



PCR

Development of PCR methods for Diagnosis and Detection of the pathogens of major diseases on oyster mushroom

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“PCR

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1999. 10. 25.

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	PCR	P.
<i>tolaasii</i>		<i>P. tolaasii</i> 가
	<i>P. tolaasii</i>	
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	PCR primers	<i>P. tolaasii</i> 가
	<i>tolaasin</i>	<i>tolaasin</i>
Tn5	,	genomic library
Tn5		2.4kb DNA
Tolaasin		
<i>tolaasin</i>		
DNA 2318	,	
primer	DNA , <i>P. tolaasii</i>	
2 set primer, Pt-1A/Pt-1D1		Pt-PM/Pt-QM
Primer Pt-1A/Pt-1D1	33	24
Pseudomonads,		6
DNA	PCR	<i>p. tolaasii</i> DNA
449bp DNA	.	
Primer Pt-PM/Pt-QM	33	24
Pseudomonads,		6
DNA	PCR	<i>p. tolaasii</i> DNA
249bp DNA	.	
DNA	primer pt-1A pt-1D1	1 , 2
μ l 1	primer pt-PM pt-QM	2

nested-PCR *P. tolaasii* PCR *P.*
*tolaaasii*가 3 (cfu) *P. tolaasii*

P. tolaasii set primer
 IC-nested-PCR *P. tolaasii*가 30 (cfu)
 10,000 *P. tolaasii*

가 M₀ 1,000cfu , 19.3% 11
 57 73.7% 42
 가 10,000cfu , 7% 4 가 100,000cfu

P. tolaasii nested-PCR
 5.3% 3 , IC-nested-PCR
 35.1% 20 *P. tolaasii* DNA가 .

RT-PCR

RT-PCR

가 28
 dsRNA 73% 19 dsRNA가

가 가 .
 25nm
 , 2,000bp dsRNA .
 25nm dsRNA

cDNA pUC119 cDNA library . cDNA
 500bp .
 25nm dsRNA probe cDNA library
 colony hybridization , probe hybridize
 pPV2B1 . pPV2B1
 dsRNA hybridize .
 pPV2B1 clone 674bp .
 pPV2B1
 PVPF1 PVPR1 ,
 RT-PCR 500bp DNA
 .
 RT-PCR annealing 55 가 , dsRNA
 0.2ng . RT-PCR ,
 cellulose LiCl dsRNA 500bp DNA
 .
 PVPF1 PVPR1
 43 27% 12 PCR
 .
 dsRNA dsRNA .
 dsRNA primer PVPF1 PVPR1 RT-PCR
 dsRNA
 dsRNA .

IV

가

P. tolaasii

PCR

1.

P. tolaasii

2.

3.

가

4.

5.

6. RT-PCR

.
가

7. RT-PCR *P. tolaasi*

PCR 가 가 , PCR
가
가 가가
가 “ ”
가

10

가 “ ”
가

P. tolaasi PCR 10 11

SUMMARY

The purpose of this research is to develop PCR methods that can be used in early diagnosis and detection of the pathogens of viral disease and bacterial brown blotch disease of oyster mushroom. The diseases cause huge economic loss in oyster mushroom production in Korea. Control of the diseases is very difficult because the environment of oyster mushroom cultivation is a favorable for the growth of pathogens and chemical control has a restricted application. The prevention of pathogens introduction into cultivation bed is believed to be the most important and practical method of managing the diseases. A Sensitive and pathogen-specific detection method makes it possible to prevent from using contaminated water, spawn, and other materials for oyster mushroom cultivation.

The four different PCR methods were developed for detection and identification of *Pseudomonas tolaasii* causing bacterial brown blotch disease on oyster mushroom in this study. In order to obtain PCR primers specific for *P. tolaasii*, the gene involved in production of tolaasin, which is known for the primary disease determinant of *P. tolaasii*, was cloned and its nucleotide sequence was determined. Primers were designed from the nucleotide sequence and the two sets of primers, Pt-1A/Pt-1D1 and Pt-PM/Pt-QM were selected based on their ability of amplification and specificity for *P. tolaasii*.

PCR with primer Pt-1A and Pt-1D1 or Pt-PM and Pt-QM amplified 449bp and 249bp DNA only DNA from *P. tolaasii* when 17 species of *Pseudomonas* and other well known bacterial pathogens on crop plants were used. The tested bacteria include *P. agarici*, *P. gingeri*, and WLROs(white line reacting organisms) that are well known as bacterial pathogens on the cultivated mushrooms. Nested-PCR with Pt-PM and Pt-QM followed by the first round PCR with Pt-1A and Pt-1D1 and bacterial cells could detect 3

cfu of *P. tolaasii* per PCR reaction. Nested-PCR of bacterial cells captured with the primary anti-*P. tolaasii* antibody and magnetic bead conjugated with 2nd antibody can detect *P. tolaasii* successfully from the sample containing 10,000 times more other bacterial cells than *P. tolaasii*.

When 57 water sample collected from oyster mushroom cultivation houses in different area were tested with the immunocapture-nested PCR, the *p. tolaasii* specific DNA was detected from 20 water samples. This result indicates that 37% of water are being used in oyster mushroom house were contaminated with the bacterial brown blotch pathogen, *P. tolaasii*.

RT-PCR method was developed to detect myco-virus causing viral disease on oyster mushroom. The spherical viral particles, 25nm diameter in size, were purified from the fruiting body showing typical viral disease symptoms and ds-RNAs were purified from the viral particles. The size of the dsRNA was 2,000bp. The cDNA library of the dsRNA was constructed, and pPV2B1 was selected from clones hybridized strongly with the dsRNA probe in colony hybridization. The nucleotide sequence of pPV2B1 clone was determined and the primers PVPF1 and PVPR1 were designed from the sequence for RT-PCR.

RT-PCR with primer PVPF1 and PVPR1 can amplified 500bp DNA from dsRNAs from oyster mushroom fruiting body with abnormal shape. It can amplify the 500bp DNA successfully with dsRNAs isolated from dried or fresh fruiting body and dsRNAs purified with cellulose or LiCl methods. When 43 commercial spawns were tested with the RT-PCR, the 500bp DNA was detected in 17 spawn sample, which indicates that 27% of commercial spawn contains the myco-virus particles.

The sensitive, rapid, and specific PCR methods were developed in this study for detection and identification of the major pathogens of oyster mushroom. The methods will provide a valuable tools to manage of the economically important diseases and study the diseases as well.

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toLaasi causing bacterial brown blotch disease on oyster mushroom

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1

1

PCR(polymerase chain reaction;

)

PCR primer

Tol -

Tolaasin

P. tolaasi

dsRNA

cDNA library

cDNA cloning

cDNA

PCR

PCR primer

PCR

PCR

PCR

PCR

Nested-PCR

Immunocapture-nested-PCR

PCR

PCR

1

(Pleurotus ostreatus)

74%

, 가 가
(, 1997).

가

가 *Pseudomonas tolaasii*

(細菌性褐班病, bacterial brown blotch) ,

(Pleurotus ostreatus), *(Agaricus bisporus)*, *(Flammulium velutipes)*,
(Lentinus edodes)

(Rainey , 1991; Tsuneda , 1995; Wells , 1996; ,
1999).

가 ,

(, 1997; , 1994;

, 1991; , 1994; 1998).

P. tolaasii tolaasin

lipodepsi peptide , , ,

(pore) , *P.**tolaaSii*가 가

(Brodey , 1991; Nair Fahy, 1973; Rainey , 1991).

tolaaasin tolaasin, tolaasin , 가

(Mortishire-Smith, 1991; Nutkins, 1991),

6 tolaasin (Shirata, 1995).

tolaasin tovsin

(Shirata, 1996). Tolaasin

syringomycin syringotoxin non-ribosomal enzyme complex

(Rainey, 1992; Rainey, 1993).

biosurfactant 가, *P. tolaasii*가 WLROs(white line reacting organisms) *Pseudomonas 'reactans'* *Pseudomonas*

Agar F(PAF) (white line)

, (white line test) *P. tolaasii*

rapid pitting test *P. tolaasii*

(Wong Preece, 1979; Rainey 1992). *P.*

tolasii 가 가

(, 1994), tolaasin

가 (phenotypic

variation),

(Goor, 1986; Grewal 1995; Han, 1997).

가 .

가

.

.

가

가 가

.

(, 1997).

가

P. tolaasi

P. tolaasi

PCR

(Polymerase Chain Reaction,)

PCR

PCR

가

가

(Henson French, 1993).

PCR DNA 1pg

100 가 ,
105 cells/ml 가
(Hu , 1995; Rudi , 1998).
PCR primer
가 , magnetic bead
DNA (Brunk , 1996; Pooler ,
1997; Rudi , 1998), PCR
DNA PCR
(Jung Lee, 1997; Matheson , 1997; Volossi ouk
1995). PCR (immunodetecti on)
immunocapture-PCR (Hartung , 1996), DNA (hybri di zati on)
PCR (Rudi , 1998),
가 PCR (competi ti ve-PCR) (Hu ,
1995; Rudi , 1998) .
P. tolaasii PCR *P.*
tolaasii DNA PCR primer 가
. *P. tolaasii* tolaasin
(種)
, tolaasin *P. tolaasii*
P. tolaasii primer 가 DNA source
. tolaasin
, DNA (probe) DNA *P.*
tolaasii DNA-DNA hybri di zati on ,
DNA *P. tolaasii* primer
, primer *P. tolaasii*
nested-PCR immunocapture-nested-PCR

2

1.

Wells(1996) ,
(1994), Korean Collection for Type Cultures(KCTC),
Korean Agricultural Culture Collection(KACC)
, (Chungbuk National University Plant
Bacteriology Laboratory; CNUPBL)

(Table 1). - 70 .

2. (White line test)

P. tolaasii WLRO *Pseudomonas* Agar F
(PAF; Bacto-tryptone 10g, Bacto-proteose peptone No. 3 10g, dipotassium
phosphate 1.5g, magnesium sulphate 1.5g, glycerol 10Mℓ, agar 15g per
liter) 1.0 cm streak 25
24 1 (white
line)

3.

petri dish ,
(108 109 cells/Mℓ) 10μℓ 20 2

5

Table 1. Bacterial strains used in this study

Species	Strain	Source
<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	NT1RE	CNUPBL collection
<i>E. caratovora</i> subsp. <i>caratovora</i>	6125	CNUPBL collection
<i>E. chrysanthemi</i>	6382	CNUPBL collection
<i>P. acidovorans</i>	ATCC 11299	KCTC 1638
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>		KCTC 1636
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>		KCTC 1637
<i>P. agari ci</i>		KACC 10145
<i>P. agari ci</i>	ATCC 25941	KACC 10146
<i>P. agari ci</i>		KACC 10144
<i>P. arvilla</i>	ATCC 23973	KCTC 1643
<i>P. cepacia</i>		KCTC 2475
<i>P. diminuta</i>	ATCC 19146	KCTC 2473
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	ATCC 11250	KCTC 1645
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	ATCC 12633	KCTC 1751
<i>P. fragi</i>	ATCC 27362	KCTC 2345
<i>P. gingeri</i>	pf9	Wells <i>et al</i> (1996)
<i>P. gingeri</i>	pf31	Wells <i>et al</i> (1996)
<i>P. maltophilia</i>	7191	KCTC 2437
<i>P. ovalis</i>	ATCC 8207	KCTC 2349
<i>P. pseudoalcaligenes</i>	ATCC 12815	KCTC 2347
<i>P. paucimobilis</i>		KCTC 2346
<i>P. putida</i>	ATCC 17416	KCTC 1639
<i>P. saccharophila</i>		KCTC 2350
<i>P. stutzeri</i>	ATCC 17588	KCTC 1066
<i>P. syringae</i>		KCTC 2440
<i>P. syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidae</i>	KI 97148	CNUPBL collection
<i>P. syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidae</i>	KI 98051	CNUPBL collection
<i>P. syringae</i> pv. <i>hibisci</i>	KI 97295	CNUPBL collection
<i>P. syringae</i> pv. <i>morsprunum</i>	KI 97303	CNUPBL collection
<i>P. syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>	PSS 61	CNUPBL collection
<i>P. syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>	KI 97267	CNUPBL collection
<i>P. syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i>	PT 23	CNUPBL collection
<i>P. taetrolens</i>		KCTC 1064
<i>P. testosteroni</i>	ATCC 11996	KCTC 1772
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6007	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6008	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6009	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6010	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6041	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6096	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6130	This study

Table 1 continued

Species	Strain	Source
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	A	Kim et al (1994)
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6131	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6132	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6134	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	ATCC 33618	CNUPBL collection
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	P3a	Wells et al (1996)
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	Pf29	Wells et al (1996)
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	AR	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	6041R	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	ATCC 51309	CNUPBL collection
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	7058	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	7060	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	7063	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	7078	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	7081	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	7098	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	7100	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	7115	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	7126	This study
<i>P. tolaasii</i>	7135	This study
<i>R. solnanacearum</i>	6202	CNUPBL collection
<i>X. campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i>	UCRDAC 1188-2	CNUPBL collection
<i>X. campestris</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	6284	CNUPBL collection
WLRO	502-3	Kim et al (1994)
WLRO	ATCC 14340	Wells et al (1996)
WLRO	D2	Wells et al (1996)
WLRO	H3	Wells et al (1996)
WLRO	ATCC 51314	CNUPBL collection
WLRO	I5	Wells et al (1996)
WLRO	6043	This study
WLRO	6065	This study
WLRO	6074	This study
WLRO	6153	This study
WLRO	6178	This study
WLRO	6314	This study
WLRO	6601	This study
WLRO	7017	This study

ATCC: American Type Culture Collection

KCTC: Korean Collection for Type Cultures

KACC: Korean Agricultural Culture Collection

CNUPBL: Chungbuk National University Plant Bacteriology Laboratory

4. (Hemolytic activity test)

PAF broth 48
 (200rpm 25) (0.45 μm)
 25mM CaCl₂ Hepes buffered saline (150mM NaCl, 5mM
 KCl, 5mM Hepes, 1mM MgSO₄ pH 7.4) 800μl
 100μl 가 37 30 600nm

5. Tn5

P. tolaasii marker rifampicin (Rif^r)
 100μg/Ml rifampicin KB (King's medium B;
 Bacto proteose peptone No. 3 20g, dipotassium phosphate 1.5g, magnesium
 sulphate 1.5g, glycerol 10Ml, agar 15g per liter)
 , *P. tolaasii* AR 6041R Tn5
 . 50μg/Ml kanamycin Luria-Bertani (LB; Bacto-tryptone
 10g, yeast extract 5g, NaCl 10g, agar 15g per liter)
 HB101(pSUP2021::Tn5) KB
P. tolaasii AR 6041R 108 109 cells/Ml
 , NA (nutrient agar; Beef extract 3g, Peptone 5g, Yeast
 extract 2g, Agar 15g per liter) membrane

filter 10 μ l 28 , 100
 μ g/ml 50 μ g/ml rifampicin kanamycin
 Tn5가 . Tn5 PAF
 WLR0
 (WL-)

6. Tolaasin HPLC
P. tolaasi WL-
 tolaasin HPLC tolaasin
 . Tolaasin Shirata (1995) .
 Waters HPLC system (600 controller, 626 pump, 486
 tunable absorbance detector) . Protein-pak 60
 column (7.8 x 300mm) C8 Rp column ,
 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid acetonitrile (40% 60%)
 , tolaasin 220nm .

