

Using PCR Assay to Detect Dermo Disease in Eastern Oysters in Maryland Waterways

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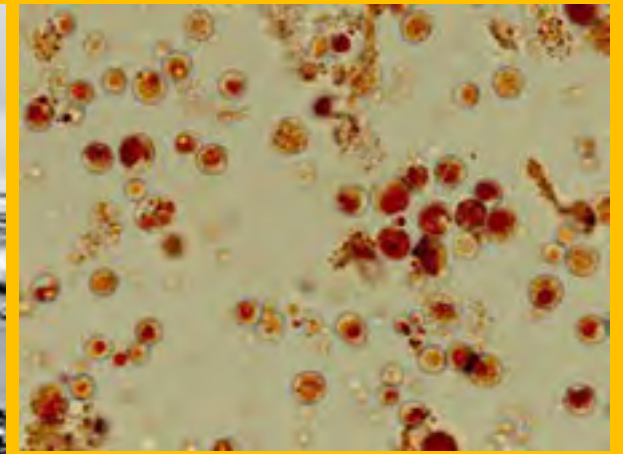
Background : A World Without Oysters

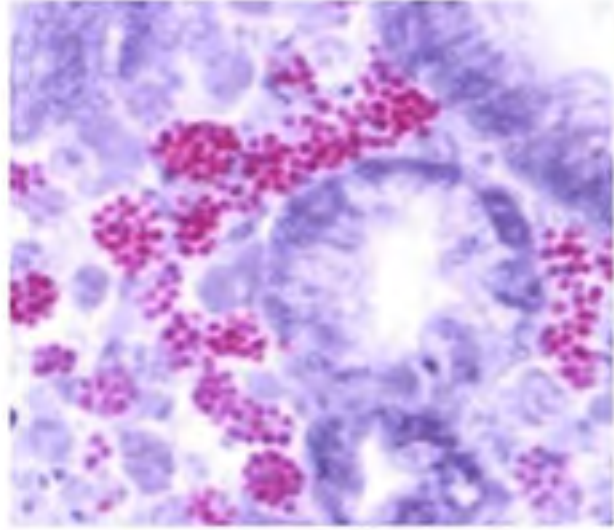
1. Source of food for humans and wildlife
2. Oyster reefs construct habitats for other organisms
3. Economic Value
4. Improve our waters quality



THREATS

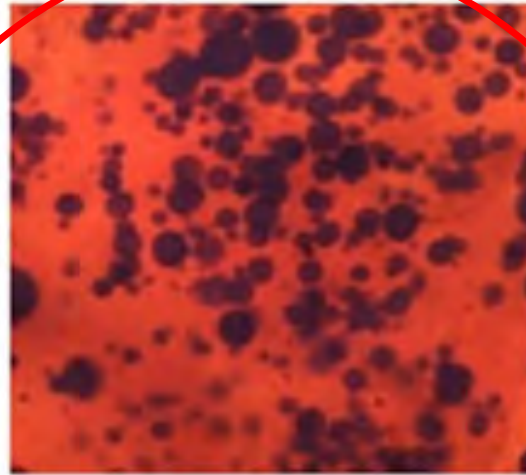
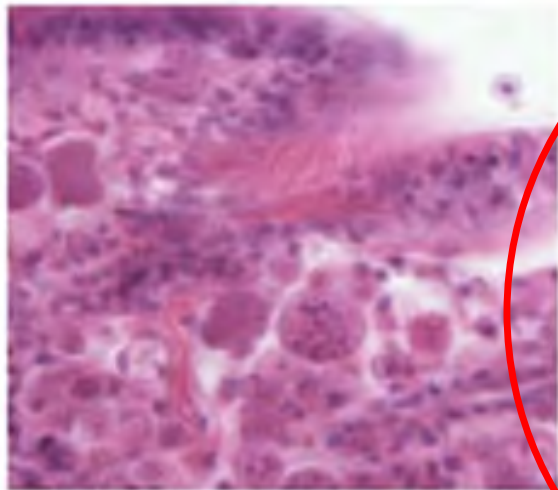
- *Habitat Degradation*
 - *Predation*
- *Mass Harvesting*
- *Climate Change*
 - *Disease*





