Characterization of phytoplasmas related to aster yellows group infecting annual plants in Iran, based on the studies of 16S rRNA and rp genes

Fereshteh Vali Sichani, Masoud Bahar, Leila Zirak*

Division of Plant Pathology, Department of Plant Protection, College of Agriculture, Isfahan University of Technology, 84156, Isfahan, Iran

Received: October 12, 2013
Accepted: January 1, 2014

Abstract: Several annual field crops, vegetables, ornamentals, oilseed crops, and weeds showing phytoplasma diseases symptoms were collected to detect phytoplasmas related to 'Candidatus Phytoplasma asteris'. The collecting was done in the central regions of Iran. For general detection of phytoplasmas, 16S rRNA gene fragments were amplified using phytoplasma universal primer pair P1/P7 in polymerase chain reaction (PCR) followed by primer pair R16F2n/R16R2 in nested PCR. Then, for finer detection of phytoplasmas related to ‘Ca. P. asteris’, DNA samples were used to extend the rp and tuf gene fragments by PCR using aster yellows group specific primer pairs rp(1)F1A/rp(1)R1A and fTufAy/rTufAy, respectively. Restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis of rp gene fragments using digestion with AluI, MseI, and Tsp509I restriction enzymes indicated that aster yellows group related phytoplasmas in these Iranian regions, belong to p14-B subgroups. Sequence analysis of partial 16S rRNA and rp genes from representative phytoplasma isolates confirmed the RFLP results. This research is the first report of annual plants infected with phytoplasmas related to subgroup p14-B in Iran.

Key words: annual plants, ‘Candidatus Phytoplasma asteris’, p14-B

Introduction
Aster yellows phytoplasma group comprises a large number of worldwide-spread phytoplasmas. ‘Candidatus Phytoplasma asteris’ is the only Candidatus species which was described as a representative of the aster yellows phytoplasma group, including aster yellows subgroups 16SrI-A, 16SrI-B, 16SrI-C, 16SrI-D, 16SrI-E, 16SrI-F, 16SrI-H, 16SrI-K, 16SrI-L, 16SrI-M, 16SrI-O, 16SrI-P, 16SrI-Q, and 16SrI-R according to restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analyses of 16S rRNA gene. This taxon is known to infect a large number of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous herbaceous plants and trees, in over forty plant families worldwide (Lee et al. 2004).

Because the 16S rRNA gene is highly conserved, analysis of it is an inadequate parameter to resolve taxonomic rank at the subgroup level. Therefore, for resolve phylogenetic relationships, the multiple genes, such as the tuf and rp genes which have various degrees of sequence conservation, have been employed as additional phylogenetic parameters for differentiation and classification of closely related phytoplasmas. Based on the rp gene sequences, eleven p14 subgroups, including p14-A, p14-B, p14-C, p14-D, p14-E, p14-F, p14-G, p14-H, p14-M and p14-N, were characterized in the aster yellows group. Throughout the world, subgroups p14-A and p14-B are more prevalent than other p14 subgroups (Marcone et al. 2000; Lee et al. 2004; Cieślińska et al. 2011).

Recently in the central regions of Iran, we have observed various annual plants showing symptoms suggesting phytoplasma diseases. Previously, based on 16S rRNA gene studies, phytoplasmas related to ‘Ca. P. asteris’ have been reported as the causal agents of several plant diseases in Iran (Salehi et al. 2005; Babaie et al. 2007; Asghari Tazekand et al. 2010; Rashidi et al. 2010; Zirak et al. 2010; Hosseini et al. 2011). Up till now, however, the p14 subgroup distributions have not been studied. Therefore, the aims of this study were the detection and characterization of aster yellows subgroups which infect different annual plants in the central regions of Iran, based on 16S rRNA and rp genes studies.

