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INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SN/T 3433-2012

Detection and identification of Rigidoporus lignosus (Klotzsch) Imaz.

橡胶白根病菌检疫鉴定方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

Please note that some of the content of this document may involve patents. Distribution of this document Institutions do not assume the responsibility to identify these patents.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration Committee.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the immigration phytosanitary rubber white roots germs Rigidoporuslignosus (Klotzsch) Imaz. Identification of quarantine method.

This standard applies to the case of quarantine and identification of the Hevea rubber plants such as seedlings or other propagating materials rubber Shirane bacteria.

Principle 2

Scientific name. Rigidoporuslignosus (Klotzsch) Imaz.

Synonyms. Fomeslignosus (Klotzsch) Bres.

Rigidoporusmicroporus (Fr.) Overeem PolyporuslignosusKlotzsch Rubber white roots germs Rigidoporuslignosus (Klotzsch) Imaz, belonging to Fungi Fungi, Basidiomycota Basidiomycota, Basidiomycetes Basidiomycetes, no separated Basidiomycetes subclass Holobasidiomycetidae, non-pleated mushroom head Aphylophorales, thin volvatus Section Meripilaceae, rigidoporus Rigidoporus fungi.

Rubber white root root bacteria genus obligate dwelling bacteria, mainly rubber genus parasitic plant roots, leaving the host organization can not survive in the soil.

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The bacteria in infected plant process can produce varying thickness rhizomorph, fruiting root lesion wet weather. The bacteria Mainly through root contact by rhizomorph spread it can also be produced by the fruiting bodies through airborne spores settled to the stumps or root section Department of the wound to form a new source of infection, through root contact. Damage symptoms of the pathogen, morphological, cultural traits, and Pathogenicity Test Identification of molecular biology information is based on white rubber root bacteria. For details refer to Appendix A and Appendix B.

3.1 Reagents

Oatmeal agar, sucrose.

Trihydrocarbyl aminomethane hydrochloride, cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, polyvinylpyrrolidone, EDTA, proteinase K, Glacial acetic acid, bromophenol blue, sodium chloride, chloroform, isoamyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, DNA molecular weight Marker, ethidium bromide, sodium hypochlorite.

10 x PCR buffer, magnesium chloride, dNTP, TaqDNA polymerase, the PCR primers, agarose.

3.2 Medium

Bacteria isolated and purified using oatmeal agar medium (see Appendix C).

Oatmeal agar plates. the sterile oatmeal agar medium was poured into sterile petri dishes melted to form 2mm ~ 3mm thick flat plates.

Oatmeal agar slant. A 2mL ~ 4mL oatmeal agar medium in a test tube, and after sterilization, the tubes were immediately placed in a certain slope on the slope, after solidification beveled media.

4.1 Instrument

PCR instrument, clean benches, autoclaves, ice maker, nucleic acid protein analyzer, high-speed refrigerated centrifuge, small desktop centrifuge, ultra

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