

Isolation and characterization of bacteriophages against *Xylella fastidiosa*

M.L. Domingo-Calap, C.M. Aure, I. Navarro-Herrero, P. Domingo-Calap, E. Marco-Noales



VNIVERSITAT
ID VALÈNCIA



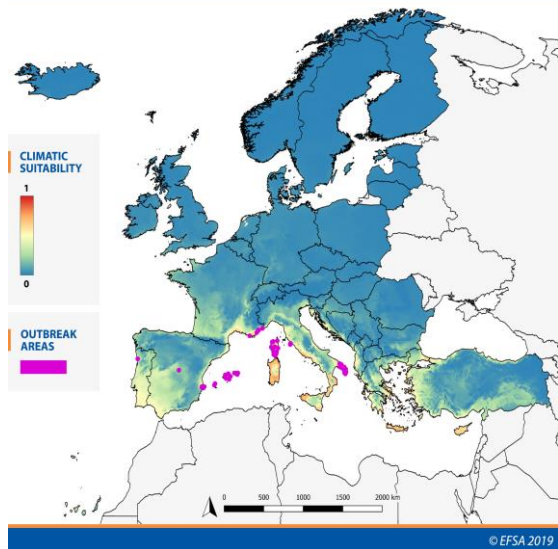
INSTITUTE FOR
INTEGRATIVE
SYSTEMS BIOLOGY



INTRODUCTION

Importance of *Xylella fastidiosa*

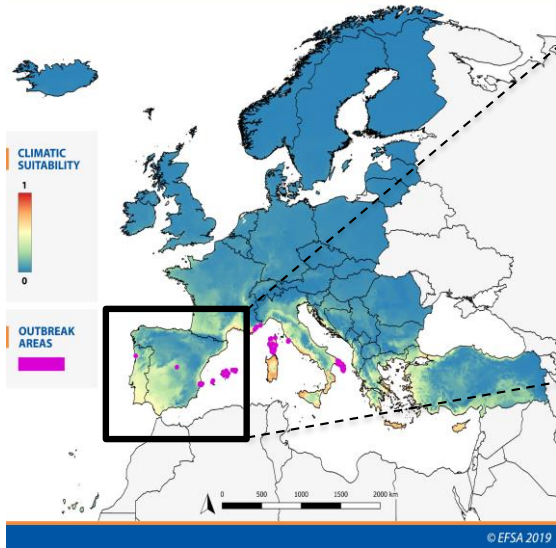
CLIMATIC SUITABILITY FOR XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA
IN EUROPE



INTRODUCTION

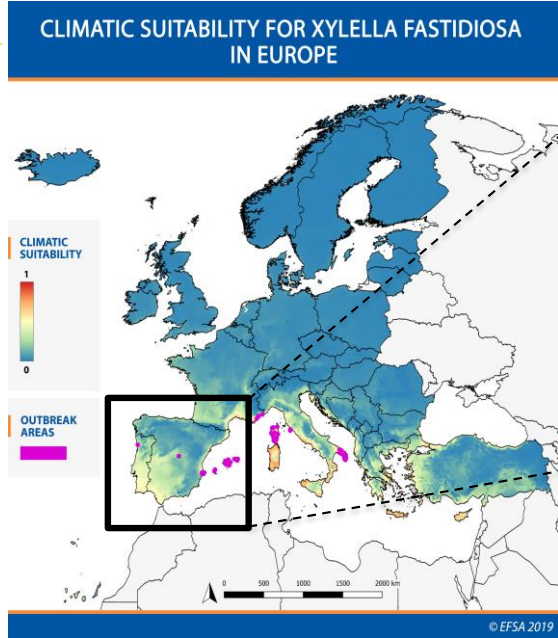
Importance of *Xylella fastidiosa*

CLIMATIC SUITABILITY FOR XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA IN EUROPE



INTRODUCTION

Importance of *Xylella fastidiosa*



Control measures

- Chemical control



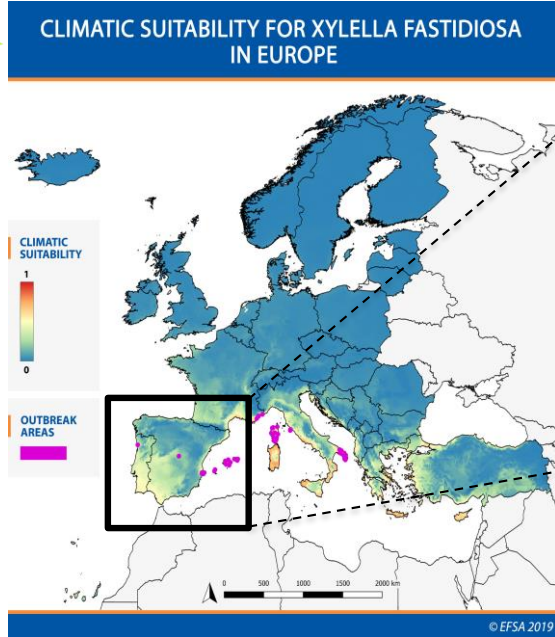
- Eradication of infected plants



➔ Develop new control strategies

INTRODUCTION

Importance of *Xylella fastidiosa*



Control measures

- Chemical control



- Eradication of infected plants



➔ Develop new control strategies

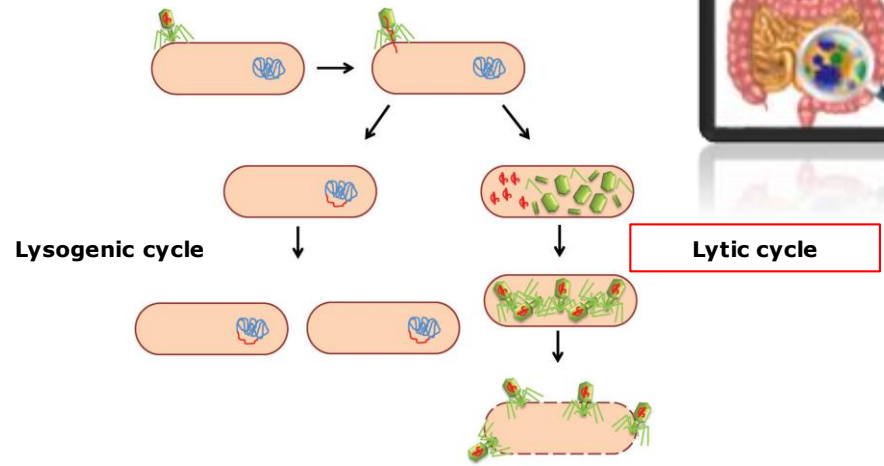
To search specific bacteriophages for *X. fastidiosa*

INTRODUCTION

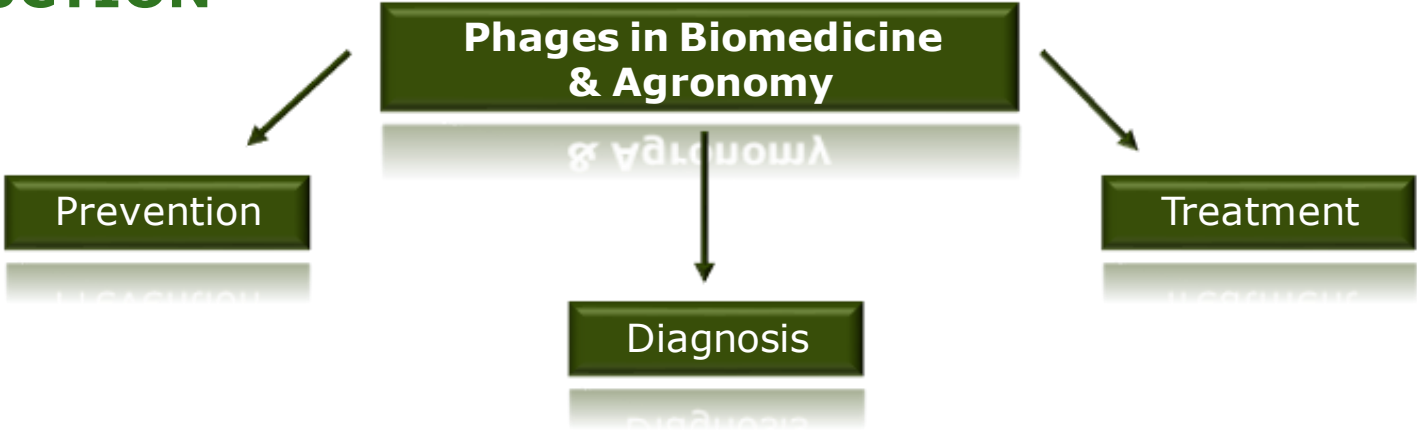
PHAGES



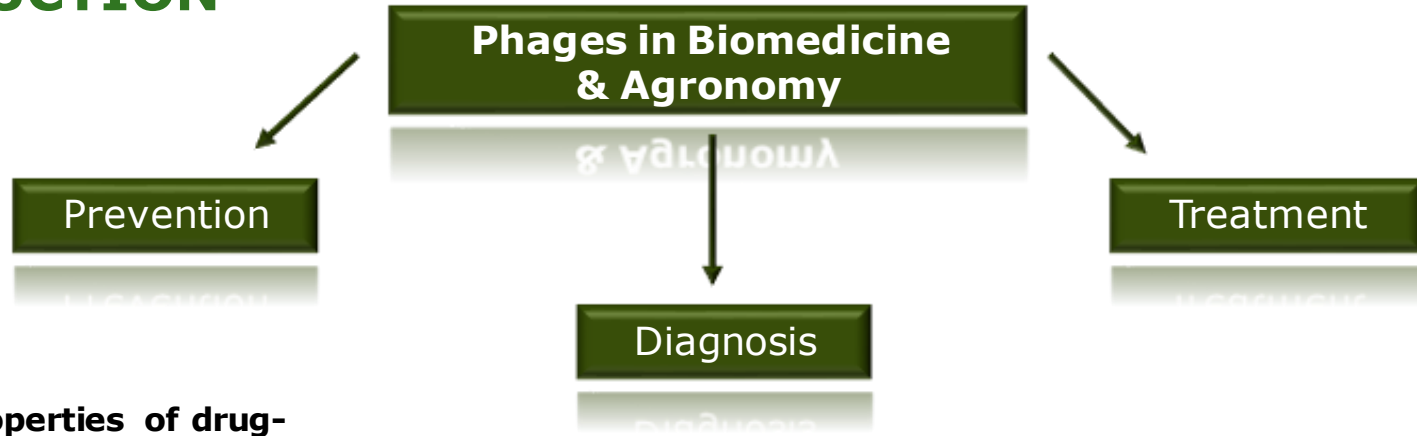
- Bacteriophages: natural predators of bacteria
- Are the most abundant biological entity in the biosphere with an estimated number of 10^{31}
 - 10^7 phages/mL in aquatic environment and 10^9 phages in sediments
 - Up to $\sim 10^{10}$ per gram of soil
 - Human gut: 10^{15} particles, >100 species
- At least 10 times more phages than bacteria
- Highly variable
- Biological cycle: lytic vs. lysogenic



INTRODUCTION

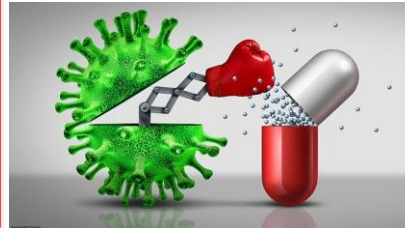


INTRODUCTION



Comparison of some properties of drug-antibiotic treatments and phage therapy against bacterial infections

	Drugs – antibiotics	Phages
Ecological safety	No	Yes
Side effects	Yes	No (thus far)
Specificity	Low – broad range	High – limited range
Induction of resistance	High	Low
Cost	Usually high	Low
Industrial production	Long	Fast
Patentable	Yes	No
Research in the field	Many publications Many clinical trials	Lack of controlled studies



INTRODUCTION

Phages in Biomedicine & Agronomy

Prevention

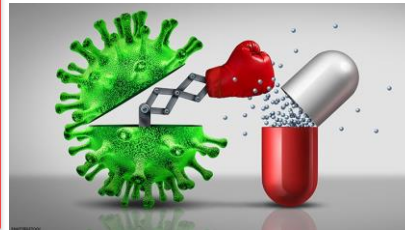
Diagnosis

Treatment

Comparison of some properties of drug-antibiotic treatments and phage therapy against bacterial infections

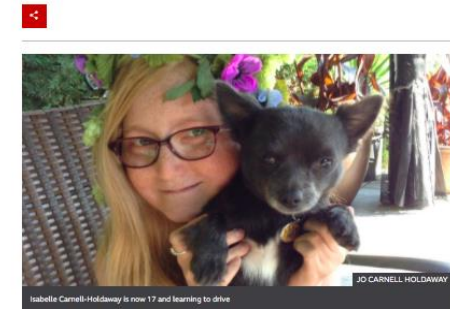
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Domingo-Calap et al. HLA 2016



Phage therapy: 'Viral cocktail saved my daughter's life'

By James Gallagher
Health and science correspondent, BBC News
© 6 May 2019



An experimental cocktail of viruses has saved the life of a teenager who had a deadly and seemingly untreatable infection.

