



Improved diagnostic assays for SDS

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UNIVERSITY**

Which is SDS?

BSR



Dean Malvick, University of M

BSR



SDS



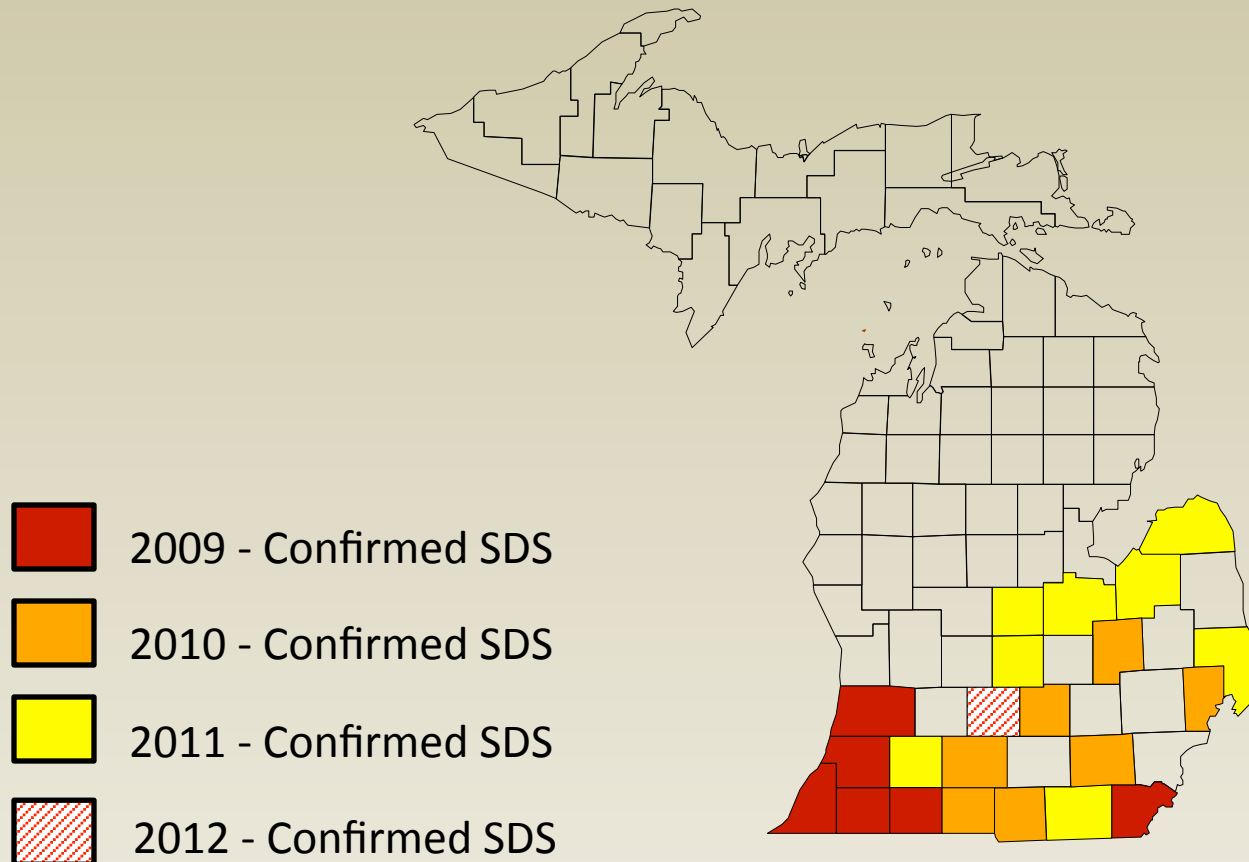
BSR: Brown stem rot

Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS)



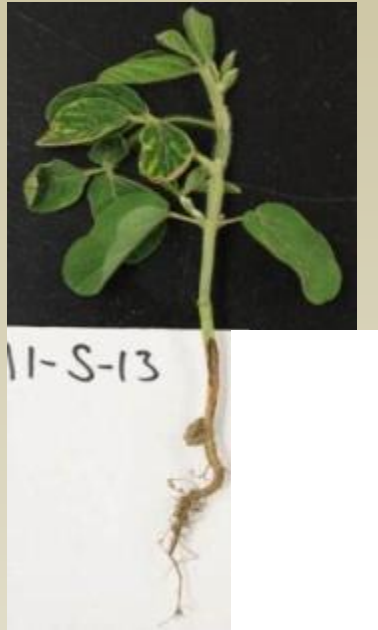
In recent years, SDS has become a significant concern in the Mid-West

Soybean SDS – Michigan



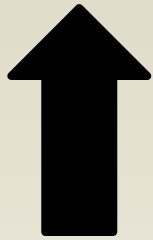
Prevalence and severity gradient from north to south

Fusarium virguliforme life cycle



Complex Soilborne Disease:

- Root rot
- Foliar symptoms



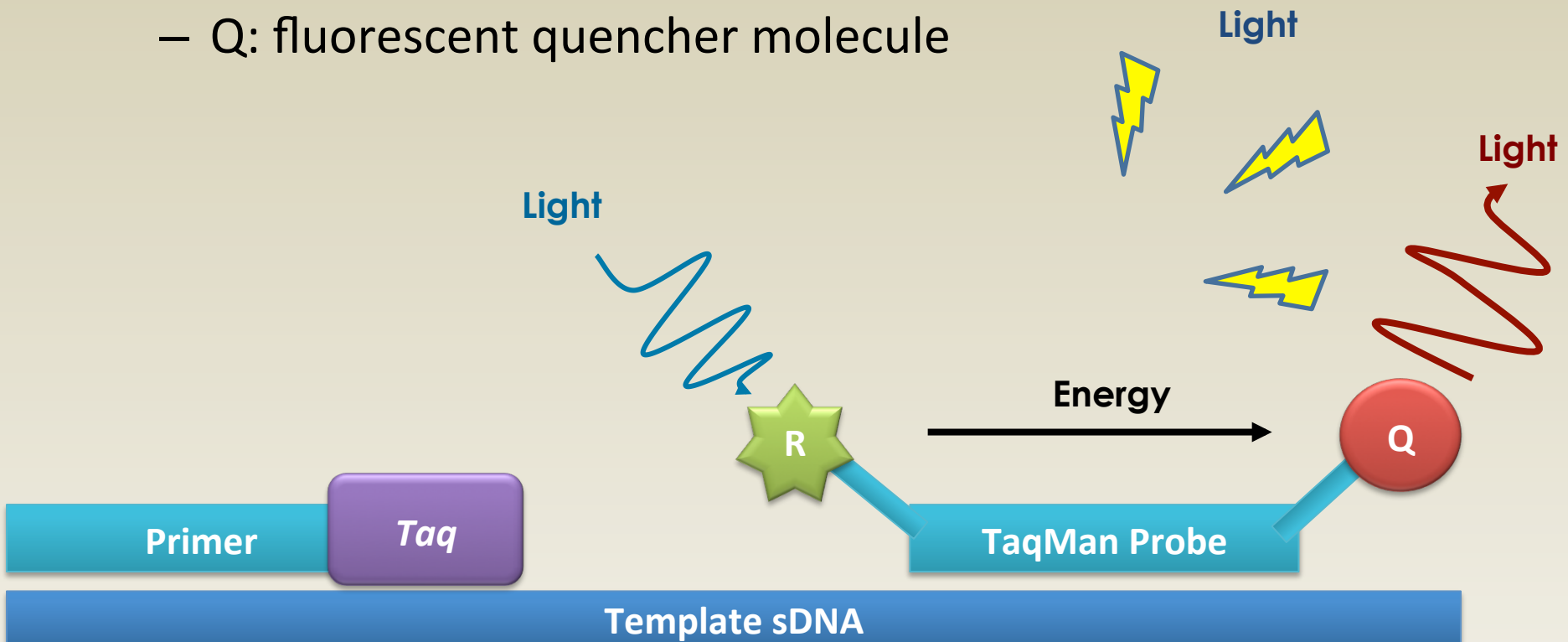
Why molecular tools?

- Disadvantages of conventional methods:
 - Low sensitivity (plant and soil isolation)
 - Difficult to identify colonies (slow growth rate)
 - Variable colony morphology
 - Time consuming
- Need for a rapid, quantitative, sensitive and reproducible assay: qPCR
 - Diagnostic assay
 - Research tool

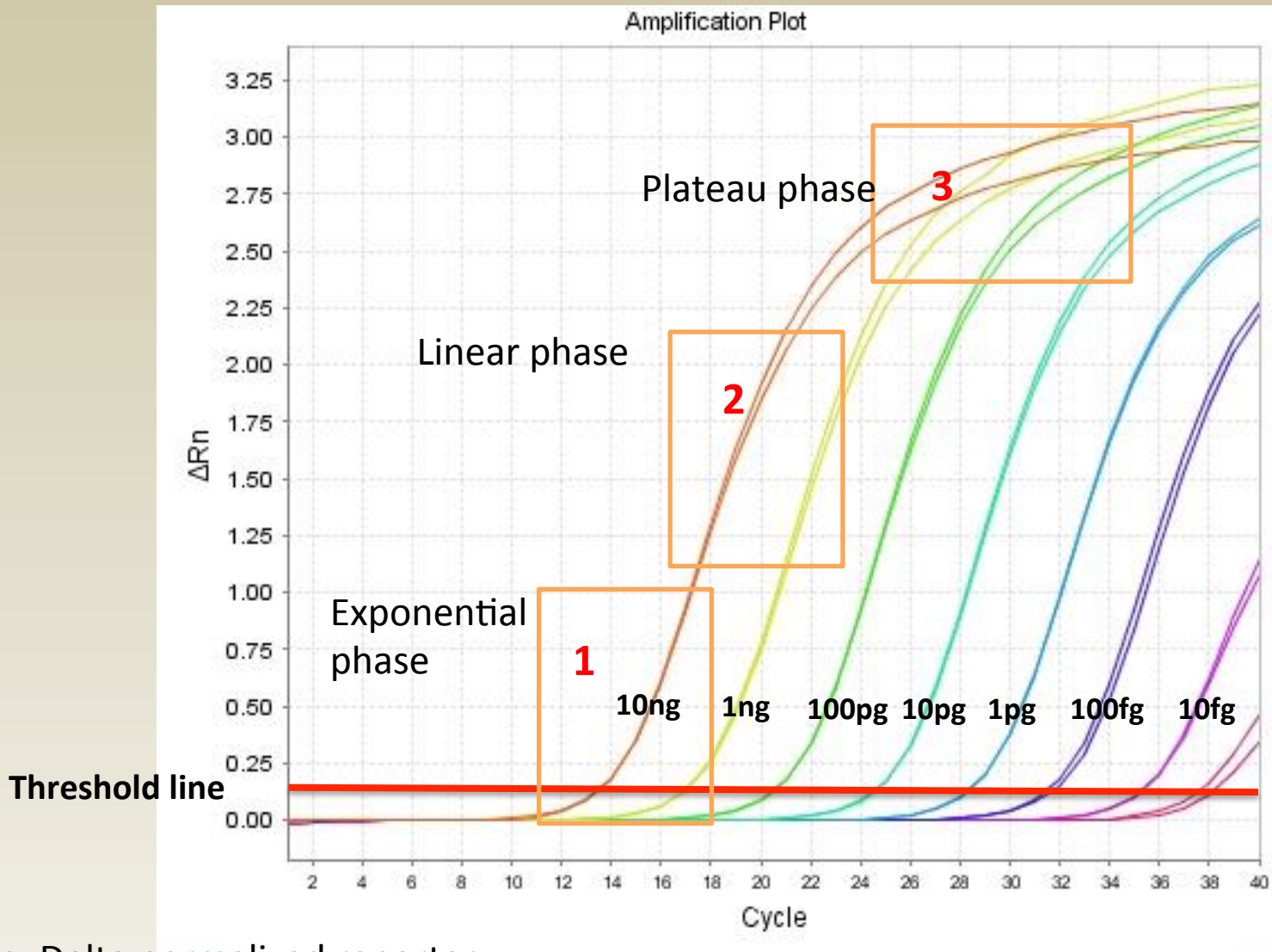


Real-time qPCR assay

- **Hydrolysis probe chemistry**
 - R: reporter fluorescent molecule
 - Q: fluorescent quencher molecule



