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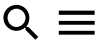


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**Special Issues and Collections in MDPI journals**



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**Special Issues and Collections in MDPI journals**



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**Special Issues and Collections in MDPI journals:**

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USDA Agricultural Research Service, Stoneville, MS, USA

**Interests:** cropping systems modeling; water availability and watershed management; effective water management in agriculture

**Special Issues and Collections in MDPI journals:**

Special Issue in [Agricuture: Modelling for Water Management in Agriculture Systems](/journal/agriculture/special_issues/Modelling_Systems)

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**Special Issues and Collections in MDPI journals:**

Special Issue in [International Journal of Molecular Sciences: Heavy Metals Accumulation, Toxicity and Detoxification in Plants](/journal/ijms/special_issues/plant_heavy_metals)



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**Interests:** Plant physiology, plant nutrition, proteomics, seed storage proteins, trichomes, salt tolerance



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**Interests:** forage species, grass weeds; cereals; genetic resources; reproductive traits including self-incompatibility and flowering time; control of meiotic recombination; biomass yield and heterosis; water soluble carbohydrates; herbicides resistance in grasses and abiotic stresses

**Special Issues and Collections in MDPI journals:**

Special Issue in [\*\*\*Agronomy: Genetics and Management of Perennial Forage Crops\*\*\*](#) ([\*\*\*/journal/agronomy/special\\_issues/Genetics\\_Management\\_Perennial\\_Forage\\_Crops\*\*\*](#))



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**Interests:** agricultural systems; plant ecology; ecology and management of weeds; ecological modeling; parasitic weeds; population dynamics; weed biology

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**Special Issues and Collections in MDPI journals:**

Special Issue in [\*\*\*Agronomy: Advances in Genotyping Platforms for Crop Improvement\*\*\*](#) ([\*\*\*/journal/agronomy/special\\_issues/genotyping\\_crop\\_improvement\*\*\*](#))



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**Interests:** starch biosynthesis; starch functionality; environmental stress; integrative biology

---

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**Interests:** entomology; biological control of insect pests; bioactivity of natural substances against insects of medical and agricultural interest; microbial insecticides; integrated pest management; mosquitoes; effects of GMO's and/or biopesticides on non-targets

---

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**Interests:** grain legumes, legume cover crops, plant breeding, agronomy and genetics

---

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---



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**Special Issues and Collections in MDPI journals:**

Special Issue in [Agronomy: Physiological and Molecular Characterization of Crop Resistance to Abiotic Stresses](#) ([/journal/agronomy/special\\_issues/Physiological\\_Molecular\\_Crop\\_Abiotic](/journal/agronomy/special_issues/Physiological_Molecular_Crop_Abiotic))

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---

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---

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**Interests:** plant mineral nutrition, nutrient deficiency, nutrient transport, root exudates, geo-biochemical cycles of nutrients, copper toxicity, soil-microbe-root interface, soil chemistry, plant biochemistry

---

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**Special Issues and Collections in MDPI journals:**

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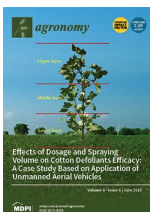
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**Long-Term Winter Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) Seasonal Irrigation Amount, Evapotranspiration, Yield, and Water Productivity under Semiarid Climate (/2073-4395/8/6/96)**

by [Koffi Djaman](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/86746) , [Michael O'Neill](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/442666) ,

[Curtis Owen](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/Znpha0FwR01za1FDQ1MxMCs2NXorQT09) ,

[Daniel Smeal](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/d0ppqdFRmYTFJbzk1aHoydjVyMmNudz09) ,

[Margaret West](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/Zk5FRVA3dmtEVSs3cEdRVysrM3g2Zz09) ,

[Dallen Begay](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/OW5TOXFvbUZtOHdXeVhPSFA5VkJuZINrVWZNVWdleFEyUnUrVkjOVNxrT0=) ,

[Samuel Allen](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/SnBpRG12VmZIOHhRRmo5NXBRUZ3UjcrRWcwZzhPdG4wbE1HZFJnc2Z5Yz0=) ,

[Komlan Koudahe](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/242018) ,

[Suat Irmak](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/YW9SSTdsRzZ5RWpleWxIRkNkZThabUlrNGJGVZqaS9PazhkVDY1UXBpVT0=) and

[Kevin Lombard](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/T25lbZOdTfQNEozYIVFMGIZbUziOTZQdW44NzFvQmg5MHlWVFIyQWFxUT0=)

*Agronomy* 2018, 8(6), 96; <https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060096> - 16 Jun 2018

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**Abstract** A long-term field experiment was conducted from 2002 to 2014 for the evaluation of yield and water productivity of three winter wheat varieties—Kharhof, Scout 66, and TAM107—under sprinkler irrigation at New Mexico State University Agricultural Science Center at Farmington, NM. Winter wheat daily [...] [Read more](#).

(This article belongs to the Special Issue [Innovative Approaches to Improve Crop Water Productivity under Irrigated Conditions \(/journal/agronomy/special\\_issues/crop\\_water\)](#) )

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**Genetic Diversity of Clinal Freezing Tolerance Variation in Winter Wheat Landraces (/2073-4395/8/6/95)**

by [Jinita Sthapit Kandel](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/OGdvK2NOR3Jib0dGUVkxZkNRbEt2QT09) ,

[Meng Huang](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/lbDBtU2dLRXZ0U01Zm5wa3FqZUtZVZZNG5FMWlaZ3pvZUIMcXY2UWdmRT0=) ,

[Zhiwu Zhang](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/MVBROU05d3ZYcG90cmFYMlo1ZGF3N2h6ZF2TEJHTC8yWjRjWmhpUFdwmD0=) ,

[Daniel Z. Skinner](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/359426) and [Deven R. See](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/435420)

*Agronomy* 2018, 8(6), 95; <https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060095> - 14 Jun 2018

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**Abstract** Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is a major cereal crop grown across a wide range of environments, but its productivity around the world is challenged by various biotic and abiotic factors. Wheat landraces from around the world are a source of unexploited genetic [...] [Read more](#).

(This article belongs to the Special Issue [Quantitative Trait Locus Mapping for Crop Plants \(/journal/agronomy/special\\_issues/crops\\_quantitative\\_trait\\_locus\)](#) )

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**Dissecting Wheat Grain Yield Drivers in a Mapping Population in the UK (/2073-4395/8/6/94)**

by [João P. Pennacchi](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/356971) , [Elizabete Carmo-Silva](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/449539) ,

[P. John Andralojc](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/416132) ,

[David Feuerhelm](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/dVVRqTUIJRcEk1c1ZqRzCbG10MmxNN3JZK011bmZyUElra0twi9sQ2hzUT0=) ,

[Stephen J. Powers](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/ZG8wQXN5ekhvb1hLTjdnNjROenJQYVREMkhKbzdwdTdGRjVxeWlmgNVcz0=) and

[Martin A. J. Parry](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/VzlsS253R1FDLzdEN2JvdWN1bUwrajV6cHNsR1BIWTZyWEg4ZDZwMjRUUT0=)

*Agronomy* 2018, 8(6), 94; <https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060094> - 14 Jun 2018

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**Abstract** Improving crop yields arises as a solution to ensure food security in the future scenarios of a growing world population, changes in food consumption patterns, climate change, and limitations on resources allocated to agriculture. Defining traits that can be reliable cornerstones to yield [...] [Read more](#).

(This article belongs to the Special Issue [Photosynthetic Carbon Metabolism to Enhance Crop Productivity \(/journal/agronomy/special\\_issues/photosynthesis-crop-production\)](#) )

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Production of a Polyclonal Antibody against the Recombinant Coat Protein of the Sugarcane Mosaic Virus and Its Application in the Immunodiagnostic of Sugarcane (2073-4395/8/6/93)

by Nurmalasari Darsono (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/ZTJwOS9xMEhiMkphZmlzVERKN3RDSEJicW1oMC9ZOWEYfUNLMzA5VGxpMD0=), Novita Niswatin Azizah (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/YmtQN1ISRtBIUGY2elgxVXkxU0ZXTFc2YmM2Wmw2WmE4bEnoQVikQIJPYz0=), Kiky Mey Putranly (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/UF10aWMzAm82WHBjdEJmU3ITb0pCaCtpc2RMZDUwN21mTnZacGNvU3ZvRT0=), Natalia Tri Astuti (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/SG9kV2U3byt4YINsaFFRN08xN2h3K29FTnRxbjJqcGt4dmh2YWFVZ0ZTcz0=), Hardian Susilo Addy (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/139016), Win Darmanto (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/bDjibHduXFmSWhYVTVcNw5pRUZcckFrQkRrTDBETWoxNGpqqdzIIUW9nRT0=) and Bambang Sugiharto (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/433936)

Agronomy 2018, 8(6), 93; https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060093 (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060093) - 13 Jun 2018

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Abstract Sugarcane mosaic virus (SCMV) is a mosaic disease that has spread over sugarcane plantations in Indonesia. The important step to overcome the disease is to detect the pathogen as early as possible. Detection of the pathogen can be achieved using the immunodiagnostic method [...]. Read more.