Isabelle's body was being attacked by bacteria and she was given less than a 1% chance of survival.

But doctors at Great Ormond Street Hospital attempted an untested "phage therapy" which uses viruses to infect and kill bacteria.

Isabelle is now learning to drive and studying for her A-levels.

Experts said the case was "enormously exciting" and showed the potential for treating other dangerous infections with phage.

INTRODUCTION

Examples of phage therapy in EU

Phagoburn: *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*

Listex: *Listeria sp.*



Home About Phage Therapy About Phagoburn Phagoburn Clinical Trial Communication - Publications Newsletter



PhagoBurn

News

- Article in Le Temps : the Swiss newspaper published an article on phage therapy in February 2017. Click on "All News" for more information. -----
- Article in Psychologies : the French magazine published an article on phage therapy in February 2017. Click on "All News" for more information. -----
- Open access publication in Journal of Infectious Diseases : A peer-review publication by CHUV and Pherecydes Pharma was released in December 2016. Click on "All News" for more information. -----

 **Phagoburn** is a European Research & Development (R&D) project funded by the European Commission under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Development. The project was launched on June 1st 2013 and will last 45 months.



It aims at evaluating phage therapy for the treatment of burn wounds infected with bacteria *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. This evaluation is currently running through the implementation of a phase I-II clinical trial.


In addition, results obtained within Phagoburn will contribute to provide basis for an optimisation of current regulatory guidelines in phage therapy.

A world first! Phagoburn clinical trial is now running


[Read the press release](#)

Phagoburn is a collaborative project including both private and public partners.

HOW PHAGES WORK USING PHAGES CASES ABOUT US NEWS CONTACT

 THE POWER OF NATURE

[LISTERIA SOLUTION](#) [SALMONELLA SOLUTION](#) [APPLICATIONS](#)



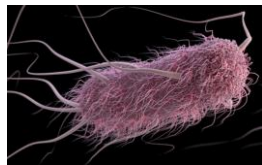
Don't give Listeria a chance with PhageGuard Listex

PHAGE FACTS

- They are the most abundant microorganisms on the planet
- Every 48 hours 50% of the entire global bacterial population is replaced by phages
- Human gut contains one million billion phages (10E15)
- One ml seawater contains one billion phages
- Phages are 100 times smaller than bacteria
- We can not see them under a normal microscope, yet their collective biomass is larger than that of all humans
- PhageGuard is powered by the natural enemies of bacteria – organic phages.

100 percent natural and organic, PhageGuard Listex is an FDA-approved organic solution that specifically combats *Listeria*.

The PhageGuard advantage is precision. It is targeted to eliminate *Listeria* in your food products, without affecting taste, odor or texture.



E. coli



P. aeruginosa



Listeria sp.

INTRODUCTION

Examples of bacteriophage biocontrol experiments

Pathogen	Host	Disease	Information	Reference
<i>Pectobacterium carotovorum</i> ssp. <i>carotovorum</i> , <i>Pectobacterium wasabiae</i> , <i>Dickeya solani</i>	Potato	Soft rot	Bioassays with phage Φ PD10.3 and Φ PD23.1 could reduce severity of soft rot of tubers by 80% on potato slices and 95% with whole tubers from a mixed pathogen infection.	Czajkowski et al., 2015
<i>Dickeya solani</i>	Potato	Soft rot/Blackleg	Phage vB_DsoM_LIMEstone1 and vB_DsoM_LIMEstone2 reduced soft rot of inoculated tubers in bioassays and in field trials which produced a potato crop with higher yields.	Adriaenssens et al., 2012
<i>Dickeya solani</i>	Potato	Soft rot	Bioassays with phage Φ D1, Φ D2, Φ D3, Φ D4, Φ D5, Φ D7, Φ D9, Φ D10, Φ D11 could reduce incidence of soft rot by up to 30–70% on co-inoculated potato slices with pathogen and phage.	Czajkowski et al., 2014
<i>Streptomyces scabies</i>	Potato	Common scab	Seed tubers treated with phage Φ AS1 resulted in producing tuber progeny with reduced levels of surface lesion of scab (1.2%) compared with tubers harvested from non-treated seed tubers (23%).	McKenna et al., 2001
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	Tomato	Bacterial wilt	Tomato plants treated with phage Φ RSL1 showed no symptoms of bacterial wilt during the experimental period; whereas all untreated plants showed wilting 18 days post infection.	Fujwara et al., 2011
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	Tomato	Bacteria wilt	Simultaneous treatment of phage PE204 with <i>R. solanacearum</i> of the rhizosphere of tomato completely inhibited bacterial wilt. However, pre-treatment with phage before the inoculation of pathogen was not effective with control of bacterial wilt, whereas post treatment of PE204 delayed disease development.	Bae et al., 2012
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>	Tomato	Bacterial spot	Greenhouse experiments with formulated phage cocktails could reduce disease severity with formulated phage cocktails providing better protection in comparison to unformulated. A similar effect was found in three consecutive field trials.	Balogh et al., 2003
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>	Tomato	Bacterial spot	In field experiments phage treatment was comparable to disease control with copper-mancozeb. Combination of phage and plant activator (ASM) resulted in enhanced control.	Obradovic et al., 2004
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	Grapevines	Pierce's Disease	<i>X. fastidiosa</i> levels in grapevines were significantly reduced on pre and post inoculation of a four phage (Sano, Salvo, Prado and Paz) cocktail. Pierce disease symptoms could be stopped using phage treatment post infection as well as applying phage prophylactically to grapevines.	Das et al., 2015
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>allii</i>	Onion	<i>Xanthomonas</i> leaf blight of onion	Field trial showed that weekly and biweekly applications of phage could reduce disease severity, a result which was comparable to treatments of weekly applications of copper-mancozeb.	Lang et al., 2007
<i>Pectobacterium carotovorum</i> ssp. <i>carotovorum</i>	Lettuce	Soft rot	Green house trials showed that phage PP1 could significantly reduce disease development on lettuce plants.	Lim et al., 2013



OBJECTIVE

To isolate specific phages against *X. fastidiosa*



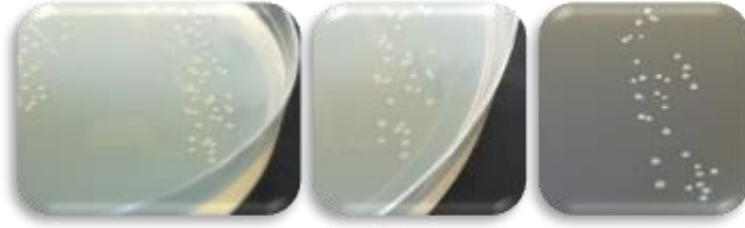
Xylella Fastidiosa Active Containment Through a
multidisciplinary-Oriented Research Strategy

WP 6-TASK 6.2 (IVIA)

MATERIAL & METHODS

Double layer assays

- ▶ Specific culture medium
- ▶ Slow growth



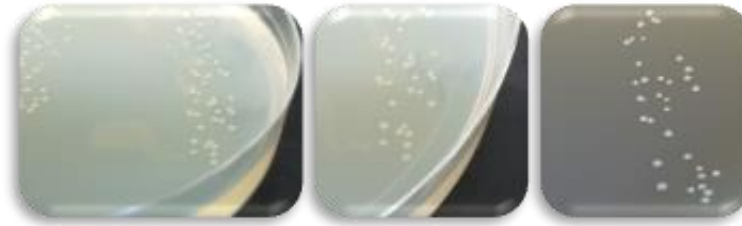
MATERIAL & METHODS

Double layer assays

- ▶ Specific culture medium
- ▶ Slow growth



Surrogate host



Xanthomonas spp

X. arboricola pv. *juglandis* (IVIA 1317-1a)

XAJ

X. axonopodis pv. *phaseoli* (CECT 914)

XAP



Source: IVIA



X. arboricola pv. *juglandis*



Source: EPPO



X. axonopodis pv. *phaseoli*

MATERIAL & METHODS

SAMPLES

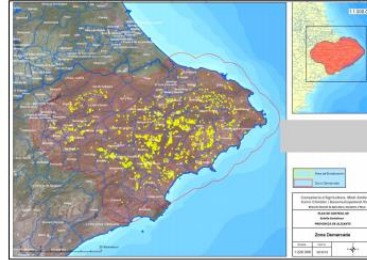
Vegetal samples infected by *Xanthomonas* spp.

Plant samples
infected by *Xylella fastidiosa* from Balearic
islands and Alicante outbreaks

Soil samples from Balearic islands and Alicante
outbreaks

River water from Balearic islands and Alicante
outbreaks

Alicante Outbreak (Spain)



Number of samples	Plant species	Origin	Infected by
10	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Alicante, Comunidad Valenciana (Spain)	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
5	Soil	Alicante, Comunidad Valenciana (Spain)	Area with almond trees infected by <i>X. fastidiosa</i>
5	Water from irrigation channel	Alicante, Comunidad Valenciana (Spain)	Area with almond trees infected by <i>X. fastidiosa</i>

Number of samples	Plant species	Origin	Infected by
3	<i>Juglans</i> sp.	Comunidad Valenciana (Spain)	<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>
2	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Balearic Islands (Spain)	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
1	<i>Lavandula dentata</i>		
3	<i>Nerium oleander</i>		
18	<i>Olea europaea</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i>		
9	<i>Olea europaea</i> var. <i>europaea</i>		
11	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>		
3	<i>Prunus avium</i>		
1	<i>Prunus domestica</i>		
6	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>		
2	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>		

MATERIAL & METHODS

SAMPLES

Vegetal samples infected by *Xanthomonas* spp.

Plant samples
infected by *Xylella fastidiosa* from Balearic
islands and Alicante outbreaks

Soil samples from Balearic islands and Alicante
outbreaks

River water from Balearic islands and Alicante
outbreaks

Wastewater samples from Valencia



WASTEWATER SAMPLES

α49: Pinedo: entrada 22-09-2020

α50: Pinedo: muestra puntual 24-09-2020

α51: Quart-Benàger: entrada 22-09-2020

α52: Quart-Benàger: muestra puntual 23-09-2020



Dr. Pilar Domingo-Calap
Environmental and biomedical viruses (**EnBiVirLab**)
I2SYSBIO (UV-CSIC)

RESULTS

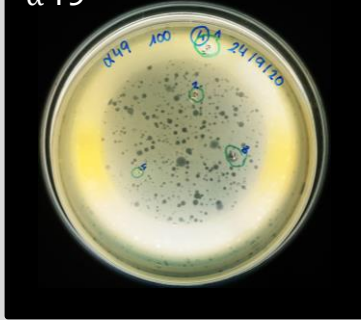
XAJ

Bacteriophages present in wastewater samples

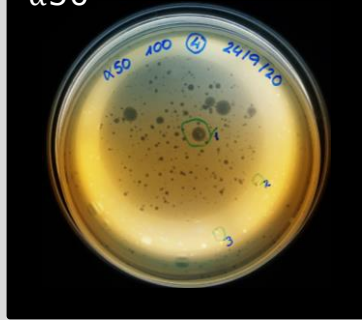
XAP

X. arboricola pv. *juglandis* (IVIA 1317-1a)

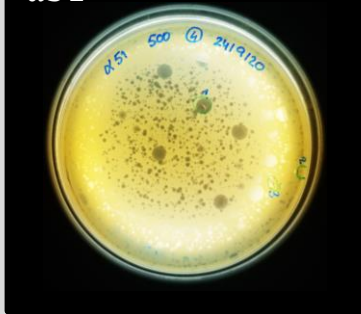
α 49



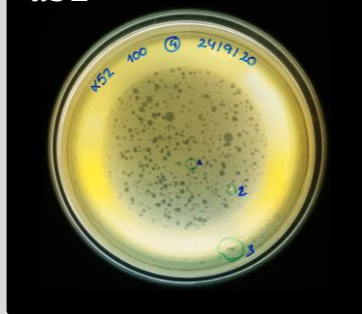
α 50



α 51



α 52



X. axonopodis pv. *phaseoli* (CECT914)

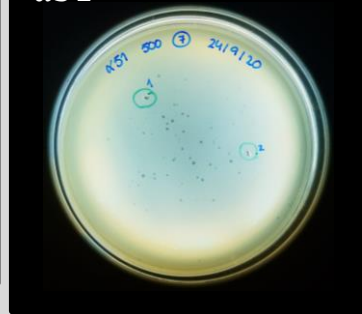
α 49



α 50



α 51



α 52



RESULTS

XAJ

X. arboricola pv. *juglandis* (IVIA 1317-1a)

PHAGE	SAMPLE	PLAQUE	DATE
<u>P1</u>	α49	C1	25/09/2020
<u>P2</u>	α49	C2	25/09/2020
<u>P3</u>	α49	C3	25/09/2020
<u>P4</u>	α49	C4	25/09/2020
<u>P5</u>	α50	C1	25/09/2020
<u>P6</u>	α50	C2	25/09/2020
<u>P7</u>	α50	C3	25/09/2020
<u>P8</u>	α51	C1	25/09/2020
<u>P9</u>	α51	C2	25/09/2020
<u>P10-1</u>	α51	C3*	25/09/2020
<u>P10-2</u>	α51	C3*	25/09/2020
<u>P11</u>	α52	C1	25/09/2020
<u>P12</u>	α52	C2	25/09/2020
<u>P13</u>	α52	C3	25/09/2020