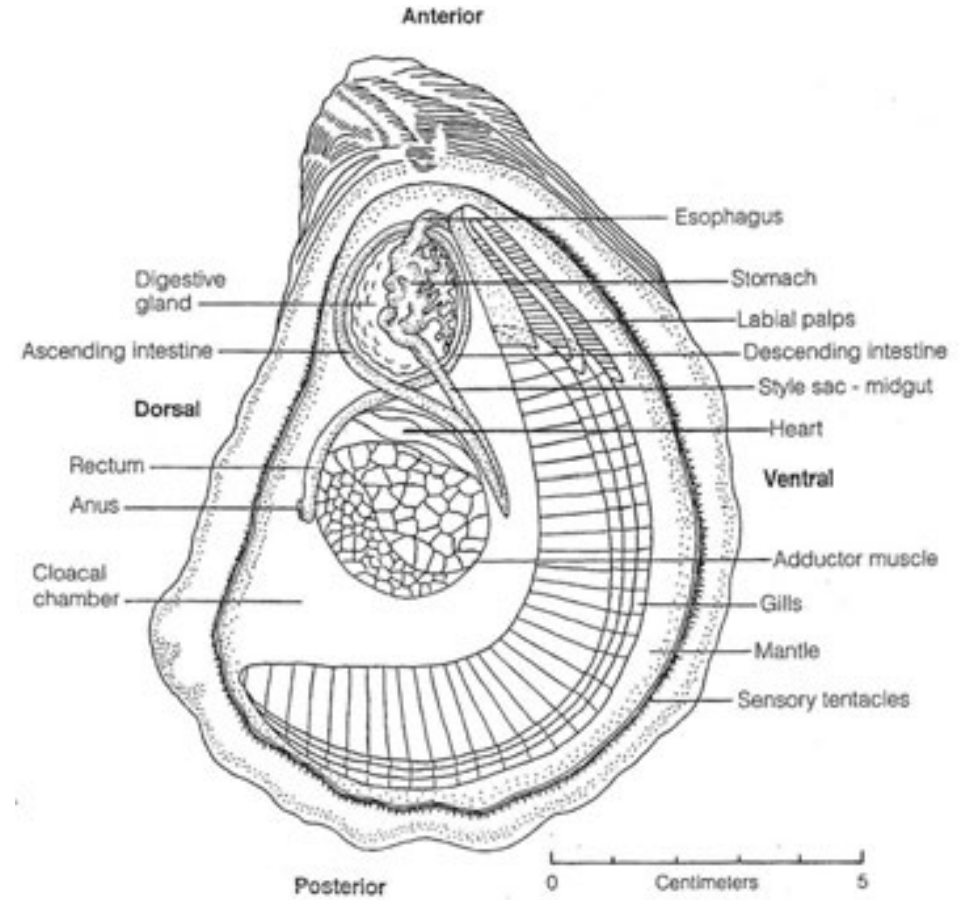
SSO

ROD



MSX

Dermo





Purpose of study

- Despite the dermo prevalence has been reported to decline in recent years, it remains detected in oyster populations in Delaware Bay,
<https://hsrl.rutgers.edu/SAWreports/index.htm>
- Assess if the mortality in our oysters are caused by disease infection.

Objectives

Investigate if there is any Dermo infection in Maryland oysters.

Determine if there is any prevalence difference among different oyster lines.

A photograph of laboratory glassware, including Erlenmeyer flasks and test tubes, containing a green liquid. The glassware is arranged on a reflective surface, and the background is blurred. The text "Materials and Methods" is overlaid in white, centered horizontally, with a white horizontal line underneath it.