(This article belongs to the Special Issue Molecular and Biotechnological Approaches for Characterization and Control of Plant Virus Disease (/journal/agronomy/special\_issues/plant\_virus))

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(2073-4395/8/6/92/pdf)

Effect of Olive-Mill Wastewater Application, Organo-Mineral Fertilization, and Transplanting Date on the Control of Phelipanche ramosa in Open-Field Processing Tomato Crops (2073-4395/8/6/92)

by Grazia Disciglio (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/435860), Antonia Carlucci (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/cHh6amluM1dZMkg3akJYUk1wY3g4dJpPQWFuK0ZUeitZUDILUGppUit1Zz0=), Annalisa Tarantino (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/cHh6amluM1dZMkg3akJYUk1wY3g4dJpPQWFuK0ZUeitZUDILUGppUit1Zz0=), Marcella Michela Giuliani (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/854947), Anna Gagliardi (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/STBOZCtvT2NuUTRtM0IRWVl0akYyGRHclDYnRnVm5Zc3RWTRqEhROMD0=), Laura Frabboni (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/776238), Angela Libutti (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/514965), Maria Luisa Raimondo (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/dVV1M2FqclFVSUNsMzhiTKVbVpNZEhQRHBQYwJzcGo4YTIhY2JDSE5hMD0=), Francesco Lops (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/394690) and Giuseppe Gatta (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/dVV1M2FqclFVSUNsMzhiTKVbVpNZEhQRHBQYwJzcGo4YTIhY2JDSE5hMD0=)

Agronomy 2018, 8(6), 92; https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060092 (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060092) - 11 Jun 2018

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Abstract Phelipanche ramosa (L.) Pomel is a root holoparasitic weed for many crops, particularly for the processing tomato in Italy. In order to integrate the use of chemical methods to control P. ramosa (L.), there has been an increased effort to research alternative methods [...]. Read more.

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(2073-4395/8/6/91/pdf)

Image-Based On-Panicle Rice (Oryza sativa L.) Grain Counting with a Prior Edge Wavelet Correction Model (2073-4395/8/6/91)

by Liang Gong (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/396808), Ke Lin (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/dW8rN2JTDV0SXhWZkZCNIVdXVCbIhDalRGWGFbDUFsV1FIOXpXVU01WT0=), Tao Wang (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/RDh1MFc0SXZ1QnU5Mm1MY1kwVXJRNmNsSEpUVnVvUFQ2UDg4d1FQZDFwbz0=), Chengliang Liu (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/398019), Zheng Yuan (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/RG5WMFEwaS9IMEk2aWJad3Jyckh2WXE5dFJweC9zbXfRjg5Rzlc0JpND0=), Dabing Zhang (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/d0UrWkhkNm1nU2F4TVZQRzhscTILbW5aQIVMS0FjMzRzc2pYNEpFTVp3RT0=) and Jun Hong (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/dEpWbXBId2V1ck8zLzUzWfZrNmIdVmZEY3IRbXk1OENYcGJXZi9YV3U5RT0=)

Agronomy 2018, 8(6), 91; https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060091 (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060091) - 07 Jun 2018

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Abstract The number of rice grains on a panicle is an important index for variety screening during high-quality rice (Oryza Sativa L.) breeding. For an in-vivo image-based measurement, the occlusion and overlapping among grains are the major challenges in non-destructive precise phenotyping of [...]. Read more.

(This article belongs to the Special Issue Precision Phenotyping in Plant Breeding. (/journal/agronomy/special\_issues/Pphenotyping\_Plant\_Breeding.))

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(2073-4395/8/6/90/pdf)

Seed Yield and Water Productivity of Irrigated Winter Canola (Brassica napus L.) under Semiarid Climate and High Elevation (2073-4395/8/6/90)

by Koffi Djaman (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/86746), Michael O'Neill (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/442666), Curtis Owen (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/Znpa0FwR01za1FDQ1MxMCS2NXorQT09), Daniel Smeal (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/d0ppqdFRmYTFJbzk1aHoydjVYmMnudz09), Margaret West (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/Zk5FRVA3dmtEVS3cEdRVysrM3g2Z09), Dallen Begay (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/OW5TOXFvBUzOHdXeVhPSFA5VkJuZiNrvVWZNVWdleFEyUnUrVkjQVNXRT0=), Sangamesh V. Angadi (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/MUNuS1Zh2Shhc1JzC2F6NFBwMWU4NGhmZ2JlBDBJvEM1dHRNMUvhaXpaND0=), Komlan Koudahe (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/1242018), Samuel Allen (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/NEK3cHVvNnRyZJX0cmhuUXpwb3d4amZ6b0dsRldObHY1bEgWTETrTEZmND0=) and Kevin Lombard (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/T25lbiZOdTFqNEozYIVFMGIzBUzIOTZQdW44NzFvQmg5MHlWVfYjQWFxUT0=)

Agronomy 2018, 8(6), 90; https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060090 (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060090) - 06 Jun 2018



act Canola is a cash crop produced for its highly-valued seed, and as a protein source for animal feed. While winter canola is produced mainly in the high plains, it is expanding to new environments, and is greatly incorporated into crop systems with advantages [...] [Read more](#).

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**Olive Water Use, Crop Coefficient, Yield, and Water Productivity under Two Deficit Irrigation Strategies** (/2073-4395/8/6/89)

by [Francisco L. Santos](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/423889) (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/423889)

*Agronomy* 2018, 8(6), 89; <https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060089> (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060089) - 03 Jun 2018

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**Abstract** Reports on the annual effects of deficit irrigation regimes on olive trees are critical in shedding light on their impacts on water use, yield, and water productivity in distinct olive growing climate regions of the world. From the account of a four-year experiment, [...] [Read more](#).

(This article belongs to the Special Issue [Innovative Approaches to Improve Crop Water Productivity under Irrigated Conditions](#) (/journal/agronomy/special\_issues/crop\_water))

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**Biomass Production and Composition of Temperate and Tropical Maize in Central Iowa** (/2073-4395/8/6/88)

by [Pedro Alexander Infante](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/UmtNeJtTmJNR1VkrRHVDZ25TM2VZTFdyelhLOFp5bnRwWfFzZnITYStoUT0=) (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/UmtNeJtTmJNR1VkrRHVDZ25TM2VZTFdyelhLOFp5bnRwWfFzZnITYStoUT0=),

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[Sotirios Archontoulis](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/VkVtSWdCbEhvNFRsR2o3TG13SGIzTKlBanAzOFNWdS9XMGp2QTVweWRmZz0=) (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/VkVtSWdCbEhvNFRsR2o3TG13SGIzTKlBanAzOFNWdS9XMGp2QTVweWRmZz0=),

[Andrew Lenssen](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/424607) (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/424607) and

[Shui-zhang Fei](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/MFB0UWlqOG4yeWd3aURhM0s0NF1ubnJhOVFEVEczMmxDV2xJN3FNvHUvRT0=) (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/MFB0UWlqOG4yeWd3aURhM0s0NF1ubnJhOVFEVEczMmxDV2xJN3FNvHUvRT0=)

*Agronomy* 2018, 8(6), 88; <https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060088> (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060088) - 01 Jun 2018

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**Abstract** Bioethanol production in the midwestern U.S. has largely focused on maize (*Zea mays* L.) grain for starch-based ethanol production. There has been growing interest in lignocellulosic biomass as a feedstock for biofuels. Because maize adapted to the tropics does not initiate senescence [...] [Read more](#).