7. Tolaasin
 Tolaasin Tn5 (Tol-) DNA
 , Sambrook (1989) pLAFR3 genomic library
 . Genomic library 가 50 μ g/ml kanamycin
 LB Tn5 가 .
 kanamycin Tn5
 , pTol tn5 , pTol tn5 physical map (Fig
 2). physical map Tn5가 *Ban*H
 pBluescript SK (+) subcloning , pTol 1 .

8. DNA-DNA hybridization

Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany)
pSUP2021::Tn5 pTol1 . pSUP2021::Tn5 Hpa
agarose 3.7kb DNA Gene Clean Kit
(Bio 101, Vista, CA, USA) DNA Tn5 probe
. pTol1 BanH DNA
P. tolaasii probe
. DNA 4-6µg
agarose nylon membrane blot , probe DNA
labelling, hybridization, DIG DNA Labeling and
Detection Kit (Boehringer Mannheim Indianapolis, USA) .

9. DNA

DNA-DNA hybridization P. tolaasii
2.3kb DNA Sal I 가 Sal I
pBluescript SK subcloning , pTol2, pTol3 .
Kit
. pBluescript SK multiple cloning site가 가
universal primer M3F T3 primer ,
primer .
Perkin Elmer ABI Prism 377 DNA sequencer ,

Perkin Elmer BigDye Terminator Cycle sequencing Kit
 , gel Anresco PAGE-plus gel .

10. Primer

DNA Internal primer
 PCR primer . Primer GC ,
 melting temperature , 20mer
 Bioneer .
 primer *P. tolaasii* DNA
 가 (DNA 20ng, primer 10pM MgCl₂ 1.5mM dNTP
 0.2mM polymerase 2.5U, annealing 55 , 30 cycle) PCR
 DNA DNA , DNA가
 primer 1 .

11. PCR *P. tolaasii*

1 primer *P. tolaasii* White line
 reacting organisms (WROs) (path+)
 (path-) DNA control PCR MgCl₂
 (0.3mM 0.5mM), annealing (55 2
 65), target DNA (10ng 100ng 10ng
), primer (10pM 20pM), Taq DNA (
 0.5U 2.5U) *P. tolaasii* 가 primer
 , primer PCR . primer PCR
P. tolaasii *P. tolaasii*
 DNA primer PCR , .

12. nested-PCR

PCR
 set primer nested-PCR . PCR DNA
 가 primer Pt-1A Pt-1D1 1 , 1
 2μl internal primer Pt-PM Pt-QM 2 .

13. *P. tolaasii*

P. tolaasii ATCC 51309 PAF
 PBS(phosphate buffered saline) wash PBS
 109 cells/ml가 60 30 .
 -20 *P. tolaasii* .
 0.5 Ml Freund's complete adjuvant(Di fco,
 USA) white
 female . 1
 , Freund's incomplete
 adjuvant(Di fco, USA) 1 4 .
 4 test bleeding 가(titer) ,
 2 total bleeding . 가 microprecipitation
 .
 2 4
 , 2,000rpm 10 0.45μm 0.2μm
 0.025% sodi um azi de 가 0.5 Ml

-20 .

14. Immunocapture- nested-PCR

500 μ l PBS 250 *P. tolaasii* 200 μ l
 orbital shaker 30
 . 0.1% BSA(bovine serum albumin)
 PBS 300 μ l PBS .
 5 μ l (heep) anti-rabbit IgG가 Dynabead™
 M-280(Dynal, Oslo, Norway) 30 (MPC-M
 Dynal, Oslo, Norway) Dynabeads . Dynabeads
 5 μ l , nested-PCR .

15.

Nested-PCR immunocapture-nested-PCR
 Nutrient broth 12 mid-log phase wash
 .
 100 μ l PAF (CFU) .

16.

P. tolaasii
 . 가 100 μ l
 NA
 . 250Ml 10,000rpm 20 가
 1Ml , 10 μ l nested-PCR
 500 μ l immunocapture-nested-PCR .

1. Tn5

P. tolaasi AR 6041R pSUP2021::Tn5 가
 Tn5 가 , WLRO
 . AR 2000
 Tn5 6 가 (WL-),
 6041R 1500 Tn5 3 가 WL-
 , 0.2 0.3% .
 WL- Tn5가 AR
 6 Tn5 DNA Tn5
 (restriction site)가 *EcoR* Tn5 가 *BanH*
 Tn5 *Hpa* DNA probe DNA-DNA
 hybridization . *EcoR* Tn5
 hybridization 가 , *BanH*
 가 Tn5 , *BanH* blot
 hybridization (polymorphism) 4
 (Fig. 1).

2. WL-

(AR)

, WL-

(Table 2).

(Fig. 2).

WL- Tn5

Tolaasin

(white line)

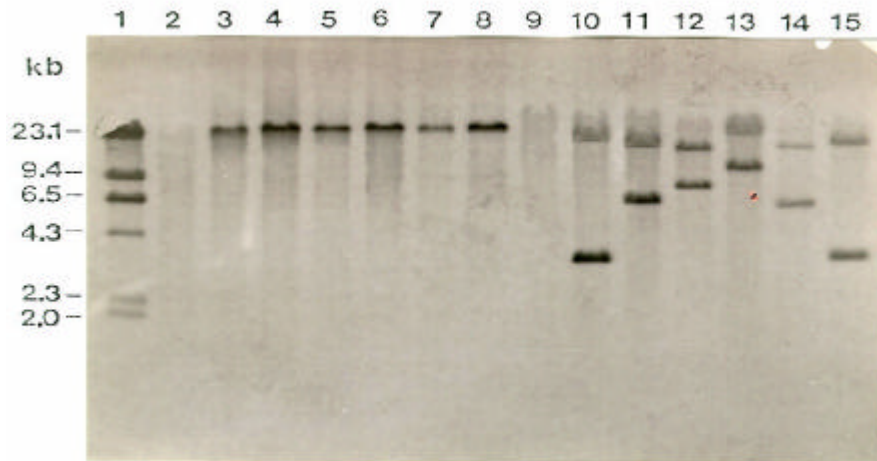


Fig. 1. DNA-DNA hybridization to confirm Tn5 insertion in Tn5 mutants. Total DNA from wild type strain (lane 2, 9) and Tn5 mutants (lanes 3 8, 10 15) of *I. tolaasii* was digested with *EcoRI* (lanes 2 8) and *BanHI* (lanes 9 15), and the DNA was hybridized with *HpaI* fragment of Tn5 as a probe.

tolaasin *F. tolaasii*

3. WL- tolaasin .

(1) (Hemolytic activity test)

WL- tolaasin

F. tolaasii

WL+ 37 30

, WL-

가 (Table 2). WL-

tolaasin

(Tol-) .

(2) HPLC

F. tolaasii 6041R tolaasin ,

HPLC Shirata (1995) 8

tolaasin peak , Dr. Shirata tolaasin

retention time 6041R

4 peak가 tolaasin (Fig. 3A, 3B). WL-

6130 HPLC

8 tolaasin peak 2 peak가 .

2 peak 8 peak

retention time (Fig. 3C). WL-

가 tolaasin .

Table 2. Characteristics of Tn5 Mutants of *Pseudomonas tolaasii*

Mutant	White line test	Rapid pitting test	Henolysis test (OD ₆₀₀)	Fluorescence on KB
6007	-	-	1.14 ± 0.04	+
6008	-	-	1.02 ± 0.09	+
6009	-	-	1.05 ± 0.03	+
6010	-	-	1.03 ± 0.03	+
6130	-	-	1.04 ± 0.02	+
6131	-	-	1.19 ± 0.05	+
6132	-	-	1.19 ± 0.07	+
6134	-	-	1.22 ± 0.03	+
AR*	+	+	0.25 ± 0.04	+
6041R*	+	+	0.25 ± 0.01	+
control (FAF)	NA	NA	1.41 ± 0.01	NA

+ : positive, - : negative, * : Wild type, NA : Not applicable

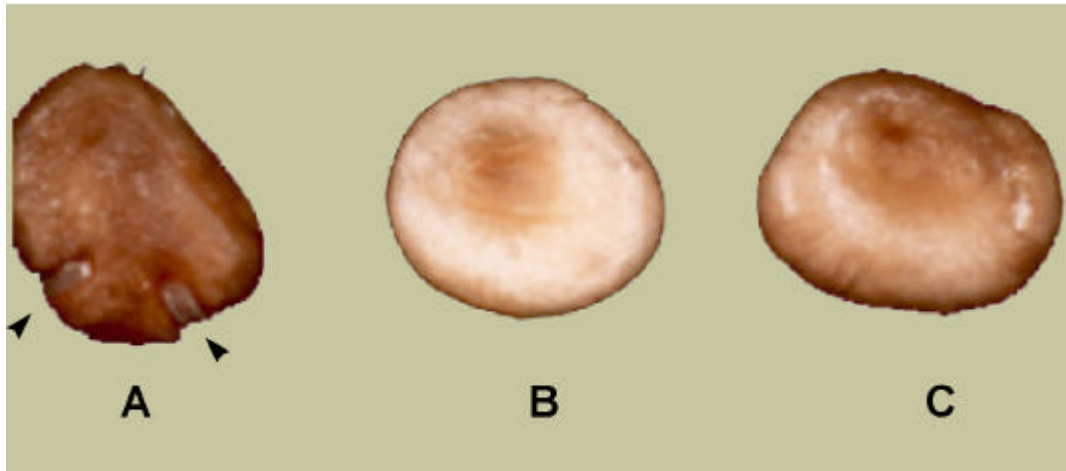


Fig. 2. Pathogenicity of *F. tulaasii* and WL- Tn5 mutant. Wild type strain (A) made deep pit and discolored cap (arrows) of oyster mushroom while WL- Tn5 mutant (C) and water control (B) did not make any symptom.

4. Tolaasin

Tolaasin (Tol-) tolaasin
 Tn5 DNA Tol-
 DNA pLAFR3 genonic library . genonic
 library 가 kanamycin ,
 가 Tn5 가
 pToltn5 . 가 pToltn5
 physical map pToltn5 Tn5 16.9kb insert
 DNA 가 (Fig. 4). Tn5
 2.3kb *EanHI* DNA pBluescript SK (+) (pTol1),
 DNA *F. tolaasii* DNA-DNA
 hybridization (probe) .

5. DNA *F. tolaasii*

pTol1 DNA *F. tolaasii*
 DNA probe *F. tclaasii* *F. agarici*, *F.*
gingeri, WLROs, *Fseudononas* DNA
 DNA-DNA hybridization . (A,
 6041, 6096) (P3a, Pf29) 5 *F.*
tclaasii hybridization 가 , 4
 WLRO 2 *Fseudononas* ,
F. agarici bannd ,
F. tclaasii 가 가
 (Fig. 5). KCTC 13
Fseudononas DNA hybridization hybridization

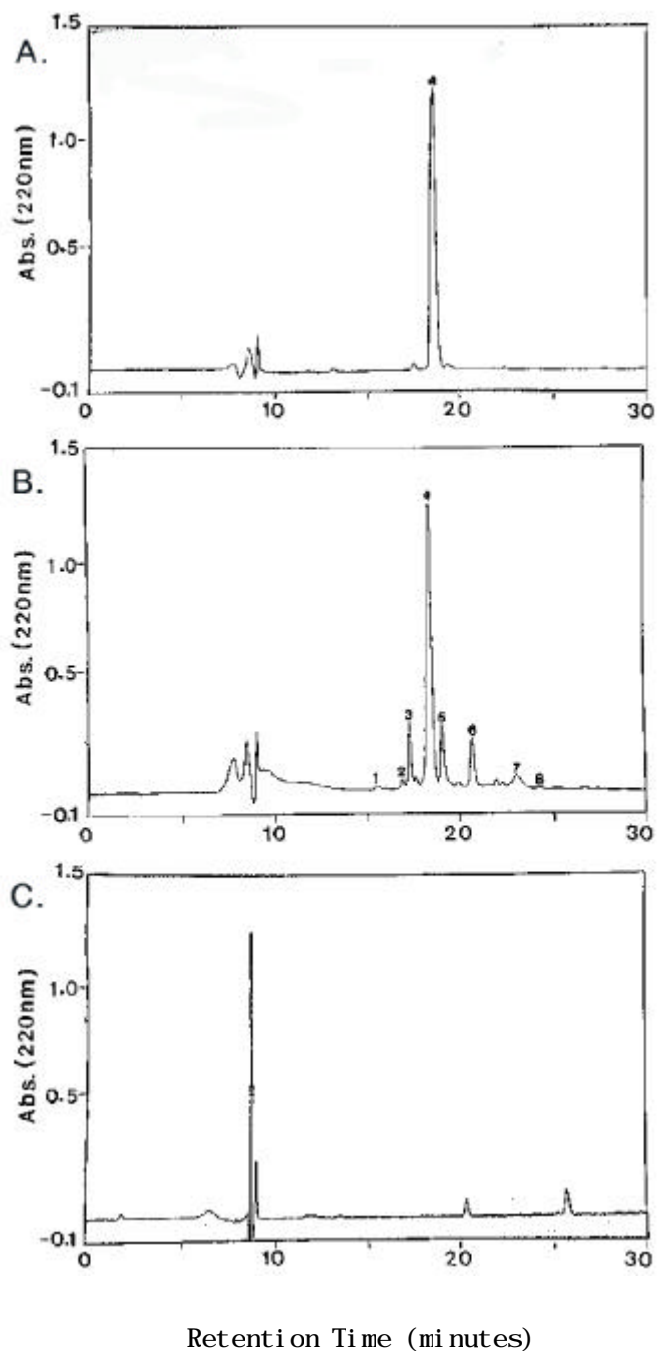


Fig 3. HPLC chromatograms of tolaasins from *F. tolaasii* and VL-nutant. Peak 1-8 represent tolaasin 1-8, based on Dr. Shirata's identification. HPLC chromatograms of tolaasin (A) from Dr. Shirata, tolaasins from *F. tolaasii* 6041R (B), and Tol-nutant (C).

(Fig. 6).