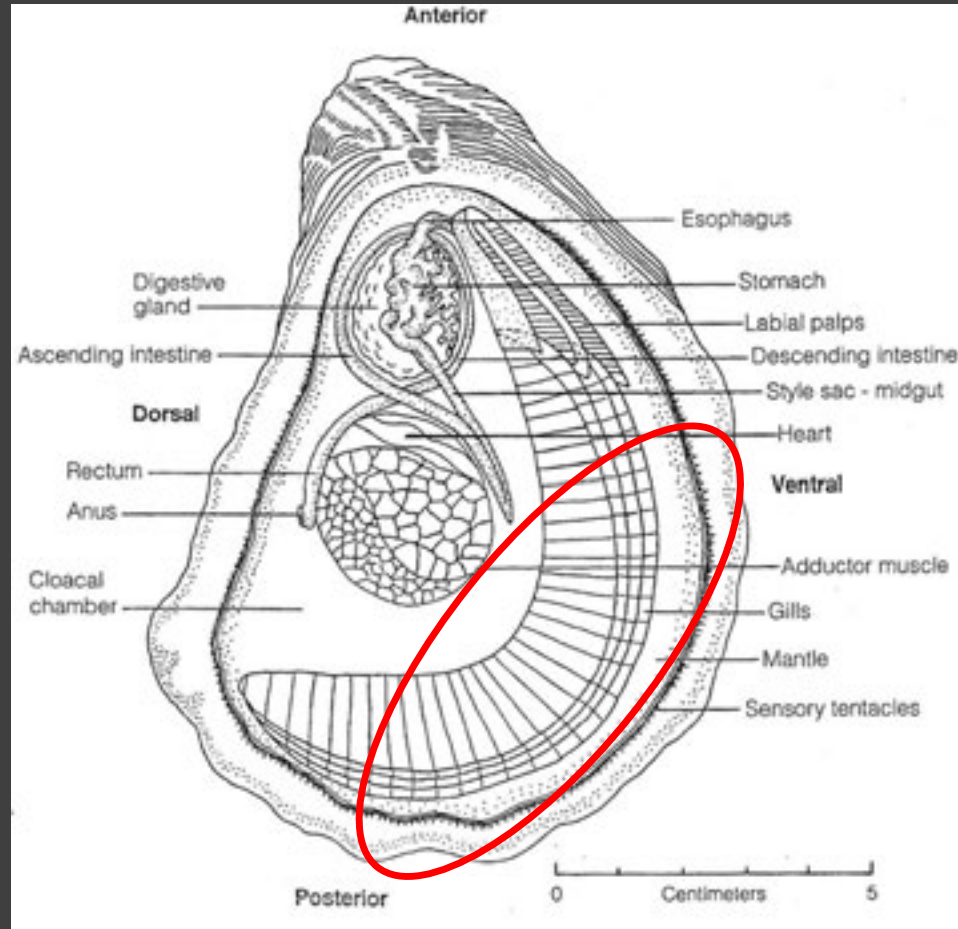
Materials and Methods

Study Region



Sampling

Identification	Line	Amount
Patuxent River	D and B	12
New Jersey	B	10
Potomac River	Commercial	12
Eastern Shore	Commercial	12
	Total	46