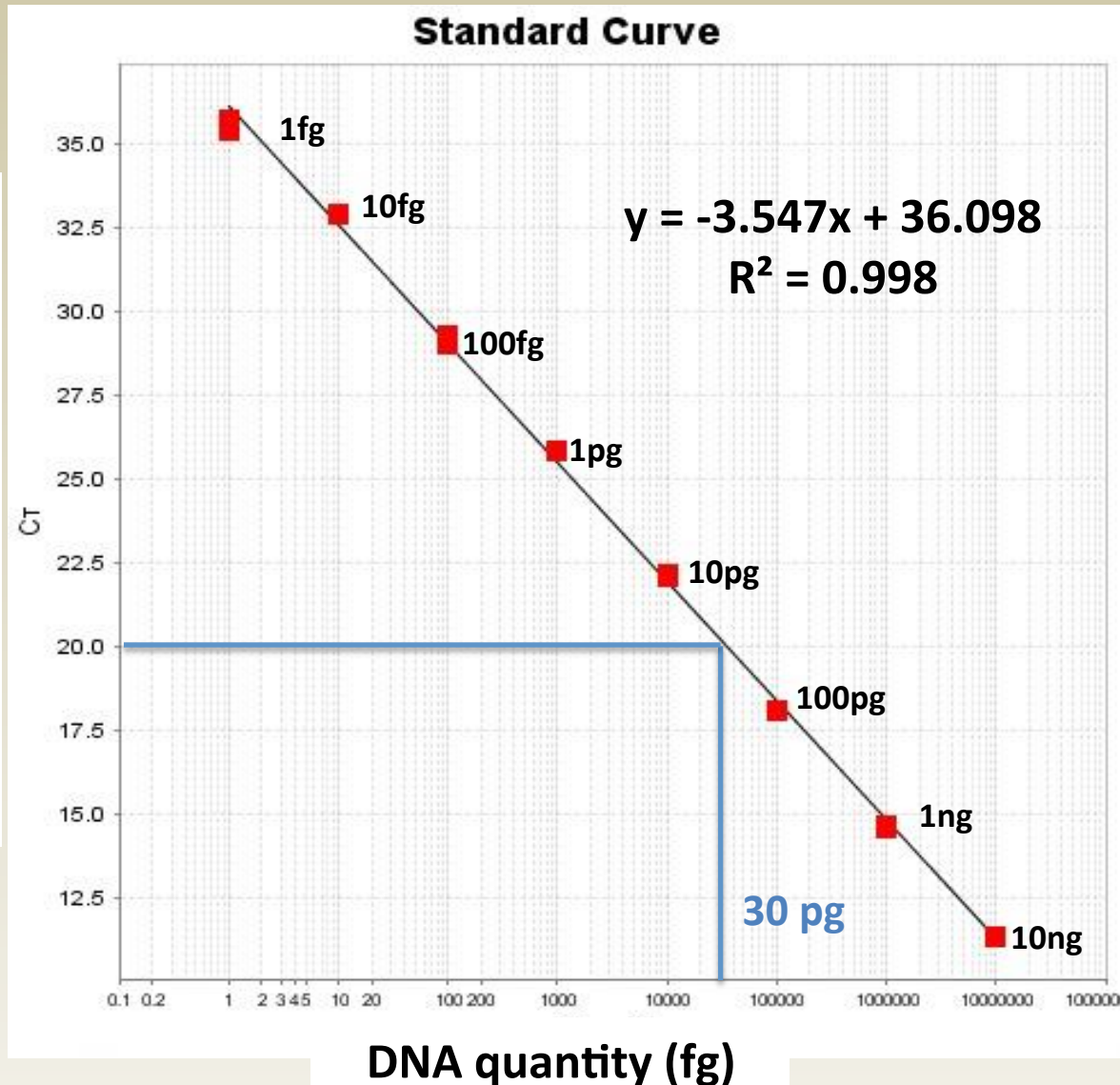
qPCR Serial Dilution Standard Curve



ΔRn: Delta normalized reporter

Unknown Sample Quantification

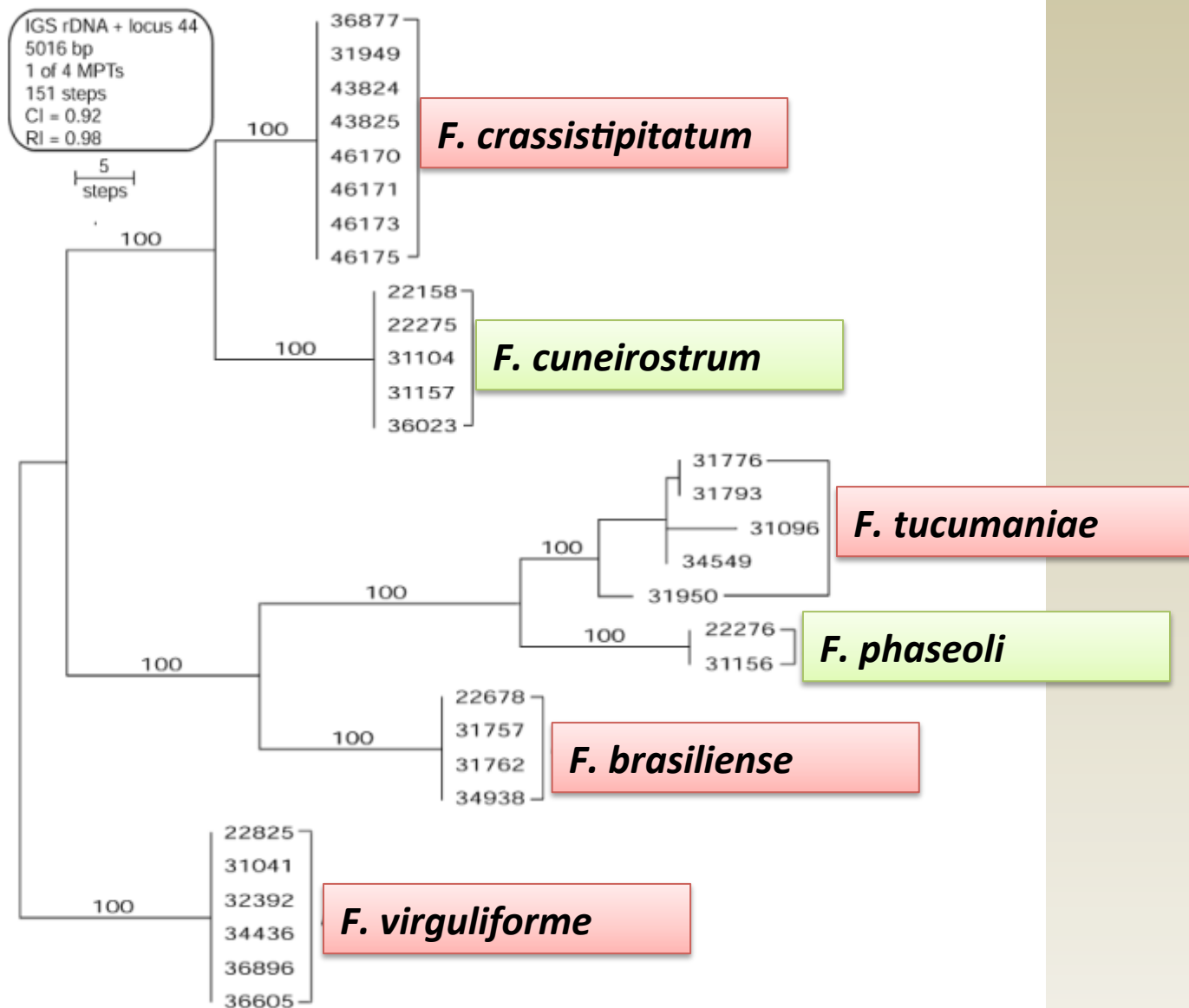
Ct (cycle threshold)