Bacteriophages isolation

XAP

X. axonopodis pv. *phaseoli* (CECT 914)

PHAGE	SAMPLE	PLAQUE	DATE
<u>P14</u>	α49	C1	25/09/2020
<u>P15</u>	α49	C2	25/09/2020
<u>P16</u>	α50	C1	25/09/2020
<u>P17</u>	α50	C2	25/09/2020
<u>P18</u>	α51	C1	25/09/2020
<u>P19</u>	α51	C2	25/09/2020
<u>P20</u>	α52	C1	25/09/2020
<u>P21</u>	α52	C2	25/09/2020

WASTEWATER SAMPLES

α49: Pinedo 1 entrada 22-09-2020
α50: Pinedo 1 muestra puntual 24-09-2020
α51: Quart-Benáger entrada 22-09-2020
α52: Quart-Benáger muestra puntual 23-09-2020

RESULTS

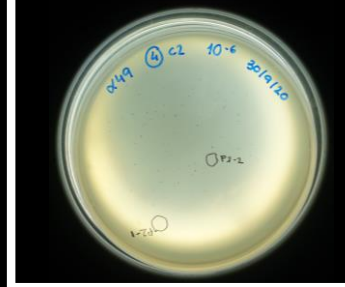
XAJ

**PHAGES ISOLATED IN
X. arboricola pv. *juglandis*
(IVIA 1317-1a)**

P1



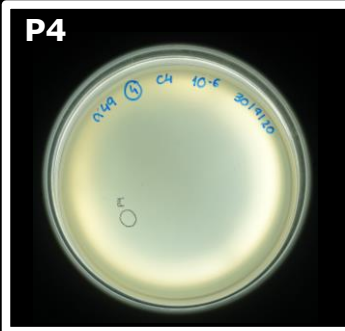
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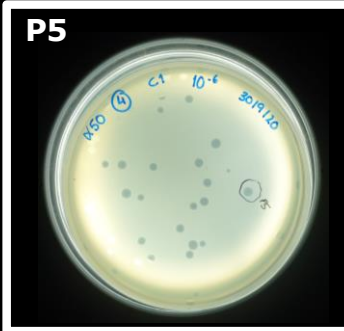
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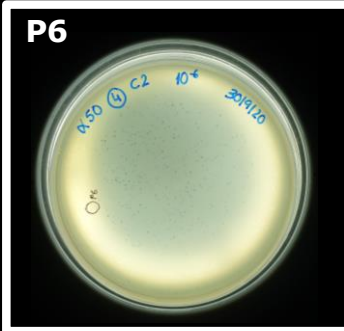
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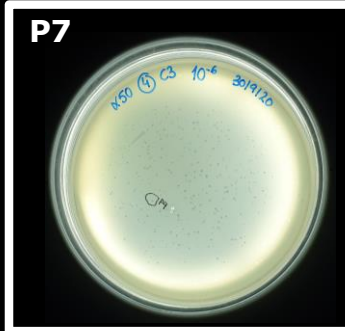
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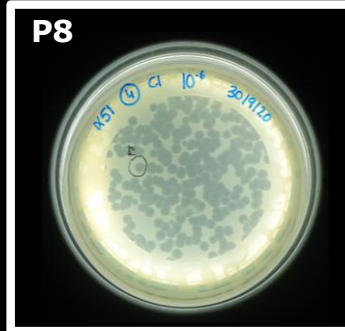
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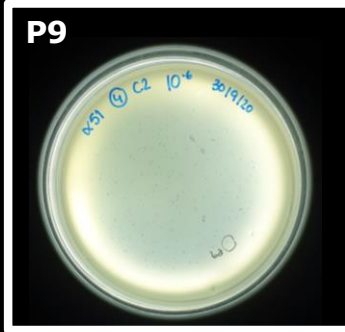
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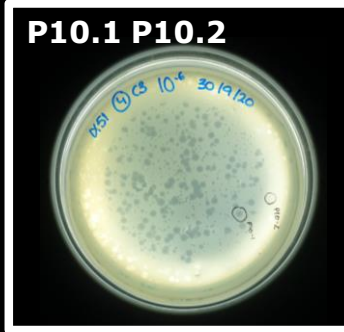
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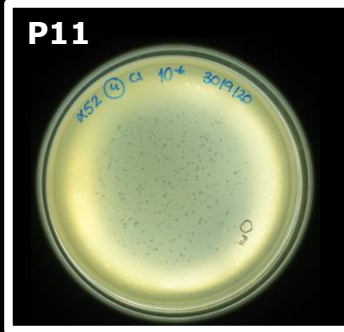
P9



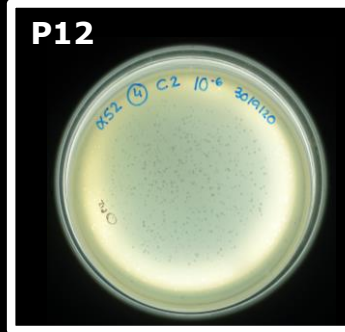
P10.1 P10.2



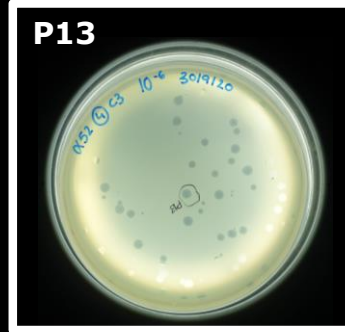
P11



P12



P13

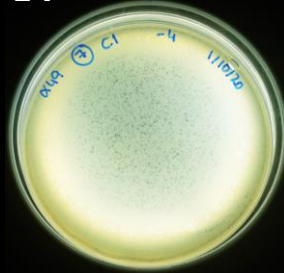


RESULTS

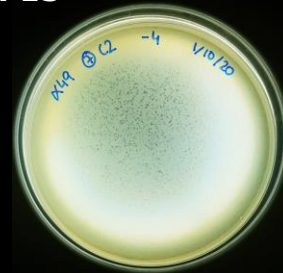
XAP

PHAGES ISOLATED IN
X. axonopodis pv. *phaseoli*
(CECT 914)

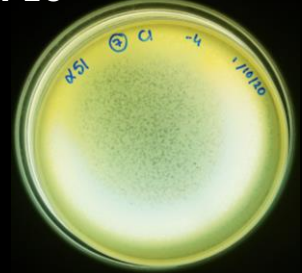
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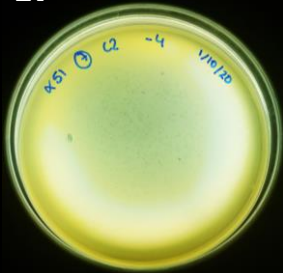
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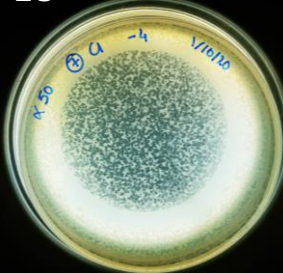
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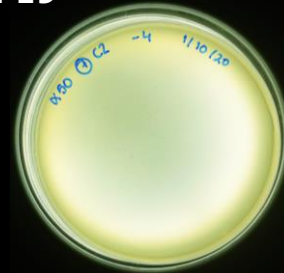
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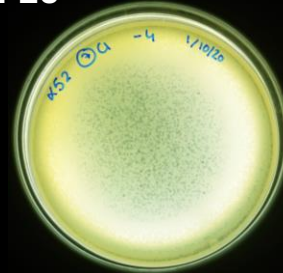
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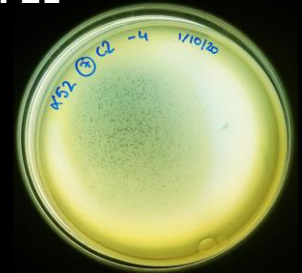
P19



P20



P21



RESULTS

Bacteriophage amplification

CONTROLS



500µl Bacterial OD₆₀₀ 0,2



10µl bacteriophage



500µl Bacterial OD₆₀₀ 0,2
+
10µl bacteriophage

24h at 25°C

RESULTS

Bacteriophage amplification

CONTROLS



500µl Bacterial OD₆₀₀ 0,2



10µl bacteriophage

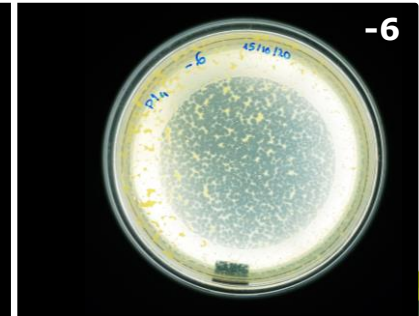
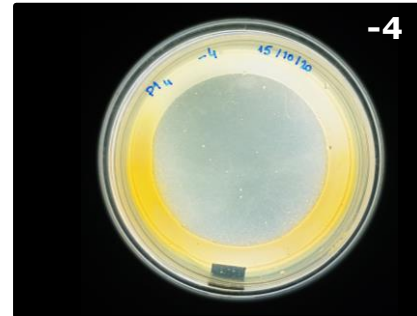
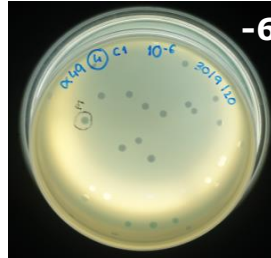
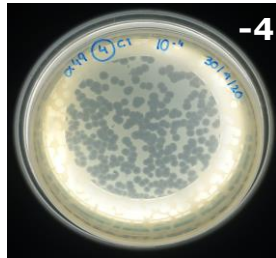
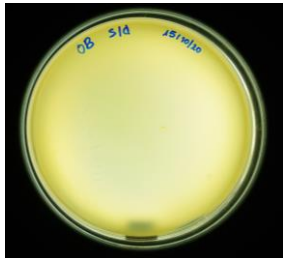


500µl Bacterial OD₆₀₀ 0,2
+
10µl bacteriophage

24h at 25°C

**NOT AMPLIFIED
PHAGE**

**AMPLIFIED
PHAGE**



RESULTS

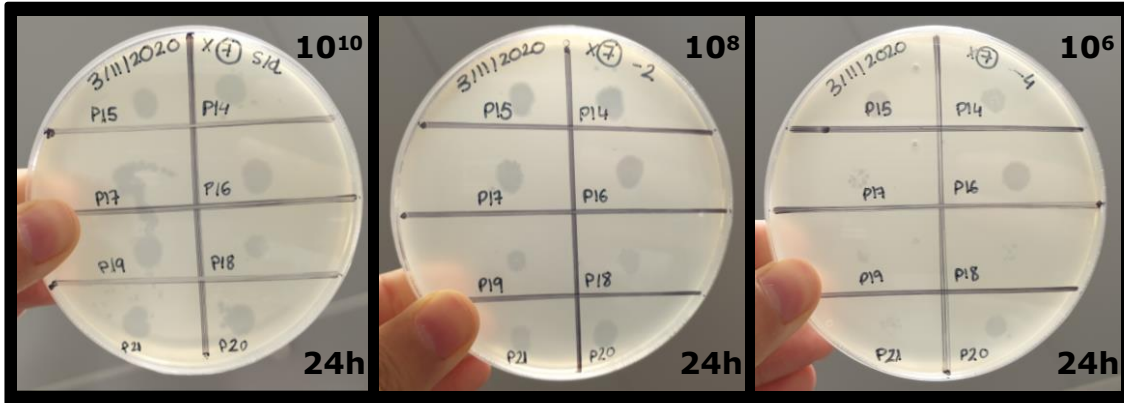
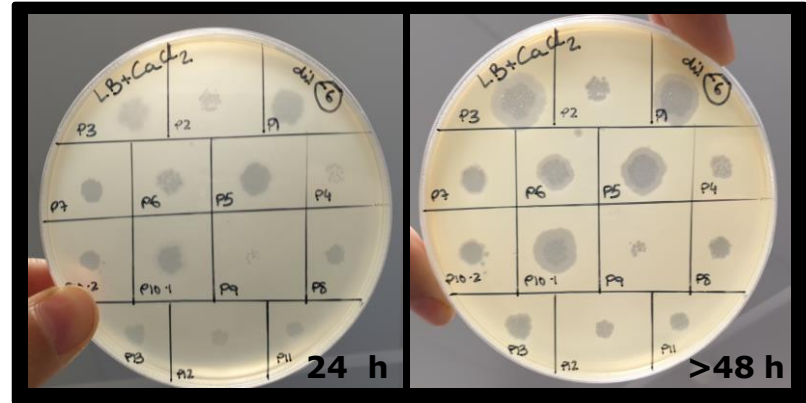
Amplified bacteriophages: Spot test

X. arboricola pv. *juglandis*
(IVIA 1317-1a)

XAJ

X. axonopodis pv. *phaseoli*
(CECT 914)

XAP



RESULTS

Xanthomonas spp.

