

( )

\*

( / / : / / : )

King's B

### (SDS-PAGE)

(PCR)

*Pseudomonas syringae* pv.*mori*

P.s.pv.*syringae*

## P. s. pv.syringae Pseudomonas syringae pv.mori

( )

( )

(Morus alba)

*Pseudomonas syringae* pv.*mori*

( )

P.s.pv.mori

.( )

( )

### *Xylella fastidiosa*

( )

### *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*

( )

(RC-2)

( )

. ( )

King B

( )  
( )  
( )

x

(Yassad-Carreau)

T

( )

NA (CFBP)

x g

x

(NAS)

/ EDTA 0.5 M

/

)

King's B

SDS 10%

/

(

x g

( )

(discontinuos)

( )

DNA ( ) ( )  
 PCR % / %  
 EDTA / . .  
 Tris/base) TBE . .  
 pH= . .  
 ( . .  
 ( ) ( )  
 DNA (PCR)  
 PCR *P.s.pv.mori*  
*P.s.pv.mori* CFBP 1642 (5" GG TTT TTA ACG CTG GG 3")  
 D22 (5" GGG CAA ATA CTC GGA TT 3") D21  
 ( ).  
*P.s.pv.mori*  
 /  
 King's B

DNA  
 King's B  
 dNTP ( Desoxyribonucleotide Triphosphate)  
 / Taq polymerase /  
 PCR  
 PCR

- 
1. Polymerase chain reaction
  2. Specific primers

## DNase

%

(SDS-PAG)

EMB  
King's B

( *P.s.pv.mori* CFBP 1642 )

P.s.pv.*syringae*

### *Geotrichum candidum*

Pseudomonas

*P. s. pv.syringae*      *syringae* *pv.mori*

P.s.pv.*syringae*

X

P.s.pv.*syringae*

*P.s.pv.mori*

( )

P.s.pv.*mori*

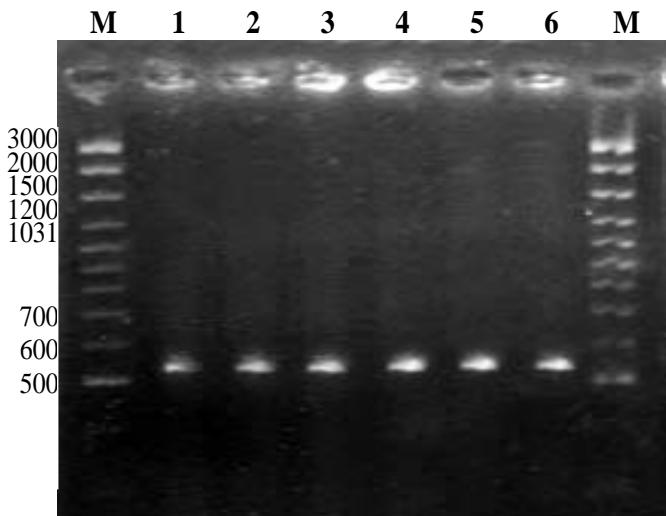
P.s.pv.*syringae*

1

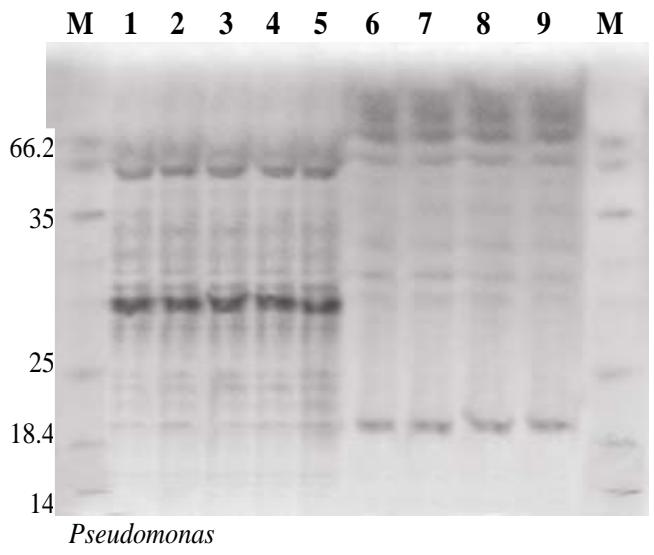
(Ichnose)

(Shin-Ichnose)

<i>P. s. pv. syringae</i>	<i>P.s.pv.mori</i>	Dnase
+	+	H <sub>2</sub> S
	+	MR
+	+	
%	%	
+	+	
+	+	
+	+	
+	+	
—	—	
+	+	
+	—	
+	—	



M , ( )  
P.s. )  
P.s.pv.mori (pv.mori;CFBP 1642



( )

