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DISEASE NOTES

First Report of a Resistance-breaking Isolate of *Tomato spotted wilt virus* Infecting Sweet Pepper Harboring the *Tsw* Gene in Argentina

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ABSTRACT

The disease caused by Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) is endemic on vegetable crops in the Buenos Aires green belt, the most important vegetable-production area in Argentina (18,000 ha). Approximately half of the greenhouse surface planted with sweet pepper (Capsicum annuum L.) in the country is located in La Plata (Buenos Aires). In this area, TSWV had limited sweet pepper production until the introduction of resistant genotypes harboring the Tsw resistance gene that replaced 100% of the susceptible cultivars. However, in November 2013, resistant peppers showing typical Tospovirus symptoms were observed in La Plata. Symptoms appeared 20 days after transplanting in early spring, and by midsummer 100% of the plants were affected in many greenhouses, causing important economic losses in this season. Samples from symptomatic plants were analyzed by ELISA with antisera against the viruses: TSWV, Groundnut ringspot virus (GRSV), Tomato chlorotic spot virus (TCSV), Potato virus Y (PVY), Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV), and Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV). All samples were positive only for TSWV. Presence of TSWV was confirmed by RT-PCR with primers designed from a conserved sequence of the N gene fragment of about 450 amplified bp. Further, using BstNI and HinCII enzymes that cut the 450-bp fragment specifically (Dewey et al. 1996) showed the typical restriction pattern of TSWV. To test the ability to overcome the resistance, this greenhouse-isolate, named TSWV-A2, was mechanically transmitted to two commercial pepper cultivars carrying the Tsw gene, cvs. Almuden and Platero (10 plants each). After two weeks, all plants were systemically infected, showing the typical symptoms of TSWV infection. RT-PCR (as

previously described) from total RNA extracted from symptomatic leaves of these plants confirmed the presence of TSWV-A2. Therefore, we demonstrated that TSWV-A2 is able to overcome *Tsw* gene resistance. Furthermore, to amplify the complete *N* gene of TSWV-A2 isolate, a new RT-PCR was carried out (Lovato et al. 2008). A specific 800-bp product was cloned and sequenced (GenBank Accession No. KP719131). BLAST analysis showed that the sequence was 99% homologous at the nucleotide as well as the amino acid sequence to the *N* gene of isolates EF195230 and EF195224 from South Korea (Kim et al. 2004). In addition, TSWV-A2 shared common characteristics with the resistant-breaking isolates infecting sweet pepper cultivars carrying the *Tsw* gene, previously reported in Italy (Roggero et al. 2002) and Spain (Margaria et al. 2004). Overall, based on biological, serological, and molecular features, this is the first report of a local isolate of TSWV breaking the *Tsw*-resistance in sweet pepper in Argentina.

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