F. virguliforme diagnostic assays

Assay	Specific	Sensitivity	Loci
Gao et al. 2004	?	90fg	mtDNA SSU
Li et al. 2008	?	100fg	mtDNA SSU
Mbofung et al. 2011	Yes	25pg	Tox-1
Malvick and Westphal (unpub.)	-	-	-
Fakhoury et al. (unpub.)	-	-	-
Chilvers et al. (unpub.)	-	-	rDNA

F. solani f.sp. *glycines* - phylogenetics

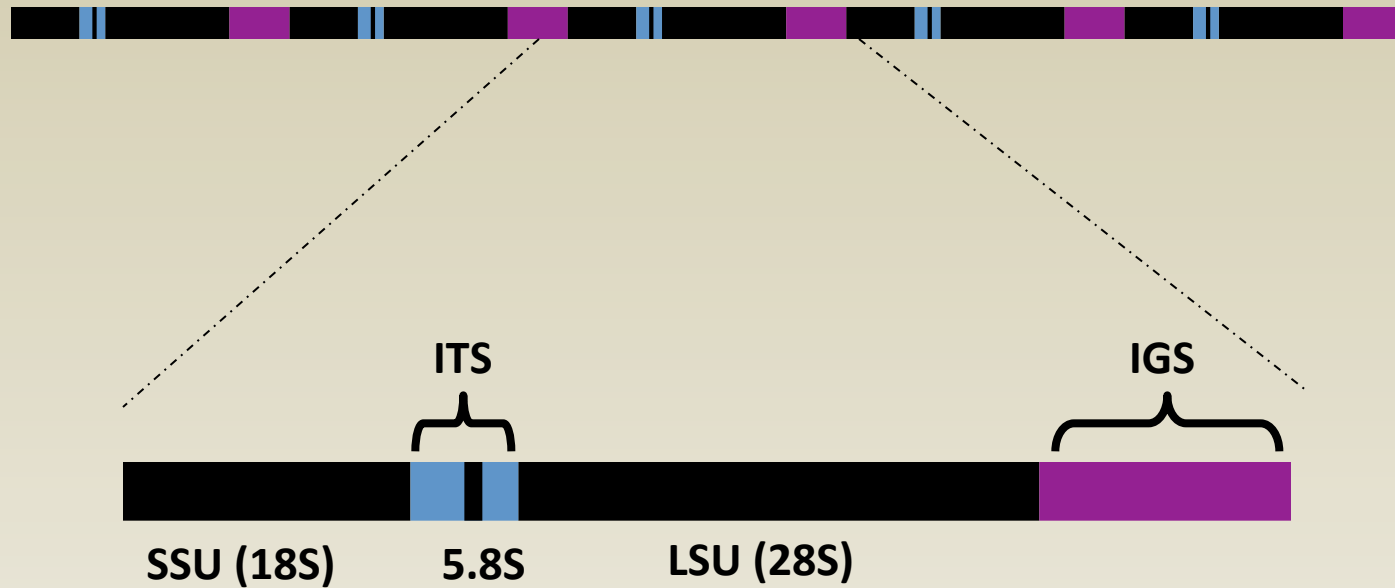


SDS Fusaria

BRR Fusaria

Target locus

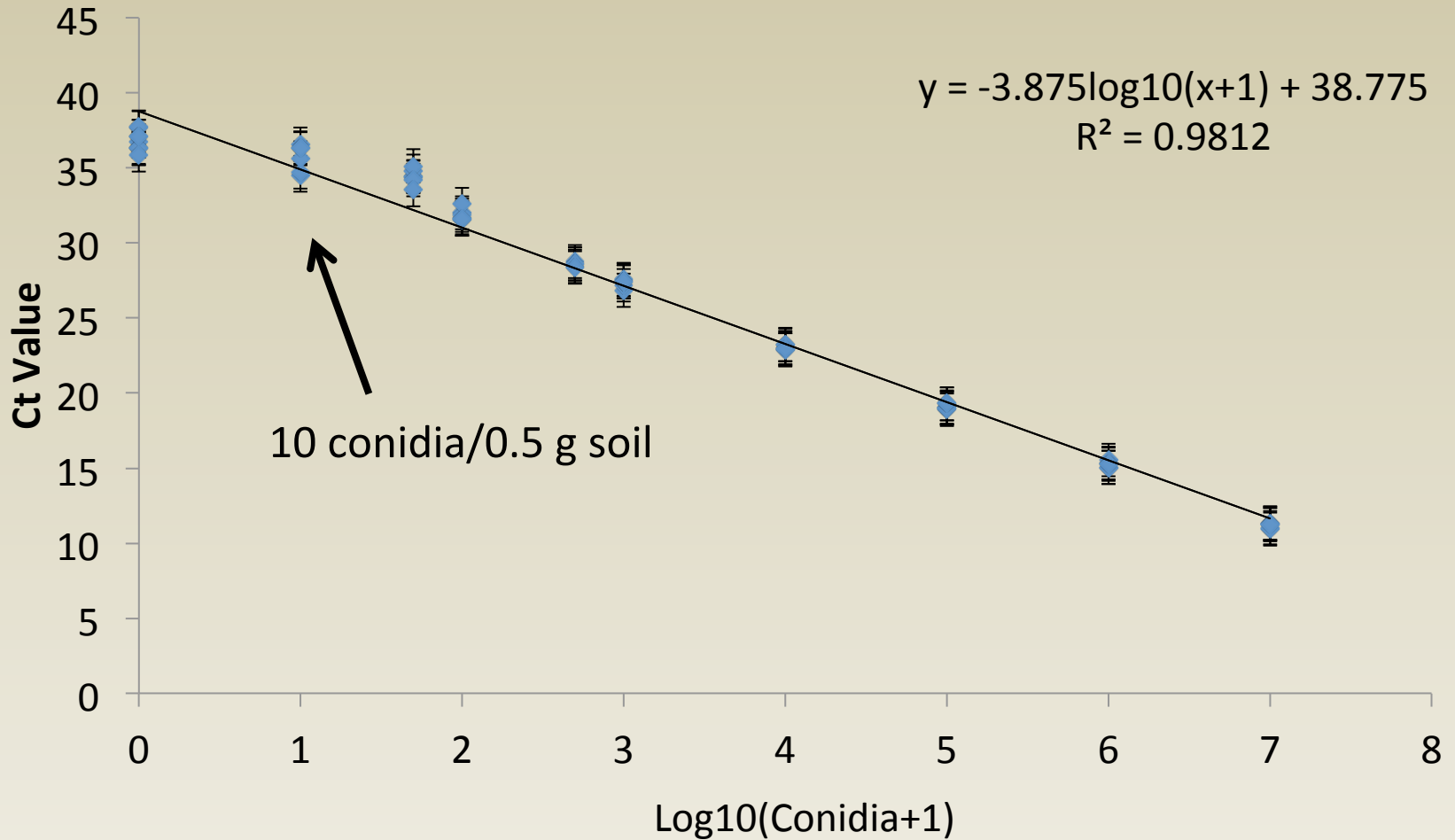
Ribosomal DNA



Assay test panel

<i>Fusarium</i> spp.		Others
<i>F. oxysporum</i>	<i>F. virguliforme</i> (5)	<i>Pythium</i> sp.
<i>F. graminearum</i>	<i>F. tucumaniae</i> (2)	<i>P. gregata</i> (A&B)
<i>F. solani</i>	<i>F. phaseoli</i> (2)	<i>P. sojae</i>
<i>F. sambucinum</i>	<i>F. brasiliense</i> (2)	<i>S. sclerotiorum</i>
<i>F. avenaceum</i>	<i>F. cuneirostrum</i> (1)	<i>R. solani</i>
<i>F. acuminatum</i>	<i>F. eumartii</i> (1)	
<i>F. tricinctum</i>	<i>F. javanicum</i> (2)	
