Genome Comparison of Aggressive and Non Agressive Geminivirus Strain from West Sumatera

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Introduction

Economic role of Chilli as vegetable and spices

Price fluctuation contribute to 2 factor in national inflation rate

Price fluctuation is caused by PepYLCD







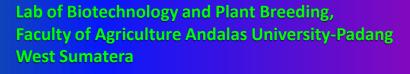
Introduction

- PepYLCD caused by Gemini virus
- Decrease can reach up to 100%
- No effective control so far.
- High genetic variation.











Geminivirus genome

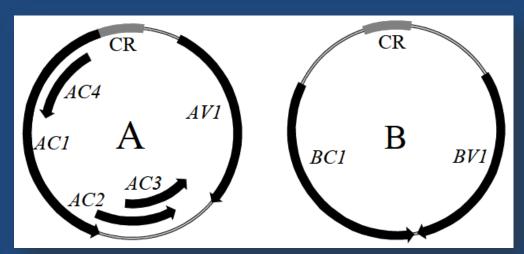
- **➢GV** is ssDNA virus.
- Belongs to genus of begomovirus
- ► Most have bipartite, genome characterized by Genom A and B-2,7 kb.
- Some are monopartite, have only A-like genome and β-satellite.



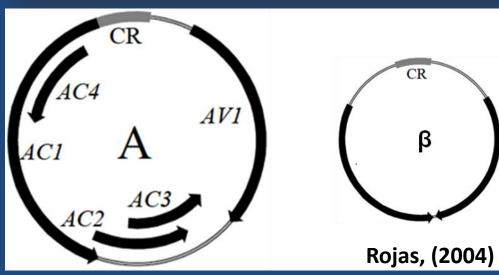


Gemini virus genome

Bipartite



Monopartite







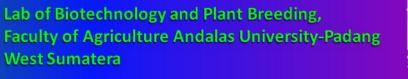


Geminivirus genes and function

Monopartite	Bipartite	Protein and function
V1	AV1	Movement protein (MP), movement in the infected plant.
V2	AV2	Coat protein, spreading, and movement in the host, protection in the
		digestion system of the vector. (Whitefly).
C1	AC1	Replication-associated protein (Rep), virus replication.
C2	AC2	Transcriptional activator protein (TrAP), activating of promotor transcription of CP.
СЗ	AC3	Replication enhancer protein (REn), interact with C1-protein for virus particle accumulation.
C4	AC4	interacct with C1 and MP in symptom determination, cell division initiation, cell to cell movement, breaking plant defence system.
-	BV1	Nuclear shuttle protein (NSP), encode DNA B.
-	BC1	Movement protein (MP), virus movement in the infected plant.

Meliansyah, 2010







Objectives

Short term:

Understanding of relationship between genome variation and the aggressivity.

Long term:

Development of broad spectrum resistancy of chilli cultivar against gemini virus.





Material Source

TD -21-Isolate PSS-14-Isolate



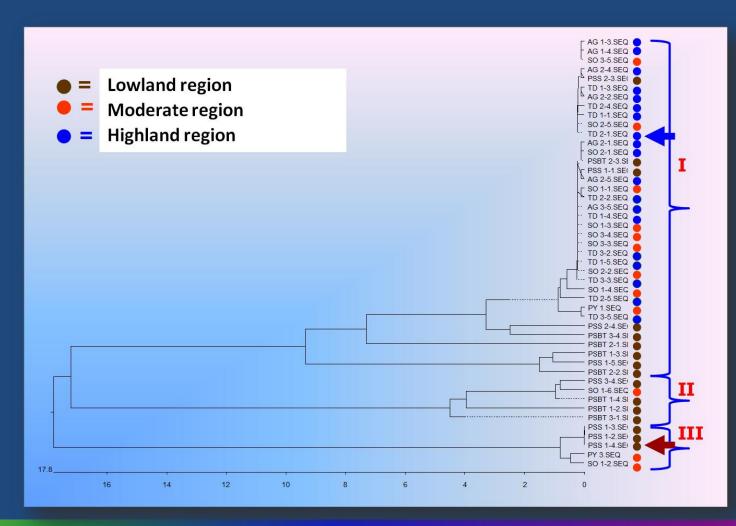




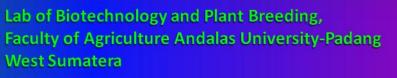
Strain grouping

48 isolates

Primer: PAL1v1978 PAR1c715









Agressivity Testing

8 days after inoculation

TD -21-Isolate (non aggressive)



PSS-14-Isolate (agressive)



