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(% /) (% /) (% /)

IRN-HK2 IRN-HB1

(Eurasia)

PVX

) / (FJ461343) / (X88785
mid-Eurasia PVX

Biological and molecular characterization of two *Potato virus X*- isolates from Hamedan province

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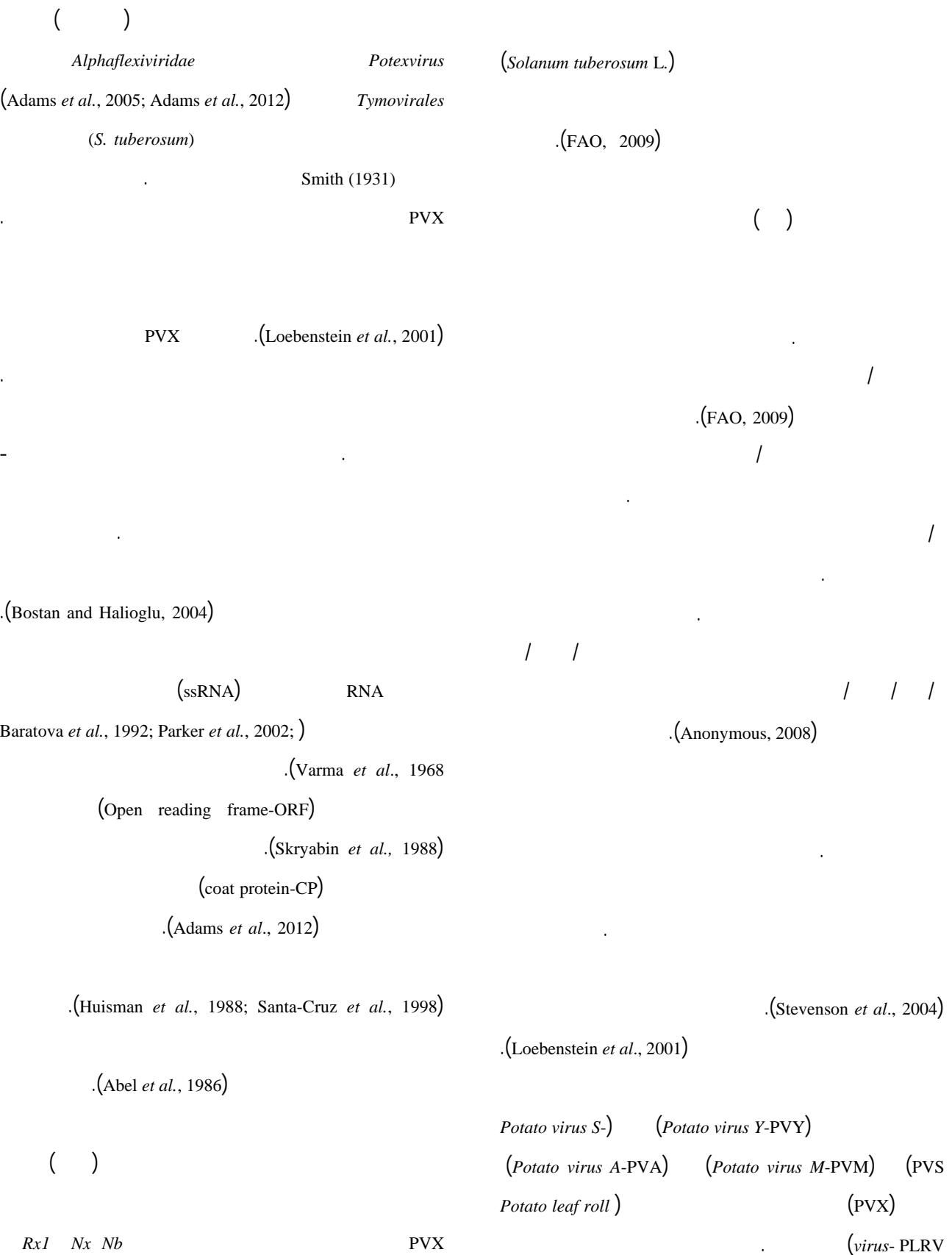
Abstract

