



Treatments for targeting bacteria and psyllids in citrus trees

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Problem: Citrus Greening Disease

- Global threat to all types of citrus crops including oranges, lemons, limes and grapefruit.
- Infected trees show:
 - Micronutrient deficiency
 - Thin fruit set and increased fruit drop
 - Lopsided fruit, may contain aborted seeds, and unacceptable juice quality
- Eventually leading to **tree death**
- Estimated **\$15 billion** loss in revenue to the citrus industry.
- Caused by phloem-restricted **pathogenic bacterium: *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* (Las)**.
- Asian citrus psyllid** is the confirmed vector of Las.

Methods for Insect Management

1. Heavy application of Chemical insecticides



Chemical resistance
 Long-term cost too high for growers

2. Targeting insects using dsRNA products. Psyllid RNAi products. Producing and screening genetically improved citrus trees (USDA).

USING RNAi IN AGRICULTURE

RNAi

- Can be easily delivered topically or as soil treatments.
- Topical Sprayable applications** can persist for **35d post treatment** of field trees. (1.5 M tall, 7 yr old Valencia) (Hunter et al, 2010,2012)
- Soil application of dsRNA using clay absorbents** can last up to **12 months post treatment**. (Metz and Hunter in prep 2018)



However...

- Effective management of Citrus greening disease requires both management of the **vector** and **pathogen**.
- While dsRNA is good for targeting insect pests and viral pathogens...
- Bacteria do not have homologous RNAi machinery.**
- Therefore we have investigated three emerging gene targeting technologies as potential solutions:
 - Peptide phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomers (PPMOs)**
 - FANA Antisense Oligonucleotides (F-ASOs)**
 - CRISPR-CAS9 gene-editing**



Antisense Technologies for Gene Silencing Synthetic oligonucleotides, Non-GMO

Peptide conjugated Phosphorodiamidate Morpholino Oligonucleotides (PPMO)
 Cell penetrating peptides are used

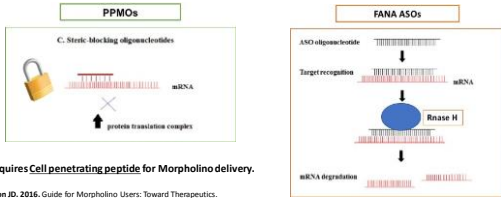
FANA Antisense Oligonucleotides (F-ASOs),
 • (2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-D- arabinonucleic acid)



(Wesolowski, et al, 2011, 2013)

www.aumlifetech.com

Comparing mechanisms of oligonucleotide-induced downregulation of gene expression



Requires Cell penetrating peptide for Morpholino delivery.

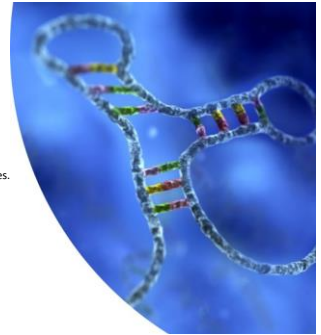
Moulton JD. 2016. Guide for Morpholino Users: Toward Therapeutics. J Drug Discovery Develop and Delivery 3(2): 1023.

Hink et al. 2016. Targeted inhibition of WNV infection by external guide sequence and RNase H RNA. Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 1859: 572-580.

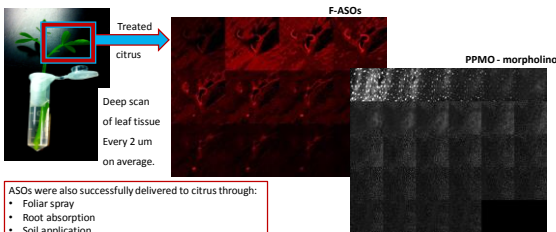
Requires no formulations, conjugates, or carriers for delivery F-ASO, antisense oligos, are singled stranded RNA, and are Capable of self delivery without coatings or carriers

