

## **Product Information: DAS-ELISA**

# Xanthomonas campestris pv. pelargonii (Xcp)

Bacterial blight of geranium is the single most important disease of Pelargonium sp. and is caused by a bacterium named Xanthomonas campestris pv. pelargonii (2), synonym Xanthomonas hortorum pv. pelargonii (3). The bacterium can cause disease in all cultivated pelargonium varieties. lvy-leaved pelargoniums are particularly susceptible. Certain types of pelargoniums (Pelargonium X domesticum) appear resistant but have been shown to carry the disease without exhibiting symptoms.

### Specificity and sampling instruction

The reagent was made against a Xcp isolate multiplied at Agroscope, the Swiss centre of excellence for research in the agriculture and food sector (O. Cazelle, pers. communication). Isolates of Xcp can be detected to a concentration of 10<sup>3</sup>-10<sup>4</sup> cfu/ml (diluting bacteria from pure culture in extraction buffer). This detection limit is nearly reached when bacteria are diluted in pelargonium sap. All Xcp isolates tested so far can be detected. There are cross-reactions with some related bacteria of the Xanthomonas, especially with Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris (Xcc), but only at high concentration of bacteria. No cross-reaction was observed with Xanthomonas campestris pv. begoniae, or with unrelated bacteria such as Agrobacterium tumefaciens, Rhodococcus fascians, Pseudomonas syringae, P. cichorii, P. fluorescens, Erwinia chrysanthemi, E. herbicola, E. carotovora subsp. carotovora and E. carotovora subsp. atroseptica (1). Stem and petioles at the lower part of the plant are the most reliable source for sampling. Best results are obtained with an 1:10 (w/v) plant tissue extraction with extraction buffer «General» (Art. No. 110120).

This product has been developed in cooperation with Agroscope, the Swiss centre of excellence for research in the agriculture and food sector.

#### Information on the antibodies

Coating IgG: polyclonal; conjugate: polyclonal

#### References

- (1) Brielmaier-Liebetanz, U., and Sadowska-Rybak, M. 1994. Nachrichtenbl. Deut. Pflanzenschutzd. 46 (1), pp. 37-40.
- (2) McPherson, G.M., Bradbury, J.F., and Preece, T.F. 1977. Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria. No. 560. CMI. 2 pp.
- (3) Vauterin, L., Hoste, B., Kersters, and Swings, J. (1995): Reclassification of Xanthomonas. Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 45: 472-489.

## Ordering Information

## **BIOREBA** offers the following formats:

Individual ELISA reagents for 96, 480 or 960 assays: IgG and/or conjugate for the working volume of 200 μl/test/well.

Reagent sets for 480 or 960 assays: IgG and conjugate, positive and negative controls, and microtiter plates (F-96) for a working volume of 200 µl/test/well.

Complete kits for 96, 480 or 960 assays: All reagents, controls, microtiter plates (F-96), buffers, and substrate necessary for a working volume of 200 µl/test/well.

ELISA buffers, equipment for sample preparation and disposables are also available.

For all Art. No. please refer to our product catalogue or our homepage www.bioreba.com and for prices and further information on any other product from BIOREBA, please contact your local distributor or our office in Switzerland.

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Adaptations from last version: new ordering information; minor modifications.





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