(This article belongs to the Special Issue [Forage and Bioenergy Crops](#) (/journal/agronomy/special\_issues/Forage\_Bioenergy\_Crops))

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**The Effect of Barley Cover Crop Residue and Herbicide Management on the Foliar Arthropod Community in No-Till Soybeans** (/2073-4395/8/6/87)

by [Armando Rosario-Lebron](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/bnhwTDNpQjRoNnFIUzhqVDI0Y0x6UG9kV1FGWnJmZ3Q1L3VoNnB2d3haVT0=) (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/bnhwTDNpQjRoNnFIUzhqVDI0Y0x6UG9kV1FGWnJmZ3Q1L3VoNnB2d3haVT0=),

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[Guihua Chen](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/VGJyQkY5ZWZJOHVuSXY4MCS0cVhVUEZnNG0yNVRZK3BZVnhsRC9WZmZUcz0=) (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/author/VGJyQkY5ZWZJOHVuSXY4MCS0cVhVUEZnNG0yNVRZK3BZVnhsRC9WZmZUcz0=) and

[Cerruti R. R. Hooks](https://sciprofiles.com/profile/438000) (https://sciprofiles.com/profile/438000)

*Agronomy* 2018, 8(6), 87; <https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060087> (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060087) - 01 Jun 2018

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**Abstract** Cover cropping has long been used as a method of reducing soil erosion, increasing soil quality, and suppressing weeds. However, the effects of cover crops in local farming systems are varied and can be affected by timing and method of termination. Field experiments [...] [Read more](#).

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act To determine if water-stressed trees need more time and heat to mature their fruits, we compared chronological and thermal time from bloom to harvest among fully-irrigated 'Algerie' loquat trees and trees suffering prior-to-bloom deficit irrigation (DI). Heat requirement calculation was performed using [...] [Read more](#).

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**Effects of Dosage and Spraying Volume on Cotton Defoliants Efficacy: A Case Study Based on Application of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles** ([/2073-4395/8/6/85](#))

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**Abstract** Plant protection unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) consist of light and small UAVs with pesticide spraying equipment. The advantage of UAVs is using low-volume spray technology to replace the traditional large-volume mass locomotive spray technology. Defoliant spraying is a key link in the mechanized [...] [Read more](#).

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**Abstract** Acidic soils hamper maize (*Zea mays* L.) production, causing yield losses of up to 69%. Low pH acidic soils can lead to aluminum (Al), manganese (Mn), or iron (Fe) toxicities. Genetic variability for tolerance to low soil pH exists among maize genotypes, [...] [Read more](#).

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**Physiological and Agronomic Strategies to Increase Mungbean Yield in Climatically Variable Environments of Northern Australia** ([/2073-4395/8/6/83](#))

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**Abstract** Mungbean (*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek) in Australia has been transformed from a niche opportunistic crop into a major summer cropping option for dryland growers in the summer-dominant rainfall regions of Queensland and New South Wales. This transformation followed stepwise genetic improvements in [...] [Read more](#).

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*Agronomy* 2018, 8(6), 82; [https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060082](#) ([https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060082](#)) - 25 May 2018

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**Abstract** "Alperujo" compost was evaluated as an organic fertiliser for pepper growth under greenhouse conditions. Even though the total nitrogen applied was similar, plants only grown with composts experienced a development decline as compared to those grown with standard nutrient solution. This was perhaps [...] [Read more](#).

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**Abstract** Starch is a water-insoluble polyglucan synthesized inside the plastids of plant tissues to provide a store of carbohydrate. Starch harvested from plant storage organs has probably represented the major source of calories for the human diet since before the dawn of civilization. Following [...]. [Read more.](#)

(This article belongs to the Special Issue [Starch Biosynthesis in Crop Plants \(/journal/agronomy/special\\_issues/cereal\\_starch\)](#))

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**Linkage Map of a Gene Controlling Zero Tannins (zt-1) in Faba Bean (*Vicia faba* L.) with SSR and ISSR Markers (/2073-4395/8/6/80)**

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Agronomy 2018, 8(6), 80; https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060080 (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060080) - 23 May 2018

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**Abstract** Faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.), a partially allogamous species, is rich in protein. Condensed tannins limit the use of faba beans as food and feed. Two recessive genes, *zt-1* and *zt-2*, control the zero tannin content in faba bean and promote [...]. [Read more.](#)

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**Agrobiodiversity for Adaptive and Yield Traits in Romanian and Italian Barley Cultivars across Four Continental Environments (/2073-4395/8/6/79)**

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[Valeria Terzi \(https://sciprofiles.com/profile/192495\)](#)

Agronomy 2018, 8(6), 79; https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060079 (https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy8060079) - 23 May 2018

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**Abstract** Within temperate climates the frequency and severity of high and low temperature stresses vary with continentality. The current study reports on the assessment of the performance of 49 barley cultivars across four environments. The cultivars stem from 50 years of breeding activities in [...]. [Read more.](#)

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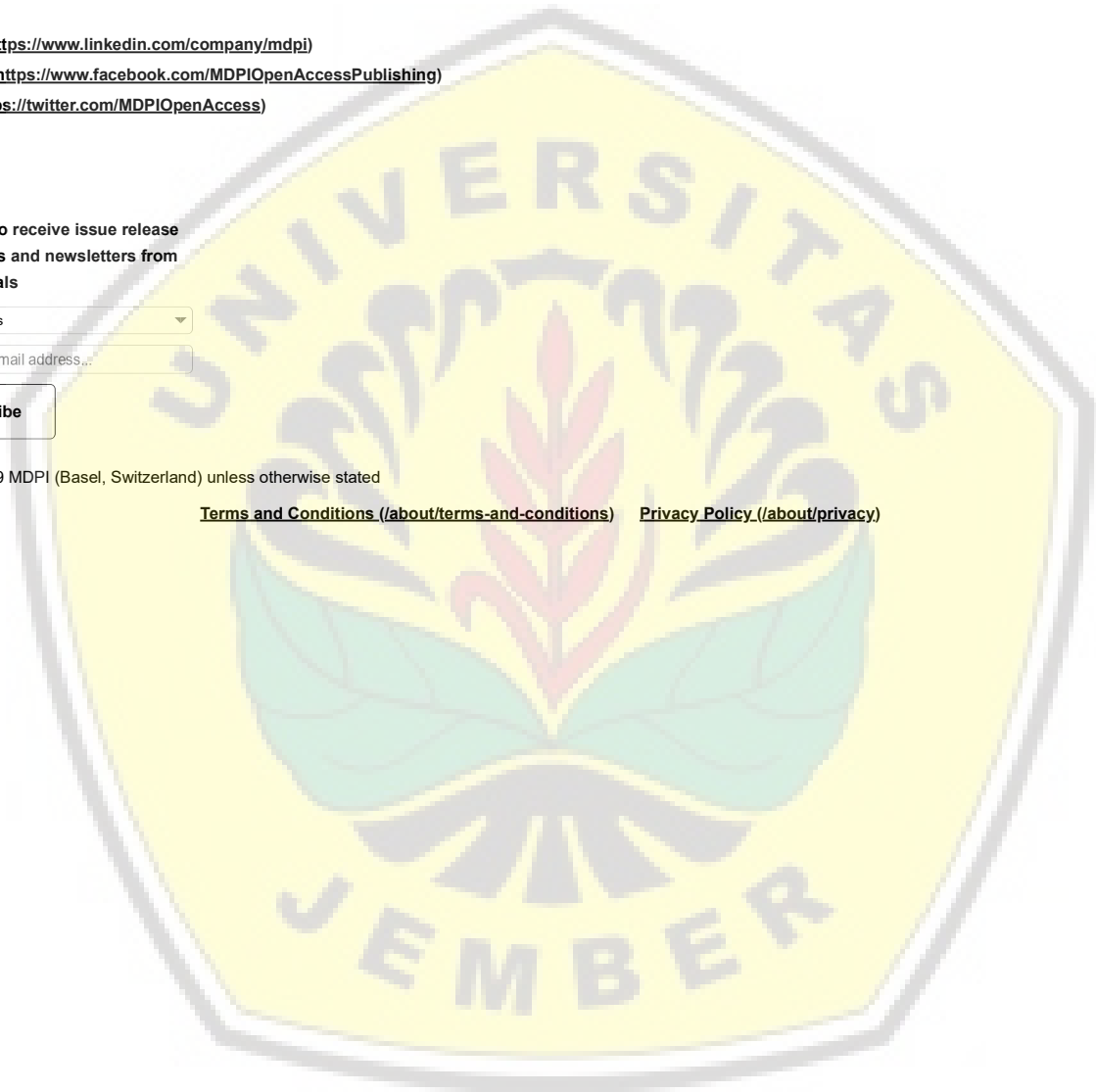
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
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Article