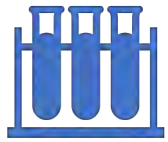


STEP 1: Tissue Sampling

Step 2: DNA Extraction



Step 3: Reaction Mixture



PCR Buffer



dNTP –
Deoxynucleotide
Triphosphate





Forward and Reverse
Primer



Taq DNA Polymerase

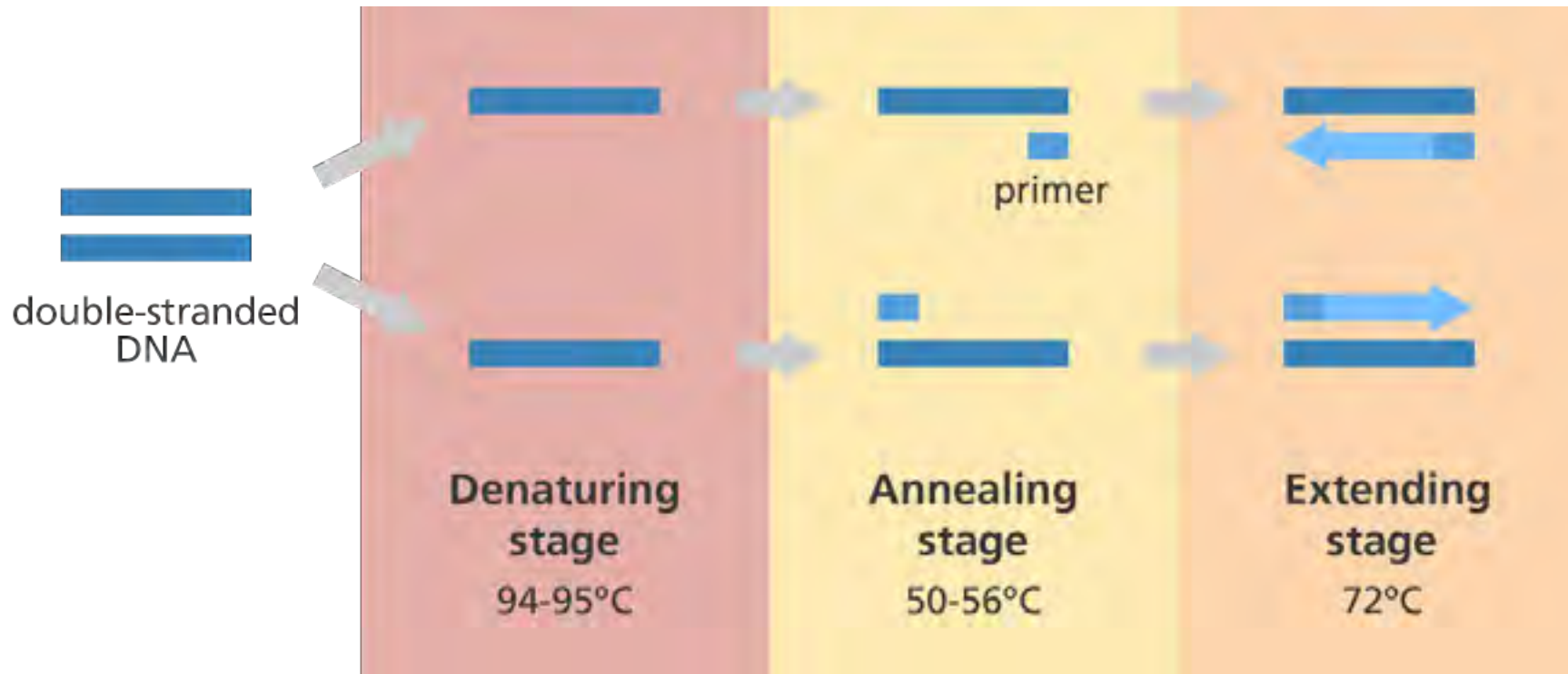


