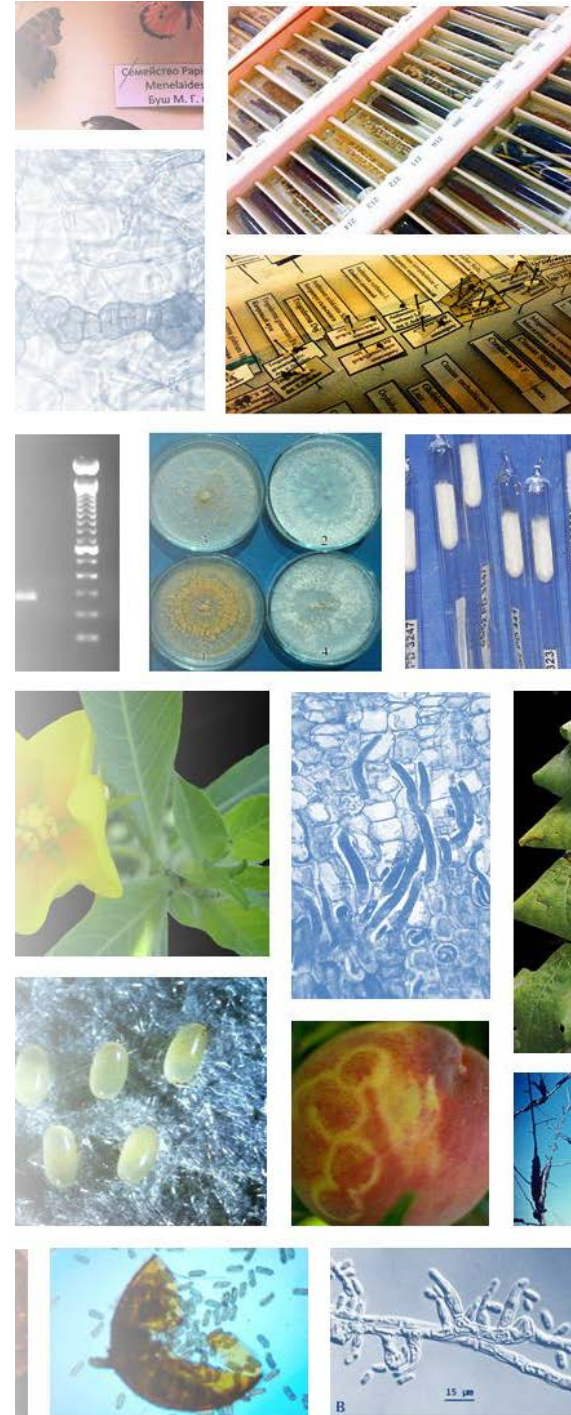




WP 4 Access

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Pascal Gentit

Q-collect Workshop
Roma, IT, 2015-09-08/09



Users



**Quarantine
collections**



**WP4
Access**



Users



Questionnaire
for users
DL4.2

WP4 Access



Results describing
the different
general cases
DL4.3

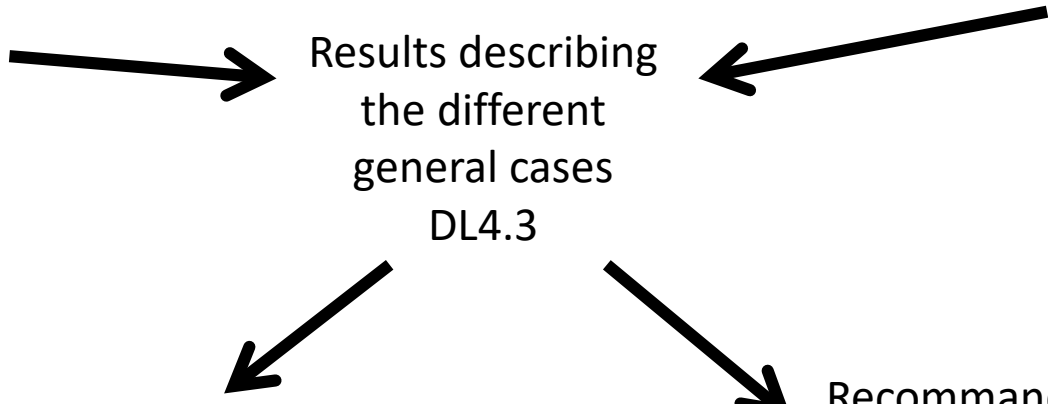
Quarantine collections



Questions for
collections
(with WP2
questionnaire)
DL4.1

Guidelines for collections to
improve access to resources
DL4.4 (Joined to DL6.2)