# Production of a Polyclonal Antibody against the Recombinant Coat Protein of the Sugarcane Mosaic Virus and Its Application in the Immunodiagnostic of Sugarcane

Nurmalasari Darsono <sup>1,2</sup> , Novita Niswatun Azizah <sup>3</sup>, Kiky Mey Putranty <sup>3</sup>, Natalia Tri Astuti <sup>1</sup>, Hardian Susilo Addy <sup>4,5</sup> , Win Darmanto <sup>2</sup> and Bambang Sugiharto <sup>3,5,\*</sup>

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Received: 3 May 2018; Accepted: 11 June 2018; Published: 13 June 2018



**Abstract:** Sugarcane mosaic virus (SCMV) is a mosaic disease that has spread over sugarcane plantations in Indonesia. The important step to overcome the disease is to detect the pathogen as early as possible. Detection of the pathogen can be achieved using the immunodiagnostic method by employing a specific antibody against the viral coat protein. The objective of this research was to produce a polyclonal antibody using the recombinant coat protein of SCMV, and to test its sensitivity for detection of SCMV in the symptomatic plant. The gene encoding of the coat protein was cloned using the RT-PCR Kit and total RNA isolated from symptomatic sugarcane leaves cultivar PS-881. Nucleotide sequences analysis of the cloned cDNA indicated that the cDNA contained 998 nucleotides and named *SCMVCP*-cDNA. The cDNA was then inserted into a His-tag expression plasmid of pET28a and overexpressed in *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) to produce a recombinant protein. The recombinant fused protein *SCMVCP* was strongly expressed in an insoluble fraction, with a molecular size of around 44 kDa, without the addition of an IPTG inducer. Purification of the recombinant protein using an affinity Ni-NTA resin, followed by SDS-PAGE separation, resulted in a high purity of the protein and used as an antigen to raise the polyclonal antibody in a rabbit. The sensitivity of the antiserum determined by western blot analysis showed that the antiserum was able to detect the recombinant protein at a concentration of 10 ng. The western blot analysis also detected a clear single band of 36.7 kDa of the SCMV coat protein in symptomatic sugarcane leaves and not in healthy leaves. Interestingly, when the sample proteins were prepared using low-speed centrifugation, the corresponding coat protein was detected in a soluble fraction by western blot analysis. Thus, the antiserum was successfully used for indirect-ELISA analysis using the soluble protein fraction. The results provide an easy method to detect and diagnose SCMV infection using the immunodiagnostic.

**Keywords:** sugarcane mosaic virus; polyclonal antibody; coat protein; immunodiagnostic; sugarcane



## 1. Introduction

Sugarcane is a major crop cultivated in tropical and subtropical fields for sugar production. sugarcane mosaic virus (SCMV) is one of the main pathogens that substantially affect sugarcane productivity. Recently, it has been reported that this pathogen has spread in East Java, Indonesia [1], with an incidence rate of 78% on the sugarcane-cultivated area, and reduced the sugar production by 20% [2,3]. The infected sugarcane plant shows symptoms such as a yellowish, chlorotic leaf area, which could be accompanied by varying degrees of necrosis. The chlorotic areas are mostly observed in young rapidly growing leaves and are particularly distinct in the basal portion of the leaves [4]. However, this chlorotic symptom can be the result of a failure in chlorophyll development, due to a virus infection, or a lack of an essential mineral nutrient. Furthermore, the mosaic symptoms caused by sugarcane viruses—such as sugarcane streak mosaic virus (SCSMV), sugarcane mosaic virus (SCMV), and sorghum mosaic virus (SrMV)—are difficult to distinguish by morphological observation of the symptoms [5]. The symptoms are also unstable, since symptoms are influenced by the time of infection, environment, and cultivar [6]. Thus, the identification of the causal agent of mosaic diseases is an important step in determining the appropriate control management.

Sugarcane mosaic virus belongs to the *Potyviridae* family, genus *Potyvirus*, found worldwide in over 70 countries [7], and infects some host plants—such as maize, sorghum, and several *Poaceae*—and is transmitted by aphids [8]. The virion is comprised of flexuous rods, about 750 nm in length, and has a genome of positive-sense RNA, approximately 10 kb long [7]. The complete genome sequences of SCMV isolated from several geographic regions have been published in the NCBI GenBank database, such isolates from Argentina (JX237862.1); Australia (AJ278405); China (AF494510.1; JN021933.1); Iran (KT895081.1); and Mexico (GU474635.1). The SCMV genome contains a single long open reading frame (ORF), which encodes a polyprotein that is post-translationally processed into the individual gene products by viral proteases, and the coat protein is encoded at the 3'-end terminus [9]. This coat protein has been studied intensively and highly conserved among SCMV isolates, thus facilitating detection of the virus by serological methods [10].

Several immunodiagnostic methods, as well as molecular methods, have been widely used to detect plant viruses. Traditionally, a polyclonal antibody against a purified virion from infected plant material was developed for immunodiagnosics [11]. However, the traditional preparation of a polyclonal antibody has its limitations, such as the purity of the virion and low viral titer in the infected plant tissue. This procedure is lengthy, requiring virus propagation in a suitable host, followed by virion purification [12]. To overcome this problem, the serological method using a polyclonal antibody against a recombinant coat protein, was commonly used in immunodiagnosics [11]. Several studies have reported on the production of polyclonal antibodies against recombinant proteins, such as the antibodies against coat protein of *Pelargonium zonate spot virus* [13], cucumber mosaic virus [14], or alfalfa mosaic virus [15].

The recombinant viral proteins that are expressed in bacterial cells have great potential as a source of antigen to produce a specific antibody. The bacterial expression system is simple, fast, and inexpensive for producing a large amount of purified proteins as antigens to produce antibodies [16]. In addition, a fusion tag added to the protein sequence and expressed in *Escherichia coli*, improves protein expression, solubility, and stability, and facilitates a faster purification procedure [17]. The combination of the bacterial expression system and the fusion tag protein purification has been routinely used in protein production and purification for the development of antibody [18].

In this study, we have developed a polyclonal antibody against a recombinant coat protein of the SCMV and successfully tested its sensitivity for detection of SCMV infection in sugarcane by western blot and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Cloning and Sequencing cDNA of SCMV Coat Protein

Field grown sugarcane cultivar PS-881 (4–5 months) with mosaic disease symptoms was used as the virus source. The yellowing and chlorosis symptom leaves were harvested and used for total RNA isolation using the guanidinium thiocyanate method, as described by Sambrook et al. [19]. The published CP gene sequences were used for designing the primer F1; 5'-GTTTYCACCAAGCTGGAACAGTC-3' and R1; 5'-AGCTGTGTGTCTCTCTGTATTCTCT-3'. First-strand cDNA was synthesized using a template from total RNA, with oligo dT primer and reverse transcriptase (Roche, Mannheim, Germany). Targeted coat protein cDNA was amplified using a pair of primers F1 and R1. The PCR reaction consisted of one cycle pre-denaturation at 94 °C for 5 min, 30 cycles at 94 °C denaturation for 30 s, 56 °C for 30 s, 68 °C extension for 60 s, and the final extension step at 68 °C for 5 min. The amplified cDNA was visualized using 1% agarose gel electrophoresis and purified using a gel extraction kit (Macherey-Nagel, Duren, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instruction. The purified cDNA fragment was ligated into a pJET1.2 vector (ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) and transformed into the *E. coli* strain XL10-Gold. The transformants were screened by colony PCR using F1, R1 set of primers.

The nucleotides sequence of the cDNA was determined bi-directionally, and the resulting sequence was analyzed using software Genetyx Ver.8 for Windows. The deduced amino acids sequences were compared with the GenBank NCBI database using BLASTp. The corresponding cDNA was named *SCMVCp* and used for the production of the recombinant protein.