SPECIES	STRAIN
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	CFBP 2528
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	IVIA 2499.1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	IVIA 3114.1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	IVIA 3493
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	IVIA 3494
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	IVIA 4254.1
<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i>	XCC176
<i>Xanthomonas alfalfae</i> pv. <i>citrumelo</i>	IRAN 11
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>fuscans</i>	IVIA 1518 DA
<i>Xanthomonas hortorum</i> <i>carotae</i>	IVIA 9489-1
<i>Xanthomonas hortorum</i> <i>carotae</i>	IVIA 9489-2
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>populi</i>	CFBP 3123
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i>	IVIA 4928
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i>	IVIA 2734-1
<i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i>	XO093
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>corylina</i>	CFBP 1846
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i>	CECT 792
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>prunicola</i>	IVIA 3287-1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>prunicola</i>	IVIA 3287-2
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>frgariae</i>	CFBP 6771
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	NCPPB 381
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	NCPPB 3035
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	NCPPB 3660

SPECIES	STRAIN
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2626.1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2647.1.2
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2649.1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2667
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2758.1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2795
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-2
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-7
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-8
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-9
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-10
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2832-4b
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2832-30a
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA3767-3
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 4113
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 4165.15
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 33337
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 33420
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 56679
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 56680
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 61729
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 69849

Strains susceptible to viral infection

RESULTS

Xanthomonas spp.

SPECIES	STRAIN
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	CFBP 2528
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	IVIA 2499.1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	IVIA 3114.1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	IVIA 3493
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	IVIA 3494
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>	IVIA 4254.1
<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i>	XCC176
<i>Xanthomonas alfalfae</i> pv. <i>citrumelo</i>	IRAN 11
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>fuscans</i>	IVIA 1518 DA
<i>Xanthomonas hortorum</i> <i>carotae</i>	IVIA 9489-1
<i>Xanthomonas hortorum</i> <i>carotae</i>	IVIA 9489-2
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>populi</i>	CFBP 3123
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i>	IVIA 4928
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i>	IVIA 2734-1
<i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i>	XO093
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>corylina</i>	CFBP 1846
<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i>	CECT 792
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>prunicola</i>	IVIA 3287-1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>prunicola</i>	IVIA 3287-2
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>frgariae</i>	CFBP 6771
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	NCPPB 381
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	NCPPB 3035
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	NCPPB 3660

SPECIES	STRAIN
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2626.1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2647.1.2
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2649.1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2667
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2758.1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 2795
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-2
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-7
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-8
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-9
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2826-10
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2832-4b
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA2832-30a
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA3767-3
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 4113
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	IVIA 4165.15
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 33337
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 33420
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 56679
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 56680
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 61729
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	DAR 69849

Strains susceptible to viral infection

Other
Phytopathogenic
bacteria

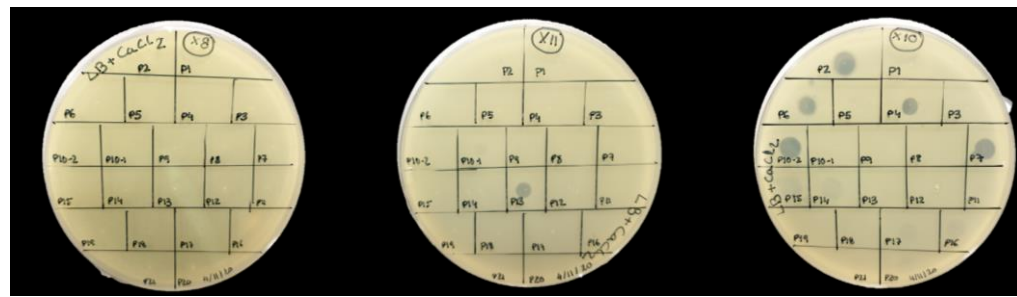
SPECIES	STRAIN
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	C-58
<i>Agrobacterium rhizogenes</i>	2649b
<i>Agrobacterium vitis</i>	IVIA 339-26
<i>Dickeya chrysanthemi</i>	IVIA 2048
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>	IVIA 773.1
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>	I015
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>	IVIA 4419.5
<i>Pseudomonas savastanoi</i> pv. <i>savastanoi</i>	IVIA 1628-3
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>michiganensis</i>	IVIA 2686-1

SPECIES	STRAIN
<i>Clavivacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedoricus</i>	NCPPB 2140
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> <i>actinidiae</i>	IVIA 3918.6
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	IVIA 1892
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	CFBP1430
<i>Lonsdalea quercina</i>	IVIA 1618a
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> <i>tomato</i>	IVIA 1001.1a
<i>Pectobacterium carotovorum</i>	IVIA 3905.46
<i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i>	NCPPB 2217



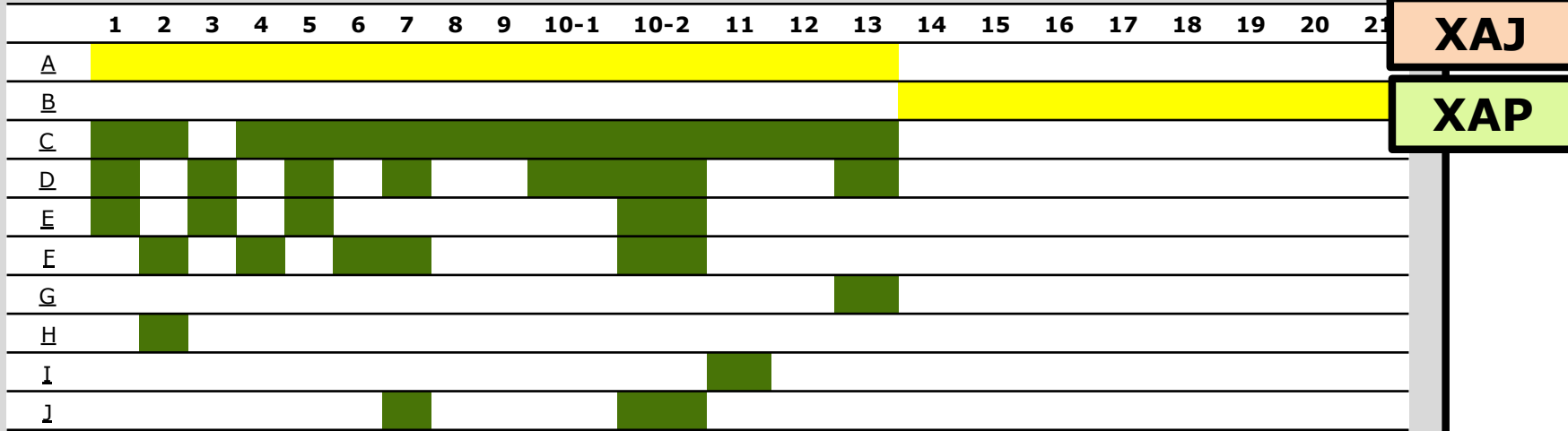
RESULTS

Host range



Bacteriophages

Xanthomonas isolates



Isolate

Specie

Isolate

Specie

Isolate

Specie

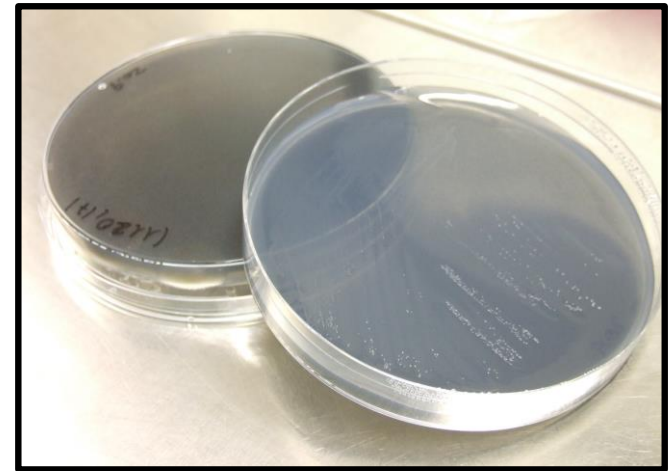
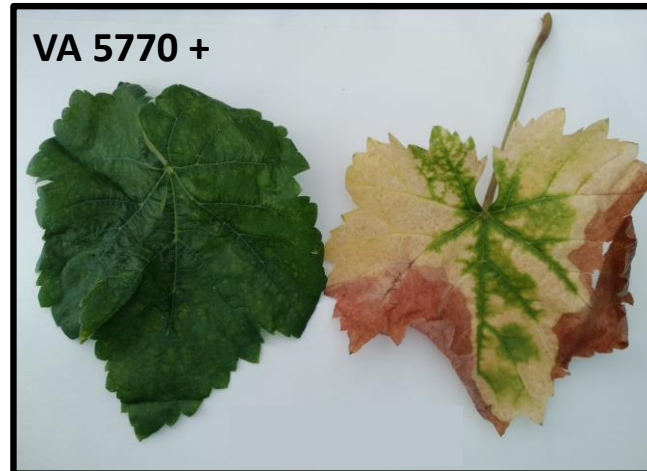
A	IVIA 1317-1a	<i>X. arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>
B	CECT914	<i>X. axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>
C	IVIA 4165.15	<i>X. arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>
D	IRAN11	<i>X. alfalfae</i> pv. <i>citrumelo</i>

E	XCC 176	<i>X. citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i>
F	IVIA 4928	<i>X. euvesicatoria</i>
G	IVIA 2734-1	<i>X. campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i>
H	XO093	<i>X. oryzae</i>

I	CFBP 6771	<i>X. arboricola</i> pv. <i>fragariae</i>
J	IVIA9489-1	<i>X. hortorum</i> <i>carotae</i>

RESULTS

Specie	subspecie	Strain	ST	Host	Origin	Year
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	<i>multiplex</i>	IVIA 5901	ST 6	Almond	Alicante (Spain)	2017
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 5770	ST 1	Grapevine	Mallorca (Spain)	2017