The main potato growing areas in Hamadan province including Bahar, Razan and Kabodar-Ahang were surveyed during 2010 and 2011 to find distribution of *Potato virus X*. A total of 426 leaf samples (132 and 324 symptomatic and random, respectively) were collected from 9 potato fields. Totally 42 random samples were showed positive reaction with PVX specific antibodies in ELISA assay. The highest virus incidence was recorded in Bahar (18.3 %), followed by Razan (12.5 %) and Kabodar Ahang (9.2 %). Coat protein gene (CP) of two Iran-HB1 and Iran-HK2 PVX isolates from Bahar and Kabodar-Ahang districts, respectively, were amplified (size about 750 bp) by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) using specific primers. Evolutionary relationship demonstrated that Iranian isolates fell into Eurasia group. These two isolates with other Iranian PVX isolate from *Pisum sativum* are closely related together with high bootstrap support. The complete CP nucleotide sequences of Iranian potato isolates were 714 nucleotides long, encoding an ORF with 237 amino acids as previously reported for isolates belong to Eurasia group. The lowest (% 78.7) and highest (% 99.2) identities were found with Netherland (group II) and Iranian (group I) isolates with accession numbers X88785 and FJ461343, respectively, whereas for two Iranian isolates the identities were 100%. Although Iranian isolates were found in the Eurasia population we do not know yet whether these are dominant isolates in this region or not. However, evolutionary comparisons of a large number of isolates from Asia Minor and mid-Eurasia with representative worldwide isolates are necessary to determine this. The present study to our knowledge shows for the first time, the evolutionary relationships of PVX from potato collected in the mid-Eurasian region of Iran.

Key words: *Potato virus X*, Phylogeny, Iran.

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PVX

Nb	Nx	
()	
()	Nx, Nb
()	(hypersensitivity-HR)

HR

Nx	Nb
(Pourrahim <i>et al.</i> , 2007)	HR
Nb	Nx

Cockerham, 1955; Belinda and)

PVX	HR
(Loebenstein <i>et al.</i> , 2001)	(Roger, 2010)
(Belinda and Roger, 2010)	X B
	X

B

PVX	Bii Bi
-----	--------

X B

Nx
(Nx)
X CP
Nx)
(Goulden <i>et al.</i> , 1993) B CP (HR
(PVX

PVA PVY

PVX

.()

Nicotiana tabacum L.)

(*N. tabacum* L. cv. Samsun) (cv. White Burley)

Chenopodium) (*N. rustica*) (*N. glutinosa* L.)

Lycopersicum esculentum) (amaranticolor

.(Loebenstein *et al.*, 2001)

IRN-HK2 IRN-HB1

PVX

)

(

(CP)

Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase)

CP

(Chain Reaction; RT-PCR

() Jones Cox

Tri-reagent

()

PVX

)

(

.(Pourrahim *et al.*, 2009)

MMuLV-10X

(down primer)

dNTP

DEPCE H2O

PVX

PVX

1

(*Datura stramonium*)



Fig. 1. Map of Hamadan province (the surveyed areas (Bahar, Razan and kabodar Ahang) were identified by star)

) RNase inhibitor
 ((Revert Aid MMuLV)
 PVX (cDNA)
 PVY PVX

MgCl₂
 dNTP
) (() Taq
 ((/) ((/)
 PVX (/)

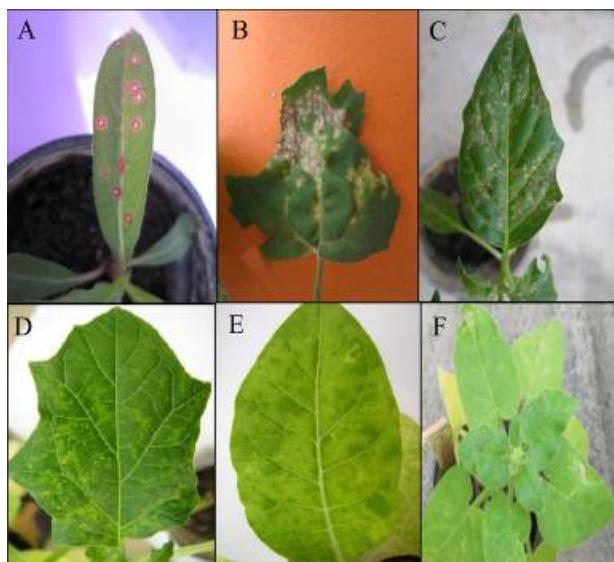
(/) (/)
 .((/) (/)

PLRV
 PVY PVX PVS MWG Primus
 PVX PCR clean
 PVY (MN) up
 PVX

PVX Wisconsin Madison DNAsstar) Megalign
 (Neighbor Joining-NJ
 (A (*G. globosa*) (bootstrap) (B (*Ch. amaranticolor*) (D. stramonium) (C (Burland, 2000)
) (D)