	DNA hybridization	DNA가
	DNA hybridization	RFLP pattern
hybridization		DNA
<i>tolaasii</i>	PCR primer	<i>F.</i> DNA

6. Tolaasin

DNA

primer

DNA(pTol 1)

2318

(Fig. 7).

Tolaasin

primer

PCR primer

primer (Table 3) 가

F. tolaasii

DNA

PCR

F. tclaasii DNA

DNA

primer

1

(Fig. 8).

1

primer

가

F. tolaasii

DNA

PCR

1

primer

F. tclaasii

PCR

MgCl2 , target DNA

, annealing

, primer

Taq

F. tolaasii

DNA

Pt- 1A

Pt- 1D1

Pt- 1PM

Pt- 1QM

primer

Pt- 1PM

Pt- 1QM

nested-PCR

primer Pt- 1A

Pt- 1D1가

DNA

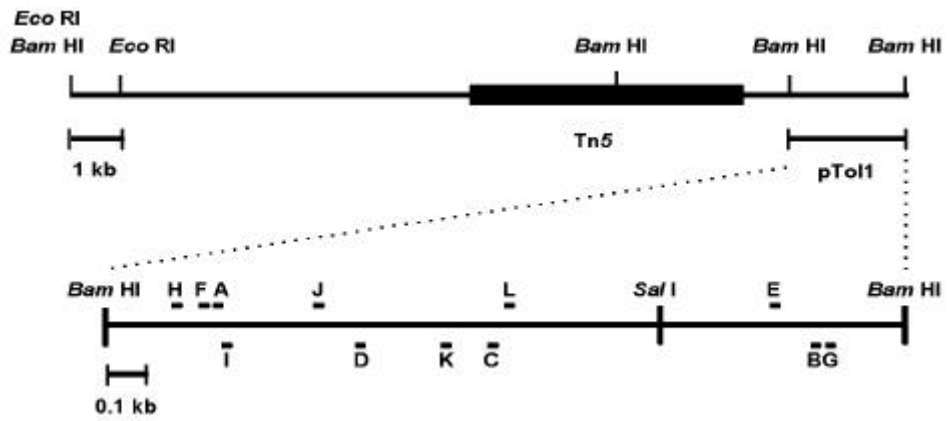


Fig. 4. Physical map of insert DNA of pIoltn5 and pIol1. The capital letters (A L) indicate the position of primers.

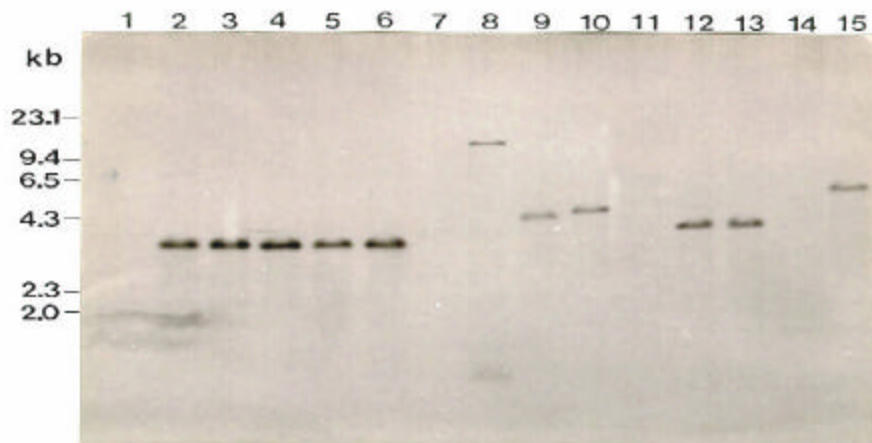


Fig 5. DNA-DNA hybridization of *Pseudomonas* strains isolated from mushroom to determine the specificity of pTol1. Total DNA from *F. tolaasii* (lanes 2-6; A, 6041, p3a, pf29, 6096), VLROs (lanes 7 10; 502-3, ATCC 14340, D2, H3), *F. agarici* (lane 11; ATCC 25941), *F. gingeri* (lanes 12 13; pf9, pf31), and fluorescent Pseudomonads (lanes 14 15; 7023, 7053) was digested with *EcoR* and *EanH*, and hybridized with insert DNA of pTol1 as a probe.



Fig 6. DNA-DNA hybridization of *F. tolaasii* and other Pseudomonads to determine the specificity of pTol1. Total DNA from *F. tolaasii* (lane 2; 6096) and other Pseudomonads (lanes 3 15; *F. acidovorans*, *F. arvilla*, *F. diminuta*, *F. fluorescens* KCTC 1645, KCTC 1751, *F. fragi*, *F. naltophilia*, *F. pseudocaligenes*, *F. putida*, *F. stutzeri*, *F. taetrolens*, *F. testosteroni*) was digested with *EcoR* and *EamH* , and hybridized with insert DNA of pTol1 as a probe.

TCTGCGACAC CGCCGCTCGT CTGCACGGC CGCGGTCCGG ACCGCCGCC GATCTCCATC CGCTACAGGA ATGGTTCAG CCGCTTTTCC GGTGGCCGC
 AGACGCTGTG GCGGCGACA GACGTGCGC GCGCCAGGCC TGGCGCGGG CTAGAGGTAG GCGATGTCTT TACCAAGGTC GCGAAAAGG CCAACCGCGC
 TGAGCACGGC GCACTTGGC CCGCGCCAG CGTAGCGGC CAACTTCTGG CGCGCCGGC CGAGGTGTGC CCGTCCACG GCGACCTGCA CCACGAGAAC
 ACTCGTGGC CGTGAACGG GCGCGCGCTC GCATCGCGC GTTGAAGACC GCGCGCGGC GCTCCACACG GCGAGGTGC CCGTGGACGT GGTGCTTTG
 GTGCTGACT TCGGCGACC CGCTGGCTG GCCATCGACC CGCACGGACT GCTCGCGAG CGCACCTTCG ACTATGCCAA CATCTTCAG AATCCCGATC
 CACGAGCTGA AGCCGCTGG GCCGACCGC CGTAGCTGG GCGTGCCTGA CGAGCCGCTC GCGTGAAGC TGATACGGT GTAGAAGTGC TTAGGGCTAG
 CCTTCGGCGT TTACTGGGT GTTACCGGC CTGCGTTGT CGGTGCTTIA CGCGCTGATT GCGCGCTGG TGGGCGAGAT CATCGCGGC AACCGTGGC
 GGAAGCGCA AATGACCCA CAAATGGCG GACGCAACA GCCACGGAAT GCGCGACTAA CCGCGGACC ACCCGCTCTA GTAGCGCGG TTGGCACCCG
 TGGGCTATTT GCTCTCGAC GCGGCTCGC AGTTCGACAC TCGCGCGTG TTCGCTCGC TGGTGGGAT CATTGCCTG GCGCTGATC TCAACCCGC
 ACCCGATAA CGAGAGCCTG CCGCGAGCG TCAAGCTGTG ACGCCCGAC AAGCGGAGC ACCACCCGTA GTAACGGAC GCGACTAGG AGTTGTGGC
 CGTGAAGCTC GCGAACGCA AGCTGATGC GTGGAAGCC AACGAAGCC AACGTGAAT CGCGTTTAA CCCCTCTAT TGCTGGAATT TGATCATGCT
 GCACTTCGAG CCGTTCGGT TCGACTACG CACTTTTCG TTGCTTCGG TTGACTTCA GCGCAAATT GGGGAGATA ACGACCTCAA ACTAGTACGA
 TAAGGCTCTC GTGATTGCC GTCTGTTGT CGCTCGTGT TTACCCGCC CACAGGCTCA GGATCTGACC AAAGTGACC TCGCATCCG CAGCGAAGGT
 ATTCGACAG CACTAACGC CAGACACAC GCGGAGAAA AATGGCGGC GTGTCCGAGT CCTAGACTGG TTTCACTGG AGCGTAAAGG GTGCTTCCA
 TTCTGTATG TGGCGATTA TGTGCGCAG AAGCAGGTT ACTTTGCCG CGAAGCGCT GATGTGGAG TCATCGTGT TCAAAAAGC GGTTCGGCG
 AAGGACATAC ACGCTAAAT ACACCGCTG TTGCTCCAA TGAACGGCG GCTTCCGAC CTACACTCC AGTAGACAA AGTTTTCCG CCCAGCCGC
 CGCTGACCG GCTACTGGC CGTGACCGG ATGCTAGT CGGTCTGCC GCGTGGCGG TCGTGGCGG CACCAAGGC CAGAATGAC AGGCCTTCC
 GCGACTGGC GCATGACCG CACTGCGC TAGCGATGA GCCAGACGG GCGCACCGC ACGACCGCG GTGTTTCCG GTCTTACATG TCCGGAAGC
 CGCTGTCAA ACCCAGTTC GCGACCCGT GGTGATCGC GCGAGTCCG GCGCAAAAG CCGTGTGACA GCCACTCGC CCGTCCCGC CCGTCCCGC
 GCGACAGGT TGGTCAAGC CTGCTGGCA CCACTAGCT CCGCTACGC GCGTGTTCG GCCACTGTG CCGTGGAGC GCGAGCGGC GCGACGGTC
 GCGCTAAAG GCTTGAAT CCGCTGACC GCGCCCGCA GCACCAAGC CATGCTGGT CGTATCTGG CCAGGATGC CCGTTTTGAA CCCGACAAG
 CCGGAGTTT CAACTTTA CCGCCTAGC CCGGGCCGT CGTGGTGTG GTACGACC GCAATAGAC GGTCCCTAG CCAAAAATT GGGGCTGTC
 GATTTACCAT CATGCCGTC GCGCGCGC CGAATGCT CCGCGGTTT TCCAGGGCA GCATCAATGG CTCTCGCTG TCGCACCGA CCATCACCAC
 CTAATGGTA GTACGGCAG CCGCGCGCG GCTGTACGA GCGCCAAA AGGTCCCGT CGTAGTTACC GAAGAGCGAC ACGGTGGCT GGTAGTGGT
 GCGCGCGC CAGGGCGGT TGTGCTGAT GGACTGGC AAGGGGAAT ACAACCCTG GGATGGTTT CTGTACCGC CCATGATCG CCGTAGGAC
 GCGCGCGTC GTCCCGCCA AACACGACTA CTGAGCCG TTCCCTTIA TGTGGCGA CTAACAAAG GACAAGTGC GTACTAGCG GCGACTAGC
 TGGCTAGCG CAACAAGGC CACCGCCG AACTGTGT GCGCGCTGT GAAAGCCGA ACACCTGAT GCCACCGAG CCAAAAAGC CCGTAATCG
 ACCGACTCG GTTTGTCCG GTGGCGCTC TTGACCAGC CCGCGACAC CTTTCCGGT TGTGACTAG CCGTGGCTG GCGTTTTCCG GCGACTTAG
 GTGGCCCAT ACTTGGCA CCGGACAC GCGATTTT ATGCCGCTG GACCGCTCG CTGCCGTCT ATCCGCTAC GCGCGTGTG GAGAGGGAG
 CACCGGGTA TGAACCGCT GTGGCTGT GCGTAAAA TAOGCGGAC CTGGCGGAG GACGGCAGGA TAGCCGATG GCGCGCAC CTCTCCCTG
 GCGTGGAGAA GAACATCAGT TATCAAGC CCGTGGAGAA CGACCCGTG TCGATCGACC CGCAGCAGT CTACCAAT GCCATCGTG ACGCGTGGC
 CCGACTCTT CTGTAGTCA AACTACTTG GCGACTCTT GCTGGGCAC AGTAGCTGG CCGTGTCCA GATGTGGTIA CCGTAGCAG TCGCGCACG
 GCGACTGTT TCCACCTCA AGGGAGAGC GAAATGAGC CCGAGTTCA CTGTGTAAT GIATTTCCG CCACTCCCG TGGCGCAAC CCGCGCCA
 CCGCTGACAA AGTGGGAGT TCCCTCTCG CTTTACTGC GCTCCAAGT GGACCAGT CATAAAGGG GGTGAGGGC ACCCGGTTG GCGCGGGT
 CCGTGGCGT GCGGACGC ATGAGCGAC CCGACATGA GCAAGTGA CCGGATTAG GCGATGAAT CCGTGTGTC TTTGCCGAC CCGCGCGC
 GCGACCGCA CCGCTCGC TACTCGCTG GCGTGAAGT CTTTACGCT GCGCTAATG CCGTACTTAC GCGAAACAG AAACGGCGT GCGCGCGT
 CGACTTGT TTTGCCCTG GTTCTGGT GCCCAACAT GAGATGAAA TGTGGCGCA CCGCACCGT GGTGCGGTG GGTGTCTGA CCAACTGGC
 GCTGAACTA AAACGGGAG CAAAGACCA CCGGTGGTA CTACTCTT ACACCGCGT GCGTGGCAG CCACGCCA CCAACGAGT GGTGACCCG
 ATGTGACAA AGGATCGCT GCGCTGTG ACCCAAAGC GCGCGCTCA TGCAGGATG ACCGCGCGG GTACCGCGCA GATCAAGTG GAAATCAGC
 TACAACGTG TCTAGCGGA CCGGACACC TGGTTCGCG CCGCGAGCT ACGTGTAC TGGCGCGCG CATGCGCGT CIAAGTTCAC CTTTACTGG
 AGCCAAAGG CGAGTCCAC ACCTGAGCG ACCCGAGGT GGAGGCGAA ATTCTGTGG TGTGGGAT CACTCCAAC GAACTGGAC CCGTCCGAT
 TCGGTTTCC CTGCAAGTG TGAACCTCG TGGGCTCCA CTTCCGCTT TAAGACAGC ACGACCCGTA GTGGAGGTG CTTGACCGT GCGACGGTA
 CCAGAACGC TGCACAGCC GCGTCAAA CTTGATCGC CTGAAAAGC TGGCGTGT CCGACGCTC AAGCGGACT ACCGGCGAT GGAGCAACT
 GGTCTTGGC ACGTGGTGG CCGAGTTTGG GACTAGCGC GACTTTTCC ACCGCCAGA CTTGTGGAG TCCGCGCTGA TGGCGGTA CTTGCTGAC
 TGGGAGGCA TGGCTCCAC CCGTCTGAT CCTACCGC CCGTACAGT TGAAGTGC CAGTTTGGC GCGCGAGT TCCAAATCC TCGGGTACC
 ACGCTCGCT AGCCGAGGT GCCAGACAT GGGATGCGG GAGTCTGGA ACTTCCAGC GTCAAACGT GCGCGTCAA AGGTTTTAG AGCCCATG
 CCGAAGACC GCGCACCG
 GCTTCTCG CCGTGGC

Fig. 7. Nucleotide sequence of insert DNA of pIol1.