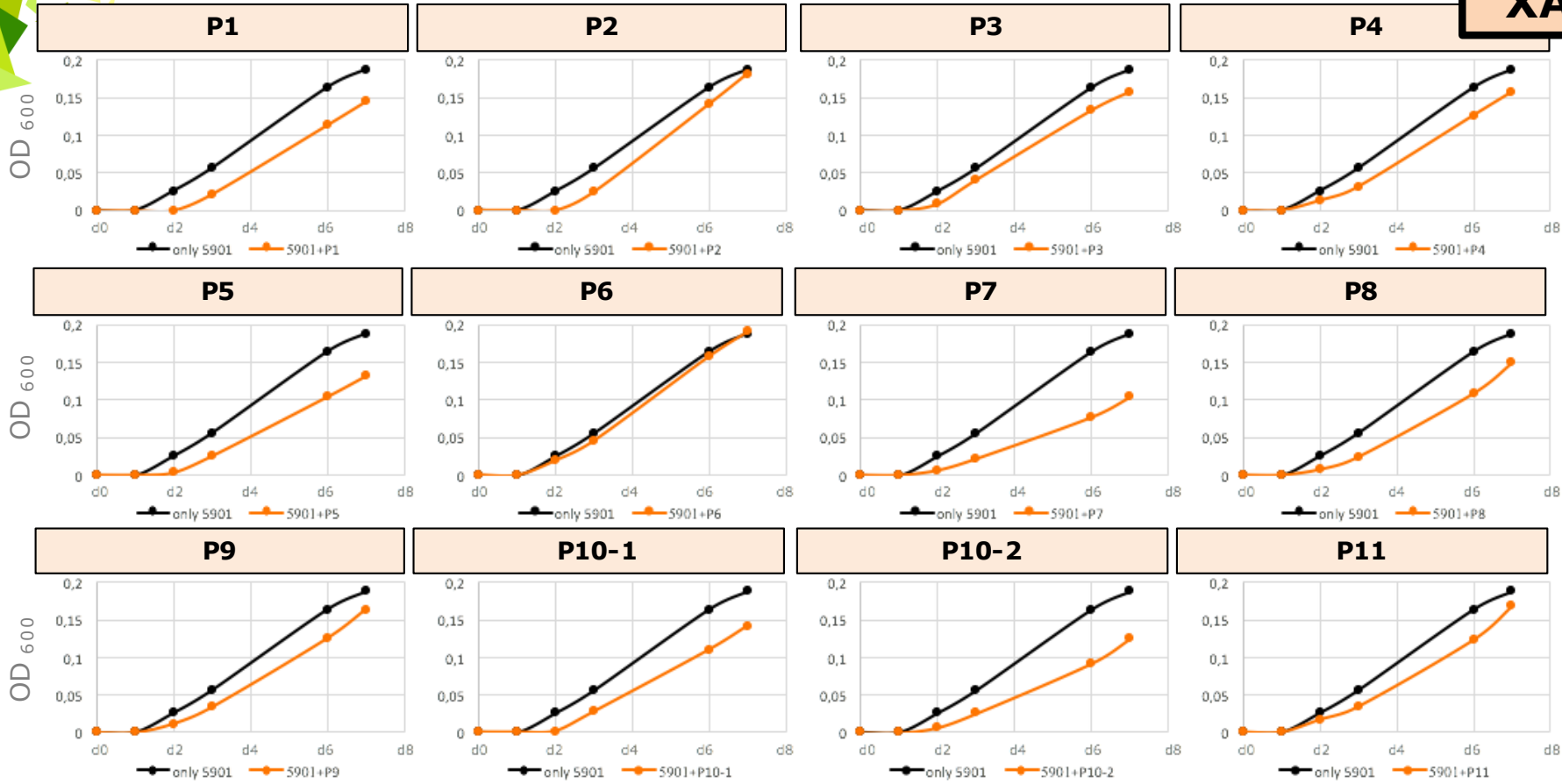


RESULTS

X. fastidiosa subsp. *multiplex* **IVIA 5901**

Host range

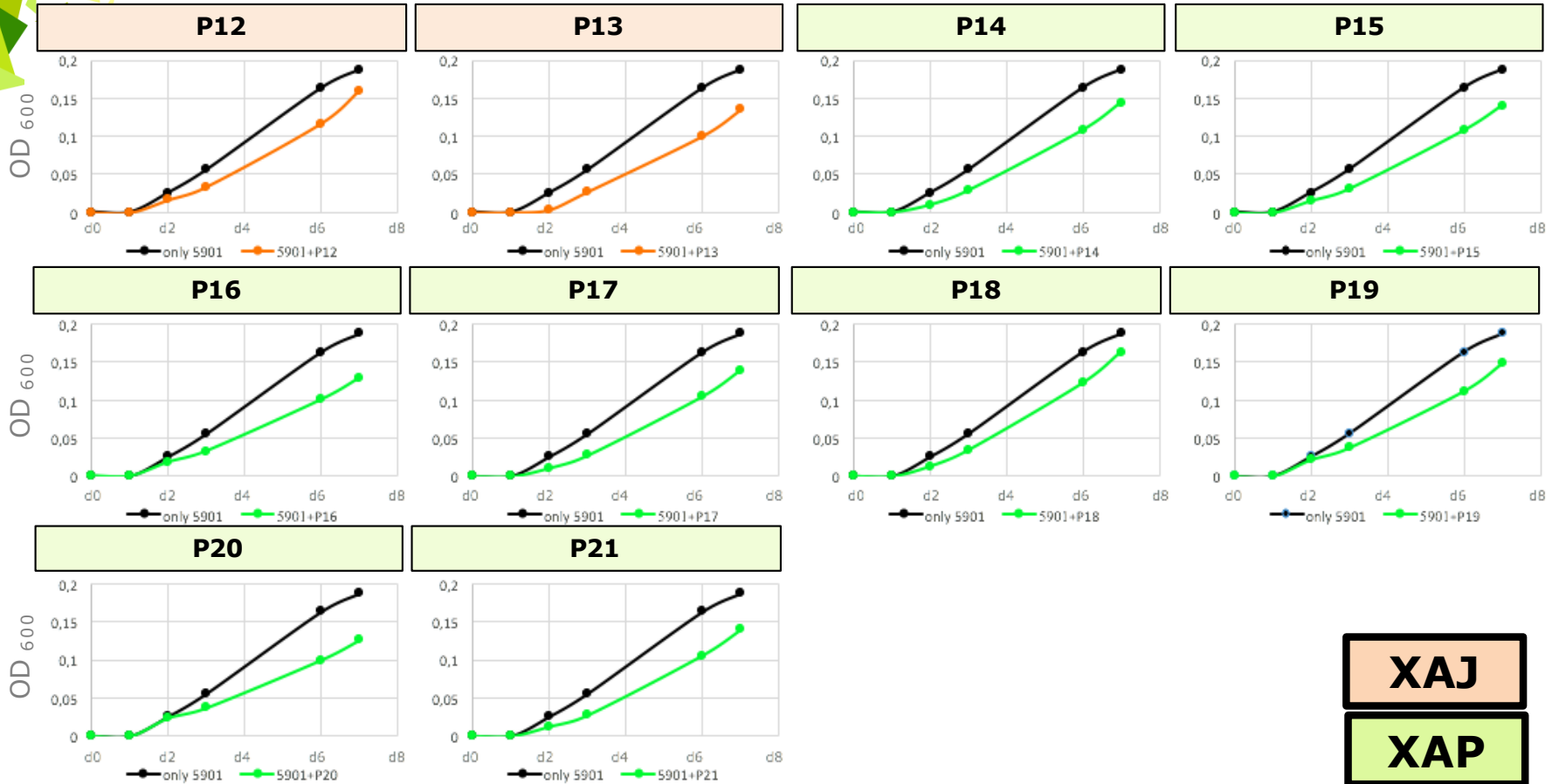
XAJ



RESULTS

X. fastidiosa subsp. *multiplex* **IVIA 5901**

Host range



XAJ

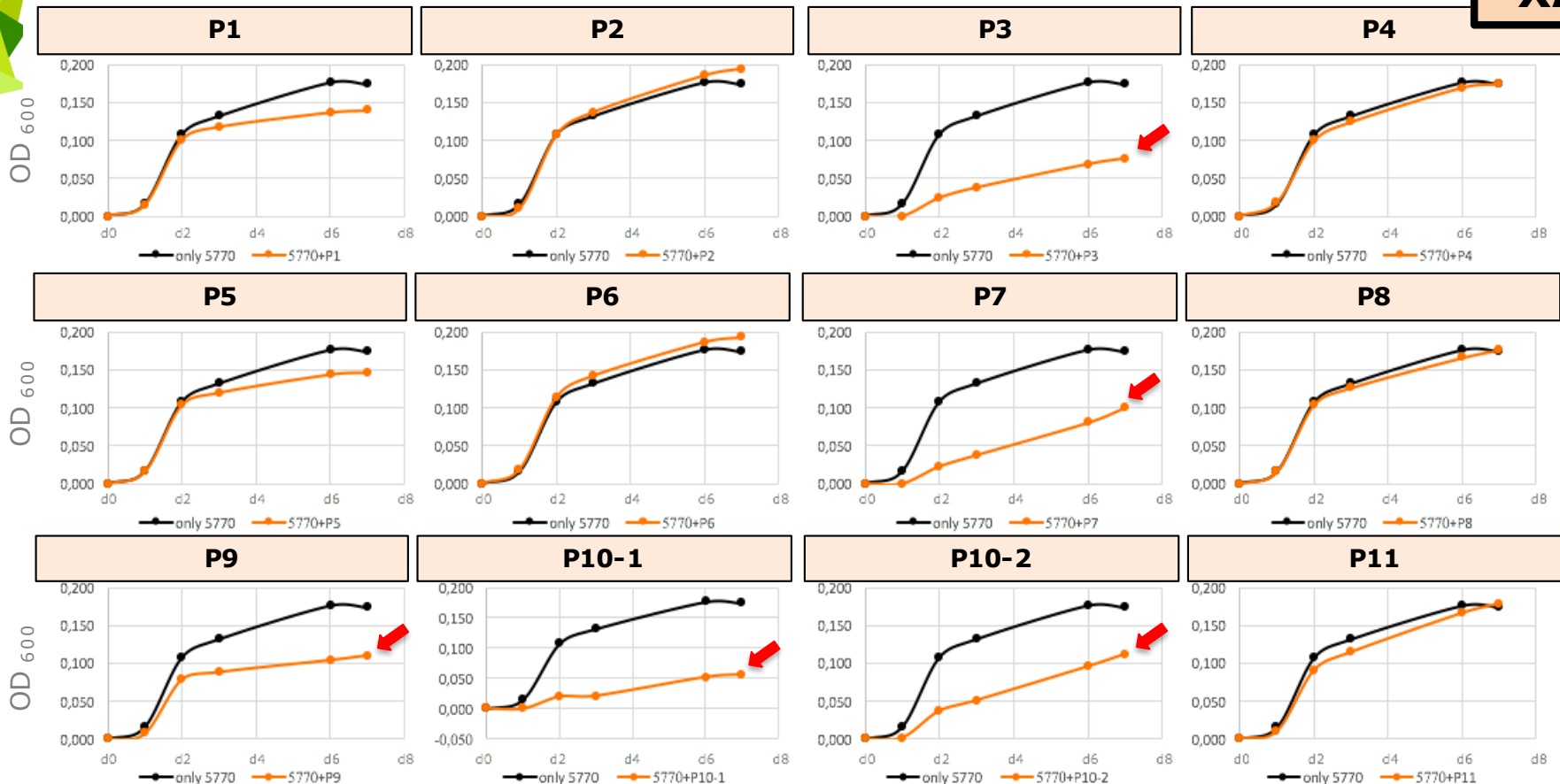
XAP

RESULTS

X. fastidiosa subsp. *fastidiosa* **IVIA 5770**

Host range

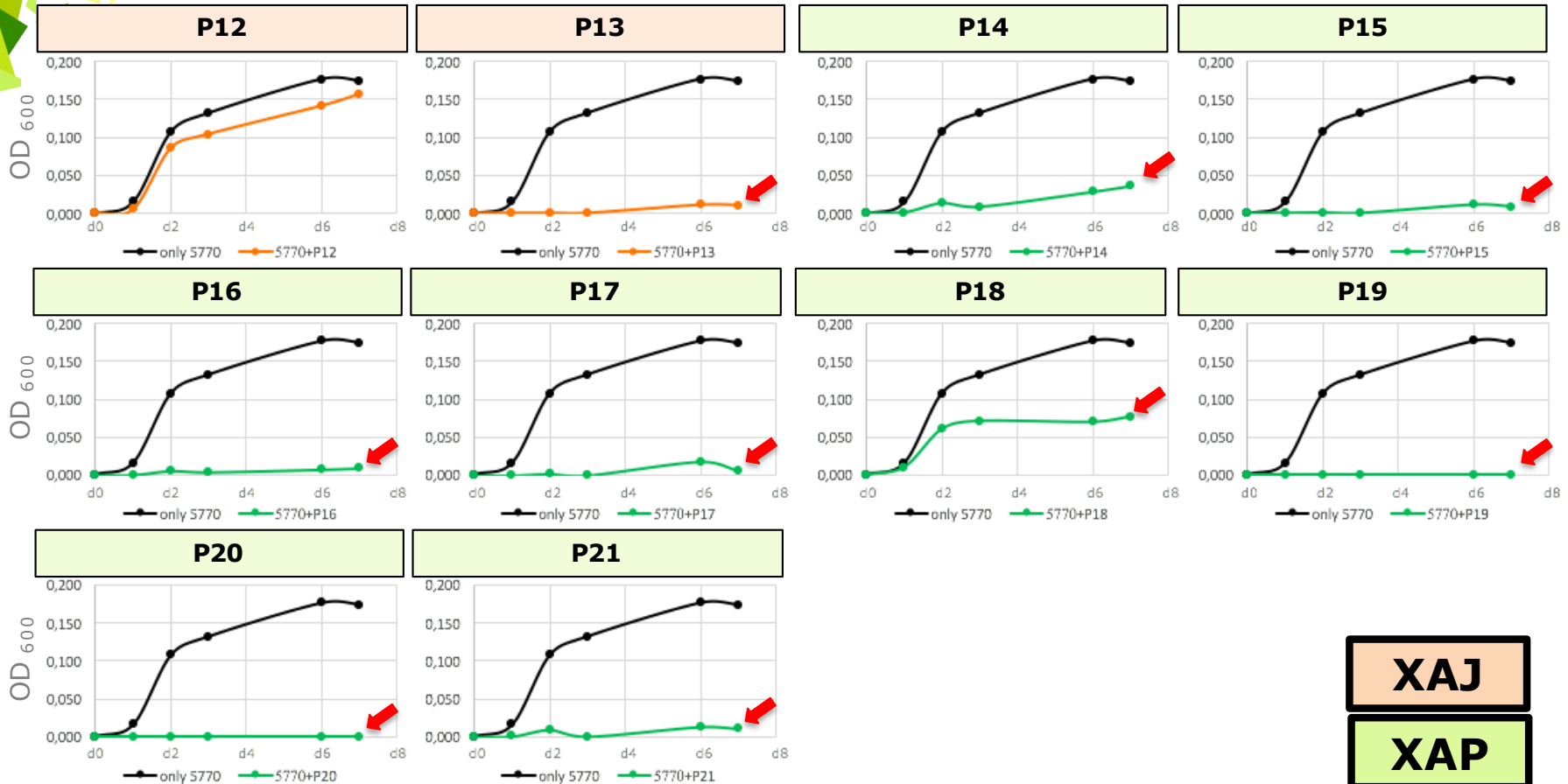
XAJ



RESULTS

X. fastidiosa subsp. *fastidiosa* **IVIA 5770**

Host range



XAJ

XAP

RESULTS

Host range

Specie	subspecie	Strain	ST	Host	Origin	Year
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	<i>fastidiosa</i>	Temecula 1	ST 1	Grapevine	California (USA)	1998
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 5235	ST 1	Cherry	Mallorca (Spain)	2016
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 5388	ST 1	Almond	Mallorca (Spain)	2017
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 5770	ST 1	Grapevine	Mallorca (Spain)	2017
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 5772	ST 1	Grapevine	Mallorca (Spain)	2017
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 6015	ST 1	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mallorca (Spain)	2017

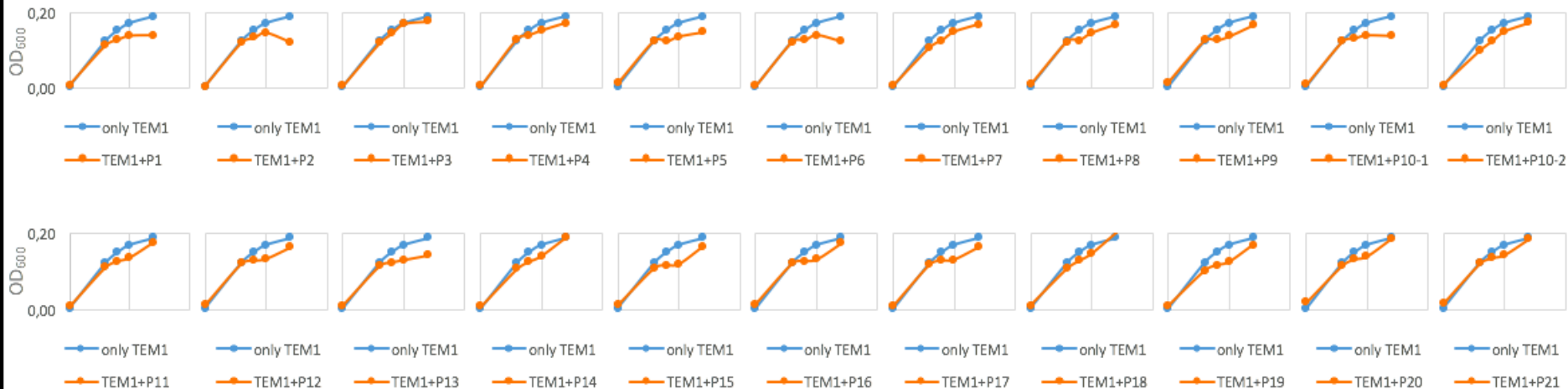
RESULTS

Host range

Specie	subspecie	Strain	ST	Host	Origin	Year
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	<i>fastidiosa</i>	Temecula 1	ST 1	Grapevine	California (USA)	1998
