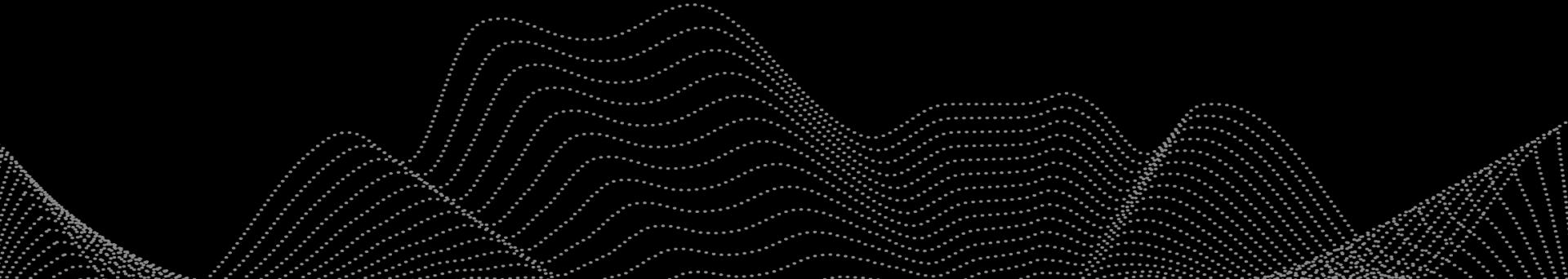




# Molecular detection of associated organisms

Claudia Lange

Molecular Ecologist



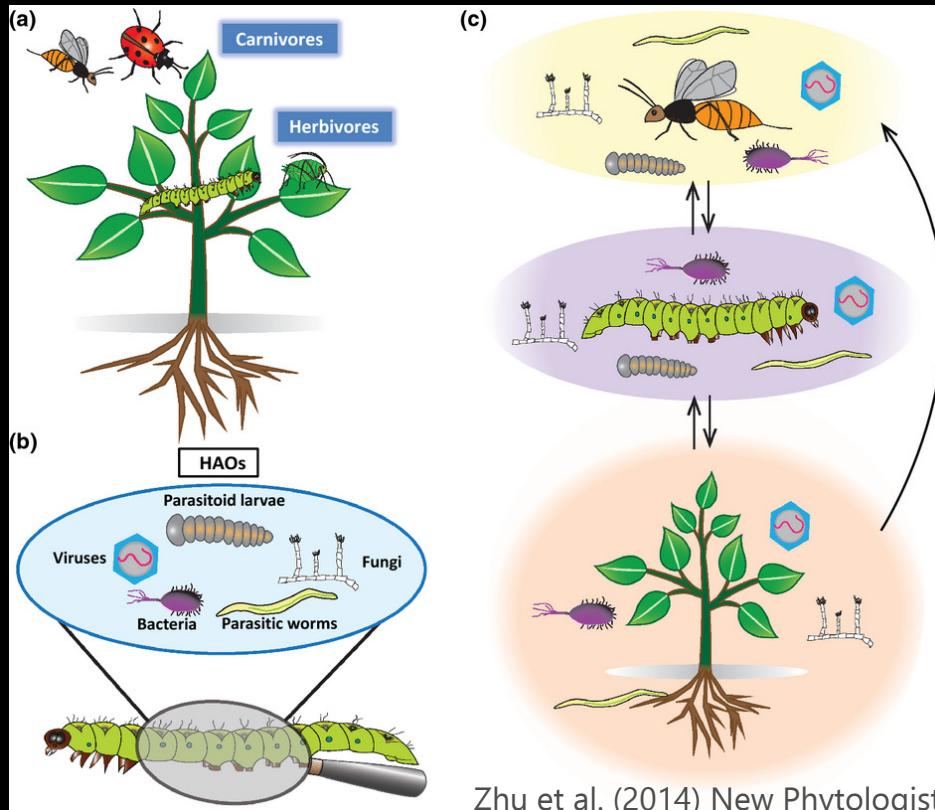
Simon Fowler  
Dagmar Goeke  
Sam Beard  
Sarah Thompson  
Lindsay Smith  
Andrew Pitman  
Lia Lifting  
Gary Houlston  
Quentin Paynter  
Hannah Evans  
Jenny Dymock