H₂O

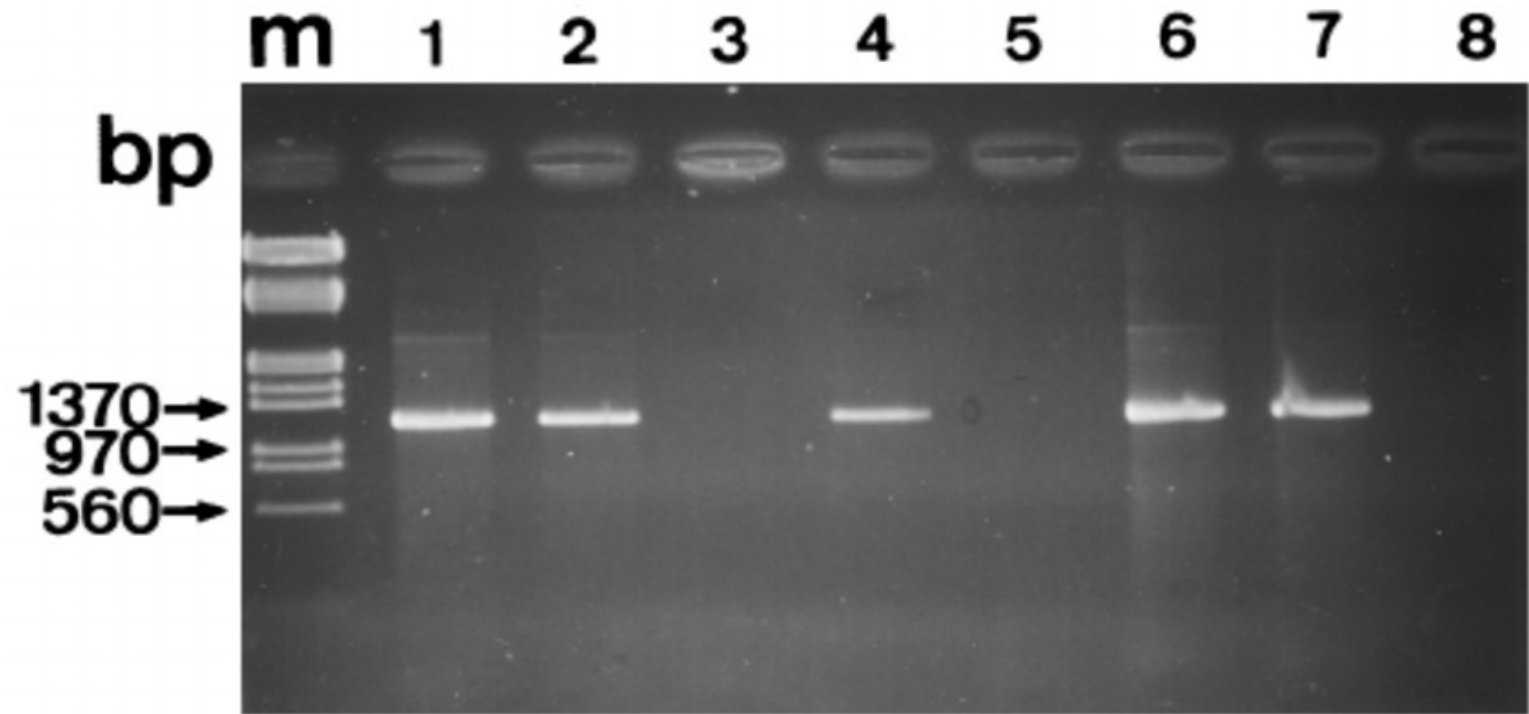
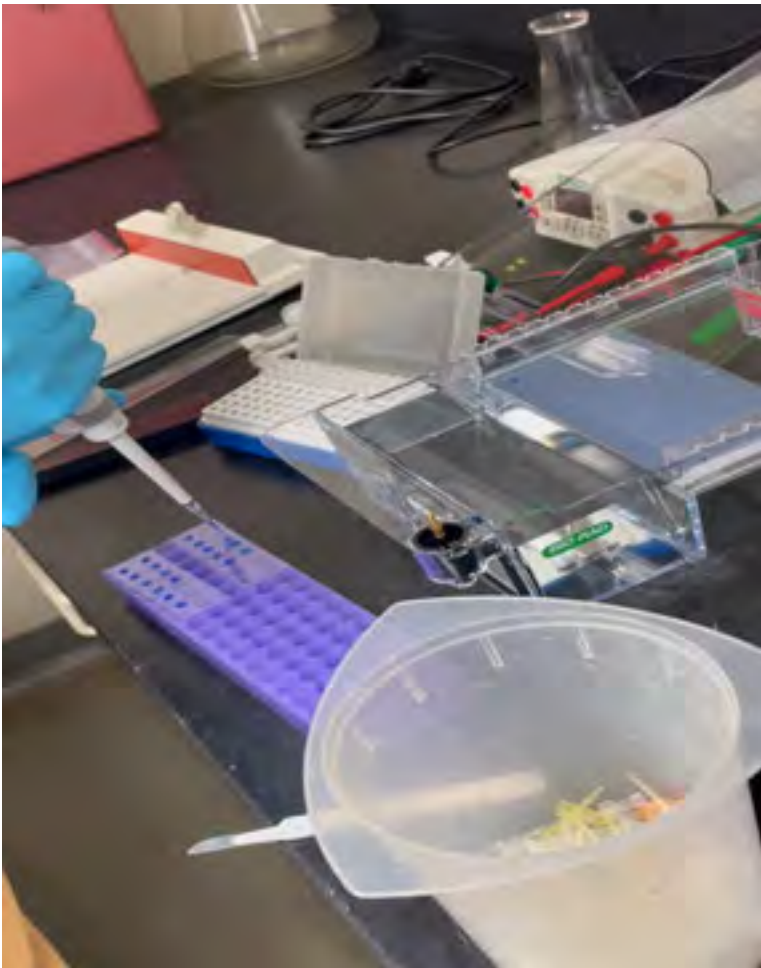


Polymerase chain reaction is a technique used to make multiple copies of a segment of a specific DNA fragment resulting in many copies from a small initial sample