Table 3. Oligonucleotide primers used in this study

Primer Name	Sequence of Primer
Pt- 1A	5' - ATCCCTTCGGCGTTTACCTG - 3'
Pt- 1B	5' - GATGCCACACCGACAGAAT - 3'
Pt- 1C	5' - CGCCGAACGGCATGATGGTG - 3'
Pt- 1D	5' - CTTCTGCGCCACATAAATCG - 3'
Pt- 1E	5' - ACTGGGCATGTTGCACAAGG - 3'
Pt- 1F	5' - GCCAACATCTTCACGAATCC - 3'
Pt- 1G	5' - CCAGCACCGACAGAATTTTCG - 3'
Pt- 1H	5' - ACGAGAACGTGCTCGACTTC - 3'
Pt- 1I	5' - TAAGGCACCGACAAAACGCAG - 3'
Pt- 1J	5' - GATCATGCTTAAGCGTCTCG - 3'
Pt- 1K	5' - TGTCACACCGGCTTTGTGCG - 3'
Pt- 1L	5' - GGATGGTTTCCTGTTACGG - 3'
Pt- 1M	5' - TCCCAGGGCAGCATCAATGG - 3'
Pt- 1P	5' - TTACGCGCTGATTGGC - 3'
Pt- 1Q	5' - ATCAAACCTCCAGCAATAG - 3'
Pt- 1A1	5' - CAACATCTTCACGAATCCCG - 3'
Pt- 1D1	5' - CAAAGTAACCCTGCTTCTGC - 3'
Pt- 2A	5' - CAACATCTTCACGAATCCCG - 3'
Pt- 2B	5' - TGACACGGCTGGTGCACGCG - 3'
Pt- k2	5' - GCGTGTTCGGCCACACTGT - 3'
Pt- PM	5' - TGCCTTACGCGCTGATTGGC - 3'
Pt- QM	5' - TGATCAAACCTCCAGCAATAG - 3'

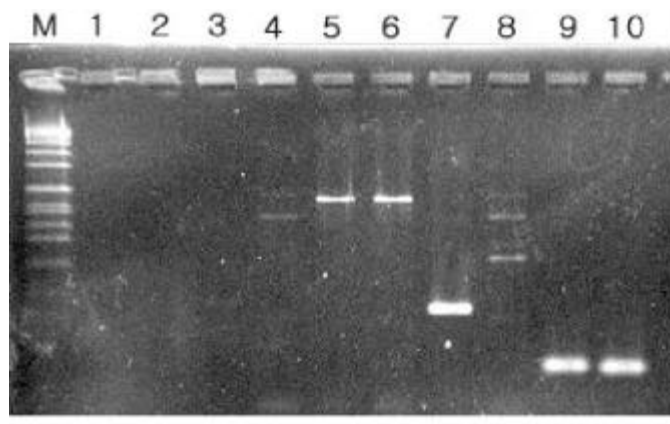


Fig. 8. Patterns of PCR products amplified with various primer pairs from genomic DNA of *E. tulaasii*. M: Mol. wt. marker (SPP1-DNA/*EcoRI*); lane 1: pt-1F and 1B; lane 2: pt-1F and 1G; lane 3: pt-1F and 1D; lane 4: pt-1F and 1C; lane 5: pt-1A and 1G; lane 6: pt-1A and 1B; lane 7: pt-1A and 1D; lane 8: pt-1A and 1C; lane 9: pt-1E and 1B; lane 10: pt-1E and 1G.

8. PCR

Primer Pt-1A Pt-1D1, Pt-1PM Pt-1QM PCR
 Fig. 9 . *F. tolaasii* 14 ,
F. tolaasii
 WLRO 14 , *F. agarici* 3 ,
 ginger blotch *F. gingeri*
 DNA PCR primer Pt-1A Pt-1D1 449bp DNA *F. tolaasii*
 DNA (Fig. 10).
 Pseudomonads 24
Erwinia, Agrobacterium, Xanthomonas, Ralstonia 6 DNA
 PCR Pt-1A Pt-1D1 *F. tolaasii* DNA 249bp DNA
 (Fig. 11). PCR primer Pt-1A Pt-1D1가
F. tolaasii 가
F. tolaasii .
 PCR nested-PCR
 primer Pt-1A Pt-1D1가 DNA Primer Pt-1PM
 Pt-1QM *F. tolaasii* .
 Primer Pt-1PM Pt-1QM *F. tolaasii* 14 , WLRO 13 , *F. agarici* 3
 , *F. gingeri* DNA PCR *F.*
tolaasii DNA 249bp DNA (Fig. 12). Primer
 Pt-1A Pt-1D1 Pseudomonads 24
Erwinia, Agrobacterium, Xanthomonas, Ralstonia 6
 DNA PCR *F. tolaasii* DNA 249bp DNA
 (Fig. 13). primer Pt-1A Pt-1D1 Primer Pt-1PM
 Pt-1QM *F. tolaasii* .

Reaction_mixture_composition

Volume: 50 μ l

Primers: 10 pM each

Pt-1A: 5' ATCCCTICGGCGTTIACCIG 3'

Pt-1D1: 5' CAAAGIAACCCIGCTICIGC 3'

Pt-PN: 5' TGCCTIACGCGCIGATIGGC 3'

Pt-QN: 5' TGATCAAACCTCCAGCAATAG 3'

dNTP: 200 μ M

Target: 20ng DNA

Polymerase: 1 U Taq polymerase(AmpliTaq GoldTM,
PE applied biosystems)

Buffer: 50mM KCl, 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, 1.5 mM MgCl₂

Amplification_condition

95 °C, 10 min: Initial denaturation and activation of Taq GoldTM

30 cycles: 94 °C, 1 min; 65 °C, 1 min; 72 °C, 2 min

72 °C, 10 min: Final extension

Thermal_cycler: Geneamp 2400(Perkin-Elmer)

Fig 9. PCR condition for *F. tulaasi*-specific detection with bacterial DNA.

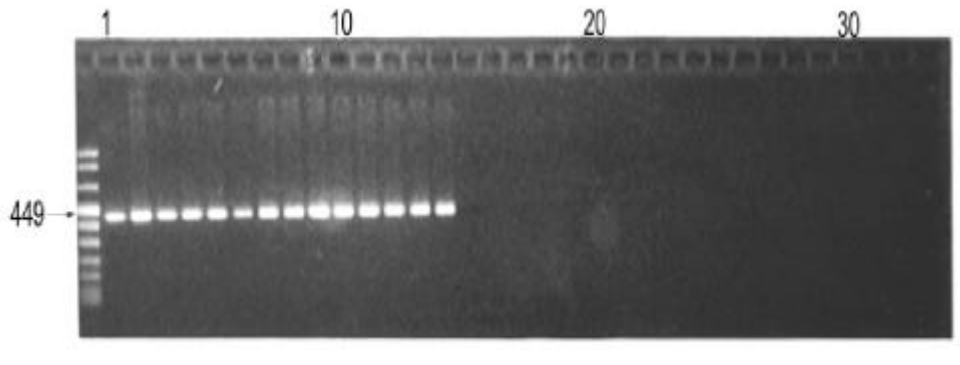


Fig. 10. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products, which were carried out with DNA from *F. tolaasii* and other bacteria isolated from mushrooms and primer Pt-1A and Pt-1D1. Lane 1 to 14, *F. tolaasii* A, ATCC 33618, ATCC 51309, pf29, 7058, 7060, 7063, 7078, 7081, 7098, 7100, 7115, 7126, 7135; lane 15 to 28, white line reacting organism (WLRO) 6043, 6065, 6074, 6153, 6178, 502-3, 6314, 6601, ATCC14340, ATCC51314, ATCC51313, H3, I5, 7017; lane 29 to 31; *F. agarici* KACC10146, KACC10144, KACC10145; lane 32 to 33, *F. gingeri* pf9, pf31. The 449-bp band resulted from only *F. tolaasii* DNA.

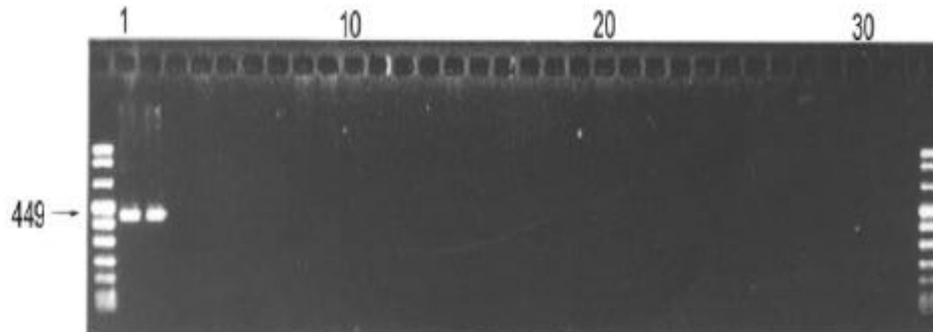


Fig. 11. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products, which were carried out with DNA from Pseudomonads and other bacteria isolated from plants and primer Pt-1A and Pt-1D1. Lane 1-2, *F. tclaasii* A, 7058; lane 3-4, *F. syringae* pv. *syringae* pss61, Ki97267; lane 5, *F. syringae* pv. *tonato* PI23; lane 6-7, *F. fluorescens* KCIC1751, KCIC1645; lane 8-9, *F. aeruginosa* KCIC1637, KCIC1636; lane 10, *F. acidovorans* KCIC1638; lane 11, *F. testoteroni* KCIC1772; lane 12, *F. taetrolens* KCIC1064; lane 13, *F. putica* KCIC1639; lane 14, *F. arvilla* KCIC1643, lane 15, *F. cepacia* KCIC 2475; lane 16, *F. naltophilia* KCIC2437; lane 17, *F. stutzeri* KCIC1066; lane 18, *F. ovalis* KCIC2349, lane 19, *F. syringae* KCIC2440; lane 20, *F. fragi* KCIC2345; lane 21, *F. paucimbilis* KCIC2346; lane 22, *F. saccharophila* KCIC2350; lane 23, *F. syringae* pv. *nocsprunum* Ki97303; lane 24, *F. syringae* pv. *hibisci* Ki97295; lane 25-26, *F. syringae* pv. *actinidae* Ki97148, Ki98051; lane 27, *Erwinia caratovora* subsp. *caratovora* 6125; lane 28, *Xanthomonas canpestris* pv. *canpestris* UCRDAC1188-2; lane 29, *X. canpestris* pv. *pruni* 6284; lane 30, *E. chrysantheni* 6382; lane 31, *Agrobacterium tunefaciens* NI1RE; lane 32, *Kalstonia sclanacearum* 6202. The 499-nucleotide band resulted from only *F. tclaasii* DNA.

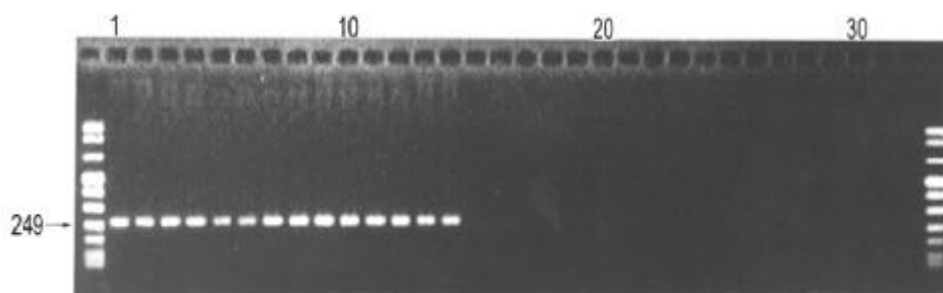


Fig. 12. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products, which were carried out with DNA from *F. tolaasii* and other bacteria isolated from mushrooms and primer Pt-PM and Pt-QM. Lane 1 to 14, *F. tolaasii* A, ATCC33618, ATCC51309, pf29, 7058, 7060, 7063, 7078, 7081, 7098, 7100, 7115, 7126, 7135; lane 15 to 27, VLRO 6043, 6065, 6074, 6153, 6178, 502-3, 6314, 6601, ATCC14340, ATCC51314, ATCC51313, H3, I5; lane 28 to 30, *F. agarici* KACC10146, KACC10144, KACC10145; lane 31 to 32, *F. gingeri* pf9, pf31, ATCC51312. The 249-bp band resulted from only *F. tolaasii* DNA.

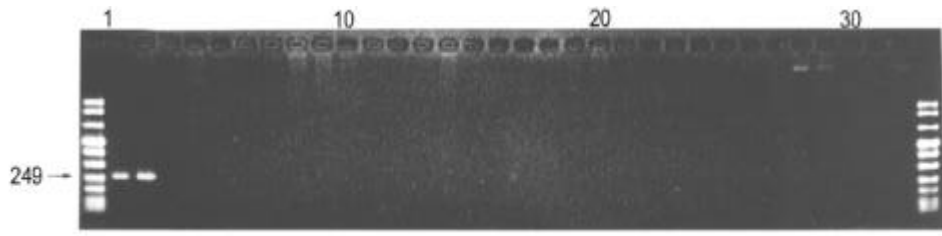


Fig. 13. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products, which were carried out with DNA from Pseudomonads and other bacteria isolated from plants and primer Pt-PM and Pt-QM. Lane 1-2, *F. tolaasii* A, 7058; lane 3-4, *F. syringae* pv. *syringae* pss61, Ki 97267; lane 5, *F. syringae* pv. *tonato* PI23; lane 6-7, *F. fluorescens* KCIC1751, KCIC1645; lane 8-9, *F. aeruginosa* KCIC1637, KCIC1636; lane 10, *F. acidovorans* KCIC1638; lane 11, *F. testoteroni* KCIC1772; lane 12, *F. taetrolens* KCIC1064; lane 13, *F. putida* KCIC1639; lane 14, *F. arvilla* KCIC1643, lane 15, *F. cepacia* KCIC 2475; lane 16, *F. naltophilia* KCIC2437; lane 17, *F. stutzeri* KCIC1066; lane 18, *F. ovalis* KCIC2349, lane 19, *F. syringae* KCIC2440; lane 20, *F. fragi* KCIC2345; lane 21, *F. paucincbilis* KCIC2346; lane 22, *F. saccharophila* KCIC2350; lane 23, *F. syringae* pv. *ncsprunum* Ki97303; lane 24, *F. syringae* pv. *hibisci* Ki97295; lane 25-26, *F. syringae* pv. *actinidae* Ki97148, Ki98051; lane 27, *Erwinia caratovora* subsp. *caratovora* 6125; lane 28, *Xanthomonas canpestris* pv. *canpestris* UCRDAC1188-2; lane 29, *X. canpestris* pv. *pruni* 6284; lane 30, *E. chrysantheni* 6382; lane 31, *Agrobacterium tunefaciens* NI1RE; lane 32, *Kalstonia sclanacearum* 6202. The 249-bp band resulted from only *F. tolaasii* DNA.

