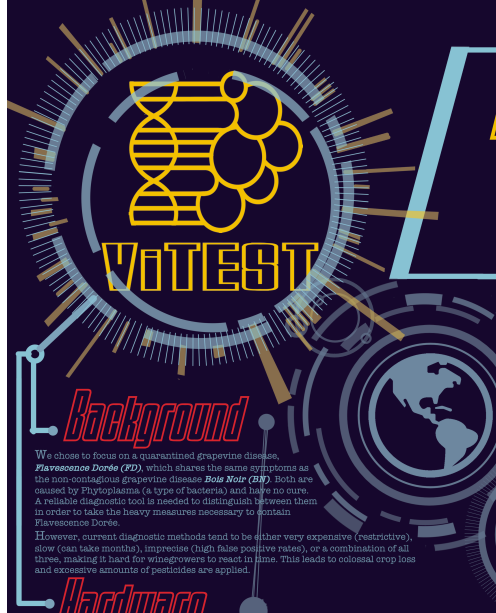




Detect Plant Diseases In 4 Steps

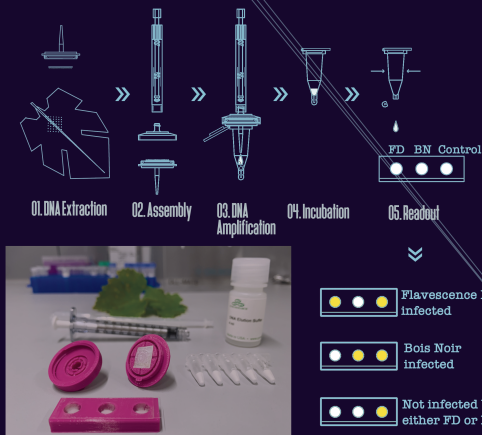


Background

We chose to focus on a quarantined grapevine disease, **Flavescence Dorée (FD)**, which shares the same symptoms as the non-contagious grapevine disease **Bois Noir (BN)**. Both are caused by Phytoplasmas (a type of bacteria) and have no cure. A reliable diagnostic tool is needed to distinguish between them in order to take the heavy measures necessary to contain Flavescence Dorée.

However, current diagnostic methods tend to be either very expensive (restrictive), slow (can take months), imprecise (high false positive rates), or a combination of all three, making it hard for winegrowers to react in time. This leads to colossal crop loss and extensive amounts of pesticides are applied.

Hardware



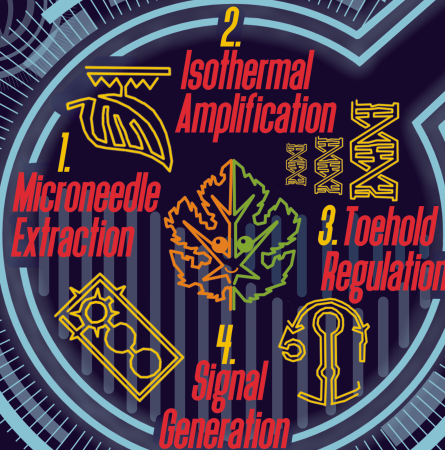
Conclusion

Our novel plant diagnostic system is a proof-of-concept to detect phytoplasma plant diseases in 4 steps including microneedle extraction, isothermal amplification (RPA), toehold regulation, signal generation by using our *in house* OnePot PURE system. We also developed an easy-to-use, field-based diagnostic hardware that allows us to detect infectious grapevine diseases within 3 hours.

More details:



VITEST is a rapid, field-based diagnostic tool to detect infectious grapevine diseases within 3 hours. It requires no lab equipment or special training, and saves on crop loss and pesticide use.



OnePot PURE System

A main part of our project is the **expression of proteins** that will produce an observable signal. In order to have a field-based diagnostic test, we opted to use a cell-free expression system. However, the commercially available PURE systems are **quite costly**, especially for small research teams. To cope with this problem, we thus

decided to produce our own PURE system based on a new method that was developed at **LENC, EPFL** (Lavickova et al., 2019). Here, instead of expressing the 36 proteins in different flasks and then performing so many purifications, we co-culture them in **one flask**, hence the name "OnePot", so only one purification step is required. We achieved a **14-fold decrease in cost** and we still get high yields on the produced proteins.

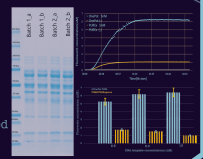


Fig 3.1 Reproducibility of OnePot PURE system

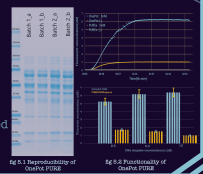


Fig 3.2 Reproducibility of OnePot PURE system

#1 Microneedle Extraction

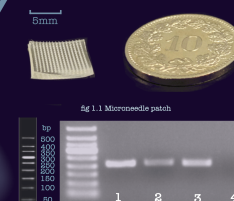


Fig 1.1 Microneedle patch

Extracting and isolating pathogenic DNA from plants is currently limited by cumbersome multi-step protocols that mostly require a laboratory environment.

To address this, a disposable **polymeric microneedle (PMN)** patch was employed to extract **amplification-ready** DNA from a plant leaf within **1 minute**. The extracted DNA is **ready-to-use** for field-based molecular diagnosis of grapevine diseases.

#2 Isothermal Amplification

Our preliminary research showed that detecting phytoplasma DNA directly from contaminated plant extract was almost impossible, as the amounts present were too low. For amplification, we chose **RPA (Recombinase Polymerase Amplification)** for the following reasons:

1. **Isothermal** - We wanted to bring our test into the vineyard. A simple battery powered heat-block would allow an isothermal method to function **anywhere**.
2. **Multiplexable** - It allows us to amplify **Flavescence Dorée, Bois Noir and Endogenous Control** in **one reaction** (see Fig 2.1)
3. **Fast** - It only takes **20 min** at its ideal temperature (37°C).

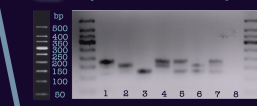
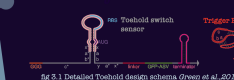


Fig 2.1 Electrophoresis gel of multiplexed RPA

#3 Toehold Regulation



In order to eliminate unwanted interactions in the complex synthesis network, we use **low crosslink toehold switches** to regulate the expression of a reporter gene, which is composed of four main parts as above. The hairpin structure sequesters the **Ribosome Binding Site (RBS)** and **start codon**, making it impossible for the ribosome to bind to the mRNA and translate the gene. When the **trigger RNA is present**, it will hijack the hairpin structure, **exposing the RBS** and allowing the gene to be expressed.

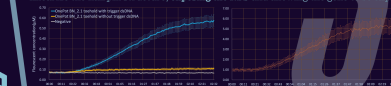


Fig 3.2 Detailed Toehold design schema

#4 Signal Generation

To be field-deployable, we are using a **colorimetric signal**, catechol 2,3-dioxygenase (CDO), instead of a fluorescent one (GFP), because it can be seen by human eyes without the aid of any other equipment. Also since CDO is a **small protein** of about 500 amino acids, it requires **less energy** from the cell-free transcription and translation system, which increases its efficiency.

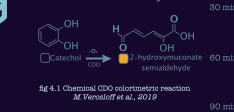


Fig 4.1 Chemical CDO colorimetric reaction

Fig 4.2 CDO colorimetric reaction in OnePot PURE system



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Attributions

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Sponsors