Step 3: Polymerase Chain Reaction – PCR



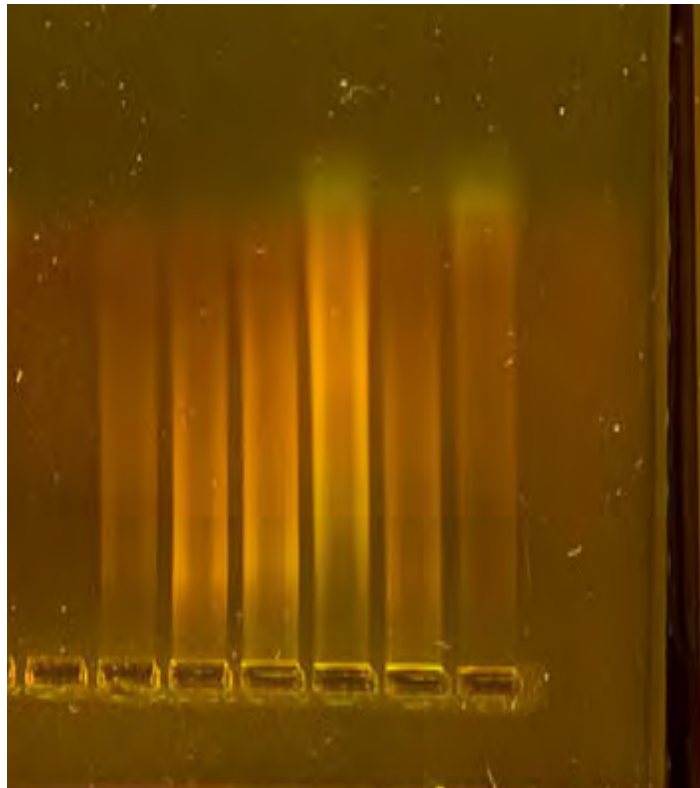
STEP 4: Gel Electrophoresis