### 2.2. Plasmid Construction for Production of the Recombinant Protein

To produce the recombinant protein, the *SCMVCp* was amplified using PCR with specific primers F2: 5'-GCGGATCCGTCGATGCAGGTG-3' and R2: 5'-GTGCTCGAGCAGAGAGAGTGCAT-3' to produce a 924 bp DNA fragment, which encodes a recombinant protein (308 amino acids) starting with the DAG amino acids sequence. The DAG amino acids sequence was identified as the motif for SCMV transmission by aphid [20]. The amplified cDNA was then digested with *Bam*HI and *Xho*I restriction enzymes and ligated into a pET28a expression vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The vector contains a fusion hexa-histidine (6-His) tag at the N terminal for purification by affinity chromatography. The pET28a construct was subsequently transformed into *E. coli* XL10-Gold. The positive transformant colonies were selected by the PCR method using a set of primers for T7 promoter (5'-TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG-3') and T7 terminator (5'-GCTAGTTATTGCTCAGCGGG-3'). Recombinant plasmids were isolated from the transformant using a Plasmid Miniprep Kit (Tiangen Co., Beijing, China) and the orientation of cDNA insertion was confirmed by restriction enzymes digestion and nucleotide sequence determination. The expression plasmid vector was transformed into *E. coli* BL21, and the selected transformant was used for the production of the recombinant *SCMVCp* fusion protein.

### 2.3. Production and Purification of the Recombinant *SCMVCp* Fusion Protein

To analyze expression of the recombinant *SCMVCp* fusion protein, the *E. coli* BL21 transformant carrying pET28-*SCMVCp* construct was cultured in 0.1 L of LB (Luria-Bertani) medium containing 50 ppm kanamycin at 37 °C overnight on a shaking incubator (150 rpm). The expression of the recombinant *SCMVCp* fusion protein was induced by addition of IPTG at 0, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 1.0 mM. The bacterial cells were harvested by centrifugation at 6000 rpm 4 °C for 10 min, and the pellets were suspended in an extraction buffer containing 50 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and 300 mM NaCl (pH 8). The recombinant protein was extracted by sonication and a soluble protein fraction was separated by centrifugation at 12,000 rpm 4 °C for 10 min. The proteins in total extract (before centrifugation), soluble fraction (supernatant), and insoluble fraction (pellet) were separated by SDS-PAGE (sodium

dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis) and then visualized by Coomassie Brilliant Blue (CBB) staining.

The production of the recombinant SCMVCp fusion protein was conducted by culturing the *E. coli* BL21 transformant in 5 L of LB medium containing 50 ppm kanamycin at 37 °C overnight. The bacterial cells were harvested by centrifugation and the pellet was used for protein extraction and purification. The purification of the recombinant fusion protein was conducted under denaturing condition, as the recombinant SCMVCp fusion protein was expressed in an insoluble fraction. The harvested bacterial cell was disrupted in the extraction buffer with sonication and the supernatant was separated by centrifugation at 12,000 rpm 4 °C for 10 min. The pellet cell debris was washed once with the extraction buffer, and the insoluble proteins fraction was resuspended in the solubilization buffer containing 50 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 300 mM NaCl, 8 M Urea (pH 8). The recombinant protein was then solubilized by incubation at room temperature with gentle shaking and then separated by centrifugation at 12,000 rpm for 20 min. The recombinant His-tag fusion protein was purified by affinity column chromatography containing Ni-NTA resin equilibrated with the solubilized buffer according to the manufacturer's instructions (Macherey-Nagel). Unbound proteins were washed with 50 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 300 mM NaCl, 8 M Urea (pH 8) containing 20 mM imidazole, and the bounded-protein was eluted from the resin with 50 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 300 mM NaCl, 8 M Urea (pH 8) containing 250 mM imidazole.

A further purification step was conducted by separation the eluted protein with SDS-PAGE and the targeted protein band was excised and recovered from the gels by electroelution (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA). The recovered protein was dialyzed against a phosphate buffer saline (PBS) overnight at 4 °C to remove SDS from the protein mixture. After evaluating the purity with SDS-PAGE and measuring the protein concentration with the Bradford reagent (Biorad), the recombinant protein was used as an antigen for the development of a polyclonal antibody.

#### 2.4. Production of a Polyclonal Antibody and Estimation of the Antibody Development

Two female New Zealand White rabbits (two months' age) were immunized subcutaneously with 500 µg of purified recombinant SCMVCp fusion protein emulsified with 500 µL of Freund's complete adjuvant at a ratio of 1:1 (*v/v*). Two weeks after the first immunization, the rabbits were boosted by five additional subcutaneous injections with 100 µg of the purified protein mixed with 500 µL of Freund's incomplete adjuvant per injection at a ratio of 1:1 every week. The rabbits were bled five times before and after injections to collect the antiserum, which were designated as pre-immune (before immunization) or S1 (after first boosted injection) to S5 (after fifth boosted injection) antiserum and then stored at −20 °C. The raised antiserum was monitored by Ouchterlony double diffusion analysis.

#### 2.5. Western Blot Analysis

The polyclonal antisera against the recombinant coat protein were tested by western blot and ELISA to evaluate their sensitivity and specificity. The purified SCMVCp protein, and either crude extracts of healthy or symptomatic sugarcane leaves, were used as test materials. To determine the sensitivity of the antiserum, a serial dilution of the purified SCMVCp protein was separated by SDS-PAGE. The separated proteins were electroblotted onto an Immobilon-P transfer membrane (Millipore) using semi-dry transblotter (Biorad) at a constant current of 250 mA for 60 min at room temperature. The membrane was removed from the transblotter and washed with TBS (Tris Buffer Saline) three times. After being blocked with a TBS solution containing 0.5% skim milk, the membrane was incubated with antiserum against the SCMVCp protein diluted in TBS containing 0.5% skim milk (1:3000) for overnight at room temperature with gentle agitation. The membrane was further washed three times in TBS, followed by incubation with the secondary antibody, goat anti-rabbit IgG alkaline phosphatase (AP)-conjugate (Biorad), at 1:3000 dilutions for 60 min at room temperature. The expected protein band was visualized by incubation in BCIP/NBT substrate (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate/nitro blue tetrazolium) (Biorad).



Crude leaf extracts were prepared by grinding 2 g of the healthy and symptomatic sugarcane leaf tissues in liquid nitrogen, and the frozen leaf powder was melted with a 6 mL extraction buffer containing 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 1 mM EDTA, 0.01% PMSF, 10% polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), and 10 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, and centrifuged at 12,000 rpm for 10 min at 4 °C. The supernatant containing soluble protein was stored at –80 °C, and the pellet debris containing insoluble protein was washed with the extraction buffer once. The insoluble proteins were solubilized with a buffer containing 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.5), 1 mM EDTA, 2% SDS, and 30% sucrose. The soluble and insolubilize proteins were separated with SDS-PAGE and subjected to western blot analysis using the raised antiserum.

### 2.6. Indirect ELISA

Approximately one gram of the tissue of healthy and symptomatic sugarcane leaves was ground in liquid nitrogen, and the protein was extracted by continues grinding in three times extraction buffer containing 50 mM Mops-NaOH (pH 7.5), 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM EDTA, and 2% PVP at 4 °C. The leaf extracts were centrifuged at 8000 rpm 4 °C for 10 min, and the supernatant was used for ELISA. The supernatant (100 µL) was loaded into immunoplate wells and coated by an additional 100 µL of coating buffer (15 mM Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 35 NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 2% PVP, pH 9.6), and then incubated at 4 °C overnight. The plate wells were washed tree times with TBS-T (tris-buffered saline plus 0.05% tween-20). The plate was blocked by addition 100 µL of the blocking solution TBS-T, containing 1% skim milk and 0.5% BSA, incubated at room temperature for an hour, and then washed with TBS-T once. Amount of 100 µL of diluted polyclonal antibody against recombinant coat protein with the blocking solution (1:1000) was added to the plate and incubated at room temperature for an hour. After washing the plate five times with TBS-T, 100 µL goat anti-rabbit IgG-AP conjugate (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) at a dilution of 1:3000 in conjugate buffer was added and the plate was incubated at room temperature for an hour. The plate was further washed three times with TBS-T and then 100 µL p-nitrophenyl phosphate (PNP) substrate (0.6 mg/mL PNP 9.7% in diethanolamine buffer, pH 9.6) was added. After an hour of incubation at room temperature, the absorbance was measured at A405 nm. For analyzing the ELISA results, the S/H ratio (sample A405/TBS-T buffer A405) was calculated. A reaction was considered positive if the A405 of sample was 1.75 greater than the A405 of the TBS-T buffer.