9.

nested-PCR

DNA

PCR

, *F. tulaasii*

set

primer

가 가

PCR

nested-PCR

F. tulaasii

F. tulaasii ATCC51309 10

10 μ l PCR

nested-PCR

Fig. 14

CFU

PCR

300,000, 30,000, 3,000, 300, 30, 3, 0.3, 0.03, 0.003,

0.0003

. Fig. 14

Pt-1A

Pt-1D1

1

PCR

3,000CFU

DNA

가

2

PCR

3CFU

DNA

가

.

1

PCR

3,000CFU

2

PCR

3CFU

nested-PCR

가 1,000

가

Primer

Pt-1A

Pt-1D1,

Pt-PM

Pt-QM

nested-PCR

가 PCR

1CFU

Pt-1A

Pt-1D1

Pt-PM

Pt-QM

F. tulaasii

DNA

nested-PCR

*F. tulaasii*가

DNA

가

F. tulaasii

WLRO 502-3

1st_round_Amplification

Reaction mixture composition

Volume: 50 $\mu\ell$

Primers: Pt-1A/Pt-1D1, 10 pM each

dNTP: 200 μM

Target: bacterial cells

Polymerase: 1 U Taq polymerase (AmpliAq GoldTM,
PE applied biosystems)

Buffer: 50nM KCl, 10nM Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, 1.5 nM MgCl₂

Amplification condition

95 °C, 10 min: Initial denaturation and activation of Taq GoldTM

30 cycles: 94 °C, 1 min; 65 °C, 1 min; 72 °C, 2 min

72 °C, 10 min: Final extension

Thermal cycler: GeneAmp 2400

2nd_round_amplification

Everything is the same as the 1st round amplification except that 2 $\mu\ell$ of 1st round amplification product was for target and Pt-PM, Pt-QM were for primers.

fig. 14. Nested-PCR condition with bacterial cells.

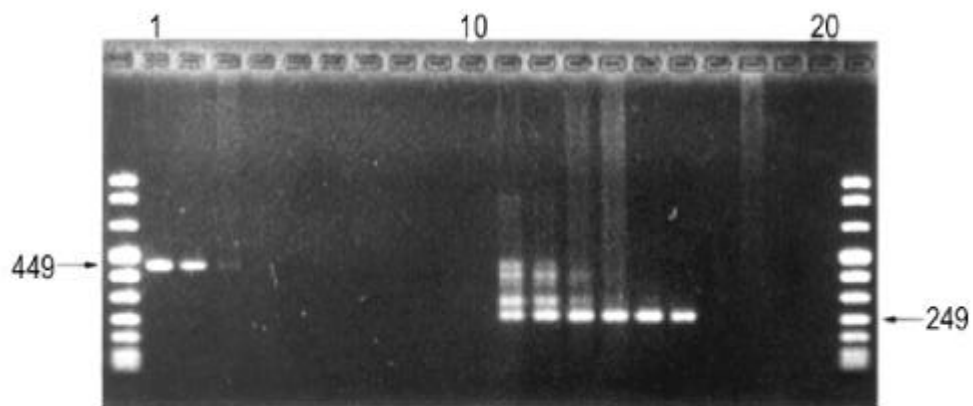


Fig. 15. Sensitivity of nested-PCR. The first round PCR was carried out with external primers, Pt-1A and Pt-1D1 (lane 1-10) and nested PCR with internal primers, Pt-PM and Pt-QM and $2\mu\ell$ of the first round PCR products (lane 11-20). The number of bacteria in the PCR mixture, estimated by dilution plate, were 300,000, 30,000, 3,000, 300, 30, 3, 0.3, 0.03, 0.003, 0.0003 for lane 1-10 respectively. The detection limit of the first round PCR and nested PCR were 3,000 and 3 CFU per PCR reaction respectively.

PCR
 1 2 DNA
 nested-PCR Pt- 1A, Pt- 1D1 Pt- 1N,
 Pt- 1M *F. tolaasii*

10. IC(Immunocapture) - nested-PCR *F. tolaasii*

nested-PCR *F. tolaasii*
 가 *F. tolaasii*
 가 . , ,
 PCR 가 , *F. tolaasii* ,

F. tolaasii
 PCR *F. tolaasii*

immunocapture-PCR

F. tolaasii ATCC51309 VLRO 502-3

10

Fig. 16 *F. tolaasii* Dynabeads

Dynabeads nested-PCR
 IC-nested-PCR 1 DNA
 2 *F. tolaasii* VLRO가 30: 300, 00

DNA 가 (Fig. 17). *F. tolaasii*가

30 10, 000

VLRO
F. tolaasii IC-nested-PCR P.
*F. tolaasii*가 30 CFU *F. tolaasii*가

Immunocapture *F. tolaasii* cells

1. Mix 500 $\mu\ell$ bacterial suspension with 200 $\mu\ell$ of anti-Pt antiserum (1:250 dilution in PBS)
2. Gently shake the mixture for 30 min
3. Remove unbound anti-Pt antibody by centrifugation and wash twice with PBS containing 0.1% BSA
4. Resuspend the bacterial pellet in 300 $\mu\ell$ PBS-BSA
5. Add 5 $\mu\ell$ Dynabead M-280 sheep anti-rabbit IgG
6. Incubate 30 min with gentle shaking
7. Recover Dynabead M-280 by magnetic stand
8. Resuspend the Dynabead M-280 in 5 $\mu\ell$ sterile water

Nested-PCR

Everything is the same as the nested-PCR in Fig. except 5 $\mu\ell$ of Dynabead suspension is used for target rather than bacterial suspension in the 1st round amplification.

Fig. 16. Immunocapture-nested-PCR condition.

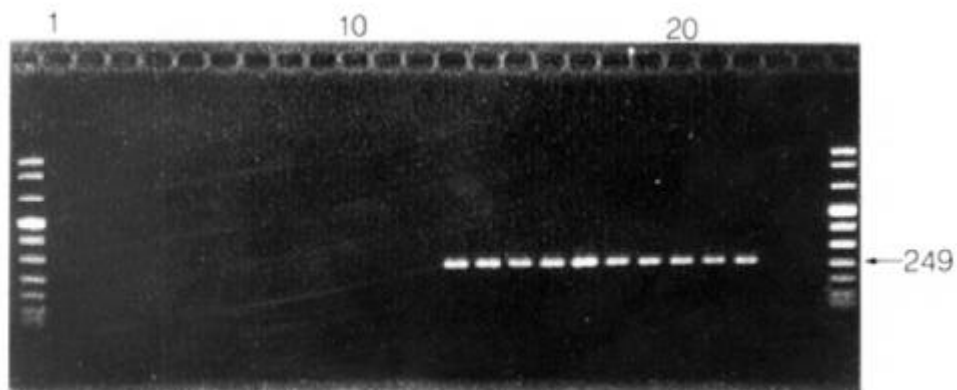


Fig.17. Selectivity and sensitivity of the combined immuno-capture and nested-PCR. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR product following immuno-capture and the first round PCR with external primer, Pt-1A and Pt-1D1 (lane 1-12) and nested PCR with internal primer, Pt-PM and Pt-QM and $2\mu\text{l}$ of the first round PCR products (lane 13-24). The original sample ($300\mu\text{l}$) contained bacterial cells of *E. tclaasii* ATCC 51309 and VLRO 502-3 with different ratio; 300:300, 300:3,000, 300:30,000, 300:300,000, 300:3,000,000 for lane 1-5, 30:30, 30:300, 30:3,000, 30:30,000, 30:300,000 for lane 6-10, 3:3, 3:30 for lane 11-12.

11.

F. tolaasii

가 ,

*F. tolaasii*가

가

PCR

F. tolaasii

57

73.7%

42

가 10^0 1,000cfu

, 19.3% 11

가 10,000 cfu ,

7% 4

가 100,000cfu .

F. tolaasii

nested-PCR

5.3% 3

,

IC-nested-PCR

35.1% 20

. Nested-PCR

IC-nested-PCR

가 가

nested-PCR

F. tolaasii

target DNA

DNA 가

, PCR

가

가

F.

*tolaasii*가 .

F. tolaasii .

Table 4. Detection of *F. tularensis* in water which were collected from oyster mushroom cultivation houses by nested-PCR and Immunocapture-nested-PCR.

Site	Location	Number of bacteria(CFU/M ^l)	Nested PCR	IC-PCR
1	Jaecheonshi Bongyangyeup	4,500	-	-
2	"	180	-	-
3	"	470	-	-
4	"	10,000	-	-
5	"	34,000	-	-
6	"	14,000	-	-
7	"	6,360	-	-
8	Jaecheonshi Sangokdong	6,400	-	+
9	Jaecheonshi Heukseokdong	191,000	-	-
10	Jaecheonshi Daeryangdong	122,000	+	+
11	Jaecheonshi Duhakdong	200	-	+
12	Jaecheonshi Keunsungnyon	1,270	-	-
13	"	6,940	-	-
14	Jaecheonshi Keunsungnyon 1	3,360	-	-
15	Jaecheonshi Keunsungnyon 2	2,040	-	+
16	Jaecheonshi Keunsungnyon	960	-	+
17	"	0	-	-
18	Koesangun chilseongnyon	4,500	-	-
19	Koesangun Saleenyon	40	-	-
20	Koesangun Yonpungnyon	1,180	-	-
21	"	19,000	-	-
22	"	6,980	-	+
23	"	8,000	-	+
24	"	269,000	-	-
25	Koesangun Doanryon	1,210	-	-
26	Chungnam Yongi gun	160	-	+
27	"	140	-	-
28	"	400	-	+
29	Danyanggun Jeoksungnyon	350	-	+
30	Eunseonggun Eunseongyeup	1,440	-	-
31	"	2,840	+	+
32	Eunseonggun Vonnanyon	35,000	-	+
33	Cheongwongun Ochangnyon 1	2,560	-	-
34	Cheongwongun Ochangnyon 2	Humidifier: 58,000	-	+
35	Cheongwongun Oksannyon	510	-	-
36	Cheongjushi Jijungdong 1	2,400	-	+
37	Cheongjushi Jijungdong 2	4,900	-	+
38	Cheongjushi Sicheondong	2,800	-	-
39	Cheongjushi Sindaedong	3,880	-	-
40	Cheongjushi Jangseongdong	280	-	-

Table 4 Continued

Site	Location	Number of bacteria(CFU/Ml)	Nested PCR	IC-PCR
41	Jungwongun Judeokryon	1,600	-	+
42	Jungwongun Yeonjeongryon	0	-	-
43	"	416,000	-	+
44	"	3,400	-	+
45	Koesangun Cheongcheonmyom	4,280	-	-
46	"	6,600	-	-
47	"	870	-	-
48	"	14,560	+	+
49	"	3,140	-	-
50	Jincheongun Chopyungryon	1,700	-	-
51	"	20	-	-
52	Jincheongun Leewolnyon	2,000	-	+
53	"	3,660	-	-
54	"	260	-	-
55	Okcheongun Annamnyon	3,880	-	-
56	"	1,860	-	-
57	"	4,200	-	-

F. tclaasii

PCR

, PCR

1. *F. tclaasii* tolaasin

F. tclaasii

pSUP2021::Tn5 가

F. tolaasii Tn5

, Tn5

(white line)

9 (VL-)가

2. VL-

tolaaasin

HPLC

tolaaasin

(Tol-).

3. Tol- genomic library , Tn5 가

Tn5 2.4kb DNA

4. DNA probe *F. tolaasii* *Pseudomonas*

genomic DNA DNA-DNA hybridization

DNA *F. tclaasii*

4. 2318 DNA .
5. PCR primer , primer
p. tolaasii DNA pt-1A pt-1D1 pt-PM
 pt-QM primer .
6. 33 24 Pseudomonads,
 6 DNA
 PCR 2 Primer *p. tolaasii* DNA
 449 bp 249bp DNA .
7. DNA primer pt-1A pt-1D1 1 , 2
 μ l 1 primer pt-PM pt-QM 2 nested-PCR
F. tolaasii PCR *F. tolaasii*가
 3CFU *F. tolaasii* .
8. *F. tolaasii* set primer
 IC-nested-PCR *F. tolaasii*가 30 cfu
 10,000 *F. tolaasii* .
9. 57 73.7% 42
 가 M \emptyset 1,000cfu , 19.3% 11
 가 10,000 cfu , 7% 4 가 100,000cfu
 .
10. *F. tolaasii* nested-PCR 5.3% 3
 , IC-nested-PCR 35.1% 20
F. tolaasii DNA가 .

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(Hollings, 1978)

가 가

La France

honology

가 (Harnsen, 1991)

가

가

가

23nm, 32nm (Go, et al., 1992) 50nm(, 1995) .

16 x 47nm 4 x 23nm(Park, et al. 1996)가 .

가 5 가

RNA(double stranded RNA; dsRNA, Go, et al.1992) ,

0.7kb 가 RNA(single stranded; ssRNA)

(Park, et al.) . dsRNA ssRNA

가

가 가

가 .

(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)

hybridization

. PCR DNA RNA 2

oligonucleotide primer DNA polymerase PCR

dsRNA

가 . PCR

10 hybridization

10-1000 가 (Kaneko et al., 1989).

RT-PCR

2

1.

(PDA)

25

4

2.

Lende (1995)

0.01M

(pH

7.5)

1

0.5% mercaptoethanol

2

10

, 7500rpm 30

polyethylen glycol (PEG) 10% , NaCl
 0.6M 가 4 12 stirring
 0.1M
 (10-40%)
 Beckman SW41Ti 25000rpm 2
 Beckman 55.2
 30000rpm
 150-200 grid
 uranyl acetate Hitachi H-800

3. dsRNA

double stranded ribonucleic acid(dsRNA) Lend (1995)
 mortar
 RNA phenol/chloroform bio-cellex
 dsRNA dsRNA isopropanol 가
 dsRNA phenol/
 chloroform isopropanol
 dsRNA PCR dsRNA
 bio-cellex 2M LiCl PCR 가

4. cDNA library

dsRNA
 cDNA cDNA TAKARA cDNA kit

. dsRNA 100 10 RAV (reverse
 transcriptase) 42 1 1 cDNA
 . 1 cDNA *E. coli* DNA polymerase 2 cDNA
 . cDNA *EcoRI* adaptor pUC 119 plasmid cloning

5. dsRNA hybridization

cDNA
 dsRNA cDNA probe Northern hybridization
 . dsRNA 1M glyoxal, 50% DMSO, 10mM Sodium phosphate
 buffer(pH6.5) 55 30 dsRNA 1% agarose
 gel . gel dsRNA 10% SSC nylon membrane
³²P dCTP nick-translation label cDNA
 probe hybridization .