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 5235	ST 1	Cherry	Mallorca (Spain)	2016
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 5388	ST 1	Almond	Mallorca (Spain)	2017
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 5770	ST 1	Grapevine	Mallorca (Spain)	2017
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 5772	ST 1	Grapevine	Mallorca (Spain)	2017
	<i>fastidiosa</i>	IVIA 6015	ST 1	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mallorca (Spain)	2017

Strains susceptible to viral infection

Temecula1

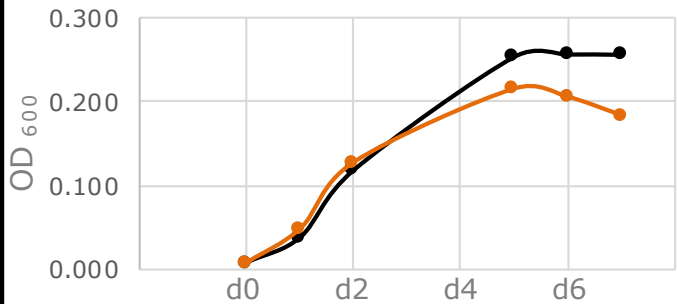
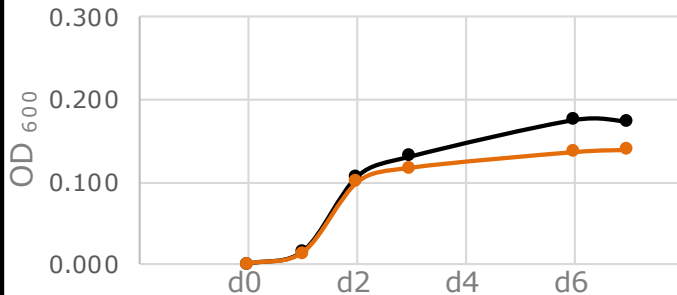


RESULTS

ACTIVITY AGAINST *Xylella fastidiosa*

XAJ

P1

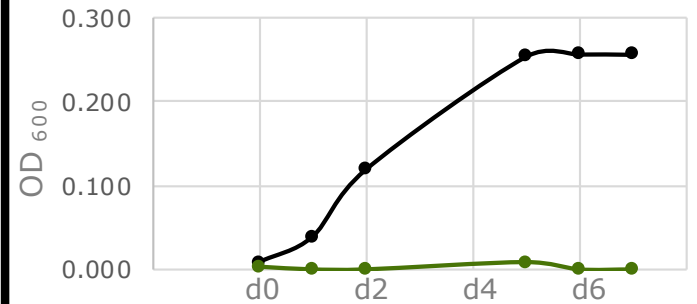
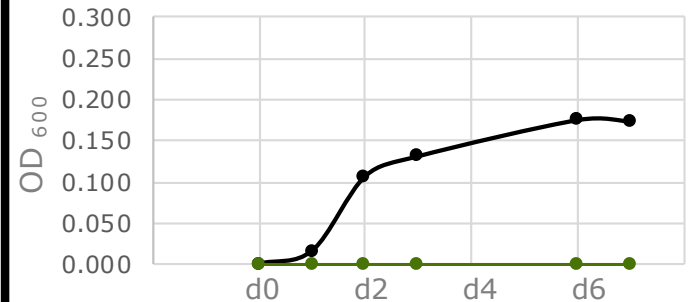


IVIA 5770

5770 + P1

XAP

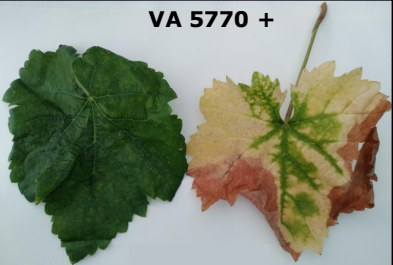
P19



IVIA 5770

5770 + P19

VA 5770 +



Strain: IVIA 5770

Subespecie: fastidiosa

ST: 1

Host: grape

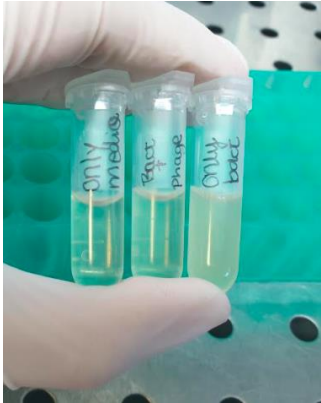
Origin: Mallorca-Spain

Year: 2017

RESULTS

PHAGE ACTIVITY AGAINST *Xylella fastidiosa*

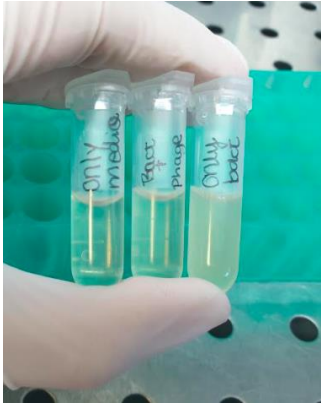
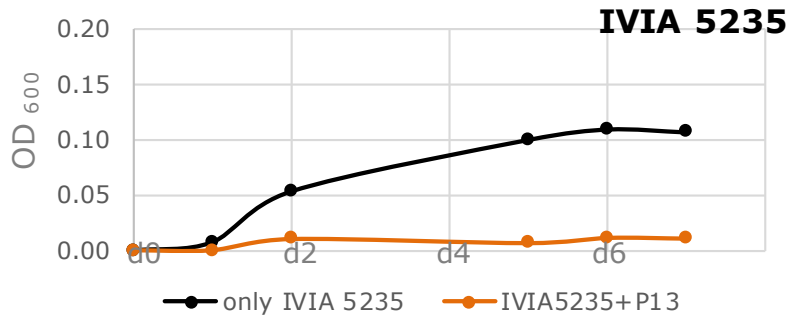
Phage P13



RESULTS

PHAGE ACTIVITY AGAINST *Xylella fastidiosa*

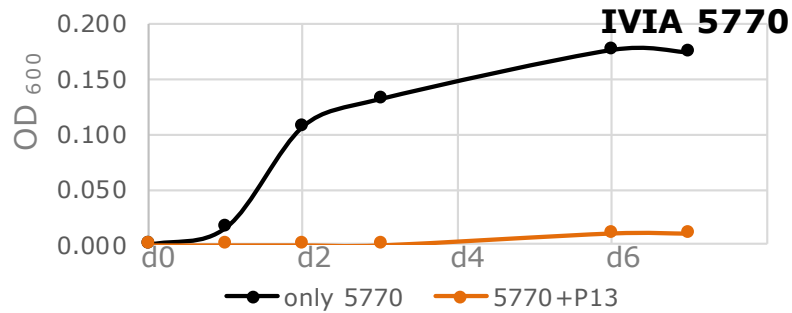
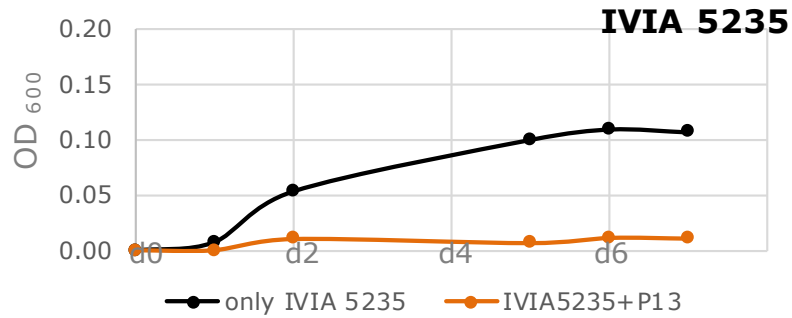
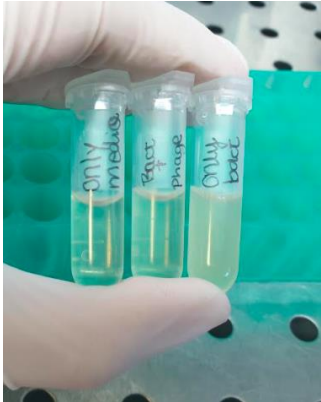
Phage P13