The sensitivity of the polyclonal antiserum against the recombinant coat protein was compared with a DAS-ELISA test using reagent set for sugarcane mosaic virus (Agdia, Inc., Elkhart, IN, USA). To conduct an analysis using the ELISA reagent set, approximately one gram of healthy and symptomatic sugarcane leaves was ground in liquid nitrogen, and the pulverized leaves powder was homogenized with three times volume of the sample buffer 1 (SB1) provided by the ELISA reagent set. After centrifugation, the supernatant was used for DAS-ELISA analysis according to the manufacturer's instructions (Agdia, Inc., Elkhart, IN, USA).

## 3. Results

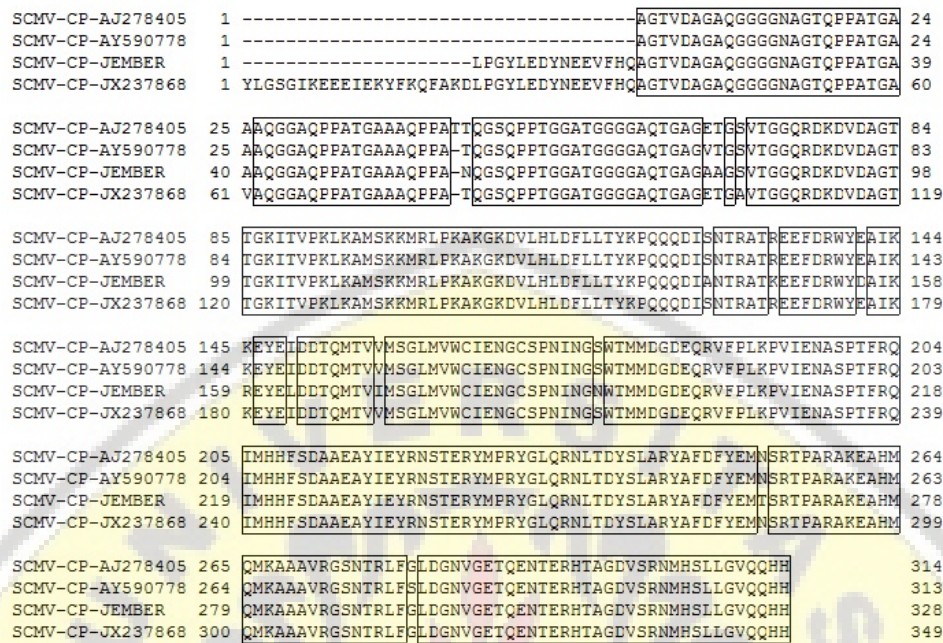
### 3.1. Cloning and Sequencing of SCMVCp-cDNA from Sugarcane Leaves

To obtain a cDNA for the coat protein of SCMV, RT-PCR was conducted using an F1-R1 primer pair, which was designated from conserved region among various cDNA for the coat protein of SCMV.

Total RNA extracted from the symptomatic sugarcane leaf was used as a template for the RT-PCR reaction. As expected, a single cDNA band with a molecular size of around 1.0 kb was observed in gel electrophoresis separation. Thus, the cDNA fragment was then cloned into a pJET1.2 plasmid vector and transformed into *E. coli* XL10-Gold. Colony PCR analysis of the transformant confirmed the insertion of cDNA size of 1.0 kb in the plasmid vector. The sequence analysis revealed that the cDNA contained 998 nucleotides, and the sequence alignment at deduced amino acid level has a high homology (91%) to the cDNAs for the coat protein of SCMV from Australia (GenBank: AJ278405.1), Argentine (GenBank: JX237868.1) and China (GenBank: AY590778.1) (Figure 1). The result showed that



a full-length cDNA for a coat protein of SCMV was successfully cloned and named as *SCMVCp*-cDNA isolate PS881-Jember.

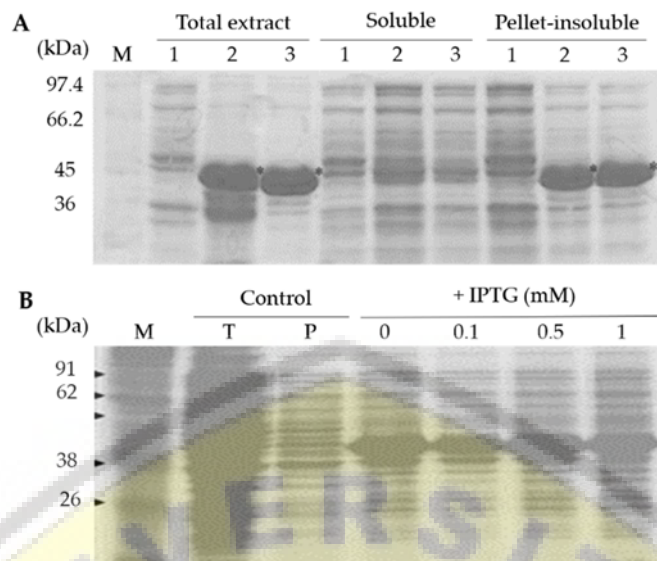


**Figure 1.** Multiple alignment at amino acid sequences of the SCMV coat proteins isolates from Australia (AJ278405.1), Argentina (JX237868.1), and China (AY590778.1), with isolate from PS881-Jember. Identical amino acid residues with isolate of Jember are indicated by boxed sequences. The three amino acids of DAG at N-terminal were used as initial amino acids for the synthesis of the recombinant coat protein.

### 3.2. Expression and Purification of the Recombinant *SCMVCp* Fusion Protein

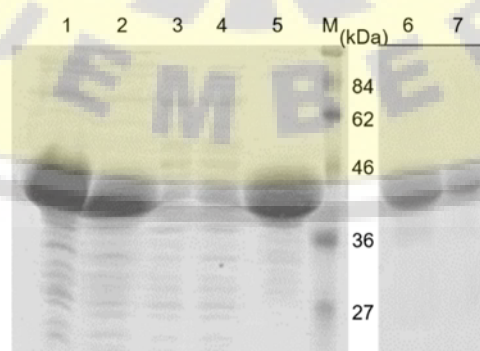
To synthesize the *SCMVCp* fusion protein, the *SCMVCp*-cDNA was inserted into the pET-28a plasmid with 924 nucleotides encoding for 308 amino acids, and then introduced into *E. coli* BL21. The insertion was confirmed by isolation of the plasmid from the transformant *E. coli* and double digesting the plasmid with *Bam*HI and *Xho*I, resulting in 924 bp DNA band. A similar result of DNA size was observed in PCR analysis using a set of primers, F2 and R2 (data not shown). The nucleotides sequences determination showed that the *SCMVCp*-cDNA was properly inserted into the *Bam*HI and *Xho*I sites of the pET-28a plasmid, as expected. The inserted *SCMVCp*-cDNA began with nucleotides encoding for DAG amino acids and fused with nucleotides of hexa-histidine (6-His) tag at the N terminal.

To examine the expression of the recombinant *SCMVCp* fusion protein, the transformant *E. coli* was cultured in 100 mL LB media and induced by IPTG (0.5 mM). SDS-PAGE analysis showed that the expression of the recombinant *SCMVCp* fusion protein was found to be plentiful in the total extract and in the insoluble fraction of the pellet debris of *E. coli*, with a molecular size of around 44 kDa, but was not presented in the supernatant as a soluble protein fraction (Figure 2A). This result is consistent with the experiments previously reported that the recombinant virus coat protein was expressed in the insoluble protein fraction [13,15]. Interestingly, the expression of the recombinant *SCMVCp* protein was not dose-dependent on the inducer IPTG. The addition of IPTG, with increasing concentration, starting from 0, 0.1, 0.5, to 1 mM, did not elevate the recombinant coat protein contents (Figure 2B). This result suggests that metabolisms of tryptone-peptone in the LB media produce lactose that may be structurally similar to IPTG with respect to the induction of protein synthesis [21,22].