National Biocontrol  
Collective



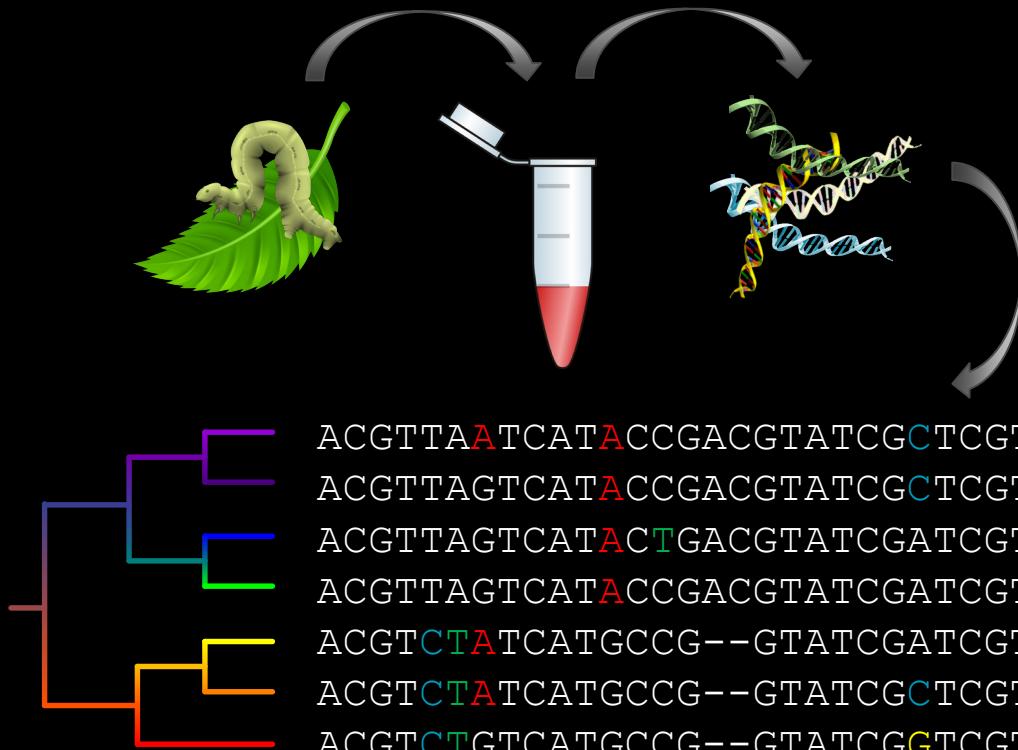
# What are “associated organisms”?



- Symbionts or pathogens
- Testing new agents
- Risk/benefit assessment
- Regulations
- Scientific interest
- Clean rearing, disease assessment, microscopy, molecular detection



# What is “molecular detection”?



- Technical diagnostics
- Biological markers
- DNA, RNA and proteins
- Genus, species, genotype identification
- Detection of unculturable organisms
- Quantification and monitoring

