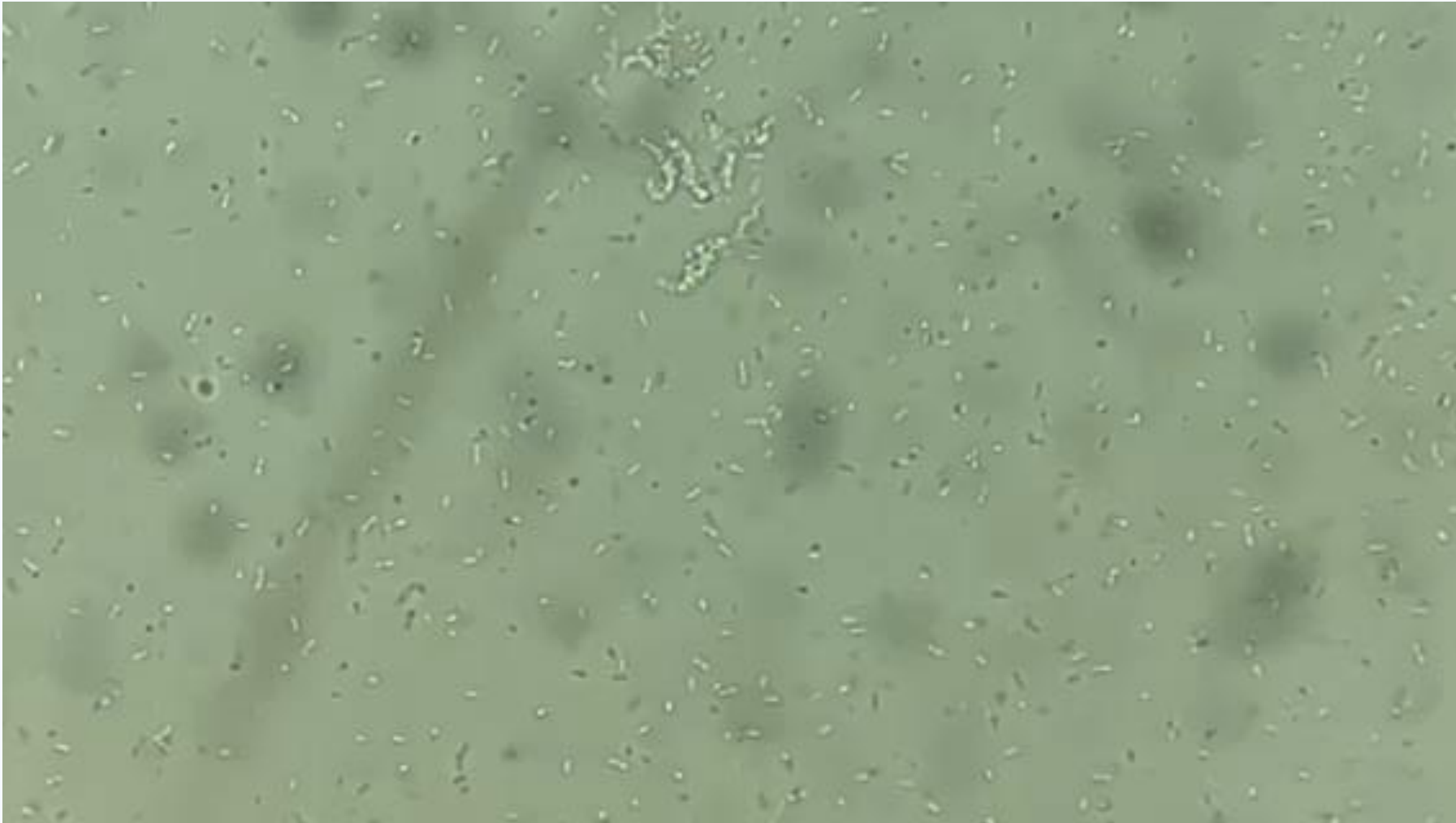


# Summary

- Reliable methods for quality, testable DNA from canes, cuttings, and from soil
- Method to detect *All. vitis* chromosome and Ti plasmid in one PCR
- Isolated and sequenced Ti plasmid from Mountain Grove, MO *All. vitis*



Thank you to Missouri Wine and Grape Board



Questions?