<i>F. torulosum</i>	<i>F. crassistipitatum</i> (1)	Soybean
<i>F. equiseti</i>		Non-infested Soil
<i>F. cerealis</i>		Lambda phage

Detection of *F. virguliforme* in soil



Phenotyping SDS resistance



Soybean germplasm screening (SIU)

- Estimate **disease incidence** (DI) from 0 to 100%
- Rate **disease severity** (DS), scale from 0 to 9
- **Disease index (DX)** = $DI \times DS / 9$



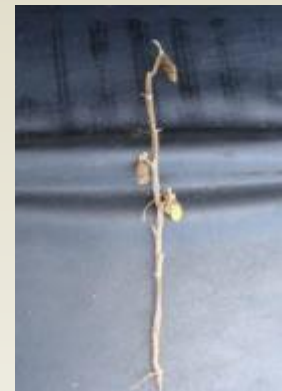
DS= 0



DS= 3



DS= 5



DS= 9

Images: Bradley Serven

Commercial and MSU lines

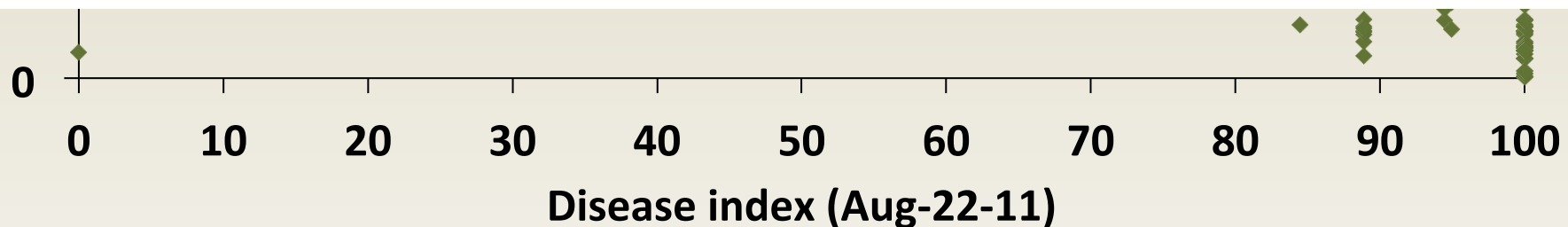
Theor Appl Genet (2008) 116:967–977

DOI 10.1007/s00122-008-0728-0

ORIGINAL PAPER

Separate loci underlie resistance to root infection and leaf scorch during soybean sudden death syndrome

S. Kazi · J. Shultz · J. Afzal · J. Johnson · V. N. Njiti ·
D. A. Lightfoot



Application of qPCR

Step 1

Sample Collection



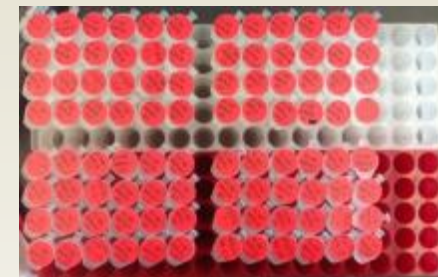
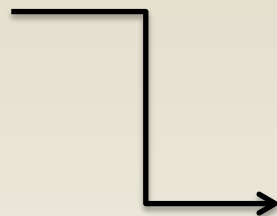
Step 2

