

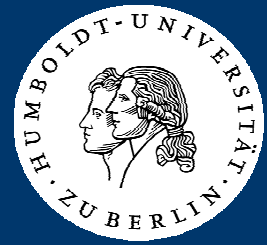
# 'Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi' affecting *Ulmus laevis* in Germany

Anne-Mareen Eisold, Michael Kube, Sabine Holz, Carmen Büttner

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Fachgebiet Phytomedizin

Lentzeallee 55/57, 14195 Berlin

anne-mareen.eisold@hu-berlin.de



Phytoplasmas are wall-less obligate parasites of the plant phloem and associated with diseases in many important crops and trees worldwide. Elm yellows phytoplasma (EY) belongs to the ribosomal group 16SrV subgroup A and is assigned as '*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*'. It is known to be associated with elm phloem

necrosis, leaf yellowing, stunting, witches broom and decline in various elm species. In 2013, European white elms (*Ulmus laevis* PALL.) were investigated for EY infection in Berlin (N42), in the palace Caputh (N4) and in the riparian forest Spreewald (N12) (Brandenburg; Fig. 1 & 2).



Fig. 1: *Ulmus laevis* in Germany.

A: elms in the riparian forest Spreewald; B: leaf exhibiting mild yellowing symptoms (indicated by arrow); C: asymptomatic leaves.

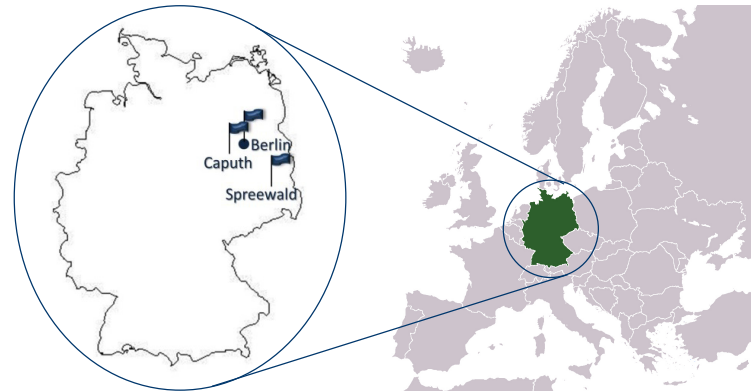


Fig. 2: Location of *U. laevis* trees analyzed in Germany.

## MATERIAL & METHODS

- DNA extraction by CTAB approach (Ahrens & Seemüller 1992, modified)
- diagnostic direct & nested PCR for amplification of partial 16S rRNA by applying primer pairs P1/P7 (Smart et al. 1996) and R16F2n/R16R2 (Gunderson & Lee 1996)
- sequence determination and alignment to reference sequence EY1<sup>T</sup> (Lee et al. 2004)

## RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

- 30/58 *U. laevis* trees (Fig. 3) were tested positive for phytoplasma infection in Germany
- sequence analysis allowed assignment to 16SrV-A
- this study strengthens the results of Serbian EY isolates obtained from *U. laevis* (Jović et al. 2011, Tab. 1)
- first report of '*Ca. P. ulmi*' infecting *U. laevis* in Germany

## RESULTS

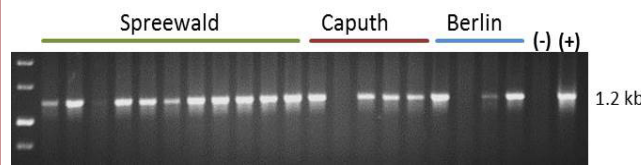


Fig. 3: Nested PCR of phytoplasma detection by partial 16S rRNA amplification.

(-): water control; (+): '*Ca. P. asteris*' strain AY1 from Vinca; M: 1kb Marker.

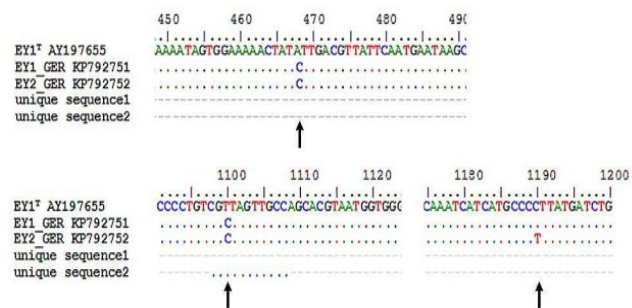


Fig. 4: Alignment of EY isolates.

Sequence variations are indicated by arrows. Substitution at nt 1100 is located within a conserved (unique) sequence for EY 16S-rRNA gene (Lee et al. 2004).

EY isolate	Acc.no.	host	bp position 468	bp position 1100	bp position 1190
EY1 <sup>T</sup>	AY197655	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	A	T	C
EY627	AY197658	<i>U. minor</i>	C	T	C
EY10_SRB	HM038457	<i>U. laevis</i>	C	C	C
EY18_SRB	HM038458	<i>U. laevis</i>	C	C	C
EY20_SRB	HM038459	<i>U. laevis</i>	C	C	C
EY1_GER	KP792751	<i>U. laevis</i>	C	C	C
EY2_GER	KP792752	<i>U. laevis</i>	C	C	T

Unique sequence to '*Ca. P. ulmi*' in 16S rRNA:

5'-CGT TAG TTG CC-3'

Tab. 1: Variations of the partial 16S rRNA sequence.

Sequences of EY isolates from Germany show two and respectively three nt substitutions.

- REFERENCES**
- Ahrens & Seemüller 1992, Phytopathology 82, 828-832  
 Gunderson & Lee 1996, Phytopathol Mediterr 35, 144 – 151  
 Jović, Cvrković, Mitrović et al. 2011, Plant Pathol 60, 356-368  
 Lee, Martini, Marcone et al. 2004, Evol Microb 48, 1153-1169  
 Smart, Schneider, Blomquist et al. 1996, Appl Environ Microb 62, 2988-2993