

## Simultaneous detection & identification of pathogenic fungi in wheat using a DNA macroarray

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## THE POWER OF THE DNA MACROARRAY









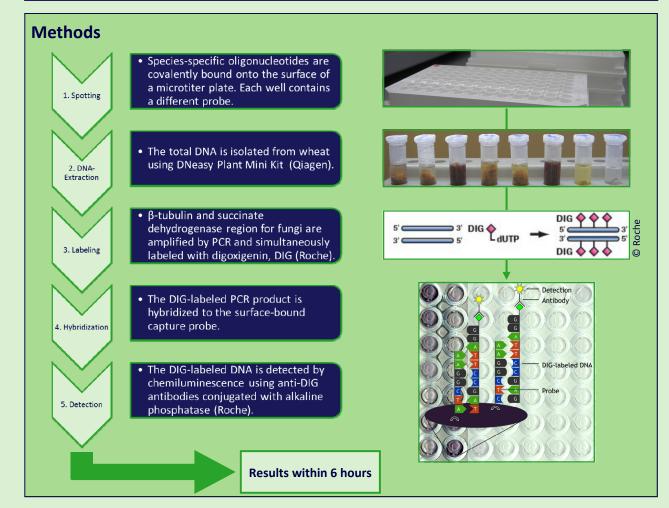
## **Key Facts**

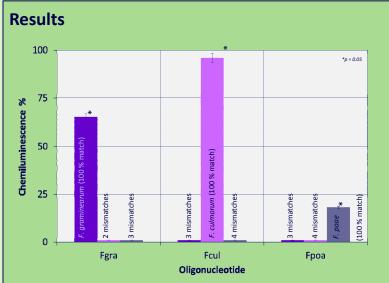
The detection of economically important pathogens is a key element in sustainable wheat production and a prerequisite for crop protection. The objective of the project was to develop a DNA macroarray for fast and cost-effective detection of nine pathogenic fungi in wheat: Fusarium graminearum, F. culmorum, F. poae, Microdochium nivale var. majus, M. nivale var. nivale, Puccinia recondita, Septoria tritici, S. nodorum and Pyrenophora triticirepentis.

The macroarray is sensitive enough to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). Sample analysis is simple, fast, cost-effective and suitable for high throughput screening.









The figure shows the specifity of the DNA macroarray. Three species-specific oligonucleotides (Fgra, Fcul, Fpoa) were spotted on the array and hybridized with DIGlabeled PCR products of genomic DNA from Fusarium graminearum, F. culmorum and F. poae.

The oligonucleotides could not hybridize with a non target DIG-labeled PCR product when there were more than two mismatches on the binding side.

## **APPLICATIONS & BENEFITS**

- All-in-one solution for the entire plant production cycle
- Precise pathogen identification guarantees efficient treatment
- Risk management tailored to individual customer needs
- Improved financial security
- Improvement of product quality