$(\text{IRN-HK2} \quad \text{IRN-HB1})$ PVX $(N. tabacum)$
 $(N. glutinosa)$ (cv. White Burley)
 $(N. tabacum \text{ cv. Samsun})$ (F E)
 $(\quad \quad \quad)$
 $\text{IRN-HK2} \quad \text{IRN-HB1}$
 $\text{JX905356} \quad \text{JX905355}$

Capsicum *Solanum lycopersicum*
S. *Solanum tuberosum* cv. Agria *N. debneyi annuum*
tuberosum cv. Marphona
Cucumis
Citrullus lanatus *C. melo* cv. Gold Seed *sativus* cv. Green
Vigna unguiculata cv. Mashhad *Phaseolus vulgaris* cv. Sefid



IRN-HK2

Fig. 3. Hosts reaction after mechanical inoculation by IRN-HK2

A
B
C
- D
- E
- F

- A. Necrotic local lesions in *Gomphrena globosa*
- B. Necrotic local lesions in *Chenopodium amaranticolor*
- C. Necrotic local lesions in *Datura stramonium*
- D. Mosaic symptom in *Datura stramonium*
- E. Mosaic symptom in *Nicotiana tabacum* cv. White Burly
- F. Mosaic symptom in *Nicotiana glutinosa*



Fig. 2. Mosaic and Necrotic symptoms in potato plant collected from Hamadan province

Table 1. Total infection rates (percent) of the studied viruses in random and symptomatic samples

Total infection %										Region/No of samples	
PVY		PVX		PVS		PLRV					
R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S ^t				
20.4	51.9	18.3	21.2	16.1	28.8	5.4	15.4	(S)	(R)		
								Bahar (93 R/52 S)			
15.2	51.2	12.5	12.2	13.4	43.9	3.6	9.8	(S)	(R)		
								Razan (112 R/41 S)			
12.6	55.1	9.2	14.3	14.3	36.7	4.2	14.3	(S)	(R)		
								Kabodar-ahang (119 R/49 S)			
15.7	56.8	12.9	17.4	14.5	38.6	4.3	14.4	(S)	(R)		
								Total (324 R/132 S)			
(random samples)				:R (symptomatic samples)				:S			

Table 2. Single and mixed infection rates (percent) of the studied viruses in random and symptomatic samples

Mixed infection rate of 3 and 4 viruses				Mixed infection rate of 2 viruses				Single infection rate								Region/No of samples	
%infection	Virus	%infection	Virus	PVY		PVX		PVS		PLRV							
R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S		
0	0	X+Y+LR	3.2	11.5	X+Y												
1.1	0	Y+LR+S	0	0	X+LR											(R)	
1.1	0	X+Y+S	1.1	0	X+S											(S)	
0	0	X+LR+S	0	9.6	Y+LR	15.1	17.3	12.9	9.6	10.8	13.5	3.2	3.8			(S)	
				1.1	13.5											Bahar (93 R/52 S)	
0	0	X+Y+LR+S	1.1	1.9	LR+S												
0.9	0	X+Y+LR	1.8	2.4	X+Y												
0	2.4	Y+LR+S	0	0	X+LR											(R)	
0	2.4	X+Y+S	1.8	2.4	X+S											(S)	
0	0	X+LR+S	0.9	2.4	Y+LR	9.8	22.0	8.0	4.9	9.8	17.1	1.8	4.9			(S)	
				1.8	19.5											Razan (112 R/41 S)	
0	0	X+Y+LR+S	0	0	LR+S												
0	2.0	X+Y+LR	1.7	4.1	X+Y												
0	0	Y+LR+S	0	0	X+LR											(R)	
0	0	X+Y+S	0.8	0	X+S											(S)	
0.8	0	X+LR+S	0	6.1	Y+LR	7.6	26.5	5.0	8.2	10.1	20.4	2.5	6.1			(S)	
				2.5	16.3												
0	0	X+Y+LR+S	0	0	LR+S											Kabodar-ahang (119 R/49 S)	
0.6	0.7	X+Y+LR	2.2	6.8	X+Y												
0.3	0.7	Y+LR+S	0	0	X+LR											(R)	
0.3	0.7	X+Y+S	1.2	0.7	X+S											(S)	
0.3	0	X+LR+S	0.3	6.8	Y+LR	10.5	23.5	8.3	8.3	10.2	18.2	2.5	5.3			(S)	
				1.9	17.4												
0	0	X+Y+LR+S	0.3	0.7	LR+S											Total (324 R/132 S)	

