Bavarian State Research Center for Agriculture





Development of a qualitative and quantitative qPCR assay to detect teliospores of *Tilletia controversa* in wheat seed samples

Institute for Crop Science and Plant Breeding Seed Testing and Seed Research

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Differentiation of *Tilletia* spp.

Relevance of differentiation

- (Chemical) seed treatment
- Choice of wheat variety (susceptibility)
- International seed trading (quarantine regulations)



Tilletia laevisTilletia cariesTilletia controversaBar = 10 µm. © Vánky, 2012: Smut Fungi of the World. APS

Current method

,Optimized filtration method⁴ (2016) according to ISTA Working Sheet No 53 (1984), slightly modified



- Needs well educated and regularly trained professionals
 - Microscopic spore counting is exhausting and time consuming



Tilletia caries

Tilletia controversa

Cooperation project

With support from



Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture

by decision of the German Bundestag "Quantitative and qualitative detection of wheat and barley bunt diseases (*Tilletia* spp., *Ustilago nuda*) by means of biotechnological methods (q-PCR, LAMP-technology)"

JKI

Development by means of Real-Time PCR (qPCR)

LfL

Development of LAMP-based quick tests and population genetic studies on *T. caries* and *T. controversa*





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BÖLN

Landwirtschaft

Bundesprogramm Ökologischer Landbau

(federal program for organic

und andere Formen nachhaltiger

and sustainable farming)

Sample preparation

Workflow – detection of *Tilletia* spp. in wheat samples

Pflanzenbau



qPCR assay to detect T. controversa



Specificity and sensitivity



Artificially infested wheat seeds



Naturally infested wheat seeds (N=64)



- common bunt or not infested
- dwarf bunt qPCR true positive
- dwarf bunt qPCR false negative

95.31 % of the samples above or below the threshold (Germany 20 s/k)

 consistently determined with both methods

3 samples inconsistent





Summary and Conclusion

- Good quality of DNA and sufficient yield
 - LOD around 1 s/k
- Species-specific primer and probe to detect *T. controversa*
 - No cross-reaction with *T. caries*, *T. laevis*, *T. indica*, …
- Consistent determination with qPCR assay and filtration method
 - German thresholds
- Thus, the developed qPCR assay is a promising tool to be used in seed testing laboratories in future







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by decision of the German Bundestag