Sample Processing

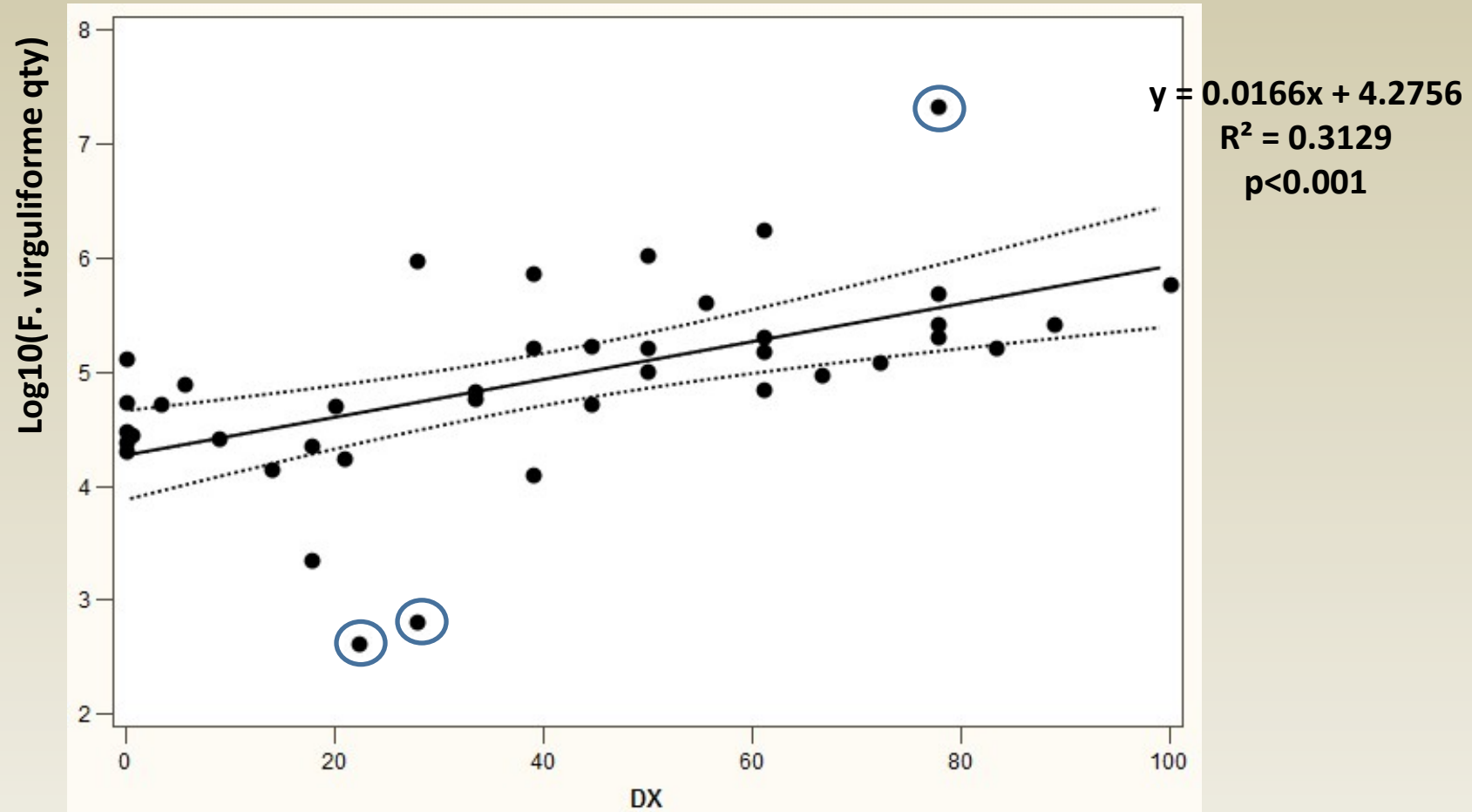


Step 3

DNA Extraction



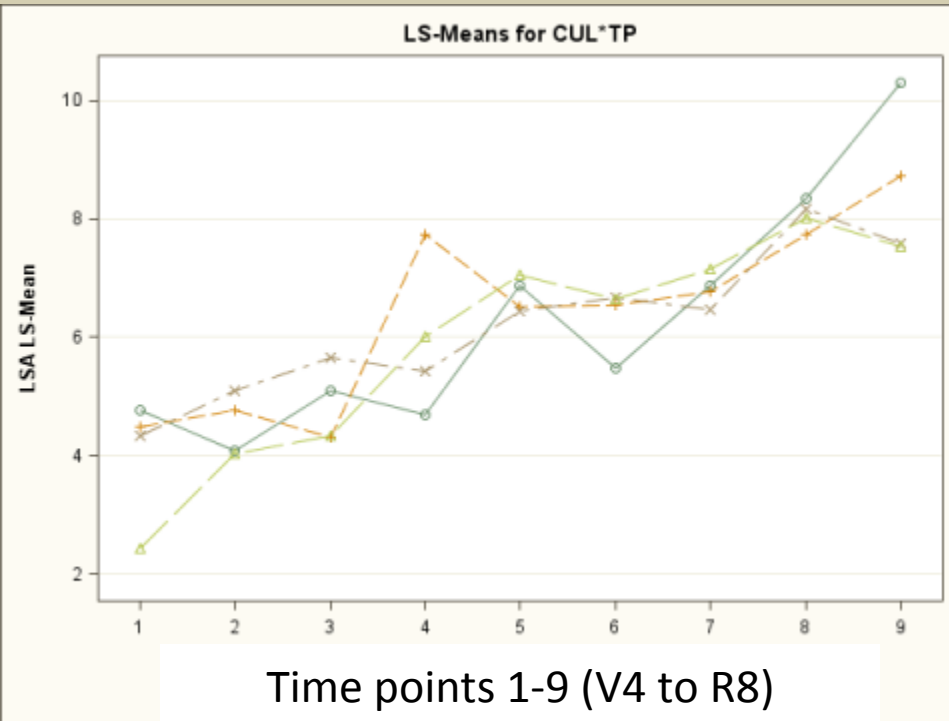
Application to mapping population



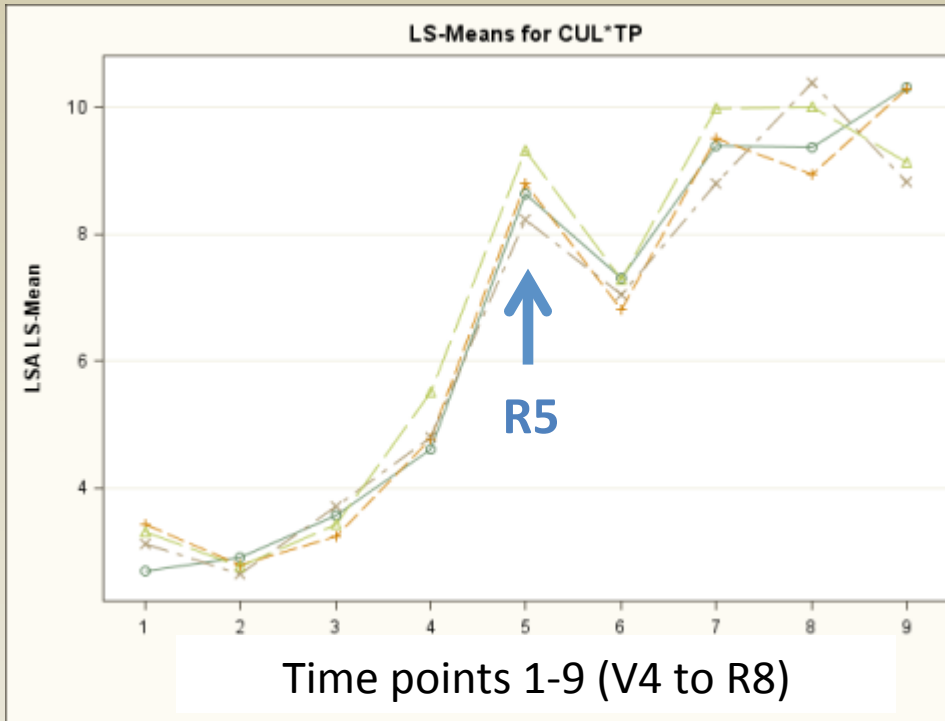