Materials and Methods
Plant materials
About 80 herbaceous annual plants including cabbage lettuce (Lactuca sativa L.), canola (Brassica napus L.), celery (Apium graveolens L.), China aster (Callistephus chinensis L.), chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum sp.), French marigold (Tagetes patula L.), gaillardia (Gaillardia × grandiflora), hemp (Cannabis sativa L.), marigold (Calendula sp.), onion (Allium cepa L.), prickly lettuce (Lactuca scariola L.), potato (Solanum tuberosum L.), sesame (Sesamum indicum L.), sunflower (Helianthus annuus L.), tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.),
and turnip (*Brassica rapa* var. *L. rapa*) showing several phytoplasma diseases symptoms, were collected from four provinces: Isfahan, ChaharMahal-O-Bakhtiari, Markazi, and Yazd located in the centre of Iran. The collecting was done during 2008 and 2009 autumn surveys (Fig. 1).

**DNA extraction**

Total genomic DNA was extracted from leaf tissues of infected plants and healthy plants using the Murray and Thompson method (1980). About 100 mg of leaf midribs were used for DNA extraction. Finally the nucleic acid precipitates were dissolved in 30 µl sterilized distilled water and stored at –20°C until use.

**PCR analyses and primer pairs**

As templates for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplifications, DNA extracted from infected and healthy plants was used. For general detection of phytoplasmas, PCR amplifications were performed using two sets of universal phytoplasma primer pairs. The primer pair P1/P7 was employed to amplify 1784 bp 16S rDNA fragment (Deng and Hiruki 1991; Schneider et al. 1995). Then, 30-fold diluted PCR products from the first amplifications were used in nested PCR using the R16F2n/ R16R2 primer pair which amplified a 1239 bp fragment (Lee et al. 1993). Also, to amplify the rp operon which is encompassed with *rps19*, rpl22 and *rps3* genes, the rp(l)F1A/rp(l)R1A primer pair, specific to aster yellows group, was used to amplify a 1212 bp fragment (Martini et al. 2007) (Fig. 2). Moreover, amplification of the 940 bp fragment using aster yellows *tuf* gene specific primer pair fTufAy/rTufAy approved the presence of the aster yellows group related phytoplasmas among the collected isolates (Marcone et al. 2000).

The total volume of 20 µl PCR mixtures contained 10–20 ng DNA, 0.2 mM of each of dNTPs (Cinnagen, Iran), 0.5 µl of each primer pair (20 pmol/µl), 1X polymerase buffer, 1.6 mM MgCl₂ and 1U of Taq DNA polymerase (Cinnagen). Finally reaction mixtures were analysed by electrophoresis in 1.2% (w/v) agarose gel using Tris-Bourate EDTA (TBE) buffer, and stained with 5 µg/ml ethidium bromide. An ultra-violet (UV) transilluminator was used to visualise DNA bands.

**Fig. 1.** Symptoms of diseases caused by ‘*Ca. P. asteris*’ on annual plants in the central regions of Iran.

A – Gaillardia; B – French marigold; C – Prickly lettuce; D – Onion; E – Cabbage lettuce
Distribution of rpl-B phytoplasmas in Iran

RFLP analyses

At first, the 1239 bp 16S rDNA fragments amplified using primer pair R16F2n/R16R2, were used in digestion analysis with CfoI restriction enzyme according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Fermentas, Vilnius, Lithuania) (Fig. 3). Also, a R16F2n/R16R2 amplified sequence from an Iranian aster yellows group related isolate was used for subgroup affiliation studies using the website tool iPhyClassifier (Zhao et al. 2009). Furthermore, all isolates which amplified 1212 bp rp gene fragments using primer pair rp(I)F1A/rp(I)R1A were subjected to single digestion using AluI, MseI and Tsp509I restriction enzymes according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Fermentas) (Fig. 4).

The CfoI RFLP profiles were analysed by electrophoresis in 2% (w/v) agarose gel using TBE buffer, stained with 5 µg/ml ethidium bromide. The AluI, MseI and Tsp509I restriction profiles were separated with electrophoresis through 12% polyacrylamide gel for MseI and Tsp509I enzymes and 5% polyacrylamide gel for AluI enzyme and stained with silver nitrate.