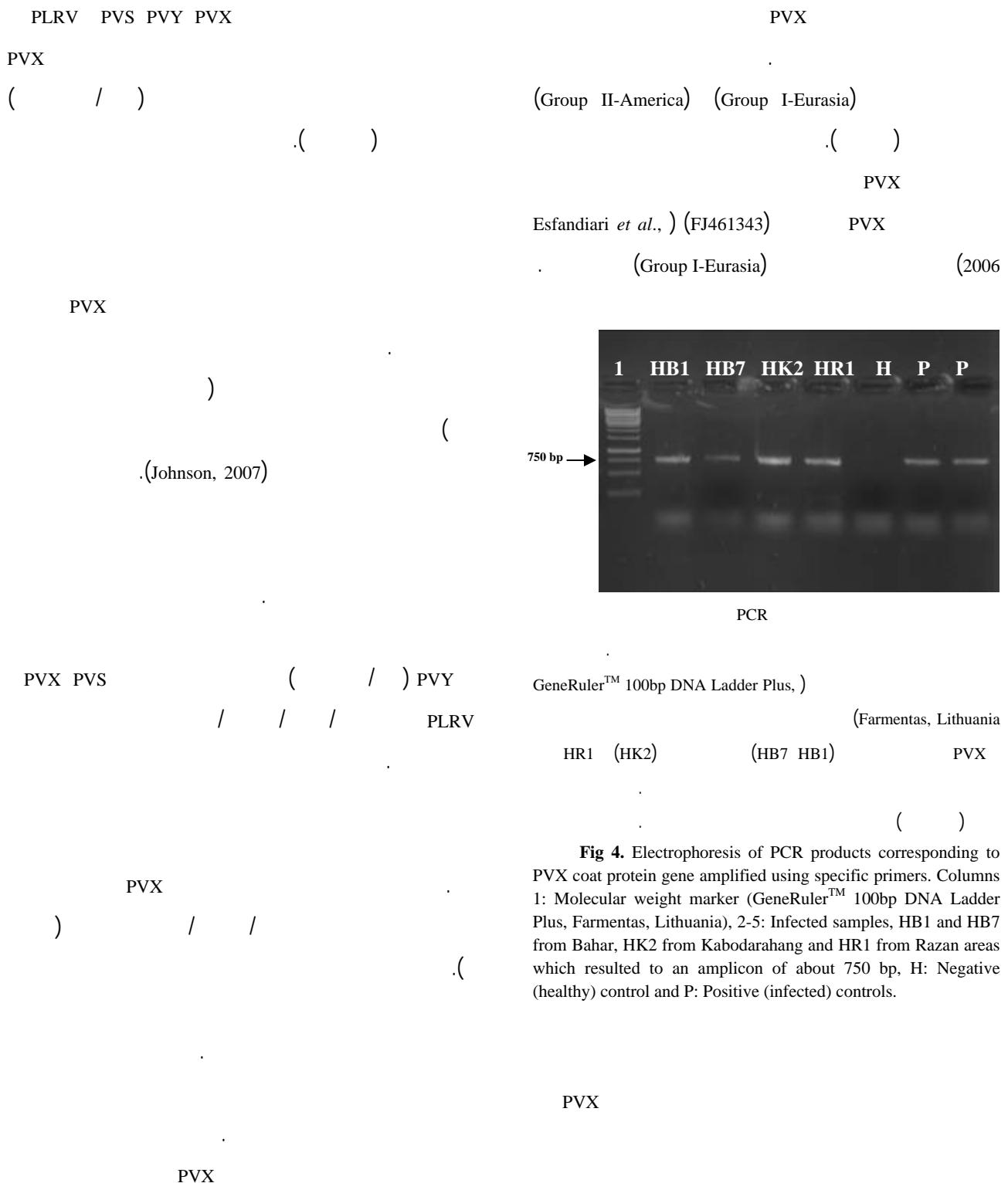


Fig 4. Electrophoresis of PCR products corresponding to PVX coat protein gene amplified using specific primers. Columns 1: Molecular weight marker (GeneRuler™ 100bp DNA Ladder Plus, Farmentas, Lithuania), 2-5: Infected samples, HB1 and HB7 from Bahar, HK2 from Kabodarahang and HR1 from Razan areas which resulted to an amplicon of about 750 bp, H: Negative (healthy) control and P: Positive (infected) controls.