**Figure 2.** Electrophoresis separation of the SCMVCp recombinant protein expressed in *E. coli* (A) and the effect of IPTG concentration on SCMVCp levels (B); The *E. coli* strain BL 21 harboring a pET28a-SCMVCp construct was grown in LB liquid media at 37 °C on a 150 rpm shaker and induced with 0.5 mM of IPTG. The proteins were extracted by sonication, separated with SDS-PAGE (10% acrylamide), and stained with Commassie brilliant blue; (A) lane 1: protein extracted from the *E. coli* control plasmid only and lane 2–3: protein extracted from the *E. coli* pET28a plasmid inserted with SCMVCp-cDNA; (B) Control; total (T) and insoluble proteins (P) from the *E. coli* control without the insert, and + the IPTG representing effect of IPTG addition at the indicated concentration. Lane M is the protein marker protein.

The recombinant SCMVCp fusion protein was extracted by solubilizing protein in the pellet debris using urea as a denaturant, and the purification was conducted using Ni-NTA resin, as described in Materials and Methods. Separation of the purified recombinant SCMVCp fusion protein with SDS-PAGE showed the presence of a major distinct protein band at around 44 kDa that was eluted with 250 mM imidazole (Figure 3 line 5). The presence of a little protein band, at the same molecular size after addition of washing buffer containing 20 mM imidazole, suggested that the applied protein on the column chromatography exceeded the resin binding capacity (Figure 3 line 3–4).

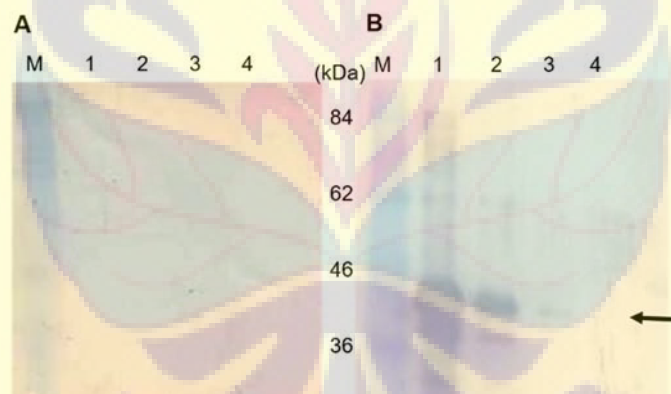


**Figure 3.** Separation of the purified recombinant SCMVCp protein using SDS-PAGE. The insoluble protein was extracted from the pellet, applied and fractionated into an affinity Ni-NTA resin. The fractioned protein was then separated by SDS-PAGE (10% acrylamide) and stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue. Lanes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are the total-insoluble, re-loaded flow through, unbound, 20 mM-washed and 250 mM-eluted imidazole protein fractions, respectively. Lane 6 and 7 show the protein after electroelution and dialyzed against PBS. M is a protein marker.

The results imply that the recombinant fusion protein can be purified using a single step purification system of the Ni-NTA column. However, some unexpected minor protein bands were observed in the purified recombinant SCMVCp protein. To remove the unexpected protein, the purified recombinant coat protein was further separated by SDS-PAGE, and the targeted recombinant protein band was excised and then electro-eluted from the gel. SDS-PAGE analysis showed that the purity of the eluted recombinant SCMVCp protein increased its purity (Figure 3 line 6–7). Thus, the recombinant protein was dialyzed against PBS to remove SDS, allowing the protein to be used as antigen for developing the polyclonal antibody.

### 3.3. Production of the Polyclonal Antibody

Development of the polyclonal antibody was monitored by a double immunodiffusion of Ouchterlony analysis. The developed antibody was revealed by precipitation that resulted from binding interaction between the recombinant protein and the antibody. The precipitation was formed in the antiserum after second booster injection and thereafter. The antiserum was then collected every week after the second, third, fourth, and fifth injections and named S2, S3, S4 and S5, respectively. To evaluate the sensitivity of the raised antiserum, western blot analysis was conducted using the antisera S5. The result showed that the antisera reacted well with the antigen recombinant SCMVCp protein with a molecular size of 44 kDa at a very low protein concentration up to 10 ng (Figure 4B lane 3). However, when a pre-immune antiserum was used in western blot analysis, no corresponding protein bands were observed (Figure 4A). These results suggest that the polyclonal antibody against the SCMVCp protein successfully developed and had a high titer, making it suitable for the detection of SCMV infection in sugarcane.



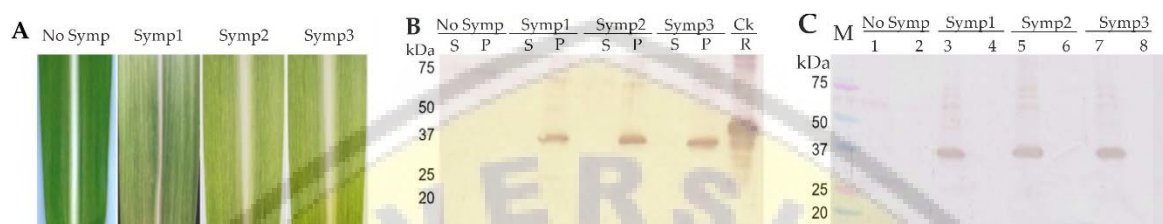
**Figure 4.** Western blot analysis of the recombinant SCMVCp protein. The purified recombinant proteins separated on SDS-PAGE and subjected to western blot analysis using pre-immune (A) and S5 serum (B). Lanes 1, 2, 3, and 4 are 1, 0.1, 0.01, and 0.001  $\mu\text{g}$  of the purified protein, respectively. M is a protein marker.

### 3.4. Detection of SCMV Infection in Sugarcane Leaf

The polyclonal antibody developed against the recombinant SCMVCp protein was evaluated by western blot analysis and ELISA for its specific reaction. Western blot analysis was conducted using crude proteins extracted from healthy and symptomatic sugarcane leaves. The healthy leaf showed no symptoms and appeared to stay green, but the three symptomatic leaves taken from different locations showed mosaic and yellowing (Figure 5A). The western blot analysis showed that the antiserum S5 clearly reacted with a single insoluble protein band extracted from symptomatic sugarcane leaf with a molecular size of 36.7 kDa (Figure 5B line P). However, the corresponding protein band was not observed in the protein extracted from healthy sugarcane leaves. The results suggest that the coat protein of the SCMV has a molecular size of 36.7 kDa, and this size was comparable to the coat protein



of papaya ringspot [23] and grapevine fanleaf viruses [24]. Furthermore, the molecular size of the SCMV coat protein was smaller compared to the recombinant fusion SCMVCp protein (Figure 5B line R), due to the recombinant protein contained fusion hexa-histidine (6-His) and other additional amino acids at the first codon. Interestingly, when the crude extract was centrifuged at low speed (below 10,000 rpm), the antisera reacted with a soluble protein of the same molecular size extracted from symptomatic sugarcane leaves, but not from healthy leaves (Figure 5C). This result suggested that the SCMV virus particle was not precipitated at low-speed centrifugation, and western blot analysis using the antisera detected a SCMV coat protein in soluble protein fraction.



**Figure 5.** Detection of SCMV infection in sugarcane leaves using western blot analysis. (A) Photograph of healthy no-symptom and symptomatic sugarcane leaves; and (B,C) western blot analysis of the proteins extracted from the leaves sample using S5 serum; (B) the protein extract prepared by high speed centrifugation and (C) low speed centrifugation. No Symp and Symp represent no-symptom and symptomatic leaves. S, P, R (Ck), and M are soluble, insoluble, recombinant (control) protein, and marker proteins, respectively.

The sensitivity of the antisera was further tested with indirect-ELISA analysis using proteins extracted from healthy and symptomatic sugarcane leaves. The crude extract was separated from leaf debris at a low centrifugation at 8000 rpm 4 °C for 10 min to maintain the virus particle in the soluble fraction. The S5 antiserum allowed for the detection of SCMV in the crude extracts of symptomatic sugarcane leaves, from undiluted up to 50 times dilution of crude extract. The dilution of the crude extracts gradually decreased the A405 nm, from 3.311 of undiluted to 1.538 of 50 times dilution (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Indirect-ELISA analysis for detection of the SCMV infection in sugarcane leaves. The ELISA analysis was conducted using the S5 antiserum and a series dilution of the protein samples extracted from healthy and symptomatic leaves.