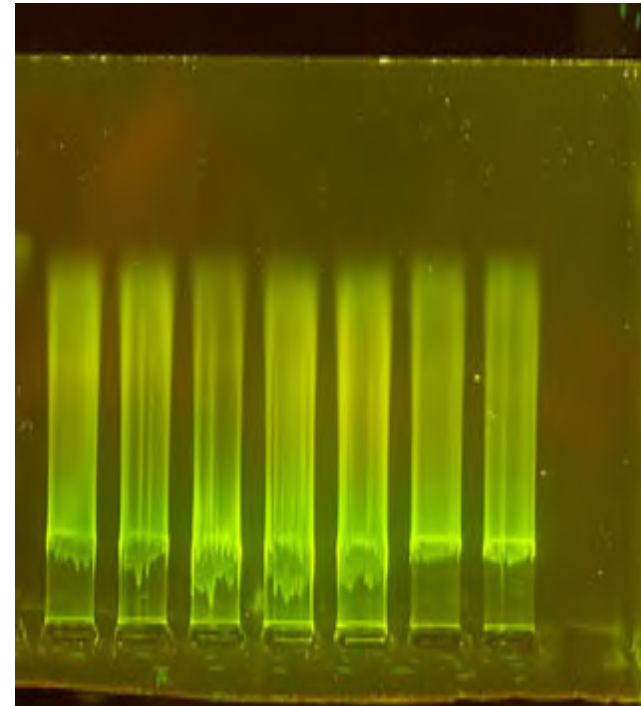
Results



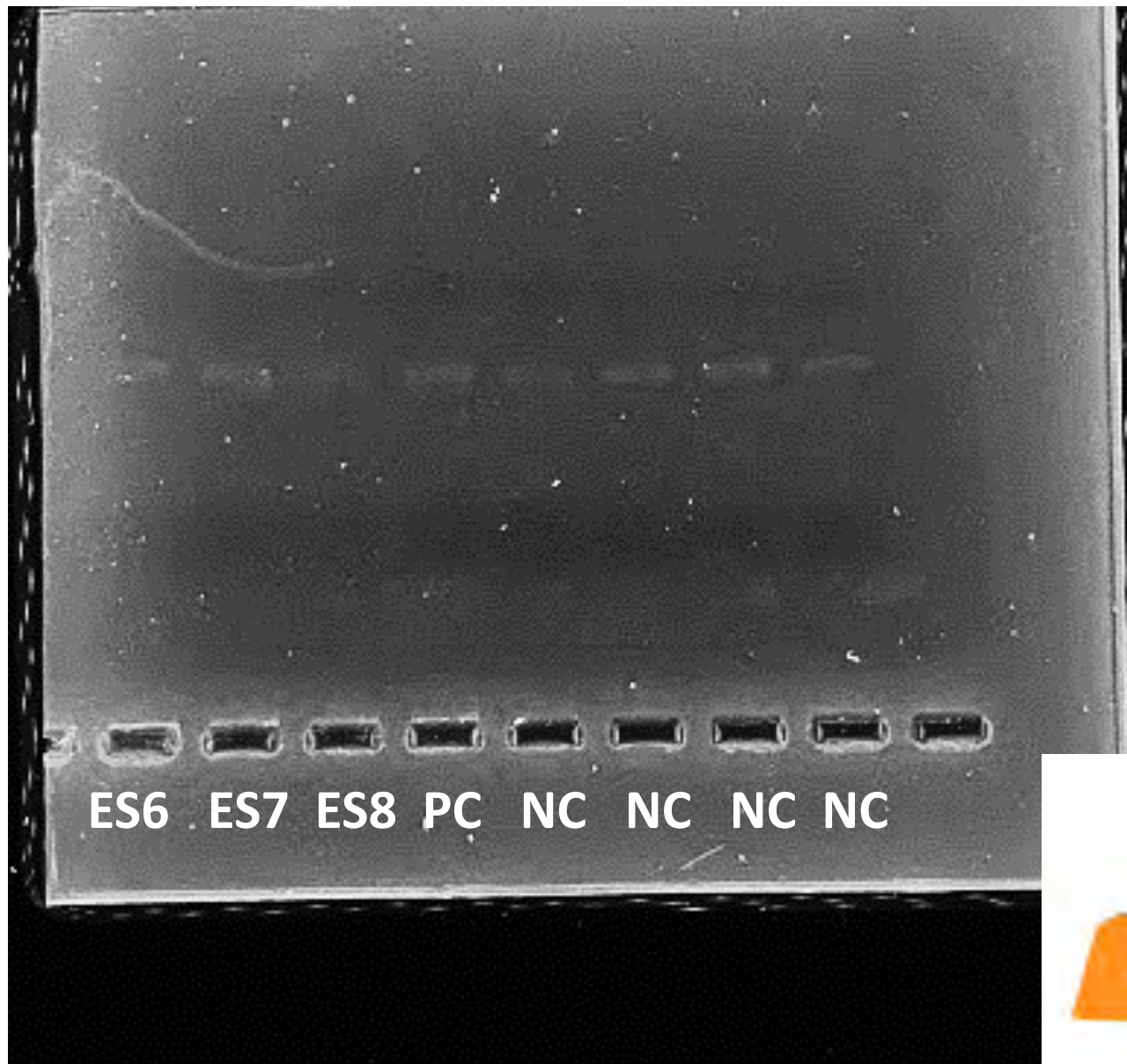
DNA Quality Comparisons between two methods