Cloning and sequences analysis

Six 1212 bp fragments amplified using primer pair rp(I) F1A/rp(I)R1A from infected cabbage lettuce, China aster, gaillardia, onion, prickly lettuce, and tomato plants were selected to rp genes sequence analysis. An 1784 bp P1/P7 amplified fragment from cabbage lettuce plants was also selected for 16S rRNA sequence analysis. All fragments were cloned using pBI121 and sequenced directly in both orientations. The sequences were aligned using ClustalW and the bootstrap tree was constructed using Mega 4 software. The phylographic tree is shown in Fig. 5.
were ligated into PTZ57R/T vector using the InsTAClone® PCR Cloning kit, following the instructions given by the manufacturer (Fermentas). An aliquot of the ligation mixture was used to transform competent *Escherichia coli* MC1061. Sequencing of the obtained clones was performed at Macrogen (Seoul, Korea). The accession numbers of partial rp and 16S rRNA genes are shown in Table 1.

A phylogenetic tree was conducted by parsimony analysis of rp gene sequences of six Iranian aster yellows related phytoplasmas and 21 rp gene sequences submitted in GenBank (Fig. 5). Also, nearly the full length 16S rRNA sequence of an Iranian aster yellows related phytoplasma (cabbage lettuce phytoplasma strain LEY1) and 40 16S rRNA sequences submitted in GenBank, were used for constriction of another tree (Fig. 6). Phylogenetic trees were constructed using MEGA4 software and were subjected to bootstrap analyses in 1,000 replicates. The *Acholeplasma laidlawii* isolates were used as outgroups of both trees.

**Table 1.** Characteristics of aster yellows group related phytoplasmas and other phytoplasma isolates used in this study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isolate</th>
<th>Province/Region</th>
<th>Host plant</th>
<th>Main symptom</th>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>Accession No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLDF4</td>
<td>Isfahan/Fereidan</td>
<td>Prickly lettuce</td>
<td>Phyllody</td>
<td>rpI-B</td>
<td>16SrI-B HM626108 –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMM1</td>
<td>Markazi/Mahalat</td>
<td>Gaillardia</td>
<td>Phyllody</td>
<td>rpI-B</td>
<td>16SrI-B HQ286479 –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF2</td>
<td>Markazi/Mahalat</td>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>Little leaves</td>
<td>rpI-B</td>
<td>16SrI-B HQ286478 –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChiM3</td>
<td>Markazi/Mahalat</td>
<td>China aster</td>
<td>Yellowing and Stunting</td>
<td>rpI-B</td>
<td>16SrI-B HQ286480 –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohh</td>
<td>Isfahan/Hasse</td>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>Flower malformation</td>
<td>rpI-B</td>
<td>16SrI-B HM626107 –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEY1</td>
<td>Isfahan/Ziar</td>
<td>Cabbage lettuce</td>
<td>Leaf deformation</td>
<td>rpI-B</td>
<td>16SrI-B HM626106 JQ015290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB12</td>
<td>Ardebil/Khalkhal</td>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>Big bud</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16SrI-B GU797557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12CB</td>
<td>Hamedan/Hamedan</td>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>Purple top</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16SrXII-A EU661607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAY2</td>
<td>Yazd/Abarkoh</td>
<td>Hemp</td>
<td>Witches’-broom</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16SrXII-A JF441274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA14</td>
<td>Isfahan/Najafabad</td>
<td>Almond</td>
<td>Witches’-broom</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16SrII-C FJ184381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>Alborz/Karaj</td>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>Witches’-broom</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16SrVI-D FJ427295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 4.** RFLP analysis of 1212 bp rp genes fragments amplified by primer pair rpI(1)F1A/rpI(1)R1A from Iranian aster yellows phytoplasmas. *Mse*I and *Tsp*509I restriction fragments were separated with electrophoresis through 12% polyacrylamide gel and *Alu*I restriction fragments were separated with electrophoresis through 5% polyacrylamide gel.
Results

Detection of phytoplasmas

During the autumn of 2008 and 2009, about 80 annual plants including field crops, vegetables, ornamentals, oilseed crops, and weeds showing various symptoms of phytoplasma diseases were collected from Isfahan, Chaharmahal-O-Bakhtiari, Markazi, and Yazd provinces located in the central regions of Iran. Infected plants exhibited several typical symptoms of phytoplasma diseases (Fig. 1).