Sugarcane Leaves Sample	Dilution	Mean Value of A405	Response (Description)	S/H Ratio
Symptomatic 1	No dilution	3.385	infected	2.557
	5	2.414	infected	1.979
	10	2.024	infected	2.222
	50	1.937	infected	3.616
Symptomatic 2	No dilution	3.104	infected	2.345
	5	2.696	infected	2.210
	10	1.605	infected	1.762
	50	1.503	infected	2.807
Symptomatic 3	No dilution	3.444	infected	2.602
	5	2.242	infected	1.838
	10	1.618	infected	1.776
	50	1.174	infected	2.191
No Symptom	No dilution	1.954	not infected	1.476
	5	1.796	not infected	1.472
	10	1.137	not infected	1.248
	50	0.866	not infected	1.617



Table 1. Cont.

Sugarcane Leaves Sample	Dilution	Mean Value of A405	Response (Description)	S/H Ratio
TBS-T buffer	No dilution	1.324	-	1.000
	5	1.220	-	1.000
	10	0.911	-	1.000
	50	0.536	-	1.000
CP-SCMV (control)	No dilution	3.482		

Compared with symptomatic leaves, the A405 of the crude extract from healthy leaves and the TBS buffer were lower at all dilutions, ranging from 1.954 in the undiluted no-symptom leaf to 0.536 in the 50-times diluted TBS (Table 1). Calculation of the S/H ratio (sample A405/TBS buffer A405) resulted in more than twice in the all of undiluted and fifty times dilution of symptomatic leaves. However, in some dilution samples showed the ratio only close to twice. This result might be due to the high absorbance background in the TBS buffer. The reactions were considered positive-infected when the S/H value was  $\geq 2$  [13]. However, based on the calculation of S/H ratio the symptomatic sugarcane leaves that showed the score higher than 1.75, the plant was considered to be infected. In addition, the healthy leaves were less than 1.75, not considered to be infected. Thus, using both western blot and an indirect-ELISA test, the results suggest that the polyclonal antibody against the recombinant SCMVCp protein is useful for routine immunodiagnostic.

To compare the sensitivity of the polyclonal antibody, a separate experiment was conducted to detect SCMV infection in sugarcane leaves using an ELISA reagent kit. The results showed that the A405 of the symptomatic were slightly higher than the healthy leaves. (Table 2). The calculation of S/H ratio (symptomatic/healthy A405) resulted in a score value of around 1.04–1.24, which is lower than the S/H ratio mentioned in Table 1. The results suggested that the polyclonal antibody against the recombinant SCMVCp protein has a higher sensitivity compared to the ELISA reagent kit.

**Table 2.** DAS-ELISA analysis for detection of the SCMV infection in sugarcane leaves. The ELISA analysis was conducted using an ELISA reagent set for SCMV (Agdia, Inc., Elkhart, IN, USA) and a three times diluted crude extract of sugarcane leaves.

Sugarcane Leaves Sample	Mean Value of A405	Response (Description)	S/H Ratio
Symptomatic 1	0.09550	Infected	1.14
Symptomatic 2	0.10413	Infected	1.24
Symptomatic 3	0.08663	Infected	1.04
Healthy	0.08345	-	-

#### 4. Discussion

The SCMV is one among many viruses that infect and cause yield loss of sugarcane cultivated in East Java Indonesia [1]. Since the morphological symptom of SCMV is similar to symptoms caused by other diseases or the depletion of plant nutrition, the development of a serological method for the detection of SCMV infection is one of the most common methods to identify the disease. In addition, as a propagated vegetative plant, sugarcane is susceptible to contamination by virus through lateral buds during propagation. Therefore, it is valuable to establish a rapid, convenient, and reliable methods using the serological technique for viral detection. This method will facilitate the management for the prevention of the spread of the SCMV disease.

The alignment of nucleotides sequence showed that the *SCMVCp*-cDNA isolate PS881-Jember has a high similarity to the isolate from Argentina (GenBank: JX237868.1), China (GenBank: AY590778.1), and Australia (GenBank: AJ278405.1). In this study, the *SCMVCp*-cDNA was constructed in the plasmid with a His-tag fusion and expressed in *E. coli* BL21. The expression of the recombinant SCMVCp fusion protein was detected as an insoluble protein in the transformed *E. coli* BL21. Similarly, the insoluble

expression of the recombinant coat protein has been reported for potato mop-top virus [10] and Pelargonium zonate spot virus [13]. Interestingly, the recombinant SCMVCp protein was strongly expressed and not induced by IPTG concentration (Figure 2B). The presence of lactose as well as galactose in complex LB media, even in minute amounts, might act as an inducer of the recombinant protein expression [21]. This leads to the fast and efficient production of the recombinant protein in the *E. coli* cell, which is subsequently purified using the affinity Ni-NTA resin. Since the His-tag fused in the recombinant protein was expected not to have immunogenic activity, the polyclonal antibody against the recombinant CP was successfully developed.

The polyclonal antibody developed against the recombinant coat protein virus has been widely employed in virus detection using western blot or ELISA methods. Our results clearly demonstrated that the polyclonal antibody against the recombinant SCMVCp fusion protein shows a high sensitivity and be able to detect the antigen as low as 10 ng of the recombinant protein using western blot analysis (Figure 4B). The antibody is highly specific as it detects a single band of the SCMV coat protein extracted from the infected sugarcane leaves, and no visible protein band observed from leaves with no symptom (healthy) was detected. These results imply that the antibody is suitable for the detection of the SCMV virion using the ELISA method, since the technique requires an antibody that only matches with a single targeted protein and does not cross-react with other proteins. A sensitivity comparison has shown that the antibody is more sensitive to SCMV detection than the DAS-ELISA reagent kit for sugarcane mosaic virus (Agdia, Inc., Elkhart, IN, USA) (Table 2). Indirect ELISA analysis using the polyclonal antibody detected the SCMV in a 50 times diluted crude extract (Table 1), but the DAS-ELISA detected only three times diluted crude extract of symptomatic sugarcane leaves (Table 2). These results indicated differences in the specificity of the SCMV strain and the antibody sensitivity. The polyclonal antibody clearly detected the SCMV isolate PS881-Jember, but the ELISA reagent kit may work well with the SCMV strain from the USA and Australia. In addition, western blot analysis showed that the antibody detected a viral protein in a soluble fraction when the crude extract of infected leaves was centrifuged at below 10,000 rpm, but with ultra-centrifugation at 40,000 rpm, the protein was detected in an insoluble protein fraction. Thus, these results facilitate the easy detection of SCMV using ELISA method with low-speed centrifugation to maintain the virion in the soluble fraction.

The use of next-generation sequencing (NGS) for the identification and characterization of maize and sugarcane viruses has been reported [25,26]. It was claimed that the NGS method provides a powerful and rapid identifying potential diseases caused by virus, compared to the molecular and serological techniques. However, the NGS method needs sophisticated tools and bioinformatics expertise to process the NGS data [26]. Since the antibody against the targeted virus has been developed, virus detection by serological methods, such as western blot and ELISA, are widely accepted. In this study, the antibody prepared against recombinant the SCMVCp protein was demonstrated to be efficient for the detection of SCMV using both western blot and ELISA methods. The availability of this antibody facilitates the screening of sugarcane in sanitation programs and the development of SCMV-resistant sugarcane.

## 5. Conclusions

The polyclonal antibody against a recombinant coat protein of SCMV has been successfully produced for immunodetection. The recombinant coat protein was generated by overexpression of SCMVCp-cDNA cloned from the symptomatic sugarcane leaves. The purified recombinant coat protein was then used to produce the polyclonal antibody in a New Zealand White rabbit. The polyclonal antibody has a high sensitivity and specificity for detection of SCMV isolate PS881-Jember using either Western blotting or indirect-ELISA methods. Thus, the polyclonal antibody provides an easy method to identify the causal agent of mosaic diseases and detect SCMV infection in sugarcane.

**Author Contributions:** B.S. and N.D. conceived and designed the experiments besides the contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools; N.D., N.N.A., K.M.P., and N.T.A. performed the experiments and analyzed the

data; N.D., B.S., H.S.A., and W.D. conceived and designed the experiments; and B.S., H.S.A., and N.D. arranged and wrote the manuscript and conferred with all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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