6. primer

cDNA (Applied Biosystems 377)
 (Perkin elmer)
 가 RT-PCR primer . primer
 () . Blast search
 program .

7. RT-PCR

RT-PCR Gene Amp RNA PCR kit(Perkin Elmer) TAKARA RNA PCR kit(AMV)
 16 μ l RT-master mix 3 μ l dsRNA solution, 1 μ l down

stream primer 42 15 cDNA 99 reverse
transcriptase 5 5 cDNA .
10 μ l 40 μ l PCR mixture 94 2 , 60
45 , 72 2 1 94 45 , 60 45 , 72
45 33cycle 94 45 , 65 45
, 72 2 . RT-PCR 1% agarose gel
. RT-PCR annealing 45 , 50 , 55

8. RT-PCR dsRNA
RT-PCR DNA band가
DNA probe dsRNA
hybridization .

9. , dsRNA
cDNA cloning
, ,
dsRNA .
“dsRNA” “ dsRNA가
RT-PCR .

3

1.

dsRNA

가 , 가 , 가

28

(Table 1). 가

가 ,

1 ,

(Table 1, Fig. 3).

가

20,

21, 15, 16, 22 7 ,

(Table 1).

가 가

가 가 . 가

30%

.

dsRNA

. dsRNA

(potato dextrose

broth)

. dsRNA

26

3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 14,

24

7

(Fig. 1).

dsRNA band가

. dsRNA가

,

Table 1. Characteristics of *F. ostreatus* isolates collected from mushroom farms on which the symptoms of virus infection were shown.

Isolates	Collection area	Name of strain	Mycelial growth(mm/7days)	Shape of sporophores
1	Anyang4	Vonhyeng	17	thick stem, small cap
2	Anyang5	Vonhyeng	24	thin stem, small cap
3	Kunpo	Sachul l	17	thin stem with branch
4	Anyang	Sachul l	11	thin stem with branch
5	Kunpo	Vonhyeng	11	branch
6	Kunpo	Sachul l	28	normal shape
7	Suwon3	Sachul l	9	long stem with branch
8	Anyang3	Vonhyeng	18	thin stem
9	Suwon	Sachul l	34	thin stem with branch
10	Suwon	Vonhyeng	27	bacterial diseased
11	Suwon	Sachul l	34	long stem
12	Hwasung1	Vonhyeng	25	bacterial diseased
13	Suwon	Sachul l	37	thin stem easily broken
14	Suwon	Vonhyeng	30	thin stem, small cap
15	Hwasung	Vonhyeng	3	fruiting densely
16	Chulwon1	Vonhyeng	4	bacterial diseased
17	Chulwon2	Vonhyeng	18	bacterial diseased
18	Chulwon3	Vonhyeng	26	long stem, small cap
19	Chulwon4	Vonhyeng	29	long stem, small cap
20	Boryeng1	Vonhyeng	2	funnel shape cap
21	Boryeng2	Vonhyeng	3	bacterial diseased
22	Boryeng3	Vonhyeng	6	funnel shape cap
23	Sanchung1	Heukpyeng	21	long stem, small cap
24	Eurueng1	Aeutari	14	bacterial diseased
25	Sanchung2	Choonchoo	24	long stem with branch
26	Sanchung3	Choonchoo	22	fruiting densely

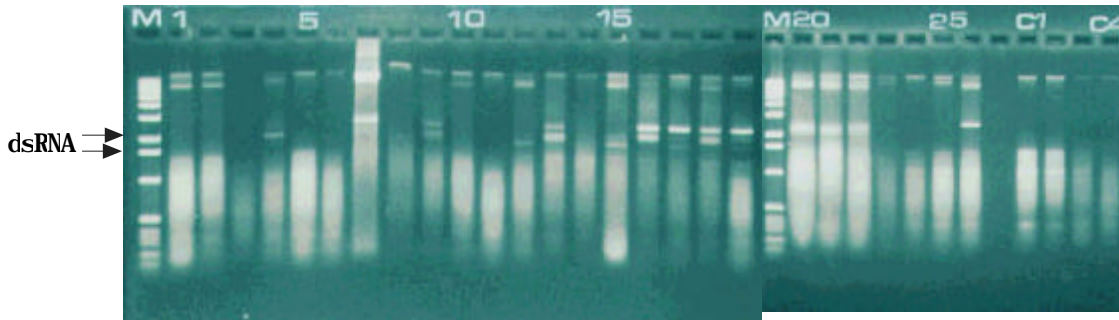


Fig. 1. Double-stranded RNAs of *F. cstreatus* isolates collected from mushroom farms. Lane M: Molecular weight marker; Lane 1-26: isolate no. of Table 1; Lane C1-C4: control strains(normal culture shape)

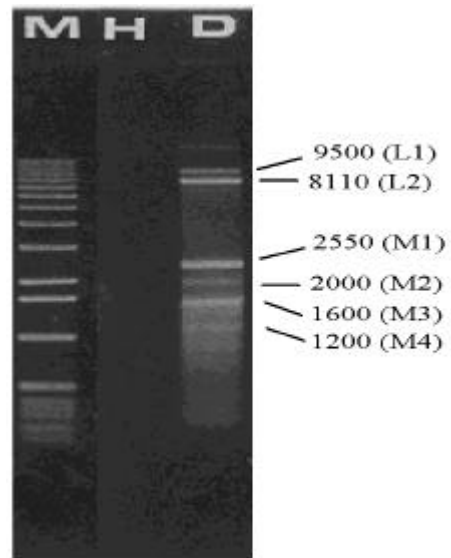


Fig. 2 Double stranded-RNAs of C1(H) and isolate 7(D) of *F. ostreatus*.

73%가 dsRNA

dsRNA 가 dsRNA가
가 9500bp, 8100bp, 2500bp, 2000bp, 1600bp, 1200bp
L1, L2, M1, M2, M3, M4 (Fig. 2).

dsRNA 가 dsRNA
dsRNA 10
가 1 (16, 2.35kb)
가 dsRNA가

Fig. 3

dsRNA가

가 dsRNA

Fig. 4

가 가
가 가
가 가 (Fig. 4 B).

Fig. 4 C

1 : 1 1 : 2 dsRNA

가

2 . dsRNA
 dsRNA가
 . Uranyl acetate negative
 Hitachi H-800 가
 25nm (Fig. 5).
 (23nm) (32nm)

가 가 . 23, 29, 34, 45nm
 19x50nm 가 (Hollings, 1978),
 25, 30, 39nm 15x700-900nm
 (Ushiyana, 1983)가, 23nm 가
 (Liu, 1986; Lianget al., 1987; Go et al., 1992) ,
 50nm
 (, 1994).

SDS phenol dsRNA
 . dsRNA Fig. 6
 2000bp .
 6 dsRNA 가
 dsRNA RT-PCR .

3. cDNA cloning

dsRNA cDNA
 library . cDNA TAKARA cDNA kit .
 cDNA dsRNA

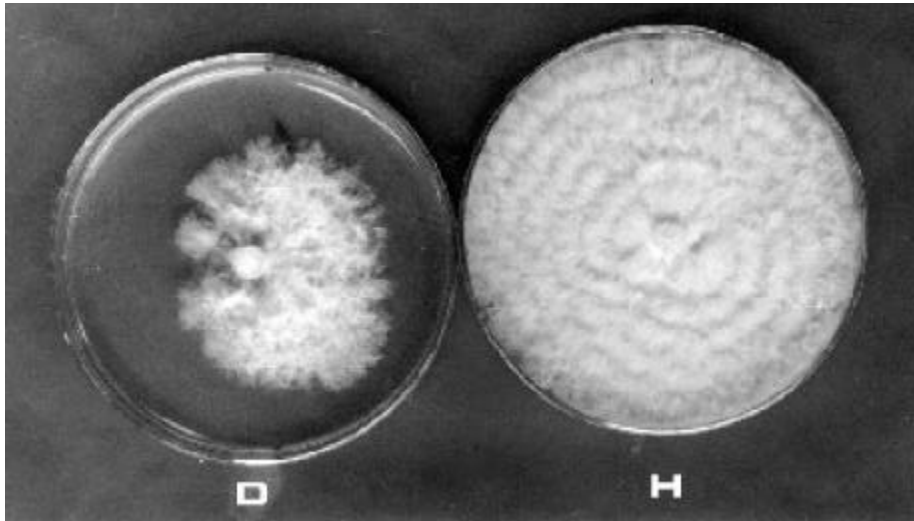


Fig. 3. Comparisons of mycelial growth between dsRNA free isolate(H) and dsRNA contained isolate(D) of *F. ostreatus*.



Fig. 4. Abnormal fruiting body formation and branched stem of dsRNA contained isolates(A,B) and normal shape of dsRNA free isolate(C) of *F. ostreatus*.

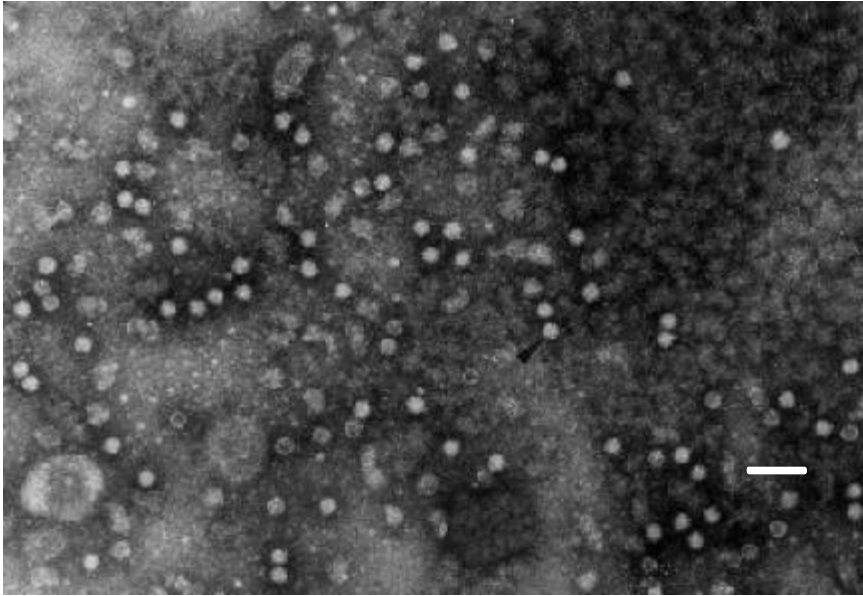


Fig. 5. Electron micrograph of virus particles isolated from dsRNA contained *F. ostreatus*. Purified virus particles were negatively stained with uranyl acetate(bar= 100nm).

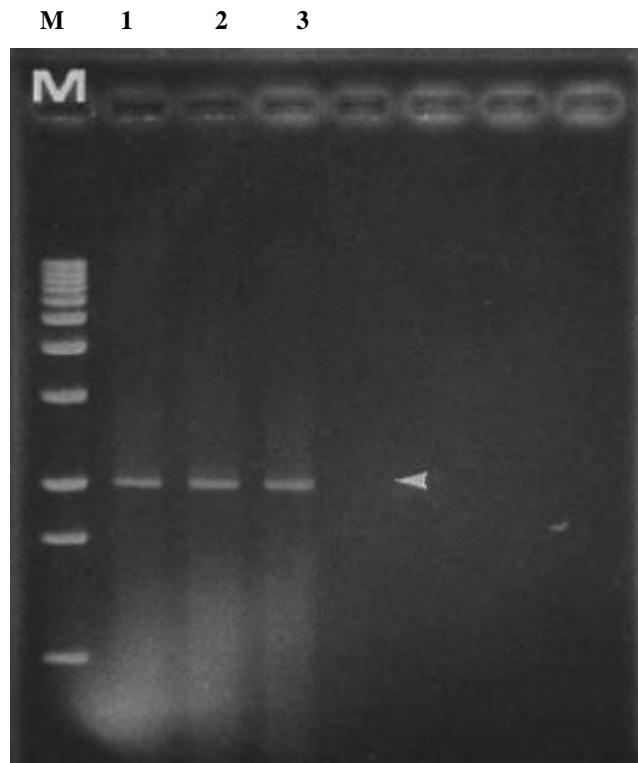


Fig. 6. Double stranded-RNA isolated from 25nm virus particles of abnormal *F. ostreatus* isolate. M: Molecular weight marker. Arrow: dsRNA band(2000bp)

random primer 100 10 RAV 가 ,
 42 1 1 cDNA .
 1 cDNA *E. coli* DNA polymerase 2 cDNA
 . cDNA *Eco*R1 adaptor pUC119 plasmid
 cloning . cDNA library dsRNA
 clone dsRNA probe cDNA colony
 hybridization . Fig. 7-1 cDNA colony 100
 positive signal 4-5 .
 200 plasmid *Eco*R1 DNA
 500bp (Fig. 7-2). cDNA DNA
 가 pPV2B1 ,
 probe .
 dsRNA membrane
 pPV2B1 probe Northern hybridization Fig. 8
 14 5, 6, 8
 hybridization band가 .
 Northern blot 가 2
 (9.5kb, 8.5kb)가 . 2, 4, 7, 10,
 12, 13 , 1, 3, 9, 14
 11 가 .
 hybridization 가
 가
 sub-genome 가
 . pPV2B1 probe , ,
 가 .

hybridization

(Fig. 9).

가

가

hybridization

. hybridization

가

13, 14

hybridization

pPV2B1 probe

dsRNA

pPV2B1

hybridization

4

(Fig. 9 1-4)

3

. 2

(Fig. 9 5-6)

1

. 2

5

가

6

가

가

37가

pPV2B1가

probe

4. pPV2B1

E. coli DH5aF' cloning pPV2B1

QIAquick

plasmid minikit(Qiagen GmbH) plasmid

(Applied Biosystems 377 sequencer)

. pPV2B1

674bp

(Fig. 10). pPV2B1 cDNA clone GC

55.6%

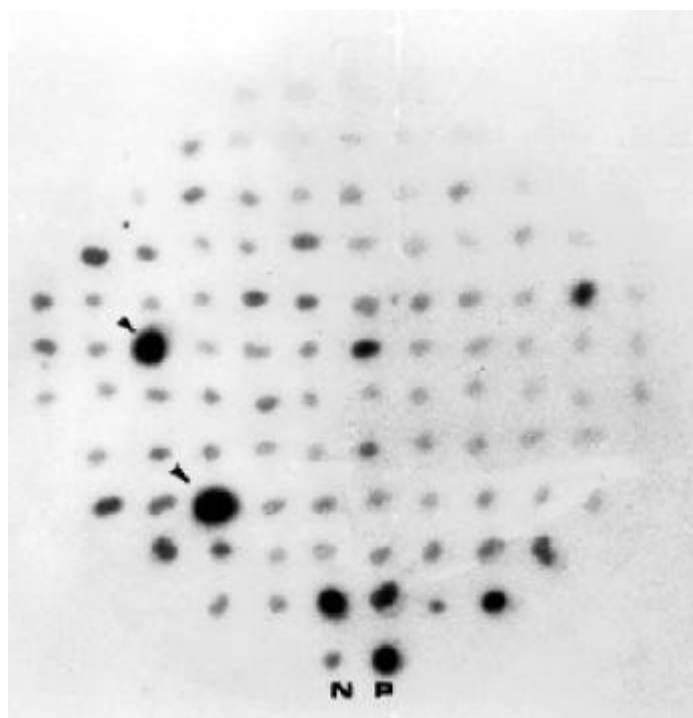


Fig. 7-1. Colony hybridization results of cDNA clones with dsRNA isolated from 25nm virus particles as a probe. P: positive clone, N: negative clone.