With outliers excluded, linear regression is still significant ($P < 0.001$)

F. virguliforme time series study

Inoculated location



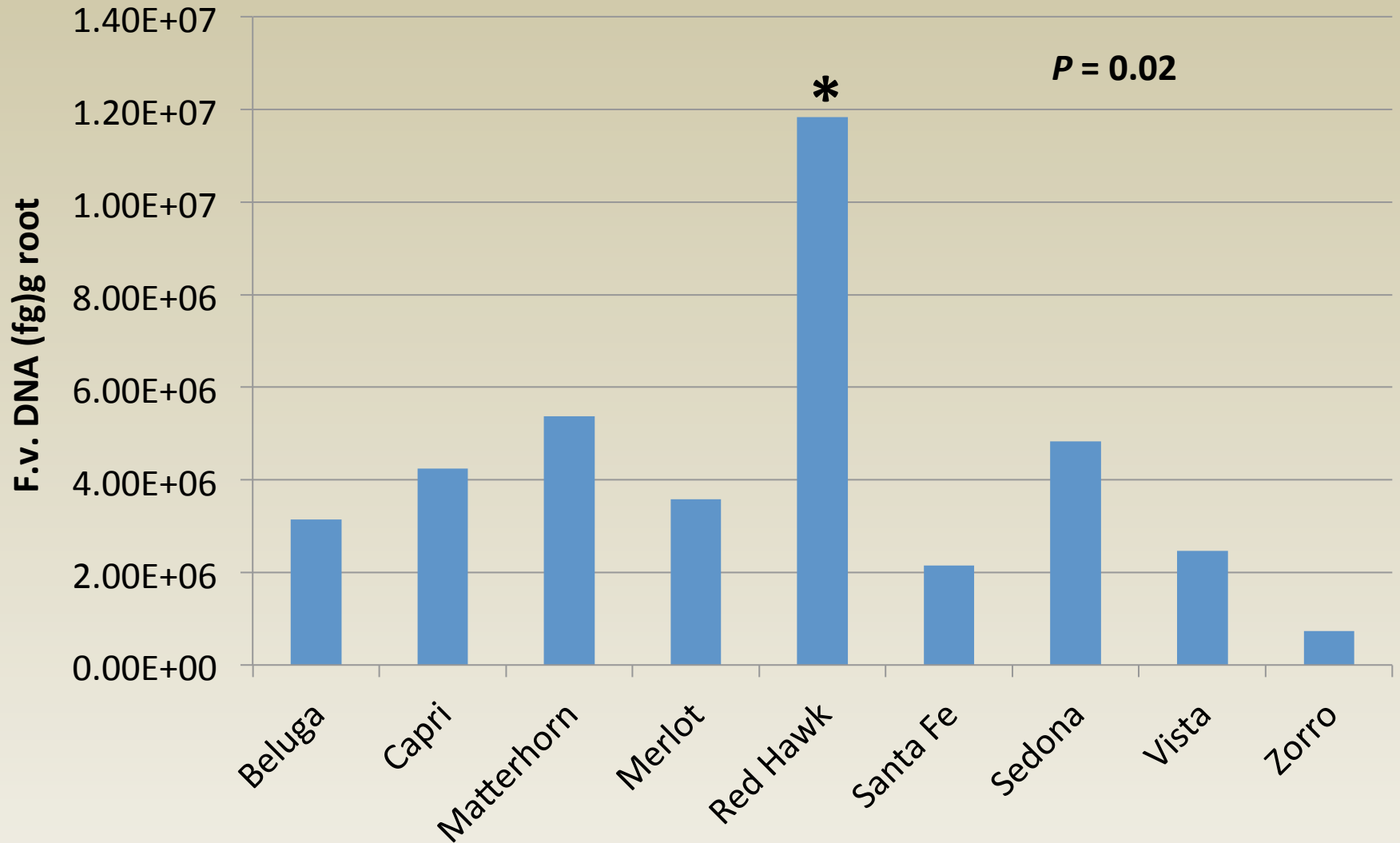
Naturally infested location



Dry beans – *F. virguliforme*?