RESULTS

PHAGE ACTIVITY AGAINST *Xylella fastidiosa*

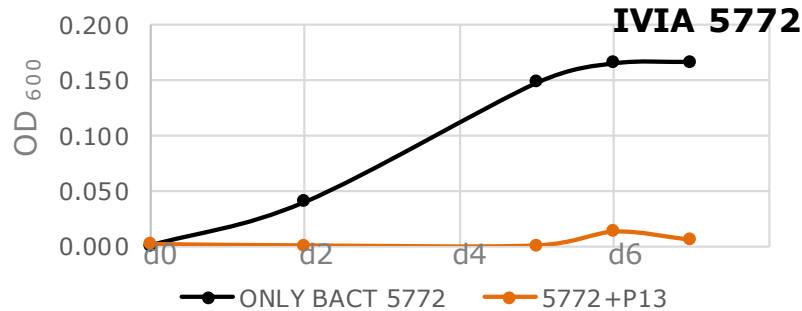
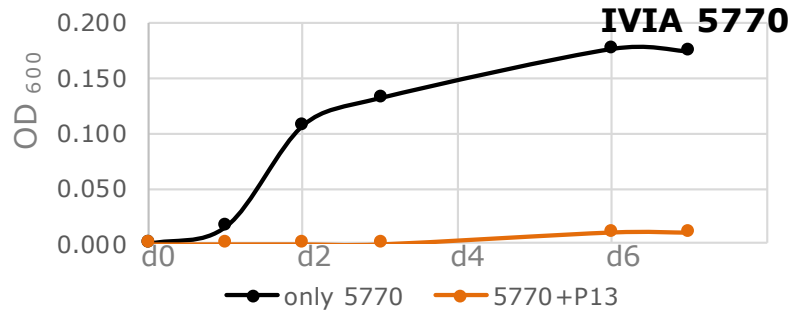
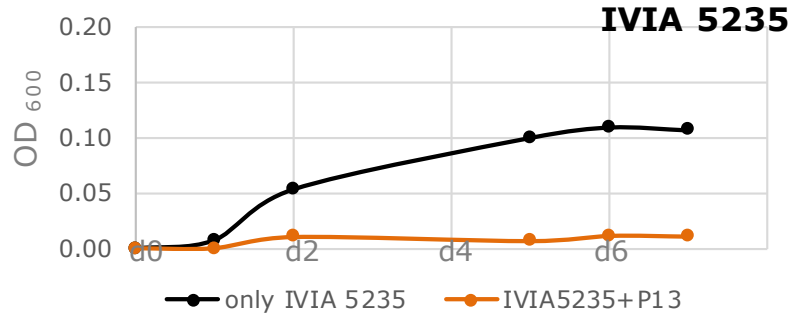
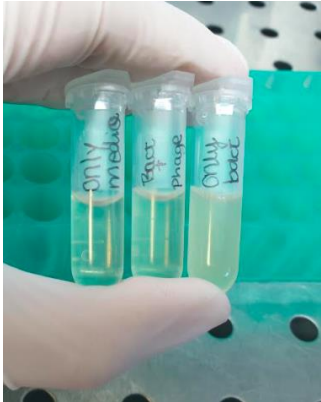
Phage P13



RESULTS

PHAGE ACTIVITY AGAINST *Xylella fastidiosa*

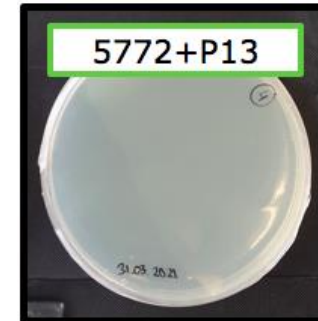
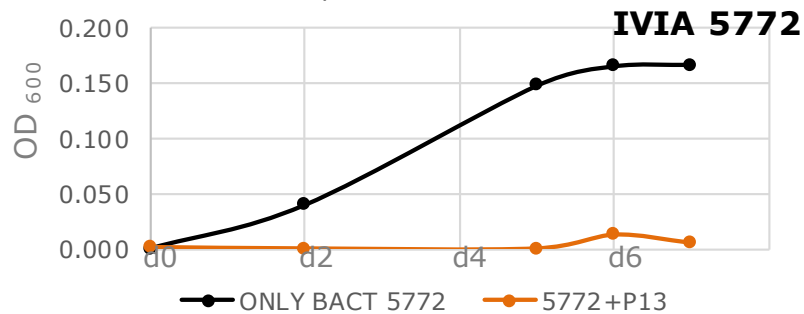
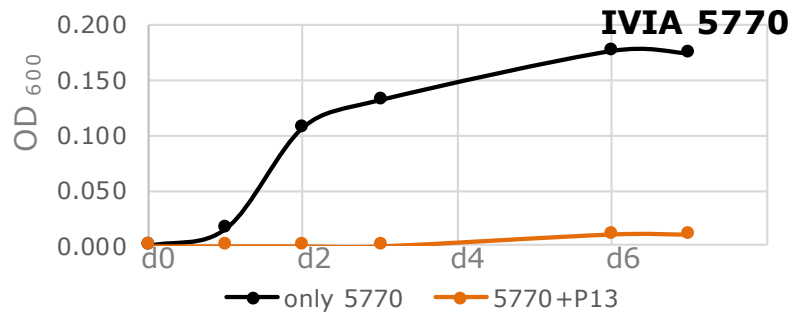
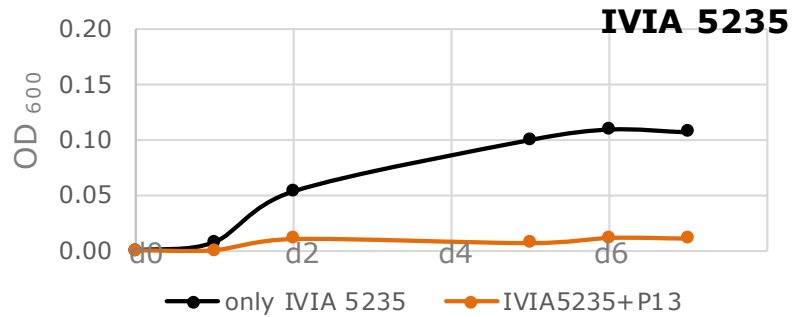
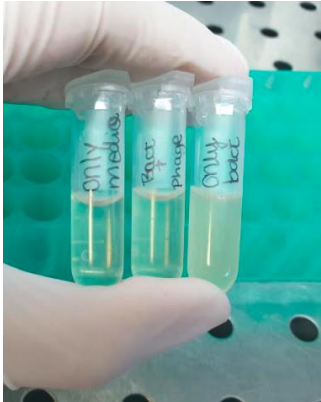
Phage P13



RESULTS

PHAGE ACTIVITY AGAINST *Xylella fastidiosa*

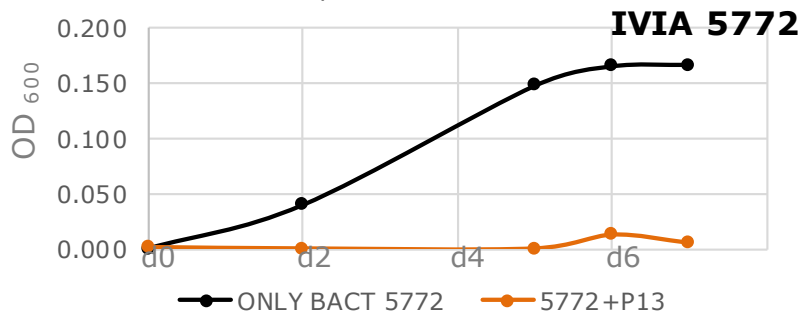
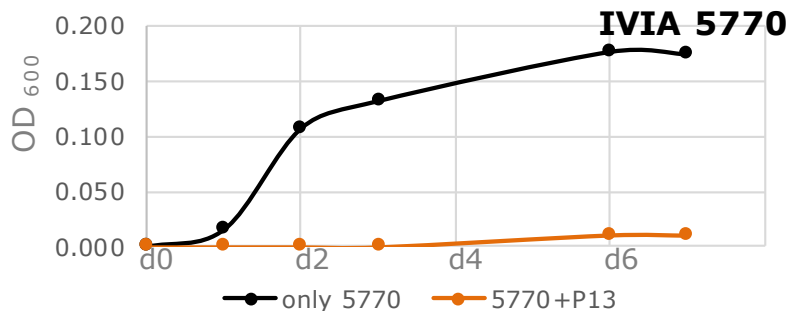
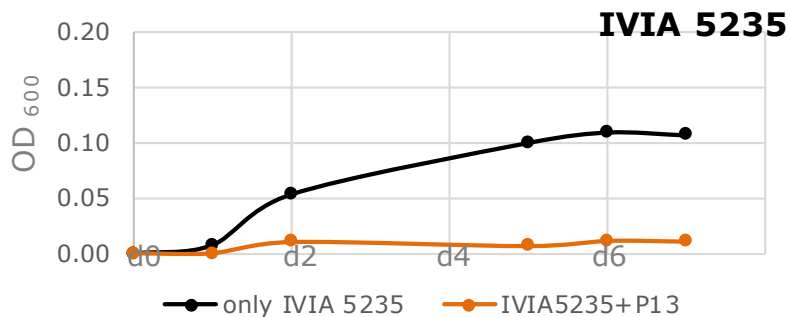
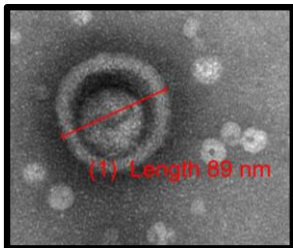
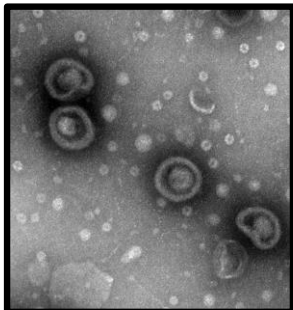
Phage P13



RESULTS

PHAGE ACTIVITY AGAINST *Xylella fastidiosa*

Phage P13



RESULTS

Phage purification, sequencing and genomic characterization

XAJ

X. arboricola pv. *juglandis* (IVIA 1317-1a)

PHAGE

<u>P1</u>	<u>P8</u>
<u>P2</u>	<u>P9</u>
<u>P3</u>	<u>P10-1</u>
<u>P4</u>	<u>P10-2</u>
<u>P5</u>	<u>P11</u>
<u>P6</u>	<u>P12</u>
<u>P7</u>	<u>P13</u>

XAP

X. axonopodis pv. *phaseoli* (CECT 914)

PHAGE

P14
P15
P16
P17
P18
P19
P20
P21

RESULTS

Phage purification, sequencing and genomic characterization

XAJ

X. arboricola pv. *juglandis* (IVIA 1317-1a)

PHAGE

<u>P1</u>	<u>P8</u>
<u>P2</u>	<u>P9</u>
<u>P3</u>	<u>P10-1</u>
<u>P4</u>	<u>P10-2</u>
<u>P5</u>	<u>P11</u>
<u>P6</u>	<u>P12</u>
<u>P7</u>	<u>P13</u>

XAP

X. axonopodis pv. *phaseoli* (CECT 914)

PHAGE

P14

P15

P16

P17

P18

P19

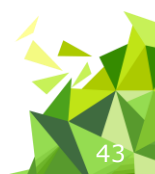
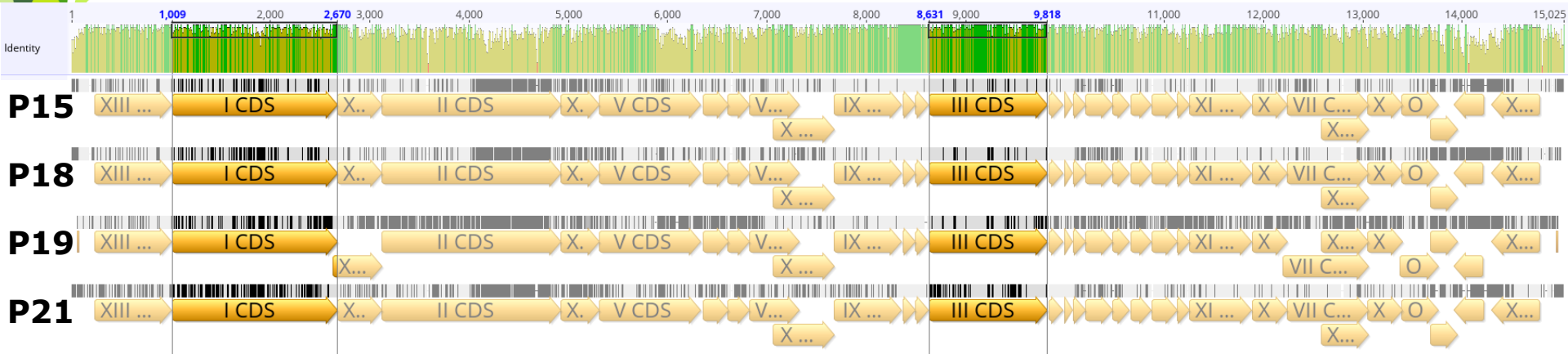
P20