Recommendations for info-
portal and tools developed
by WP5 and WP7
DL4.5



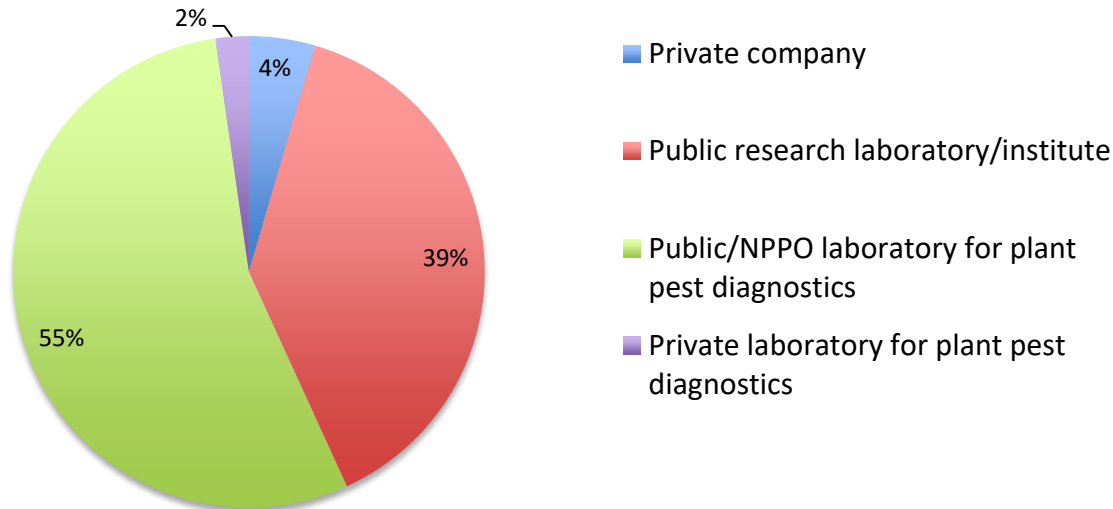
WP4 – Access

Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

44 answers from collections users

Biais toward users of bacterial collections

Who are the collection's users?



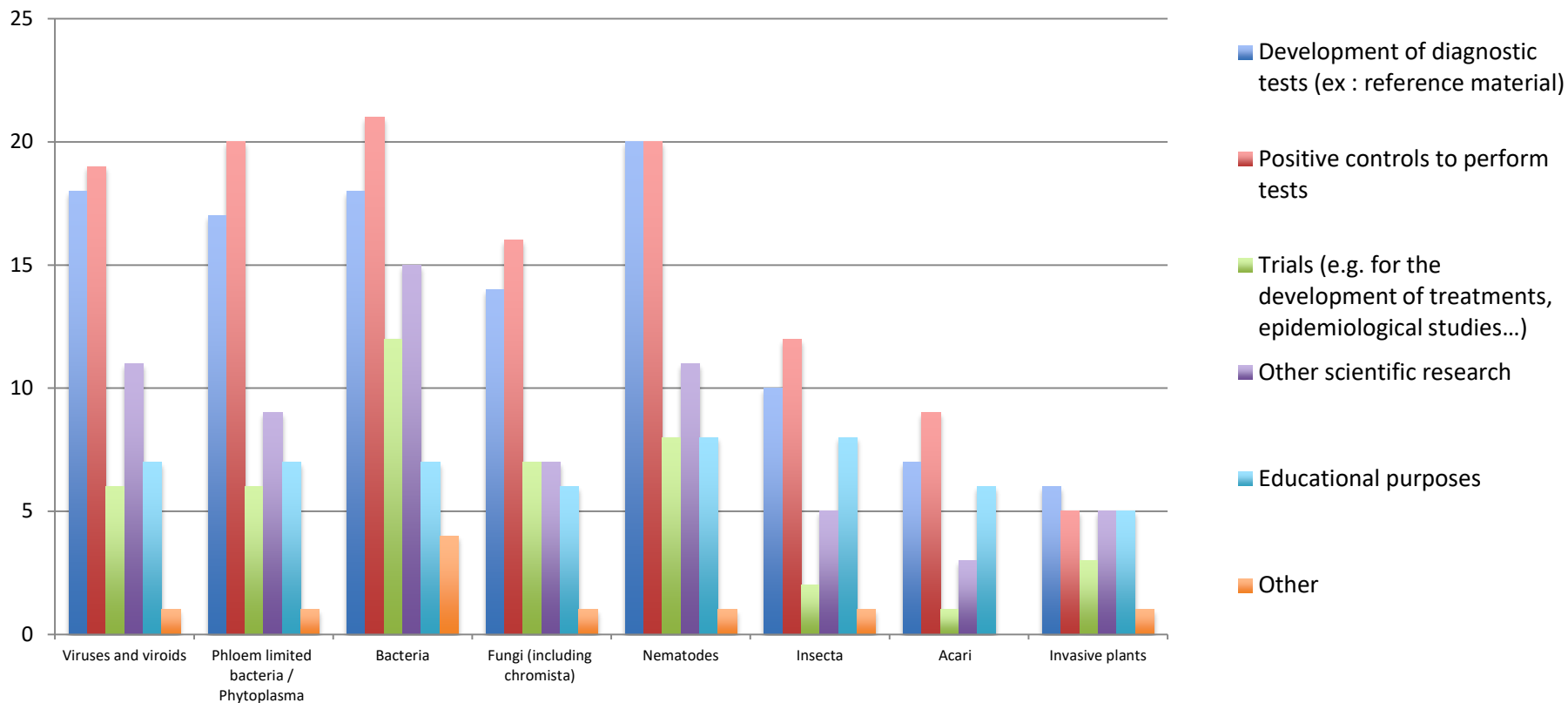
Huge majority of public users

Probably representative of users of Quarantine material

WP4 – Access

Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

Objective of the use of quarantine material?