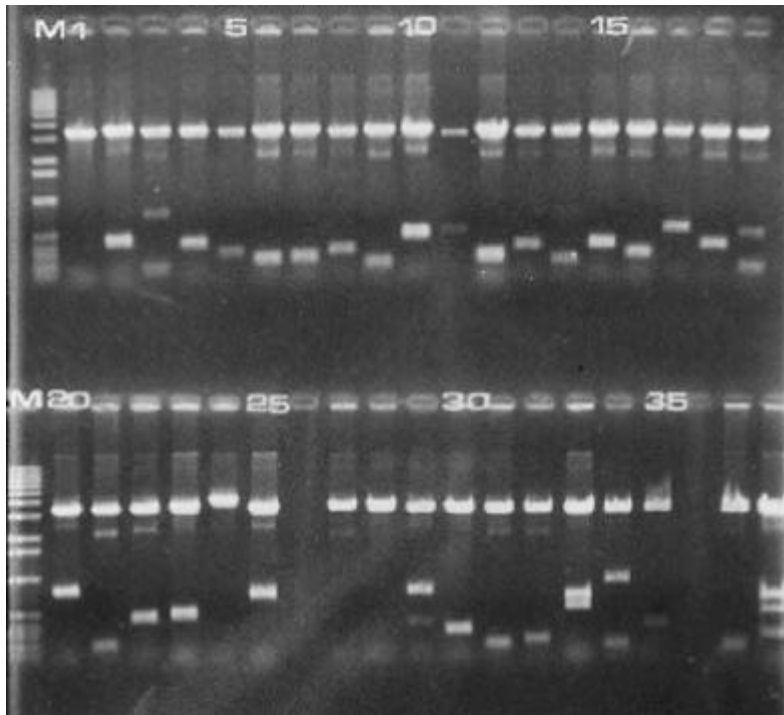


Fig. 7-2. DNA inserts of cDNA library clones of the dsRNA purified from 25nm virus particles. M: Molecular weight marker, 1-38: cDNA clones.

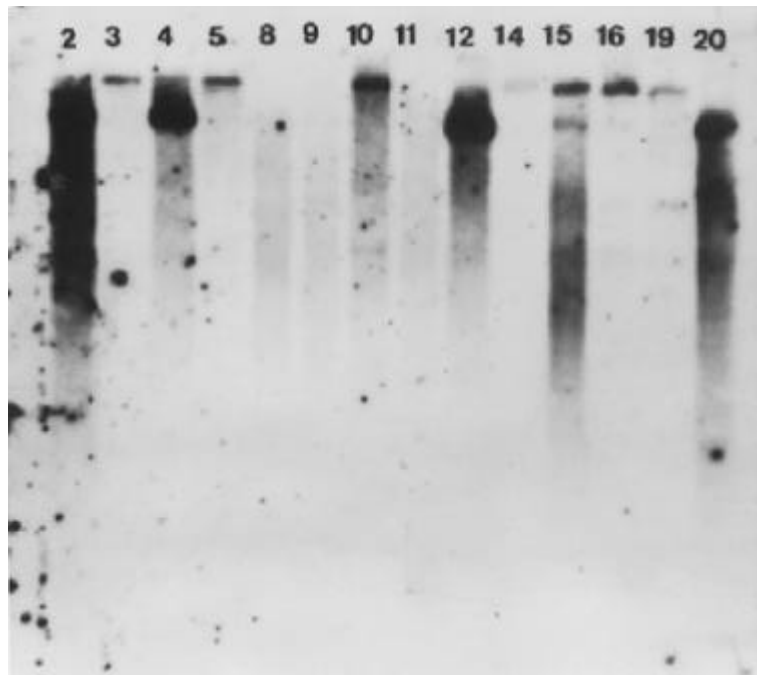


Fig. 8. Northern hybridization of dsRNA from different isolates of *F. ostreatus* with pPV2B1 as a probe. 1; Andong isolate, 2; Kunpo isolate, 3; Andong isolate. 4; Kunpo isolate, 5; Andong isolate. 6; Suwon isolate. 7; Suwon isolate, 8; Suwon isolate, 9; Hwasung isolate, 10; Suwon isolate, 11; Hwasung isolate, 12; Chulwon isolate, 13; Chulwon isolate, 14; Boryeong isolate.

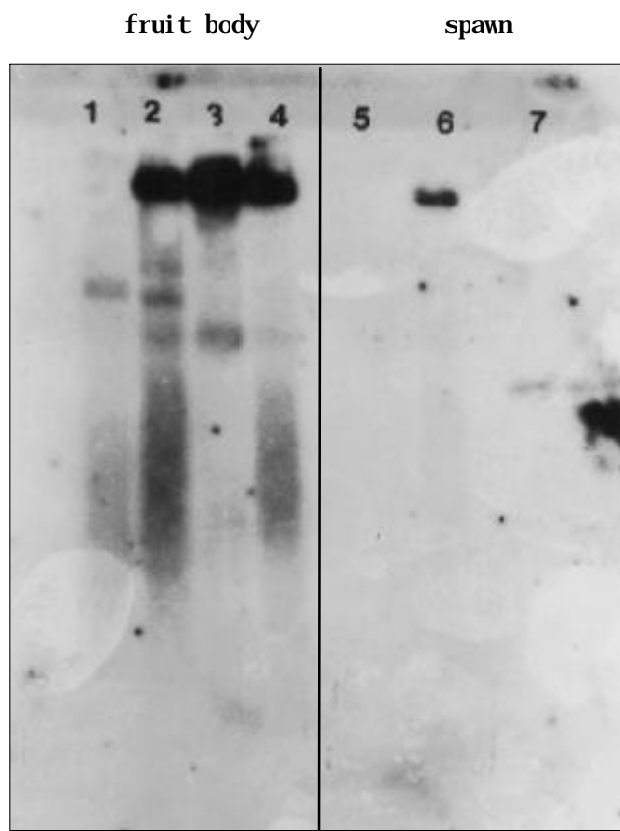


Fig. 9. Hybridization result of dsRNAs from abnormal fruit body(lane 1-4) and spawns(lane 5: mushroom spawn by Pochun spawn maker; lane 6: Home made spawn by the farmer; lane 7: mushroom spawn made by Applied microbiology in the NIASI) with pPV2B1 probe.

1 GCTTIGNAGA TTCNICCGT TGGGTINGIA CTIGGGANCG GTIGNAGGGC
 51 G^{CTGCGTACAATGGTAGAGCT} TGGNICIG GATTITINGC TCGCCGAGNC
 101 CTTICCTINGC AGCAGGNTIA CGICNAGAGC TTCCAGCCTT CACNATAGCC
 151 CCGGAGTIGNT GCTTTINGAC CCCNICGCTG ATNCCGCCAC CNGIGIATAT
 201 GNIGAGAATT TCTNAAGGCT AGGGATGAA AACINCGCCC GTTTGGNICG
 251 CGICATCGAT GCGAACCGCA GIATTCCCGC CCCAACCCAT TGAGTTGATT
 301 TIACICAATG GIACIGCAGG GGTGGCAAAT CTIACIACCT CCGTINICAA
 351 GTGCCCAAT GGCTTAAACGA AGGTGAGGTT CGCTTCACAC GTGGAATAAT
 401 GTGTICGGIC CCGAGATIGT GTGGGICTIC CGICCCITTT CGGCICTCGG
 451 TGGCGCAGTT CGTICGTIG TACTICCACC GTCCNCICT TCCAACCTIC
 501 CANIGGCACT CICALNCTIG ATGATGNIGG TTINIGIGGC CCGGCATGAT
 551 TCCANTIATC ATGTTTTG^{TTCTACGGGTCTTAAGAGCCG} GICTIGCANIT
 601 TCGANGGTGC TNAGGGGAAG GCICCNTICC NIGAAGAGGA CTINIATGTGC
 651 CGGICNIGATC CGAAGANCGT GGAGT

Fig. 10. Nucleotide sequences of insert DNA of pPV2B1 from (: Primers, PVPF1, PVPR1).

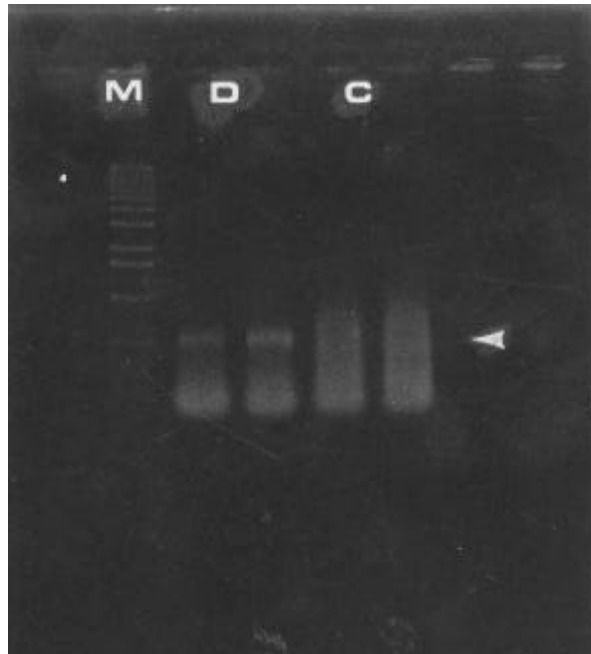


Fig. 11. RT-PCR result which were carried with total nucleic acid from virus infected isolates(D) and virus free isolates(C) of *F. ostreatus* using PVPF1 and PVPR1 as a primer.

server(SMP:blast@ncbi.nih.gov)

pPV2B1 Hepatitis C virus, *Caenorhabditis elegans* cosmid
 F54D8, Chromosome 11, *Rhizobium* sp. NGI234a section38
 homology가
 homology 가
 homology가 *Caenorhabditis elegans* DNA homology
 가 19/19 23/23 Hepatitis C virus
 131bp 가 가

5. Primer RT-PCR

RT-PCR primer pPV2B1
 , primer PVPF1 PVPR1 . PVPF1 PVPR1

. Fig. 11

dsRNA (D) 500bp
 DNA 가 . (C)

가 . Agarose gel DNA
 primer (D) Taq. polymerase (C)

PCR agarose gel
 dsRNA Northern hybridization 1,

21 dsRNA hybridization (Fig. 12).

6, 8 hybridization .

PCR dsRNA DNA

DNA

dsRNA agarose gel
 elution PCR . Fig. 13 DNA
 가 PCR dsRNA 가
 PCR pPV2B1
 cDNA clone PVPF1 PVPR1 primer PCR

6. PCR

PCR dsRNA
 . dsRNA
 가 ,
 dsRNA PCR PCR
 (Fig. 14).

dsRNA PCR PCR 가
 dsRNA 가
 dsRNA ssRNA PCR RNA cellulose
 LiCl PCR
 (Fig. 15).

RT-PCR
 dsRNA 가
 . LiCl dsRNA cellulose
 가 .

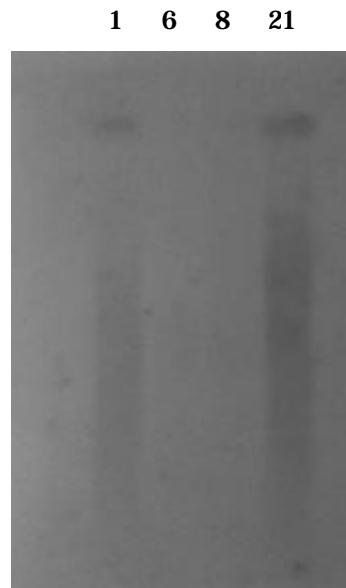


Fig. 12. Results of hybridization of PCR products with dsRNA from virus infected isolates(1, 21) and dsRNA free isolates(6, 8). Number of Isolates were indicated in Table 1.

M 1 2

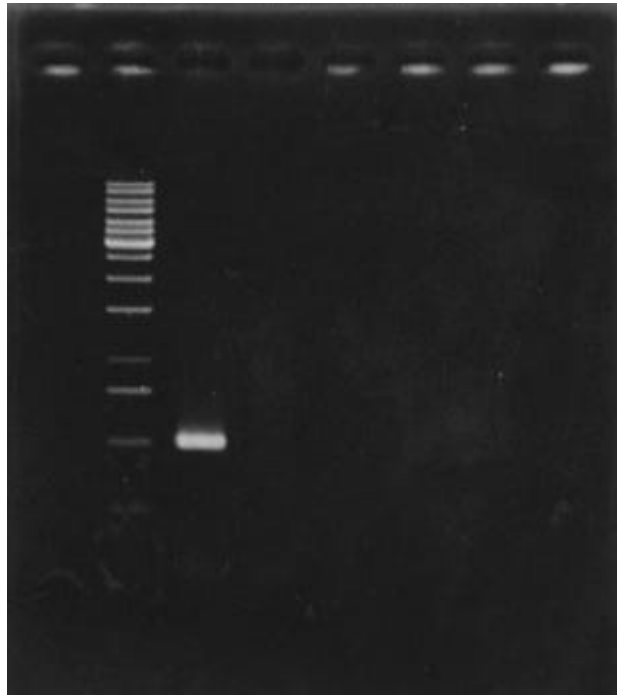


Fig. 13. PCR products, which were carried out with dsRNA(1) or total DNA(2) of *F. ostreatus* and primers, PVPF1 and PVPR1. M: Molecular weight marker.