Eurasia	PVX	(Cox and Jones, 2010)	PVX	PVX
America)	(America)	(Fribourg, 1975; Bercks, 1970)		
(Subgroup II-1)	(group	(Cox and Jones, 2010; Yu <i>et al.</i> , 2008; 2010)		
PVX	Bercks, 1970;)	PVX		
America)	(America)	(Bercks, 1970)		
(Subgroup II-1)	(group	(<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>)		
	Bercks, 1970;)	PVX		
(Subgroup II-2)		<i>D. stramonium</i>		(Sutic <i>et al.</i> , 1999)
Loebenstein)			PVX	
(II-2)			PVX	(<i>et al.</i> , 2001)
(Cox and Jones, 2010)				
PVX	IRN-HB1)	PVX		
.(Malcuit <i>et al.</i> , 2000)				(IRN-HK2)
Tobacco mild green mosaic virus	PVX			(Esfandiari <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
(TMGMV)				
.(Fraile <i>et al.</i> , 1997)				
PVX			()
			(/)
.(Yu <i>et al.</i> , 2010)	(X	(Eurasia)		
				(Belinda and Roger, 2010)

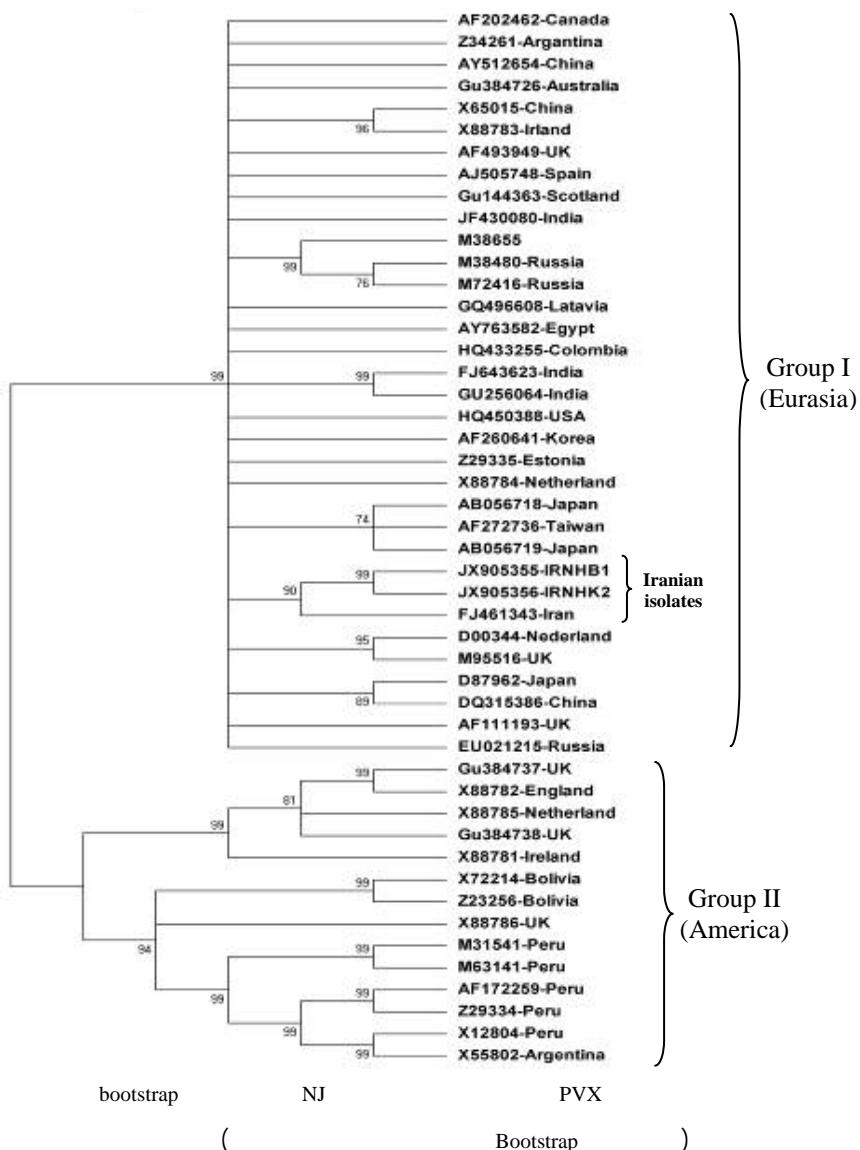


Fig 5. Phylogenetic tree of Iranian PVX isolates based on CP gene reconstructed using NJ method and 1000 bootstrap value (Values > 70% are shown)

PVX

Eurasia

.(Cox and Jones, 2010)

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.(Laufer, 1938)

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