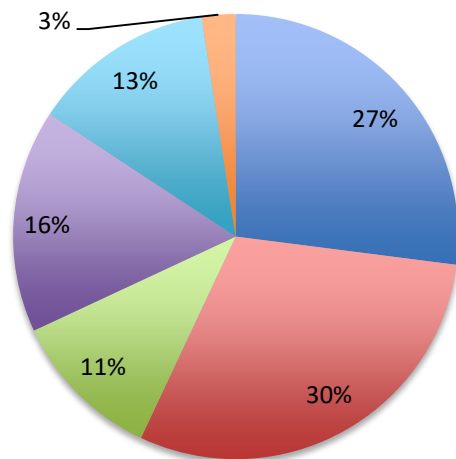
1 user, several needs

No real differences between types of organisms

WP4 – Access

Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

Objective of the use of quarantine material?



- Development of diagnostic tests (ex : reference material)
- Positive controls to perform tests
- Trials (e.g. for the development of treatments, epidemiological studies...)
- Other scientific research
- Educational purposes
- Other

Major needs:

- Positive control
- Development of diagnostics tests

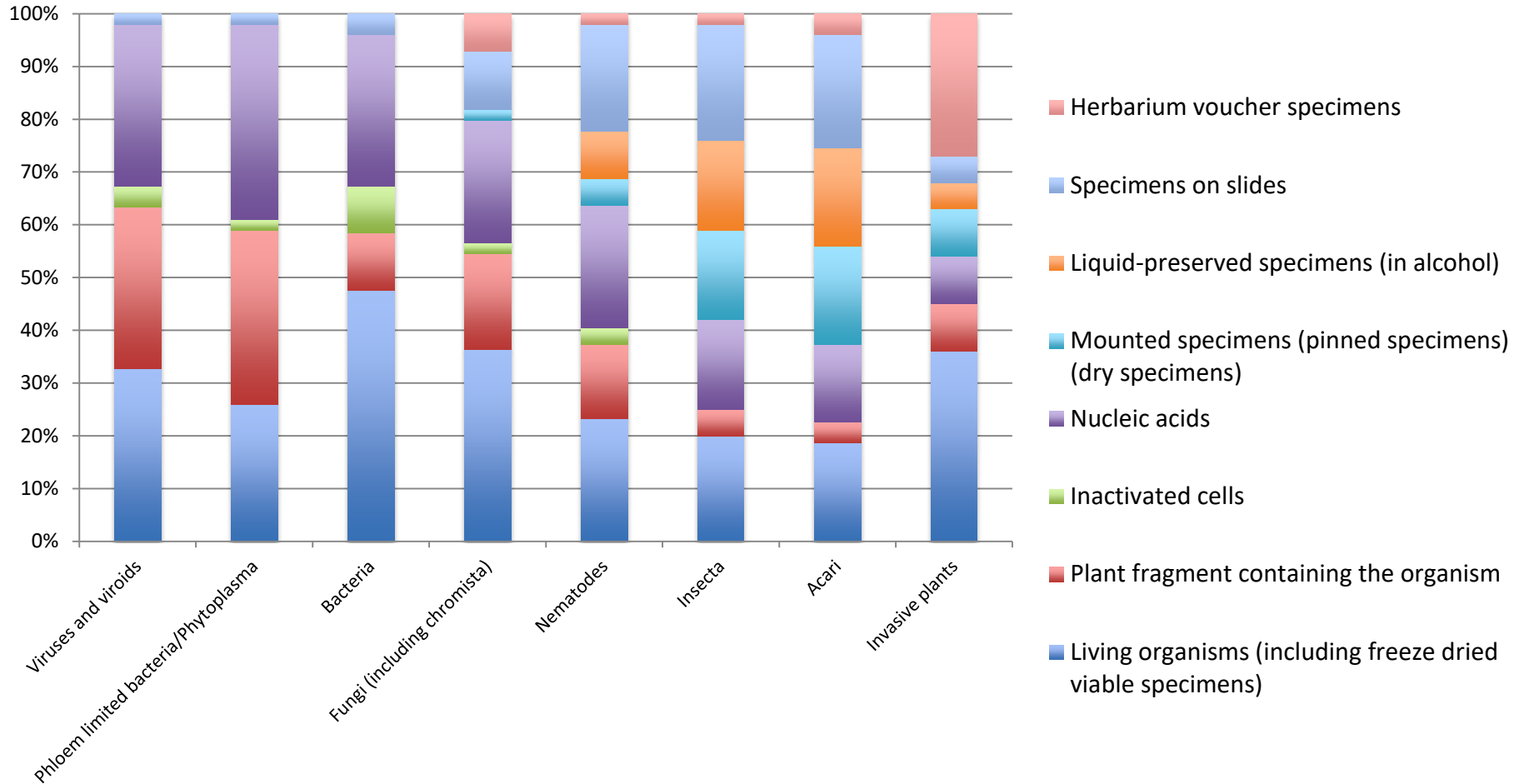
Necessity for:

- Reliable and well characterised material
- Access to the whole diversity of the targeted organisms

WP4 – Access

Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

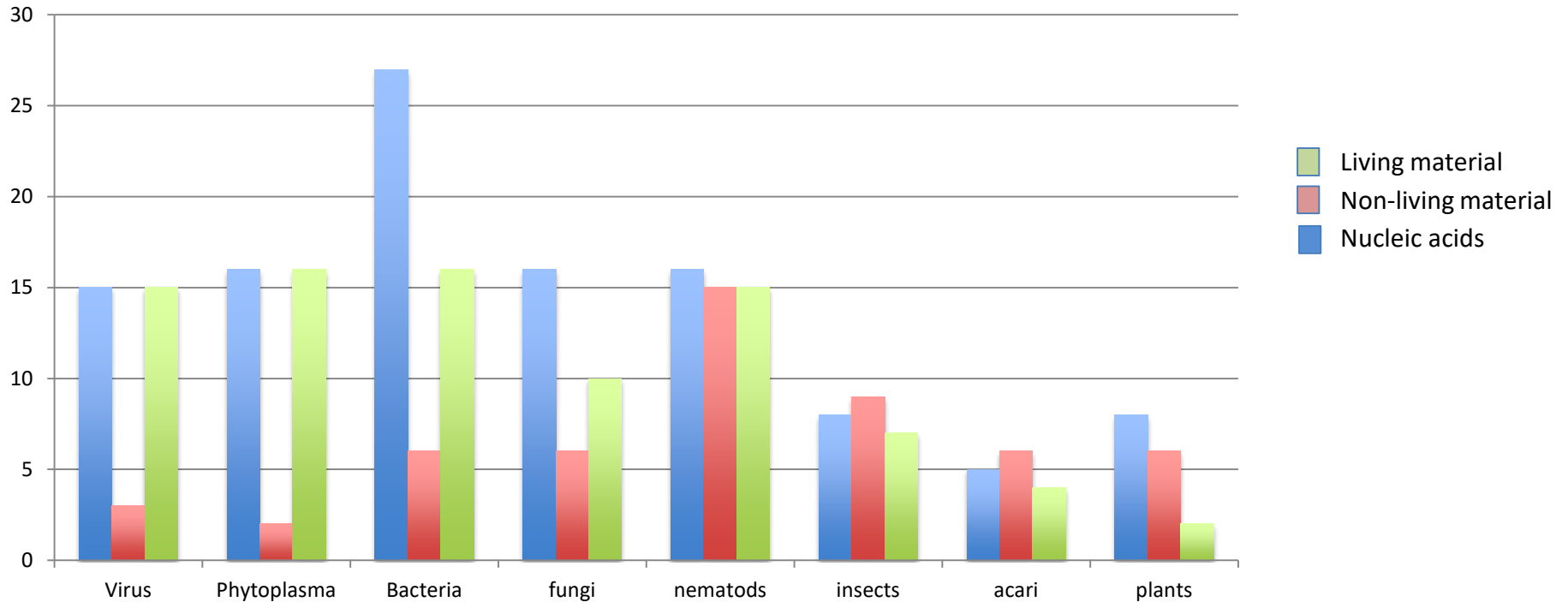
Type of material needed



WP4 – Access

Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

Type of material needed



Correspond to the habits of the different communities

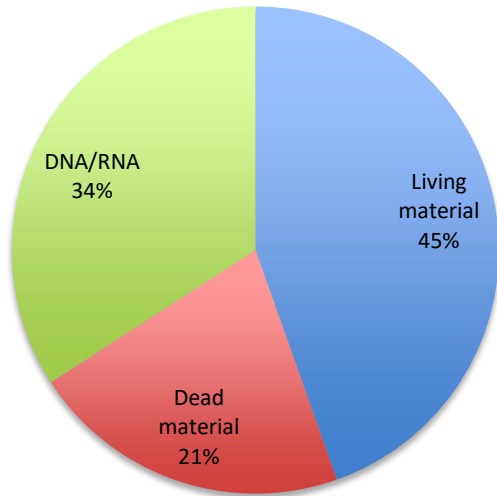
Need for nucleic acid is quite high

WP4 – Access

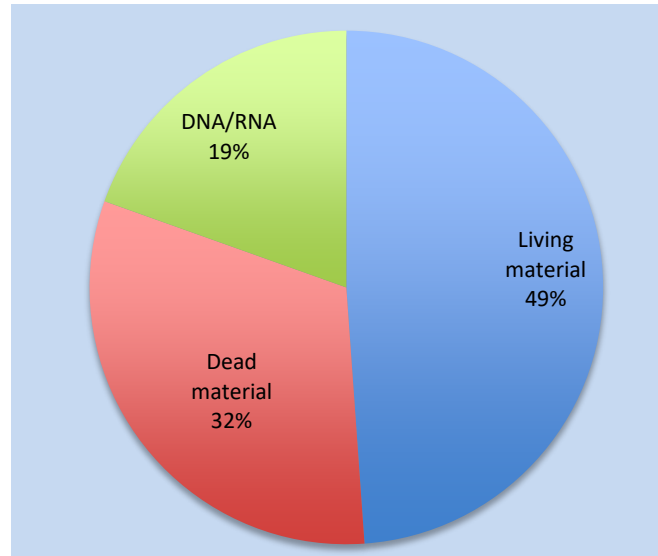
Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