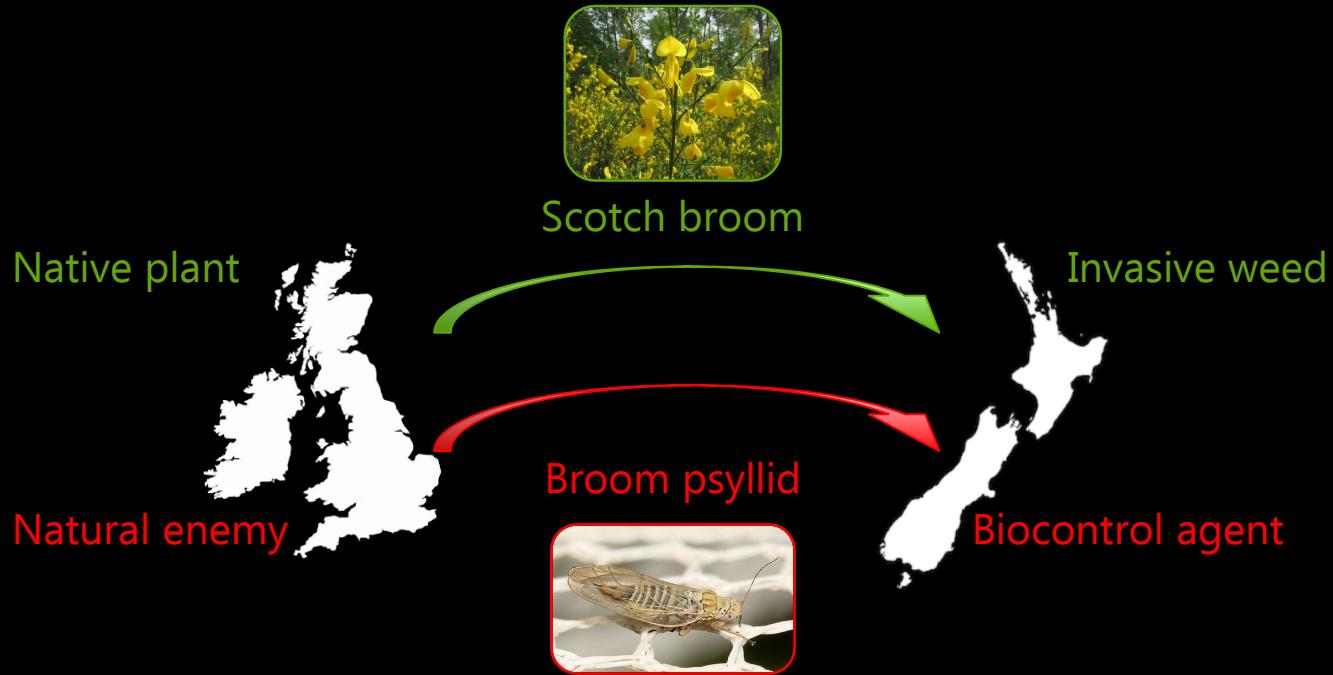


# *Candidatus Liberibacter europaeus* (Leu) in New Zealand

- *Ca. Lib.* spp. vectored by psyllids, often cause plant diseases
- Leu asymptomatic in Italian pear
- Disease symptoms in scotch boom



Thompson et al. 2013. New Disease Reports 27, 6.; Raddadi et al .2011. Env. Microb. 13, 414-426.  
[http://www.britishbugs.org.uk/homoptera/Psyloidea/Arytainilla\\_spartiophila.html](http://www.britishbugs.org.uk/homoptera/Psyloidea/Arytainilla_spartiophila.html)



- Leu established only in scotch broom and broom psyllids (no other *Ca. Lib.* spp.)
  - Widespread but only where broom psyllids are found
  - Transmitted via psyllids and broom seeds
  - Unclear/unconfirmed disease symptomatic
- = Low biosecurity risk to NZ



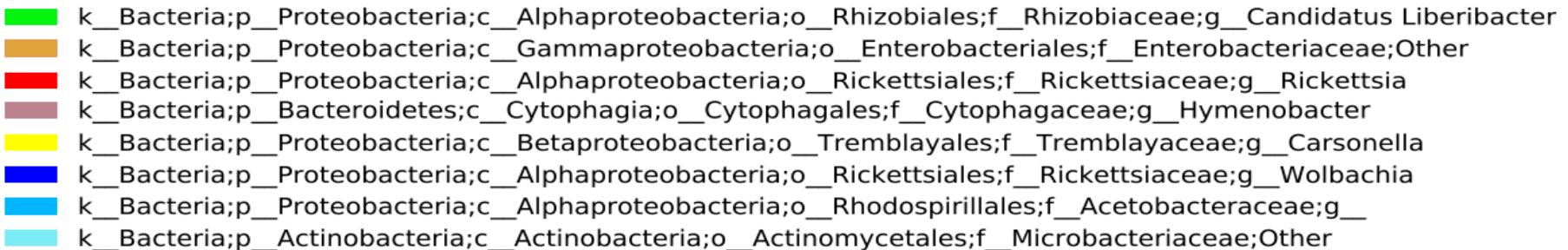
# Bacterial species identification

- 16S ribosomal RNA gene: Encodes prokaryotic ribosomal subunit  
Used in identification and reconstructing phylogenies



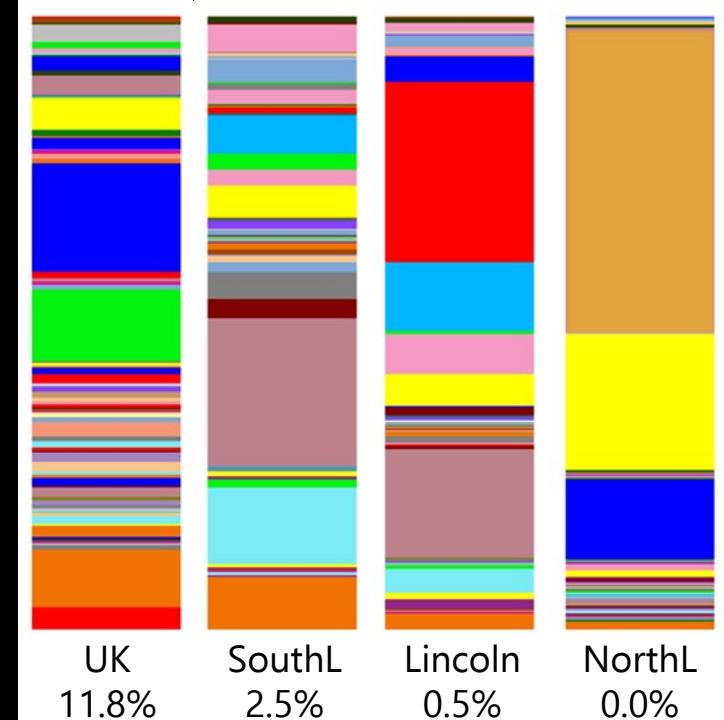
→ Genus specific amplification of *Liberibacter* 16S DNA