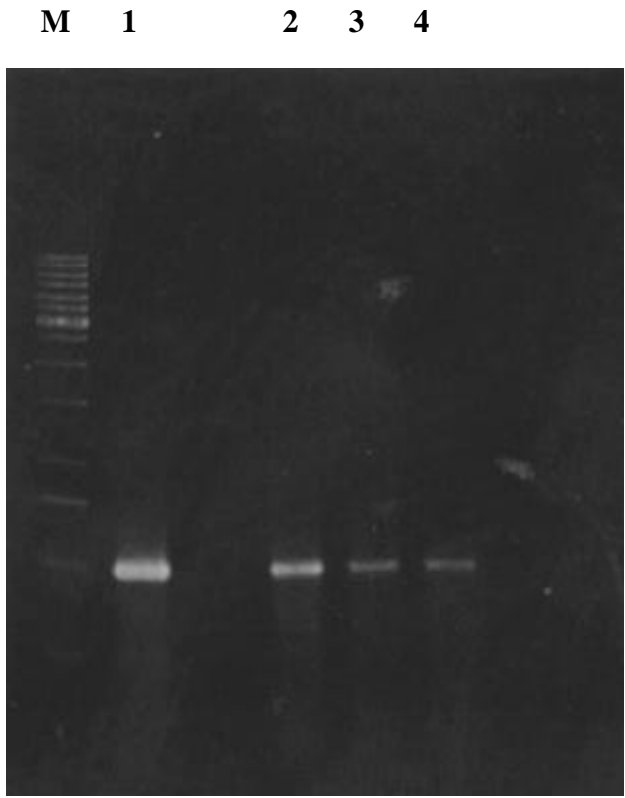


Fig. 14. PCR products, which were carried out with dsRNA from freeze dried sample(1) or fresh sporophores(2-4) *F. ostreatus*. M: Molecular weight marker

dsRNA가

9.

dsRNA

PVPR1 dsRNA PVPF1, dsRNA

가 . , , dsRNA

dsRNA ,

dsRNA가 (Fig. 19).

I6 가 . 4

1 dsRNA 가

PVPF1, PVPR1

가 Fig. 19 (1)

(2, 3, 4, 5)

homology가

pPV2B1

cDNA clone probe hybridization

(data not shown).

M C L

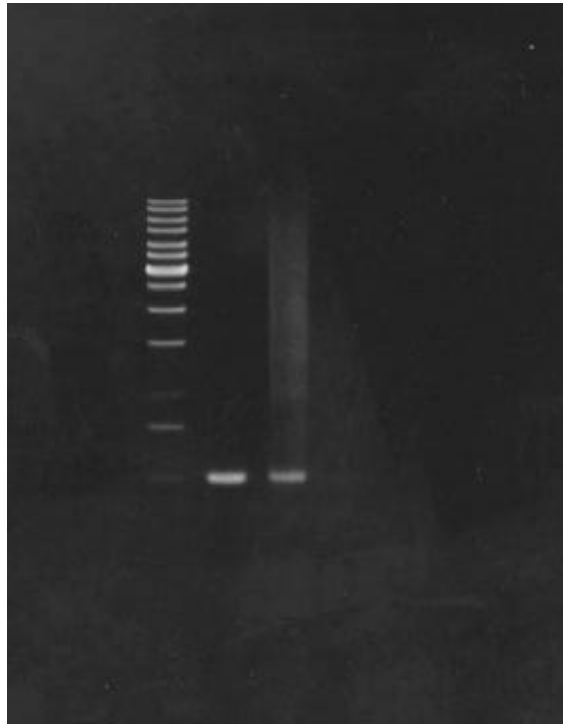
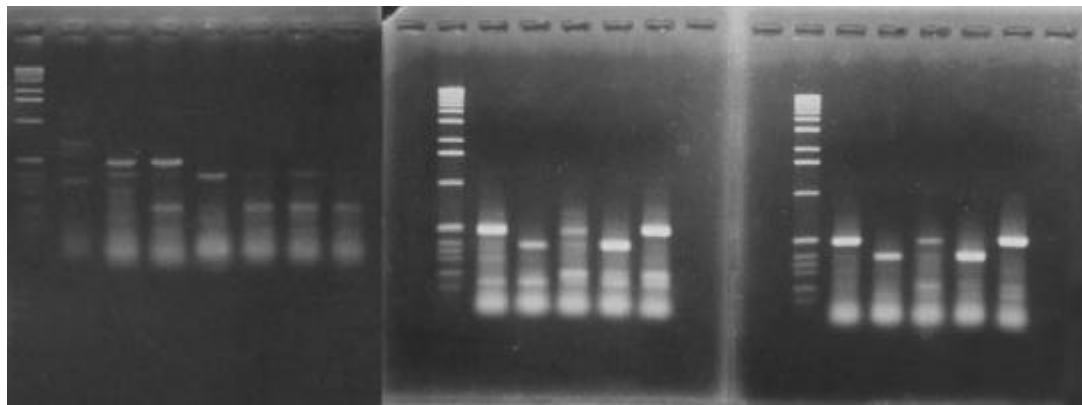


Fig. 15. RT-PCR result, which were carried out with dsRNA purified by cellulose(C) and LiCl(L). M, Molecular weight market.



45

50

55

Fig. 16. RT-PCR results, which were carried out at different annealing temperature.

M 1 2 3

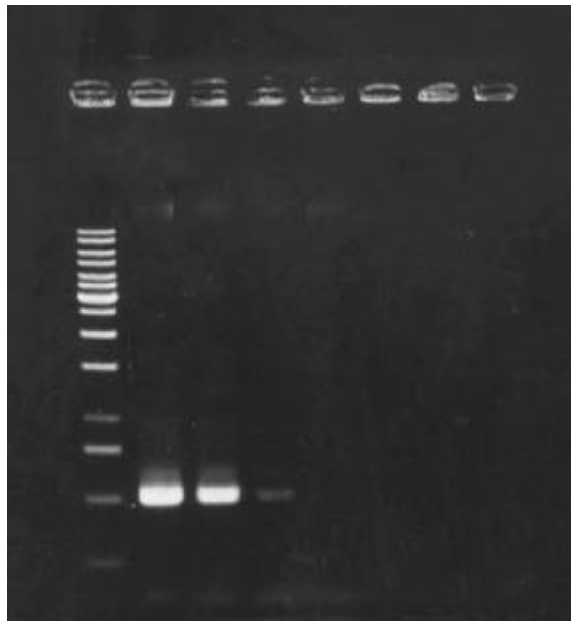


Fig. 17. RT-PCR results, which were carried out with different concentrations of dsRNA (lane 1; 20ng, lane 2; 2ng, lane 3; 0.2ng).

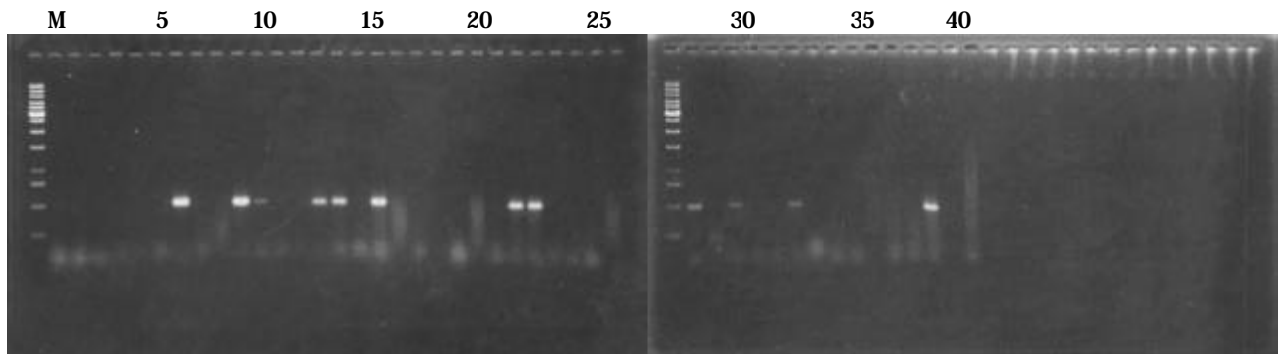


Fig. 18. Detection of virus in the spawns of *F. ostreatus*, which were collected from the commercial spawn production houses by RT-PCR with primers, PVFF1 and PVPR1.

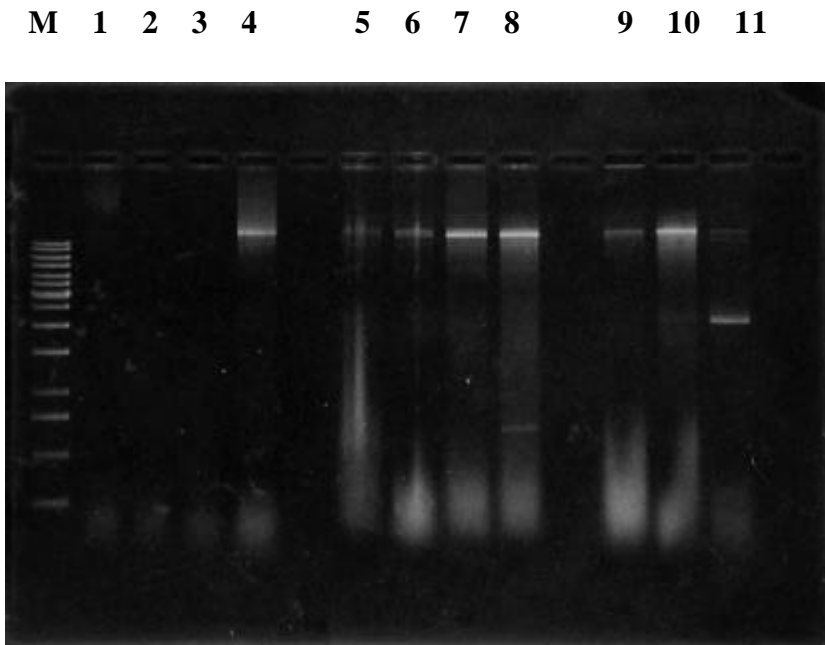


Fig. 19. DsrRNA analysis of *Flammulina velutipes* (lane 1, 2, 3, 4), *Lentinus eccodes* (lane 5, 6, 7, 8) and *Agaricus bisporus* (lane 9, 10, 11).

M 1 2 3

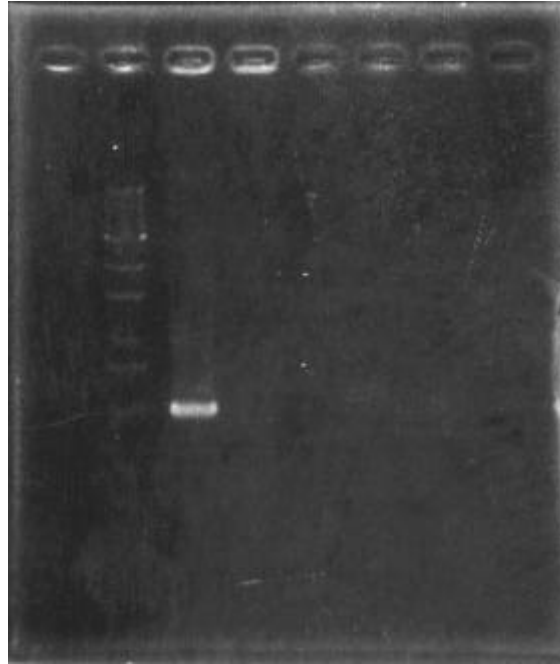


Fig. 20. RT-PCR results which were carried out with dsRNA from *F. ostreatus* (lane1) and *L. edodes* (lane2, 3) and primers, PVPF1 and PVPR1.

PCR primer

dsRNA primer PCR
 cDNA . cDNA agarose gel smear
 가 . cDNA 2 PCR
 2, 000bp, 1, 500bp, 1, 000bp, 750bp, 600bp 5 가 (Fig.
 21). PGEM easy T vector cloning *E. coli* DH5a
 . 600bp . 505bp
 DNA (data not shown).
 PCR primer . primer
 dsRNA PCR dsRNA가
 dsRNA (Fig.
 22). dsRNA 4 가 600bp, 1100bp,
 1200bp, 1500bp . primer 가
 가 . honology가
 가 dsRNA 가
 . RT-PCR 가 DNA
 DNA (data not shown).
 RT-PCR dsRNA 가 .

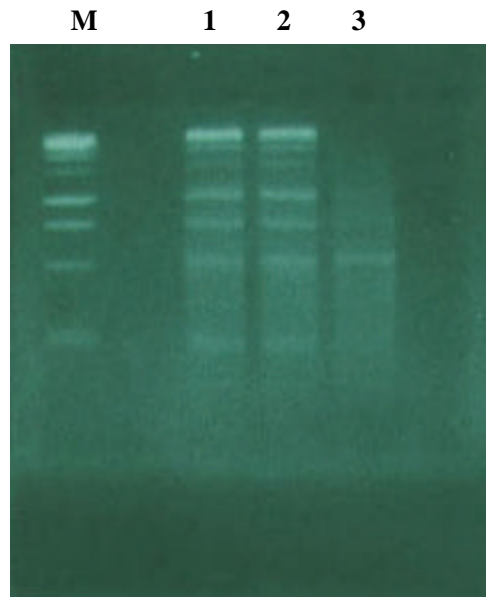


Fig. 21. PCR amplification of cDNA synthesized by random primer and dsRNA from *Lentinus edodes*(lane 1-3: synthesis cDNA).

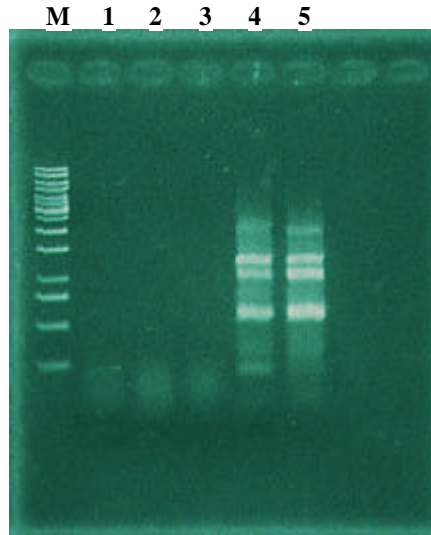


Fig. 22. RT-PCR results of dsRNA from *L. eccles*(lane1-3: dsRNA free isolates, lane4,5: dsRNA contained isolates).

4

1. 가 28
dsRNA 73% 19 dsRNA가
2. 가 가 .
3. dsRNA 9500bp(L1), 8114bp(L2), 2550bp(M1), 2000bp(M2), 1600(M3)
1200bp(M4) 6 .
4. 25nm
, 2,000bp dsRNA .
5. 25nm dsRNA
cDNA pUC119 cDNA library . cDNA
500bp .
6. 25nm dsRNA probe cDNA library
colony hybridization , probe hybridize
pPV2B1 . pPV2B1
dsRNA hybridize .
7. pPV2B1 clone 674bp .
8. pPV2B1
FVVF1 PVPR1 ,
RT-PCR 500bp DNA
.
9. RT-PCR annealing 55 가 , dsRNA
0.2ng . RT-PCR ,

cellulose	LiCl		dsRNA	500bp	DNA
9. PVPF1	PVPR1				
		43	27%	12	PCR
10.					
	dsRNA			dsRNA	
		dsRNA	primer PVPF1	PVPR1	RT-PCR
					dsRNA
	dsRNA				

5

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1.

2.

3. 가