Type of material needed

Users



Collections (results from WP2)



Distortion between users and collections answers

- Users only regroup quarantine users (collections replied generally)
- Users may be not aware that collections can provide nucleic acids

Demand for nucleic acids may rise in the future

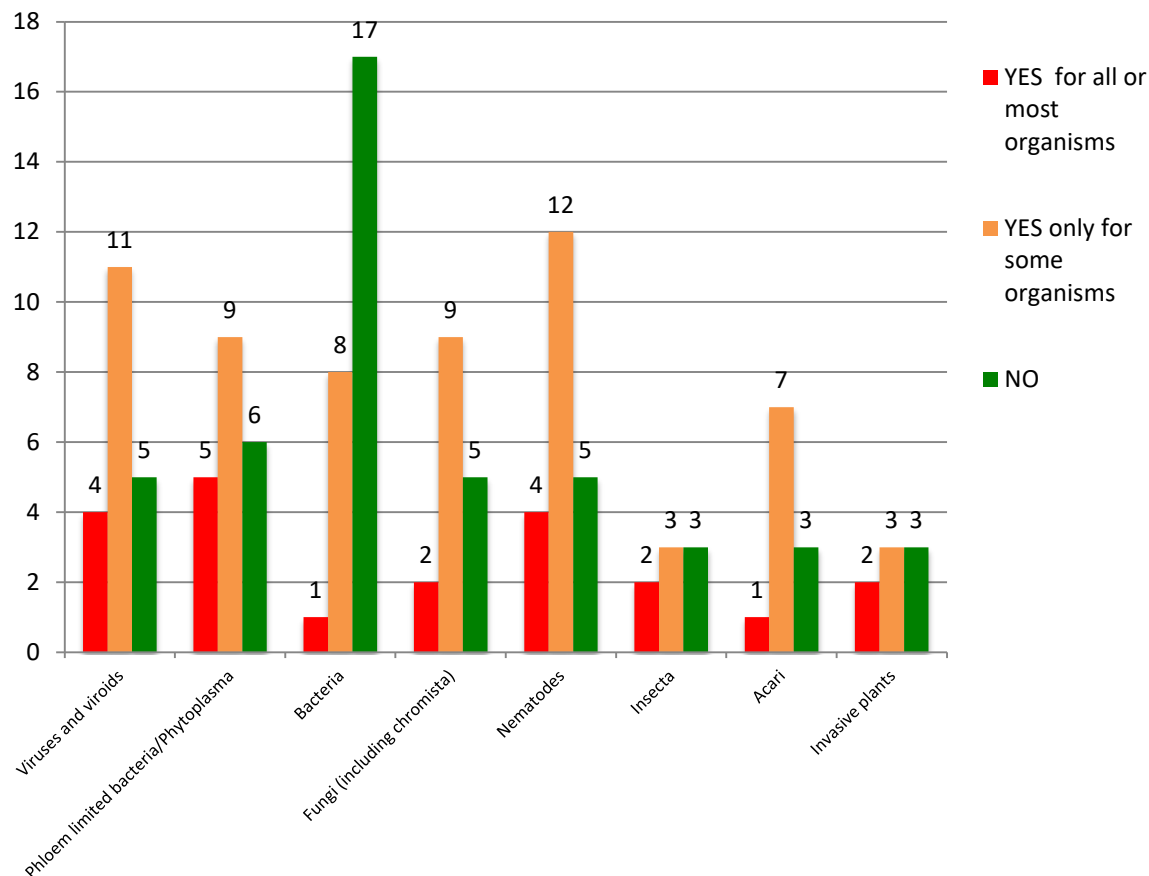
(no subjected to quarantine regulations, except for Dual-Use organisms)



WP4 – Access

Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

Difficulties to have access to the material



Situation variable following type of organisms.