*P.s.pv.syringae*

*P.s.pv.mori*

*P.s.pv.syringae*

*P.s.pv. mori*

*P.s.pv.syringae*

PCR

*P.s.pv.mori*

*P.s.pv.syringae*

*P.s.pv.syringae*

( , )

*P.s.pv.syringae*

( )

( , )

( )

*P.s.pv.mori*

*P.s.pv.mori*

*P.s.pv.syringae*

( )

*LacZ*

*P.s.pv.syringae*

## REFERENCES

## FAO

### *Pseudomonas syringae*

8. Jalaja S.Kumar, Sarkar, A. & Datta, R.K. 2001. A breakthrough in mulberry breeding in sustainable cocoon production. In global silk scenario. Proc. of the International Conference on Sericulture. Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt.Ltd., pp. 242-247.
9. Fryda, S. J. & G.D. Otta.1978. Epiphytic movement and survival of *Pseudomonas syringae* on spring wheat. *Phytopathology*. 68 : 1064 – 1067.
10. Gardan, L. S., C. Bollet, & G. Hunault. 1991. Phenotypic heterogenicity of *Pseudomonas syringae*. Van Hall. Res. Microbiol. 142: 995-1003.
11. Kirally, Z.Z., F. Klement, F. Solymosy, & J.Voros.1974. Methods in plant pathology. Elsevier Scientific Pub. Co., Amesteadam.
12. Klement, Z., G.L. Fakas, & L. Loverkovich. 1964. Hypersensitive reaction induced by pathogenic bacteria in the tobacco leaf. *Phytopathology*. 54 : 474-477.
13. Kostka, S. J., T. A. Tattar, J. L. Sherald, & S. S. Hurtt. 1986. Mulberry leaf scorch, new disease caused by a fastidious xylem-limited bacterium. *Plant Dis.* 70: 690-693.
14. Kumar, V. & V. P. Gupta. 2004. Scanning electron microscopy on the Perithecial Development of *Phyllactinia corylea* on Mulberry-II. Sexual Stage. *Phytopathology* 152 : 169-173
15. Laemmli, V. K. 1970. Cleavage of Structural Proteins During Assembly of the Head of Bacteriophage T4. *Nature.*, 227: 680-685.
16. Lelliot, R.A. & D.E. Stead. 1987. Methods for the diagnosis of bacterial disease of plant. Blackwell Scientific Pub. London.
17. Lindow,S.E., D.C. Arny, W.R. Barchet & C.D. Upper. 1982. Bacterial ice nucleation : a factor in frost injury to plant. *Plant Physiol.* 70 : 1084-1089.
18. Manceau C. & A. Horvais. 1997. Assessment of genetic diversity among strains of *Pseudomonas syringae* by PCR restriction fragment length polymorphism analaysis of rRNA operon with special emphasis on *P.syringae* pv. *tomato*. *Apiled and Environ. Microbio* . 63, 498-505.
19. Rahimian, H. 1995. The occurrence of bacterial red streak of sugarcane caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* in Iran. *J. Phytopathol.* 143: 321-324.
20. Schaad, N. W, J. B. Jones & W. Chun. 2001. Laboratory Guide for Identification of Plant Pathogenic Bacteria. Thrid eds. APS. St. Paul. Minnesota, USA. 373pp 19
21. Sharma, A., R. Sharma & H. Machii. 2000. Assessment genetic diversity in a *Morus* gerplasm collection using fluorescence-based AFLP marker. *Teoretical Applied Genetic*. 101 : 1049-1055.
22. Sulsow, T.V., M.N. Schorth, & M. Saka. 1982. Application of a rapid method for gram differentiation of plant pathogenic and saprophytic bacteria without staining. *Phytopathology*. 72 : 917-918.

23. Sutra, L., F.Siverio, M. Lopez, G.Hunault, C.Bollet, & L.Gardan. 1997. Taxonomy of *Pseudomonas* strains isolates from tomato Pith Necrosis : Emended description of *Pseudomonas corrugata* and proposal of three unnamed fluorescent *Pseudomonas* genomospecies. Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 47. 4. 1020-1033.
24. United Nations. 1990. Handbook on pest and disease control of mulberry and silkworm. Bangkok, Thailand. 88 pp.
25. Yassad-Carreau, S., C. Manceau, & J. Luisetti. 1994. Occurrence of specific reaction induced by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* on bean pods, lilac and pear plants. Phytopathology. 43 :528-536.
26. Yoshiha, S., A. Shirata, & S. Hirada. 2002. Ecological characteristics and biological control of mulberry antracnose. Japan Agricultural Research Quarterly. 36 (2) 89-95.