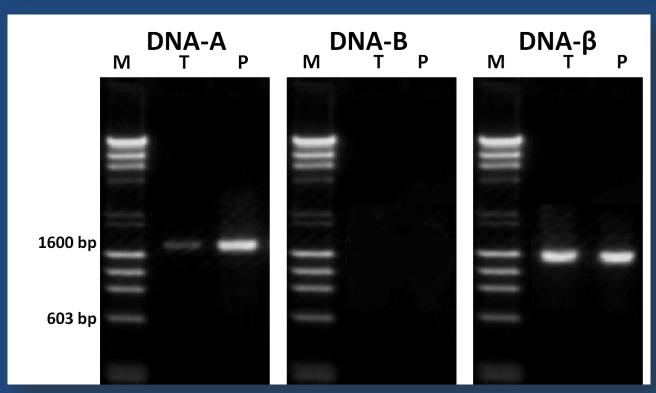




TD21 and PSS14 have monopartite genome

PAR1c715/PAL1v1978 prBV1855/prBC656 Beta 01/02

M = 1 kb ladder
T = TD21
P = PSS14





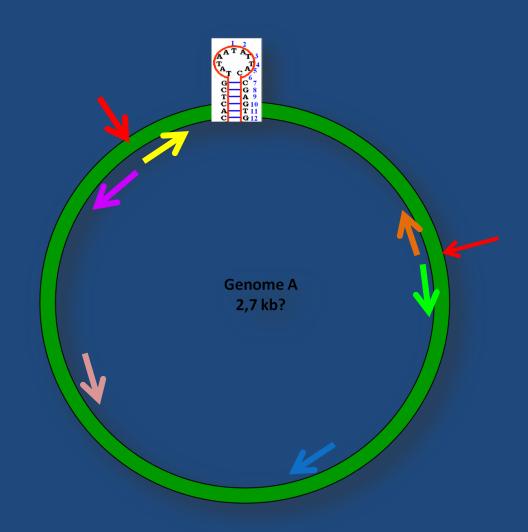




Primer walking for whole genome sequencing.

Primer:

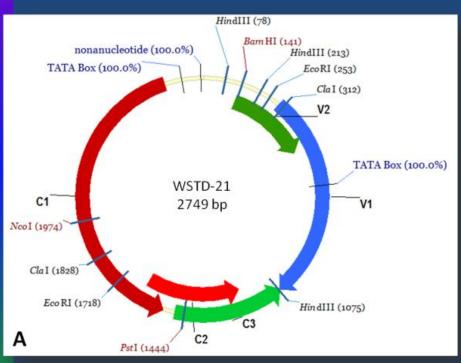
PAL1v1978 / PAR1c715

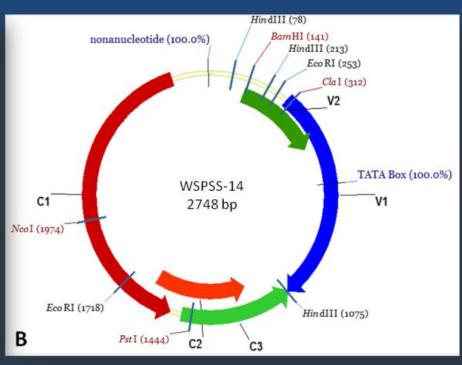






Genome A of TD-21 and PSS-14 isolate





TD-21; 2749 bs

PSS-14; 2748 bs





Genome A size of TD-21 and PSS-14 isolates

TD21: 2749

PSS14: 2748

Gene/ORF	TD21	PSS14
V1 (sense)	135-488	135-488
V2 (sense)	295-1071	295-1071
C1 (non sense)	1520-2608	1520-2608
C2 (non sense)	1213-1630	1213-1630
C3 (non sense)	1068-1478	1068-1478