For general detection of phytoplasma infections, PCR and nested PCR amplifications using two phytoplasma universal primer pairs P1/P7 followed by R16F2n/R16R2 were performed. About 40 DNA samples amplified 1784 bp fragment in first PCR assays. However, many isolates in which there appeared phytoplasmal diseases symptoms, could not produce any band in the first PCR amplifications. Therefore, they were subjected for nested PCR amplifications using primer pair R16F2n/R16R2. The 1239 bp band was amplified from DNA of 65 symptomatic plants.

After a general detection of phytoplasmas using phytoplasma universal primer sets, all of the DNA samples which were positive in phytoplasma detection assays, were subjected to amplify rp and tuf genes to detect the probable aster yellows group related isolates. The 1212 bp rp genes and 940 bp tuf gene fragments were amplified using aster yellows specific primer pairs rp(I)F1A/rp(I)R1A (Fig. 2) and fTufAy/rTufAy, respectively, from DNA samples of only 20 symptomatic cabbage lettuce, China aster, gaillardia, onion, prickly lettuce, and tomato plants. The amplification results indicated that those isolates are related to ’Ca. P. asteris’. Other DNAs which were amplified using primer pairs P1/P7 or R16F2n/R16R2 did not amplify any expected fragments using either rp(I)F1A/rp(I)R1A or fTufAy/rTufAy primer pairs. Therefore they were removed from further experiments. No band was obtained from negative controls using healthy plants.
Real and virtual RFLP analyses

In addition to group specific primer pairs which were used for primary differentiation of aster yellows group related isolates from other phytoplasmas, CfoI restriction enzyme was used for digestion of all 1239 bp R16F2n/R16R2 amplified fragments. A previously reported Ira-nian tomato big bud phytoplasma representative isolate for aster yellows group, potato purple top, and hemp witches'-broom phytoplasmas; the representatives of stolbur group, almond witches'-broom phytoplasma; the representative of peanut WB group and potato witches'-broom phytoplasma; and the representative of clover proliferation group, were used as reference strains in RFLP analysis. The RFLP analysis results indicated that CfoI restriction enzyme could differentiate aster yellows group related isolates from other phytoplasma groups but there was no polymorphism between aster yellows group related isolates (Fig. 3). Therefore, the 16S rRNA sequence from a cabbage lettuce phytoplasma was used for subgroup affiliation studies using the virtual iPhyClassifier tool. The result indicated a 0.97 similarity with onion yellows phytoplasma (accession NC_005303), the reference strain of the 16SrI-B subgroup.

Next, 1212 bp rp genes fragments were subjected to single digestion with AluI, MseI, and Tsp509I restriction enzymes as previously described for aster yellows subgroup differentiations (Lee et al. 2004). The results indicated that Iranian aster yellows isolates shared patterns nearly the same as the subgroup rpI-B (Fig. 4).

Phylogenetic analyses

To identify and characterise the Iranian aster yellows related phytoplasma isolates infecting annual plants in central Iran, rp gene fragments amplified from six DNA samples of infected cabbage lettuce, China aster, gaillardia, onion, prickly lettuce, and tomato were sequenced.
The blast search results indicated that Iranian cabbage lettuce phytoplasma strain LEY1, Iranian prickly lettuce phytoplasma strain PLDF4, C. chinensis phytoplasma strain ChiM3, Iranian onion phytoplasma strain Ohh, Iranian tomato phytoplasma strain TF2, and G. grandiflora phytoplasma strain GMM1 share a 99% similarity with aster yellows phytoplasma strain AV2192 (accession AY183708), primrose virescence phytoplasma strain PRIVC (accession AY264854), and other phytoplasmas. All of them were previously described as members of the subgroup rpl-B by Lee et al. (2004).

