



Pathogen :

ArMV + GFLV
Grapevine Court-Noue disease

Test format :

DAS-ELISA (alkaline phosphatase)

Catalogue number :

PSS10003

REAGENT

	Coating-Ab	AP-Conjugate-Ab
Batch	71008	71009
Type	Rabbit Polyclonal	Rabbit Polyclonal
Dilution	1/100	1/100
Format	PBS / Glycerol 50%	PBS / Glycerol 50%
Storage temperature	-20°C	-20°C
Use by		

Number of tests	1000
Volume per bottle of Coating-Ab*	2 x 500 µL
Volume per bottle of Conjugate-Ab*	2 x 500 µL

* Volume based on a test performed with 100 µl per well. 1 test = 1 well



QUALITY CONTROL

Results:

Value of ELISA response (OD 405 nm*)	Control Positive	Control Negative
	0.614 & 1.08	0.008

* ELISA responses were measured 1 hour after incubation of substrate (pNPP) at +37°C.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISEASE

The degenerative condition caused by European nepoviruses is universally known as fanleaf, whereas the comparable disorders elicited by American nepoviruses are referred to as decline. Several of the European nepoviruses induce deformation and reduction in size of leaves, malformation of leaves and canes or chrome yellow discolorations of the foliage (chlorotic mottling or bright yellow discolorations). Reduction in vigor and in the quantity and quality of the yield is associated with infection by both types of strains. American nepoviruses evoke responses that vary with the grapevine species, the virus isolate, the rootstock, and the environmental conditions.

Nepoviruses such as grapevine fanleaf virus (**GFLV**) and arabis mosaic virus (**ArMV**) are the causal agents of these grapevine diseases. Nepoviruses are isometric particles about 30 nm in diameter and have a bipartite genome. All of them possess natural serological variants, but in most cases the strains that infect grapevines belong to a single serotype. Biological variants exist that elicit different symptoms. Grapevine nepoviruses are disseminated over medium and long distances by propagation material. Their field transmission is mediated by longidorus nematodes : *Xiphinema index* for GFLV and *X. diversicaudatum* for ArMV.

The serological diagnostic tests can be realised using young leaves in spring or on woody stick all the year.

MORE INFORMATION

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