Chelex Method



E.Z.N.A. Mollusc DNA Kit Method



Primer Dimer Interruption

Primer Dimer PCR product size :50 – 100bp

Dermo PCR product is :85 bp



Solutions to Exclude Primer Dimer

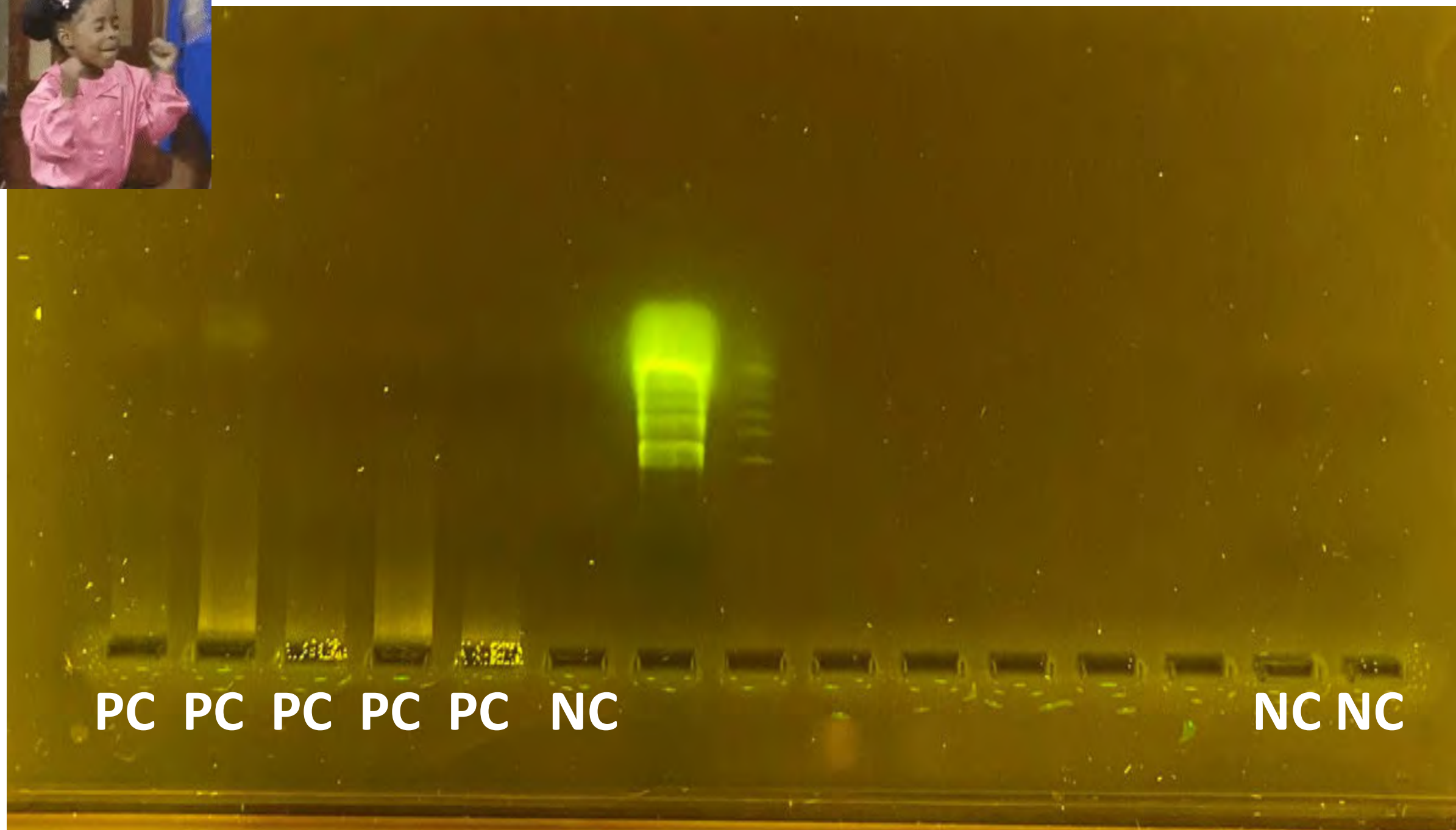
1. Increased annealing temperature
2. Revising the primer sequence

Forward primer Sequence from literature

5' CGC CTG TGA TGA TCT CTC GA 3'

Forward primer sequence from another source

5' CGC CTG TGA TGA TCT CTC AG 3'



PC PC PC PC PC NC

NC NC

Data Interpretation

Through our efforts we were able to determine proper primer sequence to exclude interference of primer dimer.

Advancement and Future Endeavors

1

Continue this project using the new primer to achieve desired results.

2

Use new positive control extract.

3

Investigate prevalence of Dermo at other hatcheries and farms in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

References

Ewart, John W., and Susan E. Ford. History and Impact of MSX and Dermo Disease on Oyster Stocks I the Northeast Region. 1993.

Dungan, Christopher F, et al. *Diseases & Parasites of the Eastern Oyster, Crassostrea Virginica, in Chesapeake Bay : An Illustrated Guide*. College Park, Maryland, Sea Grant, 2020.

Virginia Institute Of Marine Science. *Oyster Disease of the Chesapeake Bay*.

Questions?



THANK YOU

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Youtube Channel -FarAsMyaCanSea