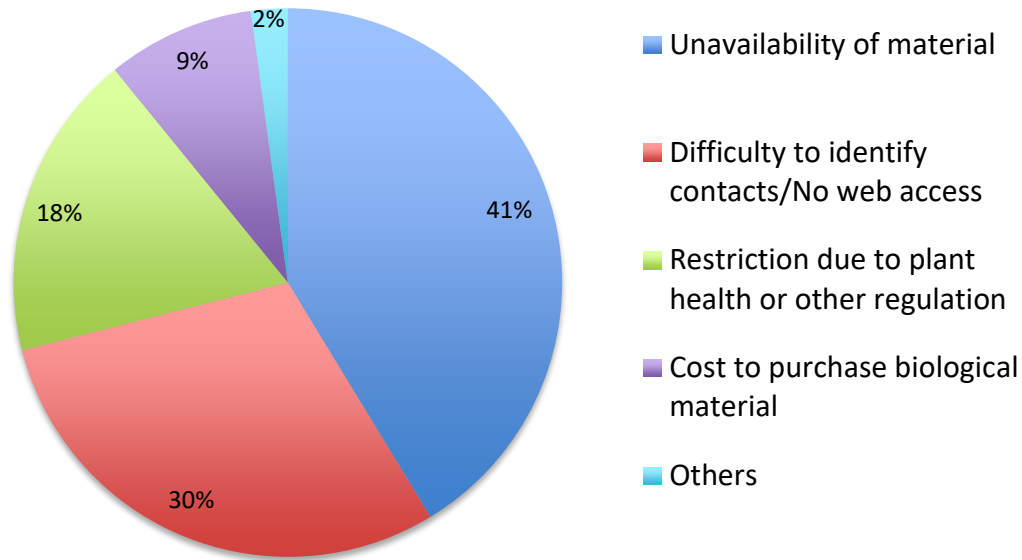
Easier for bacteria. Where several well organised collections exist.

Insects: when doubt the specimens are sent to experts. Strength (exchanges) and weakness (when experts retire)

WP4 – Access

Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

What are these difficulties?



Situation equivalent for all organisms (except bacteria where the restrictions due to regulations are the biggest problem).

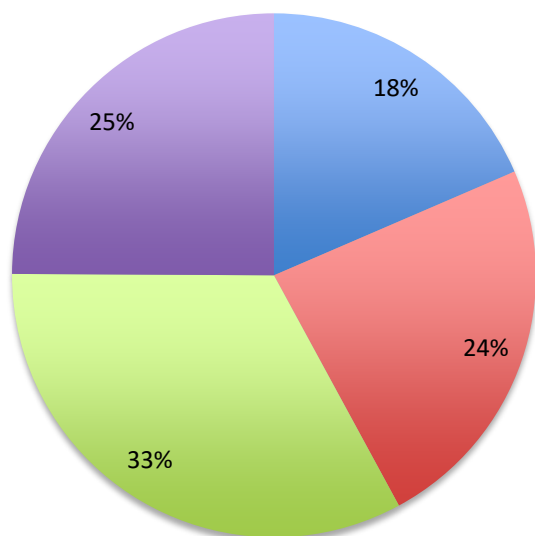
2 major problems:

- Unavailability of material (incomplete collections)
- Visibility of collections

WP4 – Access

Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

Sources of supply



■ National / international reference collection (formalised collection)

■ Internal research or working collection (informal collection)

■ Informal exchanges with experts from other laboratories/institutes

■ Direct field sampling

Situation similar for all organisms (except bacteria where the main source of supply is the collections)

Informal exchanges are the main source of quarantine resources for users

Informal exchanges between scientists:

- **Strength:** diversity of sources, access to the resources, increase scientific exchanges

- **Weakness:**

* Quality of characterisation and reliability of material?

* Traceability of living material (crucial for quarantine organisms and in the light of Nagoya protocol)

WP4 – Access

Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

How to facilitate access?

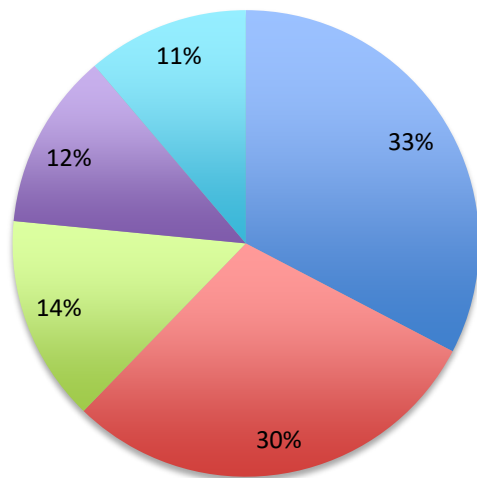
■ Web site including on-line catalogue

■ Direct contact

■ MTA (Material Transfer Agreement)

■ Formalised ordering process

■ Guidance through the administrative process (LOA (Letter of Authorisation), quarantine agreement)



Suggestions:

- Database/catalog to search among resources
- Web site for visibility
- More collections
- Funding

Visibility and **clear contact** person are essential to have access to the resources

