Rapid and reliable molecular detection of Diplodia sapinea on pine tree

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Background

One of the major wordwide spread plant pathogen causes shoot tip dieback on pine trees is fungus Diplodia sapinea. In last years disease is more dominant in northern Europe too (Brodde et al. 2019). D. sapinea attacks can cause serious economic damage and sensitive monitoring methods are needed.



Objectives

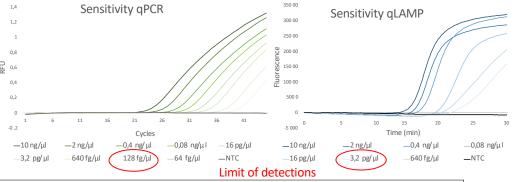
The mainly aim was optimized qLAMP and qPCR to detect fungal pathogens in DNA from pure mycelium and from naturally infected woody plant tissues.

Methods

The mating type (MAT1) gene (Lopes et al. 2018) used for designed specific probes and primers with high specificity and sensitivity, no cross reactivity to other species of Botryosphaeriaceae.

Symptomatic plants of Pinus sylvestris affected by D. sapinea (Monte Morello - Tuscany, IT)





Conclusions

qLAMP and qPCR assays could be a useful tools to apply in rapid, specific and sensitive monitoring of D. sapinea for routine phytosanitary control of plant material.

References:

Brodde, L., Adamson, K., Julio Camarero, J., Castaño, C., Drenkhan, R., Lehtijärvi, A., ... & Oliva, J. (2019). Diplodia tip blight on its way to the north: drivers of disease emergence in northern Europe. Frontiers in Plant Science, 1818.

Lopes, A., Linaldeddu, B. T., Phillips, A. J., & Alves, A. (2018). Mating type gene analyses in the genus Diplodia: From cryptic sex to cryptic species. Fungal Biology, 122(7), 629-638.

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