

Markers selection for molecular epidemiology of *Yersinia ruckeri* and *Flavobacterium psychrophilum*, major pathogenic bacteria in salmonid farming

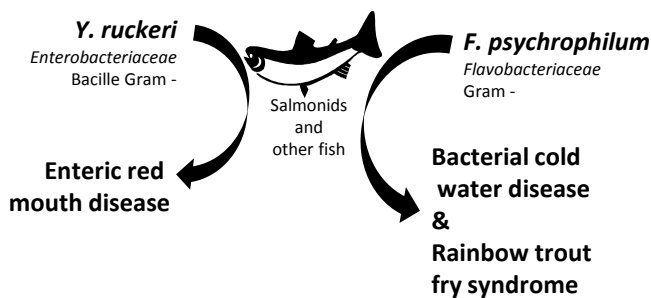
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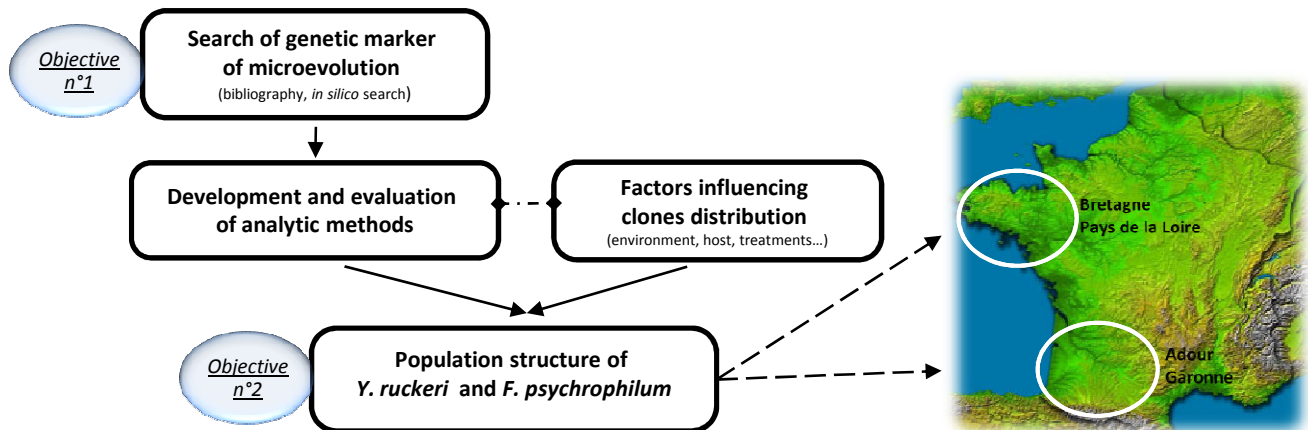
Introduction



Y. ruckeri and *F. psychrophilum* are currently recognized as part of main pathogens hampering the productivity of salmon farming worldwide, inducing important economic losses (1,2). Although horizontal transfer has been proven and vertical transmission suggested, very little information is available on their pathogenesis. Currently, antibiotics are the most widely used way of combating yersiniosis and flavobacteriosis, but should be limited or adapted due to questions about the resistance emergence. No vaccine is available for *F. psychrophilum* contrary to *Y. ruckeri*.

Objectives & Strategy

In order to provide guidelines for prevention and control by antibiotherapy and vaccines against those diseases in France, two goals will be achieved.



Methods

Insight into microevolution by molecular tools			Characterization of clones	
MLST (Multi Locus Sequence Typing)	PFGE (Polymorphism Fragment Length Electrophoresis)	Spoligotyping (3)	Serotyping	Antibiotherapy

Bibliography

- (1) Tobback et al. (2007). "Yersinia ruckeri infections in salmonid fish" Journal of Fish Diseases 30(5): 257-268
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- (3) Karginov, F. V. and G. J. Hannon (2010). "The CRISPR system: small RNA-guided defense in bacteria and archaea." Molecular Cell 37(1): 7-19.