Advantages of using PPMO or F-ASO for gene silencing and regulation

- Efficient cellular delivery systems for RNA silencing and regulation.
- Display high stability and resistance to nucleases.
- Maintain high specificity for RNA targets.
- Nontoxic to non-target species.
- Significantly longer persistence than uncoated dsRNA used in RNAi strategies.
- Able to target and suppress bacteria which cannot be done using dsRNA, used in RNAi



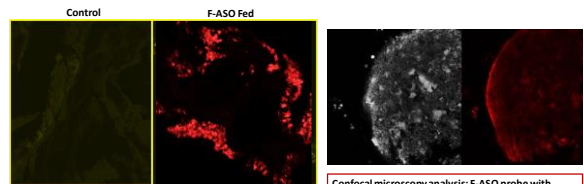
Systemic Delivery of Antisense technologies to citrus



- ASOs were also successfully delivered to citrus through:
- Foliar spray
 - Root absorption
 - Soil application
 - Clay absorbents

(Hunter et al, in prep 2018)

Host delivered F-ASOs to insects

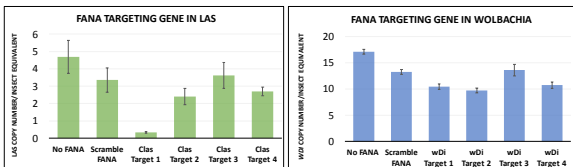


Psyllid fed on citrus absorbing water (Control-left), Psyllid fed on F-ASO citrus cutting which absorbed Scrambled control SC-ASO control (right).

Confocal microscopy analysis: F-ASO probe with fluorescent probe ATTO633 visualized in insect brain Post feeding 8 days from treated plant.

(Hunter et al, in prep 2018)

ASO Suppression of plant pathogen and psyllid endosymbionts



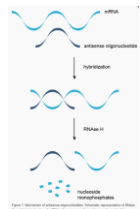
Result: F-ASO-1 resulted in the greatest suppression of bacterium, Clas, in psyllids reared on infected citrus seedlings.

Result: F-ASO-2 suppression of gene in Wolbachia-DI, resulted in the greatest suppression of the psyllid endosymbiont.

(Hunter and Pelz-Stelinski, in prep 2018)

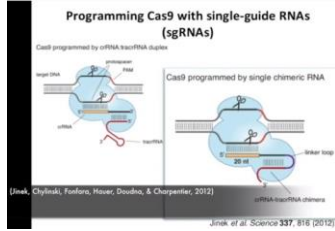
F-ASO Summary Statements:

- First evidence for successful delivery of two synthetic antisense technologies into plants for the management of insect pests and plant pathogens.
- Molecules were shown to move systemically through plant tissues as visualized with Confocal microscopy and spectrophotometry.
- Adult insects showed systemic movement and entry into cells without a carrier (F-ASO) in hemolymph and organs, and alimentary tract.
- Bacterial titers were reduced in treated plants and endosymbionts in insects without causing damage to plant tissues.
- Results suggest a role for these products in the reduction of plant pathogens like Liberibacter asiaticus, Clas, associated with Citrus greening disease; and reduction of insect vectors of pathogens, increased capabilities to target bacterial endosymbionts in insects.



CRISPR-Cas9

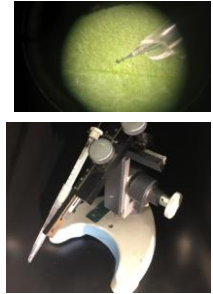
- **Goal:** Produce psyllid adults which cannot fly using CRISPR-CAS9 knockout.
- Preliminary trials: Microinjection of Adult Psyllids for proof of gene knockout.
- **Current/Future trials:**
 - Microinjections into nymphs.
 - Microinjection into eggs
 - **Univ. Florida Collaborators:**
 - Dr. Kirsten Pelz-Stelinski, and Dr. Andres Mojica.
 - **USDA Collaborator:**
 - Dr. Steve Garzinsky,



Methods

- Adult psyllid were microinjected with dual single guide RNAs (sgRNAs) and Cas9 mRNA. Produced by Dharmacon™
- Psyllid which survived 8d post injection were separated into three groups.
- gDNA was extracted from psyllid adults.
- Sequencing was then performed across the desired gene target.