Leu UK	ATACGA	GGGGCGAGCGTTCTGGAATAACTGGCGTAAAGGGCGCGTAGGC	GGGCATTAAAGTTAGA
Leu NZ	ATACGA	GGGGGGCGAGCGTTCTGGAATAACTGGCGTAAAGGGCGCGTAGGC	GGGCATTAAAGTTAGA
Leu Italy	ATACGA	GGGGGGCGAGCGTTCTGGAATAACTGGCGTAAAGGGCGCGTAGGC	GGGCATTAAAGTTAGA
Laf	ATACGA	AGGGGGCGAGCGTTCTGGAATAACTGGCGTAAAGGGCGCGTAGGC	GGGCATTAAAGTTAGA
Laf	ATACGA	AGGGGGCGAGCGTTCTGGAATAACTGGCGTAAAGGGCGCGTAGGC	GGGCATTAAAGTTAGA
Laf	ATACGA	AGGGGGCGAGCGTTCTGGAATAACTGGCGTAAAGGGCGCGTAGGC	GGGCATTAAAGTTAGA
Las	ATACGA	AGGGGGCGAGCGTTCTGGAATAACTGGCGTAAAGGGCGCGTAGGC	GGGCATTAAAGTTAGA
	80	90	100
Leu UK	G GTGAAATCCCAGGGCTCAACC	TGGAAC	G C
Leu NZ	GGTGAATCCCAGGGCTCAACC	TGGAAC	G C
Leu Italy	GGGAAATCCCAGGGCTCAACC	TGGAAC	G C
Laf	GGTGAATCCCAGGGCTCAACC	TGGAAC	G C
Laf	GGTGAATCCCAGGGCTCAACC	TGGAAC	G C
Laf	GGTGAATCCCAGGGCTCAACC	TGGAAC	G C
Las	GGTGAATCCCAGGGCTCAACC	TGGAAC	G C
	110	120	130
Leu UK	G GCTTTAATACTGATTGCT	GAGTT	AGGAGAGGTGAGT
Leu NZ	GGCTTTAATACTGATTGCT	GAGTT	AGGAGAGGTGAGT
Leu Italy	GGCTTTAATACTGATTGCT	GAGTT	AGGAGAGGTGAGT
Laf	GGCTTTAATACTGATTGCT	GAGTT	AGGAGAGGTGAGT
Laf	GGCTTTAATACTGATTGCT	GAGTT	AGGAGAGGTGAGT
Las	GGCTTTAATACTGATTGCT	GAGTT	AGGAGAGGTGAGT
	140	150	160
Leu UK	G AATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	A	GTGGCGAAGG
Leu NZ	GAATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	A	GTGGCGAAGG
Leu Italy	GAATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	G	GTGGCGAAGG
Laf	GAATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	G	GTGGCGAAGG
Laf	GAATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	G	GTGGCGAAGG
Las	GAATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	G	GTGGCGAAGG
	170	180	190
Leu UK	G AATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	A	GTGGCGAAGG
Leu NZ	GAATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	A	GTGGCGAAGG
Leu Italy	GAATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	G	GTGGCGAAGG
Laf	GAATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	G	GTGGCGAAGG
Laf	GAATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	G	GTGGCGAAGG
Las	GAATTCCGAGTGAGAGGTGAAATTCTGAGATATTCTGGAGAACACC	G	GTGGCGAAGG
	199		



→ Universal amplification of all bacterial 16S DNA in 171 samples (plant tissue and seeds)

- Massive parallel sequencing and bioinformatics (20 million reads @ 300 bp, 122,000 reads per sample)