P21



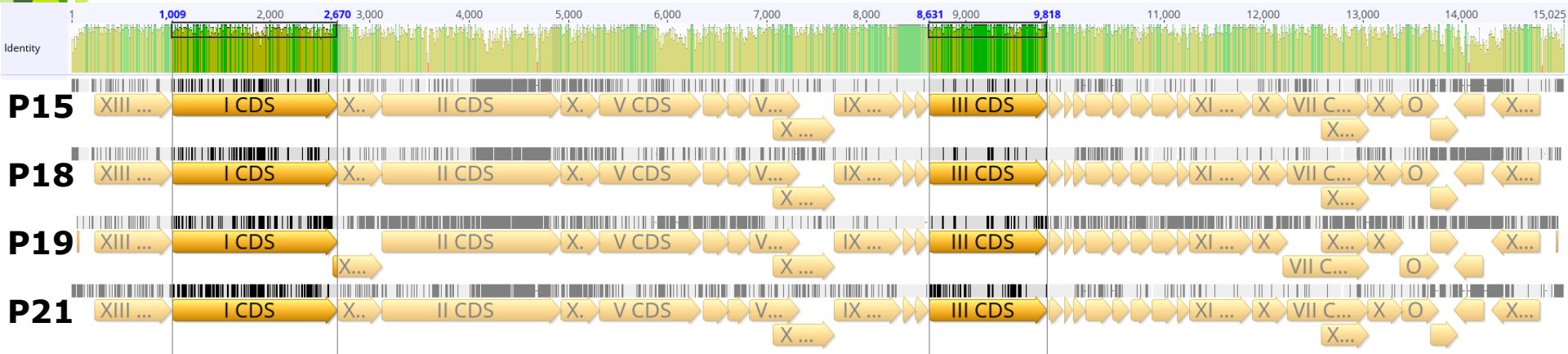
RESULTS

Phage sequencing and genomic characterization



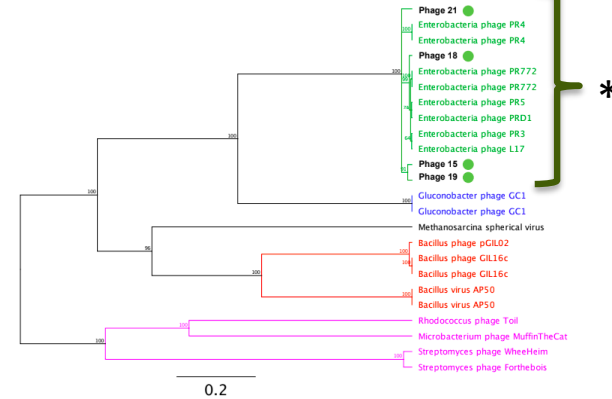
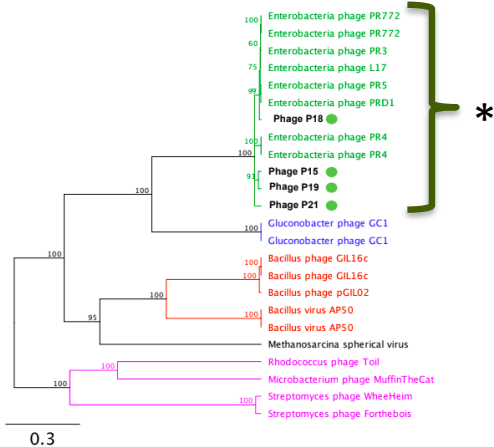
RESULTS

Phage sequencing and genomic characterization



Based on DNA polymerase

Based on CP



* **Family:** *Tectiviridae*
Genus: *Alphatectivirus*

The evolutionary distances were computed using the p-distance method and are in the units of the number of amino acid differences per site.

Electron transmission microscopy

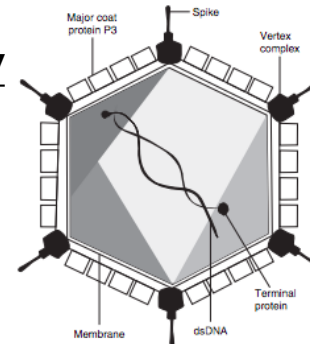


Figure 1 Schematic presentation of PRD1 virion.

Family: *Tectiviridae*
Genus: *Alphatectivirus*

RESULTS

Genomic characterization

Electron transmission microscopy

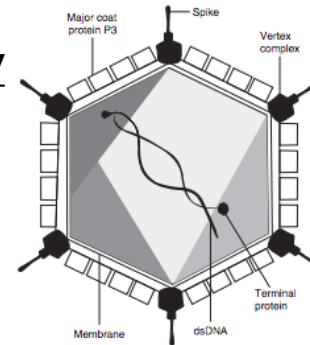
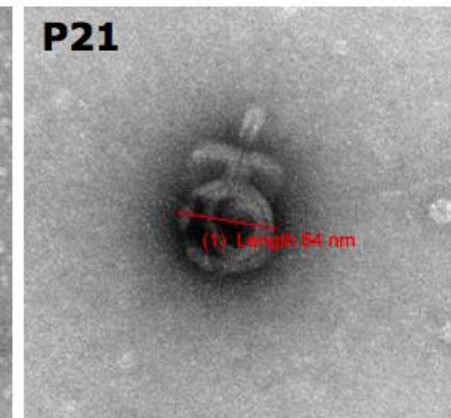
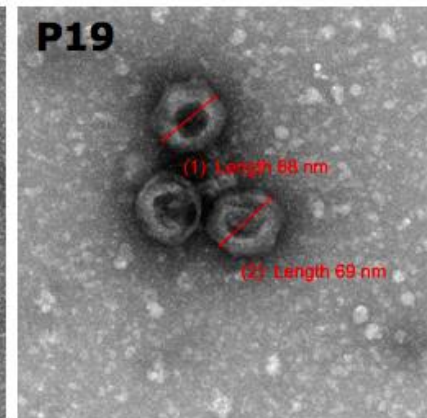
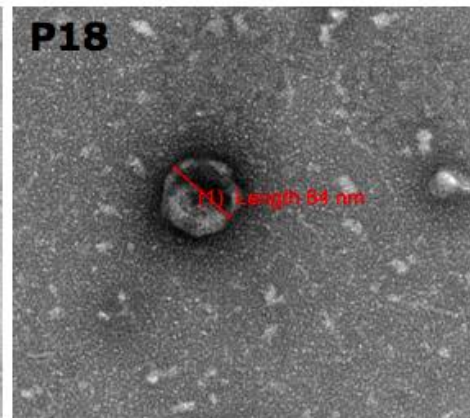
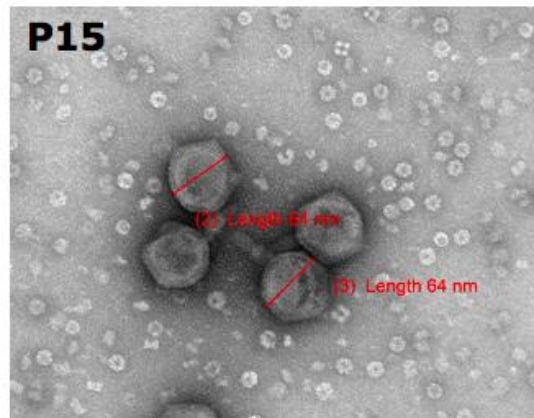
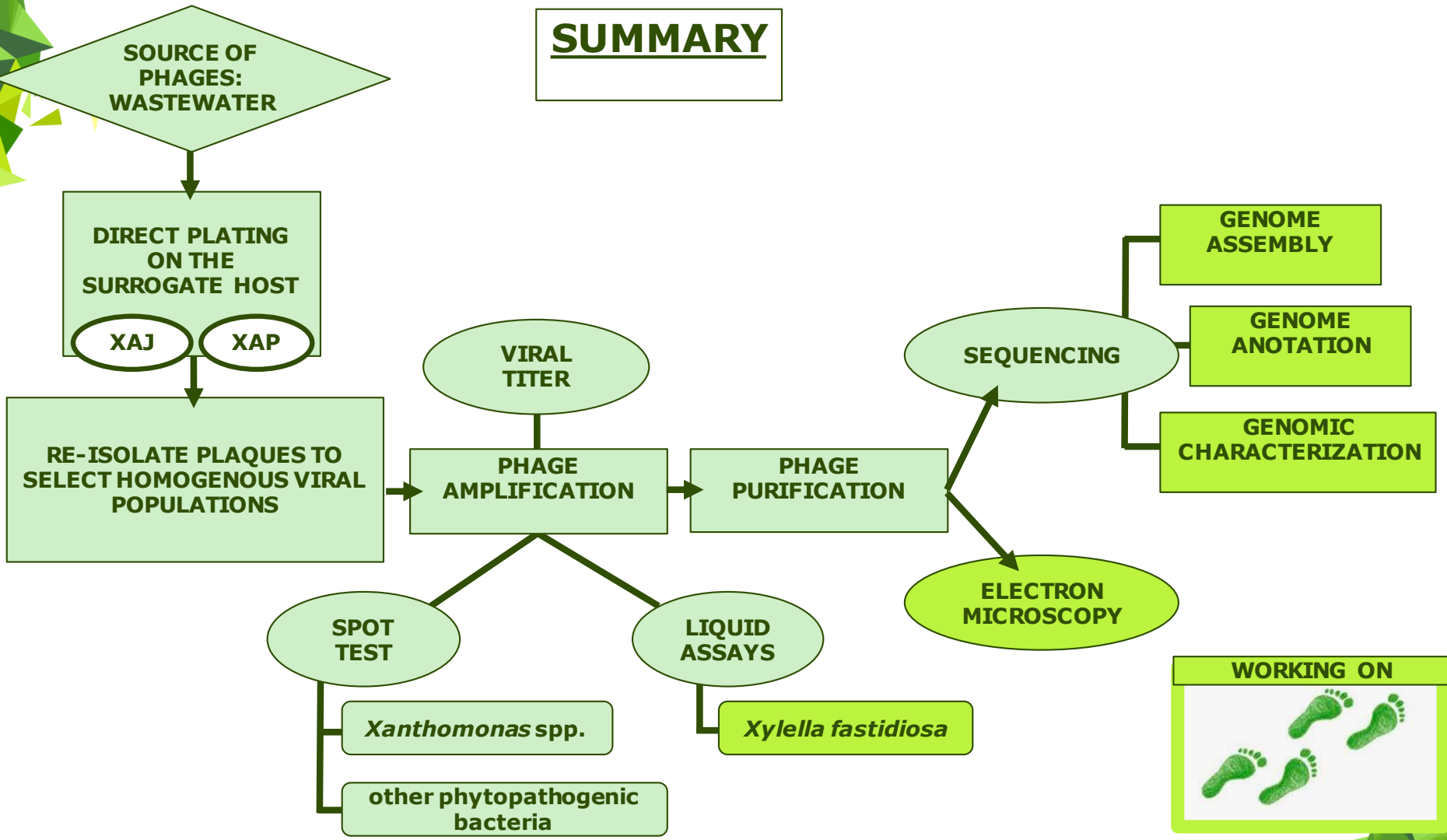


Figure 1 Schematic presentation of PRD1 virion.

Family: *Tectiviridae*
Genus: *Alphatectivirus*



SUMMARY



GENOME ASSEMBLY

GENOME ANOTATION

GENOMIC CHARACTERIZATION

SEQUENCING

ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

WORKING ON



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Isolation and characterization of bacteriophages against *Xylella fastidiosa*

M.L. Domingo-Calap, C.M. Aure, I. Navarro-Herrero, P. Domingo-Calap, E. Marco-Noales



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