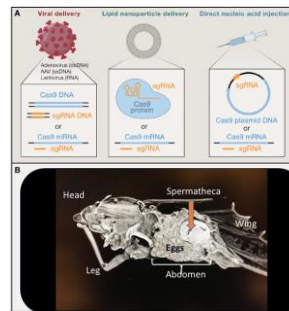
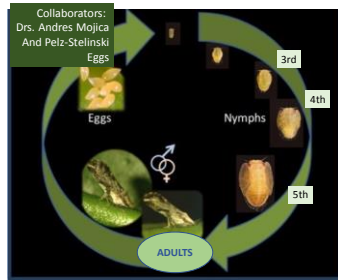
Statements are not an endorsement by the USDA to exclusion of products That may perform similarly.



Preliminary Results

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- Genomic sequencing and alignments, determined that deletions occurred in the correct targeted region for TXT, Thioresoxin.
- The majority of deletions were in Gene Variant 2, (202 bp_KO).
- Only two adults had full length knockout KO at (550 bp, in Variant 1.
- ~33% survived 4 of 12 insects.
- **Future work includes:**
 - Optimization of injection methods.
 - Injection of 4th and 5th instars for phenotypic evidence of wing deformation.



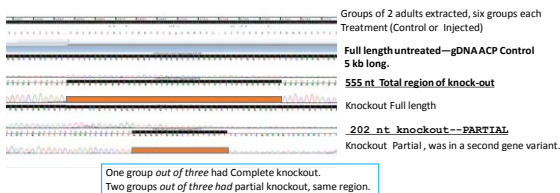
Figure—Strategies for In Vivo Delivery of CRISPR-Based Genome-Editing Agents (A) Viral (red), lipid-nanoparticle (green), and direct-nucleic-acid-injection (blue)-mediated delivery of CRISPR-based genome-editing agents have all been successfully used to achieve in vivo genome editing.

(B) These methods have been used to deliver genome editing agents to a variety of organisms organs. The genes that were modified within each organ corresponding to the delivery method used.

Geminiviruses are a large family of plant viruses with single-stranded, circular DNA genomes (2.5–3.0 kb) and a wide host range, including monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants.

Upon infection, they produce numerous replicons through rolling-circle replication, which may serve as repair templates during HDR (Hanley-Bowdoin et al., 2013; Babes et al., 2014).

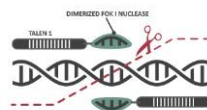
Preliminary Data on CRISPR_Cas9 Asian Citrus Psyllid



For the gDNA Sequencing
Purified template was prepared for sequencing using PCR primers and a BigDye™ Terminator v3.1 kit (Applied Biosystems, Waltham, Massachusetts) following manufacturer's suggestions. Capillary electrophoresis was performed using a 3730XL DNA Analyzer (ABI) with a 50 cm array. USDA, ARS, U.S. Horticultural Research Laboratory, Genome Lab, Fort Pierce, FL.

Advantages

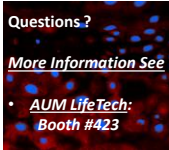
Gene Editing Is Not GMO



<http://www.recombinetics.com/practice-gene-editing/what-is-gene-editing-when-comparing-gems-to-genetically-modified-organisms-gmos>

Gene Editing (GE) Isn't the Same as Genetic Modification (GMO)

GE	GMO
GE enables precise breeding within a species.	GMO enables breeding across species.
GE selects and uses only genes that are already present and native to the species.	GMO selects genes from one species for use in a different species where that genetic material is not normally present and not native to that species.



- **Poster Number: P0467**
 - Title: FANA_Antisense Oligonucleotides: Next Generation RNA Silencing Technology to Target Pathogens in Blood and Ectoparasites
- **Poster Number: P0310**
 - Title: FANA_ASO Reduces Pathogens and Pest of Fruit Crops: Citrus and Grapevine

References

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- Metz and Hunter in prep 2017
- Pelz-Stelinski, Sandoval Mojica, UF, and Hunter, ARS, in prep 2017

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