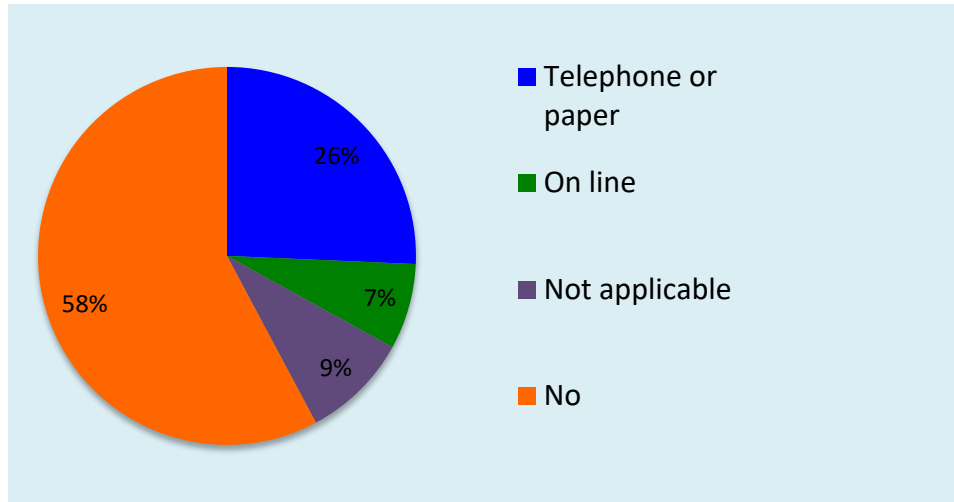


WP4 – Access

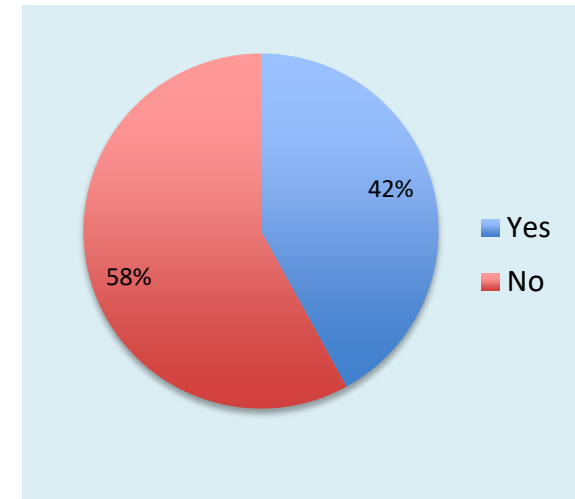
Analysis of results from both questionnaires : major points

Services offered by collection to help access to resources (results from WP2)

Does your institute / lab has an ordering process?



Does your institute/lab has a MTA?



Majority of collections do not offer website (visibility) neither ordering process
Clear **gap between users needs and collections offer**

Deposit

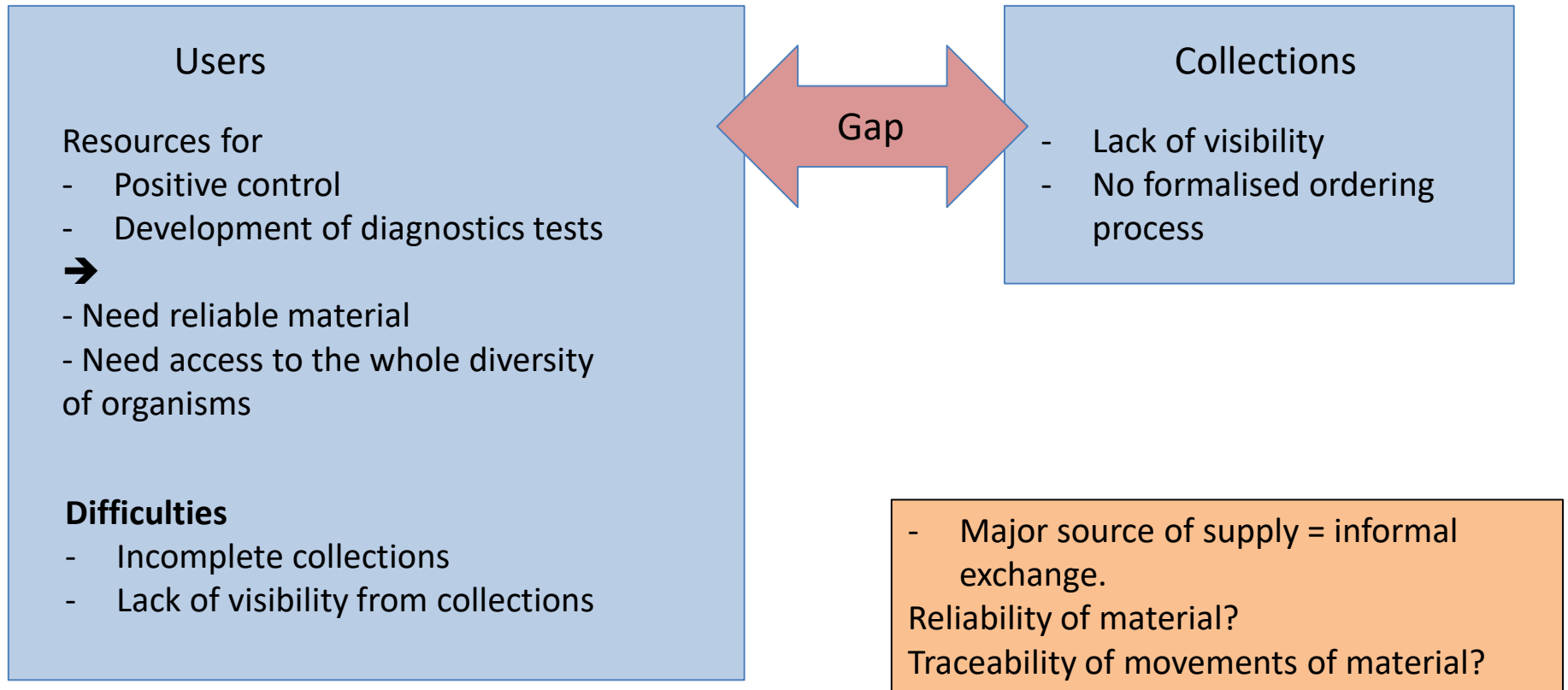
Generally: users aware of the possibility, willing to do it and find this easy