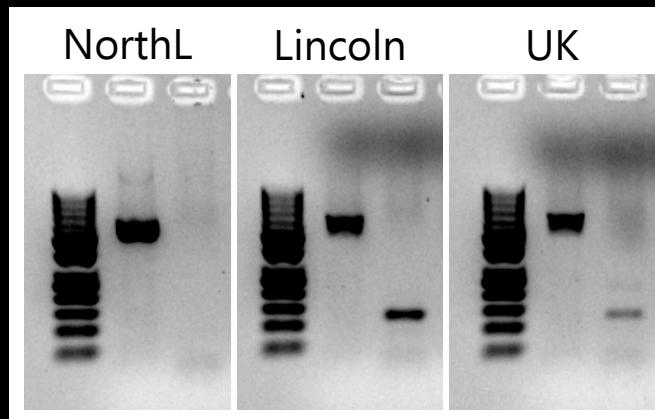




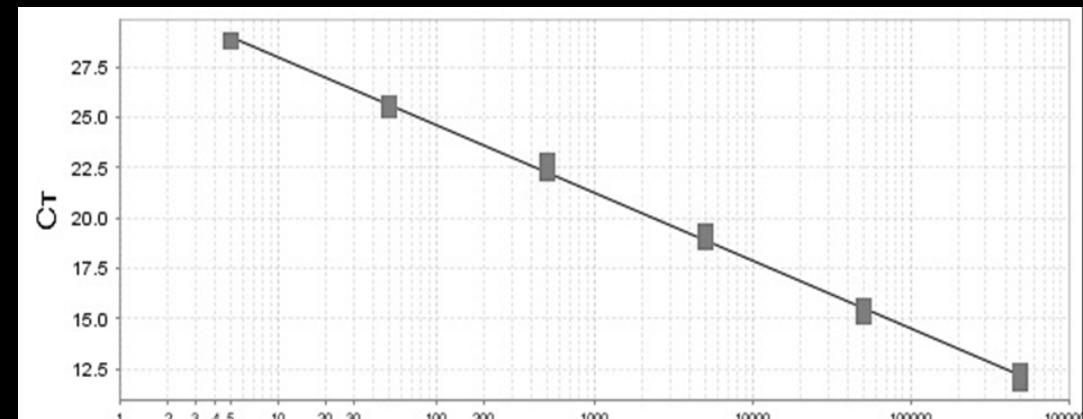
## Leu specific test and quantification

→ Species specific amplification of Leu 16S DNA

Presence/absence PCR test:



Quantitative PCR to assess Leu titre and detection limit:





# Leu distribution in New Zealand

52 sites:

Northland

Waikato

Bay of Plenty

Hawke's Bay

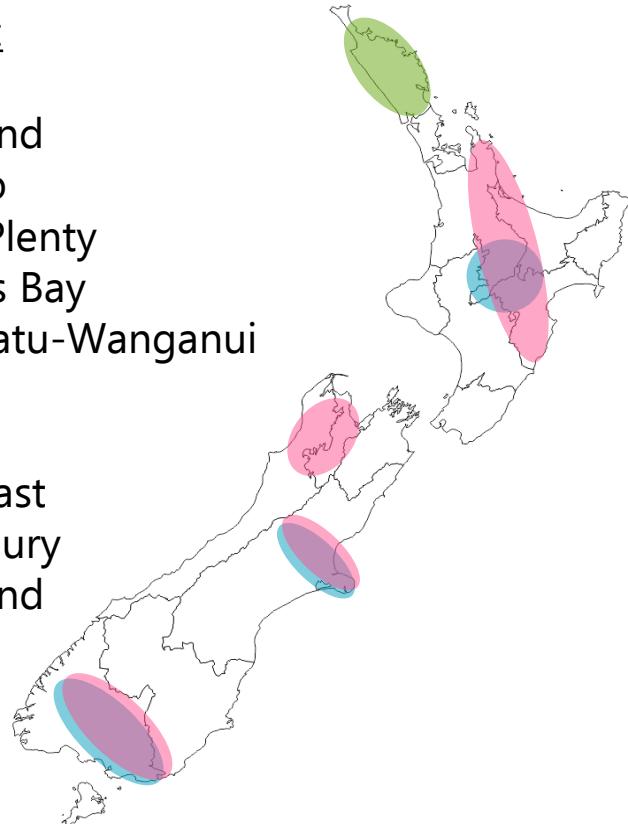
Manawatu-Wanganui

Tasman

Westcoast

Canterbury

Southland



- Specificity: Scotch broom, gorse, white broom, tree lucerne, weaver's broom and *Carmichaelia* (New Zealand brooms) and kowhai
- Transmission and persistence: Other psyllids, seeds, seedlings, persistence after insecticide treatment, cuttings (ornamental broom) and grafting (pear)
- Disease symptoms: Leu positive and negative broom seedlings in nursery, "sick" and "healthy" looking plants
- Uneven distribution in plant parts



## Summary

- Constantly update risk assessment/testing protocols
- Associated organisms play important roles in environmental interactions
- Genetics tools needed to detect associated organisms
- Molecular tools essential for species/genotype ID
- Range of methods available



Manaki Whenua  
Landcare Research

# Our Land, Our Future

Tō tātou whenua, mō āpōpō