1 InDel event in Common region (CR)





Movement protein (MP) gene/V1 is conserved

16 points;96% similarity

PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	MWDPLVHPFPETLHGFRCMLAIKYLQSLEATYSPDTVGGEFVKDLICLLRCKNYAEAFHR MWDPLIHPFPETLHGFRCMLAIKYLQSLEATYSPDTVGGEFVRDLICLLRCKNYAEAFHR	
PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	AAATCGGCCTATGAATCGGAAACCCAGATTCTACAGGGGTCGAAGGACCAGTGA 354 AAATCGGCCTATGAATCGGAAACCCAGATTCTACAGGGGTCGAAGGAGCAGTGA 354 ************************************	
PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	CAGTCTCCCTGCTGCCCCCACTGCCCCAGGCATGTCTTACAAACGAAGAGCGTGGGT CAGTCTCCCTGCTGCCCCCACTGCCCCAGGCATGTCGTACAAACGAAGAGCATGGGT	300 300
PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	TACAGTGTCGTCGTTGCCAATGTCTATAACACGCCGGAGACTAAACTACGCGAGTCAGTA TACAGTGTCGTCGTTGCCAATGTCTATAACACGCCGGAGACTAAACTACGCGAGTCAGTA	
PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	TTCGTGAAGGATTTGATCTGTTTGCTGCGGTGTAAAAACTATGCCGAAGCGTTCCATCGA TTCGTGAGGGATTTAATTTGTCTGTTGCGGTGTAAAAATTATGCCGAAGCGTTCCATCGA	
PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	GCGATCAAGTATCTGCAAAGCTTAGAGGCTACGTATTCTCCTGATACGGTTGGAGGTGAA GCTATCAAGTATCTGCAAAGCTTAGAGGCTACGTATTCTCCTGATACGGTTGGAGGTGAA ** *********************************	
PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	ATGTGGGATCCGCTTGTGCATCCGTTTCCAGAAACCCTACATGGATTTCGATGCATGTTG ATGTGGGATCCGCTTATTCATCCTTTTCCTGAAACCCTACACGGGTTTCGATGCATGTTG	

5 points96% similarity

PSS14-V1 YSVVVANVYNTPETKLRESVQSPCCCPHCPRHVLQTKSVGKSAYESETQILQGSKDQ 117
TD21-V1 YSVVVANVYNTPETKLRESVQSPCCCPHCPRHVVQTKSMGKSAYESETQILQGSKEQ 117

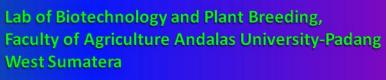


Coat protein (CP) /V2 gene is conserved

PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	MPKRSIDTVSSLPMSITRRRLNYASQYSLPAAAPTAPGMSYKRRAWVNRPMNRKPRFYRG MPKRSIDTVSSLPMSITRRRLNYASQYSLPAAAPTAPGMSYKRRAWVNRPMNRKPRFYRG ************************************	
PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	RRTSDVPRGCEGPCKVQSFEQRHDVTHTGKVLCVSDVTRGGGITHRVGKRFCVKSVYIIG RRSSDVPRGCEGPCKVQSFEQRHDITHTGKALCVSDVTRGNGITHRVGKRFCVKSVYIIG **:*********************************	
PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	KVWMDENIKSKNHTNNVMFWLVRDRRPVTTPYGFGELFNMYDNEPSTATIKNDLRDRVQV KVWMDENIKSKNHTNNVMFWLVRDRRPVTTPYGFGELFNMYDNEPSTATIKNDLRDRVQV ***********************************	
PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	LHRFSATVTGGQYASKEQAIVKRFFRVNNYVVYNHQEAAKYENHTENALLLYMACTHASN LHRFSATVTGGQYASKEQAIVKRFFRVNNYVVYNHQEAAKYENHTENALLLYMACTHASN ************************************	
PSS14-V1 TD21-V1	PVYATLKIRIYFYDNVTN 258 PVYATLKIRIYFYDNVTN 258 ************************************	

4 points; Similarity: 98,5%

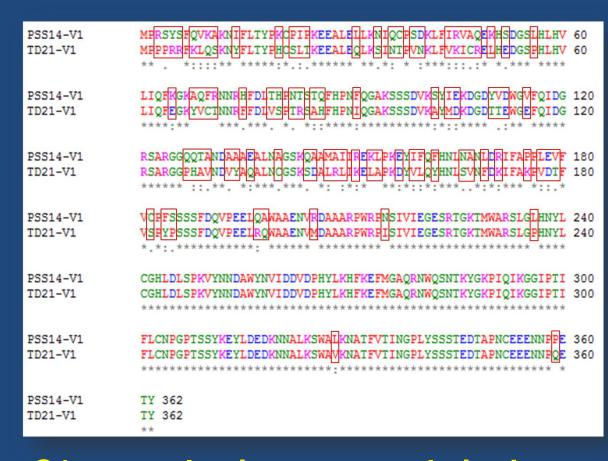






Rep (C1) gene showed high level of polymorphims

Similarity: 77%



Big question: does C1 gene play important role in the agressivity of PepYLCV?





Conclusion

- Agressivity is not determined by genome type
- ➤ Both agressive and non agressive strain have similar gene (ORFs) components, which are almost similar except C1 (replicase gene)
- ➤ Seemed, that C1 (replicase gene) determine the aggressivity, however this assumption have to be proved by further functional analysis.





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Thanks a lot