WP4 – Access

Analysis of results from both questionnaires – **Major conclusions**

No real specificity between type of users, type of uses, and type of organisms



WP4 – Access

Recommandations for collections

DL4.4 joined to DL6.2

Recommandations for collections (to be developed by Sylvia Bluemel WP6):

Complete collections

Duplicate at least reference material to enhance access

Enlarge collections to at least cover all quarantine organisms

Visibility

Web site with at least

List of strains

List of up-to-date contact

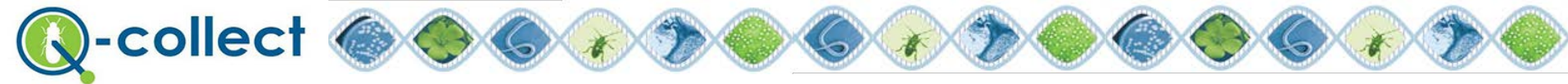
➔ **Info-portal developed by WP5**

Traceability

Define clear and easy ordering process (order letter)

Implement MTA (Material Transfer Agreement)

Keep track of all movements of material



Order letter

CIRM-CFBP example

Your company
(letterhead)

Thank you to fill every blank

Delivery Address

Invoice address
VAT number (only for EU member countries):

purchase order number :

Contact
Name :
Tel :
Fax :
email :

To :
CIRM-CFBP IRHS
42, rue Georges Morel
B.P. 60057
49071 BEAUCOUZE Cedex

France



References

<i>N° CFBP</i>	<i>Strain name</i>
Ex. 3923	Ex. <i>Brenneria alni</i>

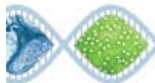
Objectives of this strains order:

Research program(s) associated to this order :

Date **/**/****

Seal of the company

Authorized person name and signature



WP4 – Access

Recommendations for tools developed by WP5 and WP7

DL4.5

Info-portal should include

- Core common to all collections
 - * Information about **regulations** (quarantine, Dual-Use, Nagoya protocol)
 - * **Search engine** to retrieve the collections associated with the different type of organisms
 - * Examples of **ordering process and MTA**
- Pages specific to individual collections:
 - * **Description of each collection** including up-to-date contact and type of collection (private, work collection, public collection, country...)
 - * **Link** toward the collection's web-site and catalog when existing
 - * Or a detailed **list of holdings** (at least excel sheet) (diversity, type of material, biological and geographical origin)
 - * Mean to **order** (type order letter, MTA if used by the collection)



WP4 – Access Achievements

4.1: To design a questionnaire for collections

Questions added to WP2 questionnaire for collections

DL4.1 included in WP2 questionnaire for collections

4.2: To design a questionnaire to be transferred to the collections stakeholders

Questionnaire designed and displayed through collections

DL4.2 : Questionnaire displayed through EPPO web-site

4.3: To gather results from both questionnaires and assess what are the stakeholders needs

The analysis was finalised at the « experts meeting » in March 2015

DL4.3 available on Q-Collect share point

4.4: To produce guidelines

From the analysis of results from questionnaires, produce guidelines to help collections to meet the users needs and recommendations for the tools developed by WP5 and WP7

DL4.4: guidelines for collections

Joined to DL6.2 – To be finalised

DL4.5: recommendations for info-portal, web-site and tools developed by WP5 and WP7. –
To be finalised



Thank you for your attention



Dual-Use organisms (<http://www.australiagroup.net>)

Bacteria

Xanthomonas albilineans

Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *citri* (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* A) [*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*]

Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzae* (*Pseudomonas campestris* pv. *oryzae*)

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus* (*Corynebacterium michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicum* or *Corynebacterium sepedonicum*)

Ralstonia solanacearum, race 3, biovar 2

Fungi

Colletotrichum kahawae (*Colletotrichum coffeanum* var. *virulans*)

Cochliobolus miyabeanus (*Helminthosporium oryzae*)

Microcyclus ulei (syn. *Dothidella ulei*)

Puccinia graminis ssp. *graminis* var. *graminis* / *Puccinia graminis* ssp. *graminis* var. *stakmanii* (*Puccinia graminis* [syn. *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*])

Puccinia striiformis (syn. *Puccinia glumarum*)

Magnaporthe oryzae (*Pyricularia oryzae*)

Peronosclerospora philippinensis (*Peronosclerospora sacchari*)

Sclerophthora rayssiae var. *zeae*

Synchytrium endobioticum

Tilletia indica

Thecaphora solani

Viruses

Andean potato latent virus (Potato Andean latent tymovirus)

Potato spindle tuber viroid

+ : Nucleic acids or GMO containing the pathogenicity elements of these organisms

Movements inside Europe: like quarantine organisms
Outside Europe : more complex