F. virguliforme and dry beans



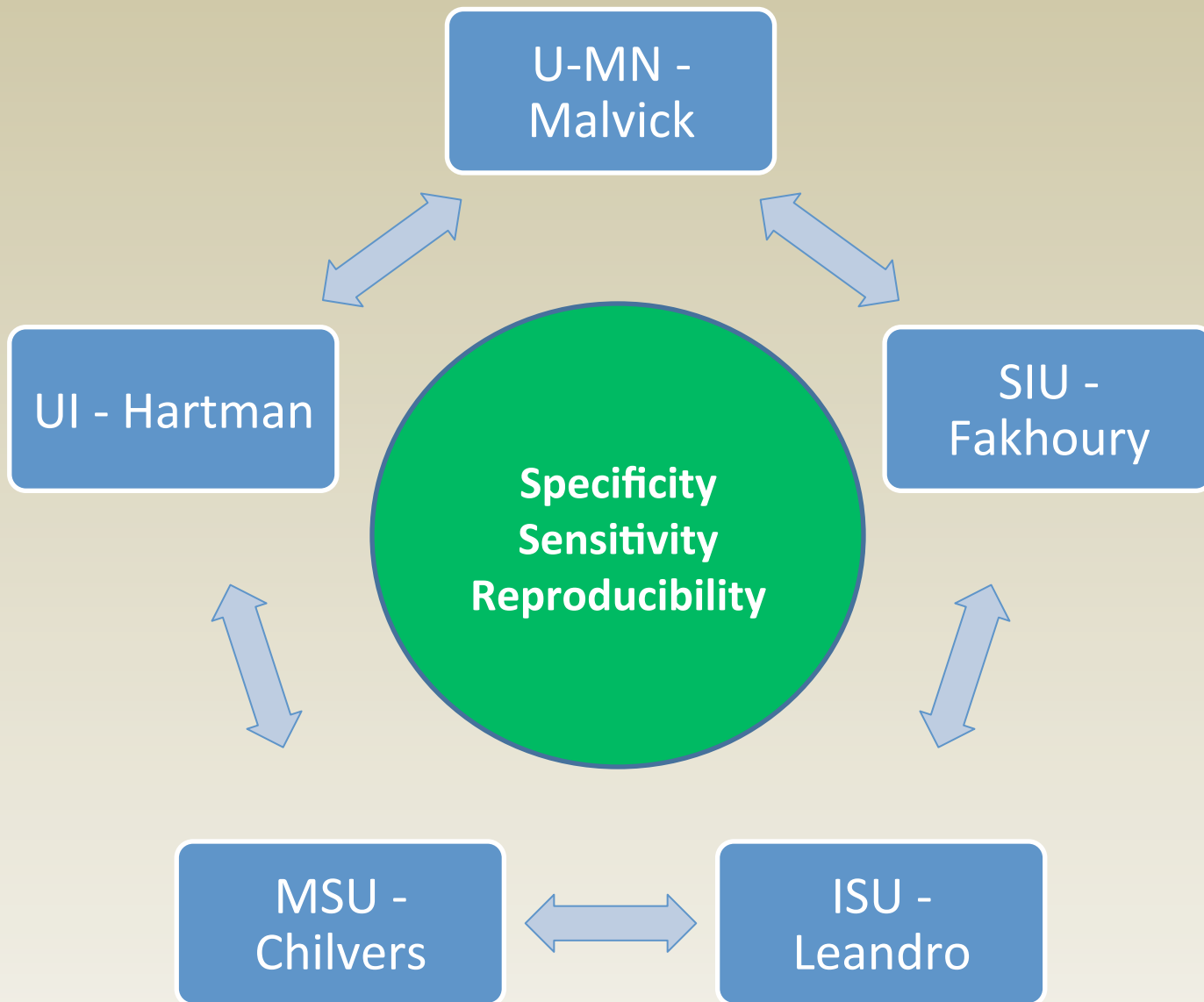
F.v. and root lesion nematodes on dry beans

Time series studies:

- Field
- Greenhouse



Next steps: Validating existing assays

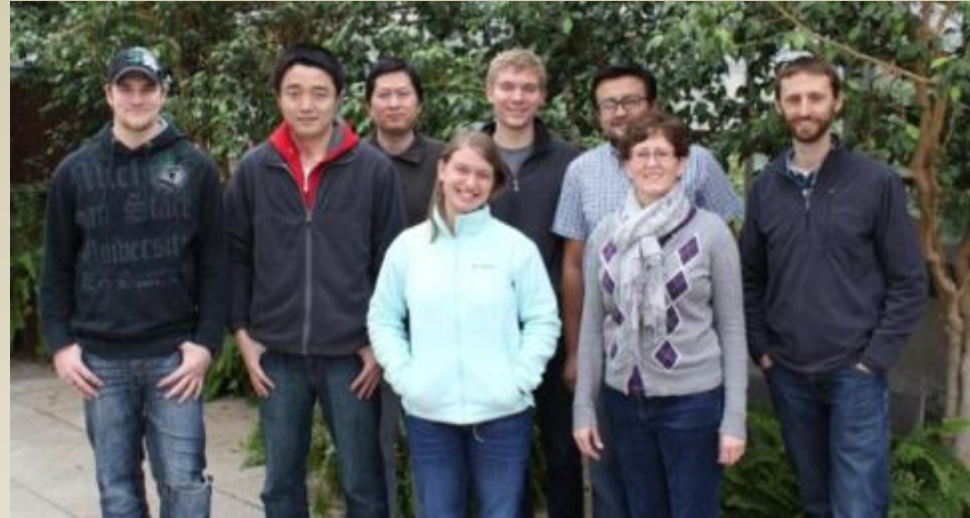


Summary: Molecular tool applications

- Early detection, prior to symptom development
- Phenotype of root infection for breeding
- APHIS and Diagnostic labs
- Etiology and epidemiology research
- Relationship between SCN and *F. virguliforme*
- Soil, risk prediction...disease mitigation

Acknowledgements

- MI Farmers & Agribusiness
- MSUE Extension Educators
- Fred Warner – MSU diagnostic lab
- John Boyse and Randy Laurenz
- Chilvers lab members:



Not pictured: Stephanie (u.grad) & Dan (rot. student)



A close-up photograph of a green leaf with significant damage. The leaf shows large, irregular brown necrotic spots and areas of discoloration, particularly along the edges and veins. The background is a soft-focus green field under a blue sky with light clouds. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is centered over the leaf, containing the text "Questions?".

Questions?