Also, the 16Sr RNA fragment of cabbage lettuce plant (strain LEY1) was sequenced as a representative of the rpl-B subgroup members. A Blast search of 16S rRNA sequences showed that this isolate shared a 99% identity with periwinkle virescence phytoplasma (accession DQ381535), a member of the 16SrI-B subgroup.

Two phylogenetic trees were constructed by parsimony analysis of rp and 16Sr RNA gene sequences. The tree constructed with rp sequences of six Iranian aster yellows related isolates and 21 sequences related to rpl subgroups which were previously used for rpl subgroups studies by Lee et al. (2004), indicated that, as expected, isolates ChiM3, GMM1, LEY1, Ohh, PLDF4, and TF2 were clustered with rpl-B subgroup phytoplasmas (Fig. 5). However, the 16S rRNA gene sequence from isolate LEY1 and 40 phytoplasmas submitted in GenBank were used for another phylogenetic tree construction. Some of these phytoplasmas were collected from several regions in Iran. As expected, cabbage lettuce plant strain LEY1 was clustered near the aster yellows phytoplasmas, especially isolates related to subgroup 16Sr-B (Fig. 6).

Discussion

Because of 16S rRNA gene’s importance in phytoplasma phylogenetic studies, in the present study, the 16S rRNA gene was also used for RFLP and phylogenetic analyses. In some previous studies, it was reported that CfoI restriction enzyme is a suitable enzyme to differentiate aster yellows phytoplasmas from other taxonomically near phytoplasmas, such as the stolbur group (Girsova et al. 2008; Vali Sichani et al. 2011). However, after CfoI enzyme digestion, no polymorphism was found among the tested Iranian aster yellows related phytoplasma isolates (Fig. 3). To verify the subgroup affiliations based on the 16S rRNA gene; the 16S rRNA sequence from isolate LEY1 was analysed with the iPhyClassifier virtual tool. Surveyed sequences shared a high similarity (coefficient 0.97) with the restriction pattern of the reference strain of the 16Sr-B subgroup, onion yellows phytoplasma OY-M (accession NC_005303).

Lee et al. (2004) performed RFLP analyses using restriction enzymes Alul, Msel, and Tsp50I to digest rp gene fragments for the rpl subgroup designations. A comparison of the rp RFLP patterns of ChiM3, GMM1, LEY1, Ohh, PLDF4, and TF2 isolates with isolates described by Lee et al. indicated that when using these three restriction enzymes, these phytoplasma isolates have a RFLP pattern similar to the restriction patterns of aster yellows phytoplasma strain AV2192, primrose virescence phytoplasma and other phytoplasmas representatives of the subgroup rpl-B (Lee et al. 2004) (Fig. 4).

Sequence analysis of rp operon as well as RFLP analyses clearly indicated that the Iranian aster yellows group related phytoplasma isolates ChiM3, GMM1, LEY1, Ohh, PLDF4, and TF2 are related to the subgroup rpl-B. Also, the results of 16S rRNA blast searches and virtual RFLP analyses confirmed that isolate LEY1 (representative of the rpl-B subgroup) has the highest similarity with the 16Sr-I subgroup phytoplasmas.

Several studies were accomplished on detection and characterization of phytoplasmas related to ‘Ca. P. asteris’ in Iran (Salehi et al. 2005; Babaie et al. 2007; Ashghari Tazekand et al. 2010; Rashidi et al. 2010; Zirak et al. 2010; Hosseini et al. 2011). However, all were done based on 16S rRNA gene studies, and up till now, there have not been any reports on rpl subgroup distributions in Iran. Finally, we recorded the presence of phytoplasmas related to subgroups rpl-B in Iran for the first time. In view of the fact that phytoplasmas related to subgroups rpl-B infect several annual plants in central Iran, it could be true that unknown insect vectors are involved in the development of diseases in these regions.

Acknowledgments

We wish to thank A. Massah, B. Sharifnabi, and B. Bayat for their great technical assistance.

References


