

Am. J. Pot Res (2011) 88:511–519
DOI 10.1007/s12230-011-9218-z

High Resolution Mapping of a Novel Late Blight Resistance Gene *Rpi-av11*, from the Wild Bolivian Species *Solanum avilesii*

Estelle Verzaux · Dirk Budding · Nick de Vetten ·
Rients E. Niks · Vivianne G. A. A. Vleeshouwers ·
Edwin A. G. van der Vossen · Evert Jacobsen ·
Richard G. F. Visser

Published online: 1 November 2011

© The Author(s) 2011. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract Both Mexico and South America are rich in *Solanum* species that might be valuable sources of resistance (*R*) genes to late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*). Here, we focus on an *R* gene present in the diploid Bolivian species *S. avilesii*. The genotype carrying the *R* gene was resistant to eight out of 10 *Phytophthora* isolates of various provenances. The identification of a resistant phenotype and the generation of a segregating population allowed the mapping of a single dominant *R* gene, *Rpi-av11*, which is located in an *R* gene cluster on chromosome 11. This *R* gene cluster is considered as an *R* gene “hot spot”, containing *R* genes to at least five different pathogens. High resolution mapping of the *Rpi-av11* gene revealed a marker co-segregating in 3890 F₁ individuals, which may be used for marker assisted selection in breeding programs and for further cloning of *Rpi-av11*.

Resumen Tanto México como Sudamérica son ricos en especies de *Solanum* que pudieran ser valiosas fuentes de

genes de resistencia (*R*) al tizón tardío (*Phytophthora infestans*). Aquí nos enfocamos en un gene *R* presente en la especie diploide Boliviana *S. avilesii*. El genotipo que contiene el gene *R* fue resistente a ocho de 10 aislamientos de *Phytophthora* de varias localidades. La identificación de un fenotipo resistente y la generación de una población segregante permitieron el mapeo de un gene *R* simple dominante, *Rpi-av11*, que se localiza en un agrupamiento de genes del cromosoma 11. Este grupo de gene *R* se considera como un punto clave de este gene, con un contenido de genes *R* para por lo menos cinco diferentes patógenos. El mapeo de alta resolución del gene *Rpi-av11* reveló a un marcador co-segregando en 3890 individuos de F₁, que podría usarse para selección asistida de marcadores en programas de mejoramiento y para clonaciones posteriores de *Rpi-av11*.

Keywords *Phytophthora infestans* · Wild *Solanum* species · *N* cluster · Chromosome 11

E. Verzaux · D. Budding · R. E. Niks ·
V. G. A. A. Vleeshouwers · E. A. G. van der Vossen ·
E. Jacobsen · R. G. F. Visser (✉)
Wageningen UR Plant Breeding,
Wageningen University & Research Center,
Wageningen, The Netherlands
e-mail: Richard.Visser@wur.nl

N. de Vetten
Averis Seeds B.V.,
Valthermond, The Netherlands

Present Address:
E. A. G. van der Vossen
Keygene N.V.,
Agrobusiness Park 90,
6708 PW Wageningen, The Netherlands

Introduction

Late blight, caused by the oomycete pathogen *Phytophthora infestans*, is the most devastating disease for potato and tomato cultivation. Chemical control is currently the most reliable protection method, although this drastically increases the production costs and is not promoting sustainability. *P. infestans* is becoming increasingly aggressive (Haverkort et al. 2008). Since the Irish potato famine in the mid 19th century breeders have included late blight resistance in their potato breeding programs, first focusing on the introgression of dominant resistance (*R*) genes from *Solanum demissum*, a hexaploid wild species originating from Mexico (Malcolmson

and Black 1966; Wastie 1991). Following the breaking of resistance by fast changing strains of the pathogen, the focus moved to quantitative resistance, which by virtue of its polygenic character is expected to be more durable. However, phenotypic effects of the genes for quantitative resistance are small and much affected by environmental conditions. Hence, selection for increased levels of quantitative resistance is difficult (Leonards-Schippers et al. 1994). Breeders' interests moved back to the application of major *R* genes, especially since the cloning and characterization of *Rpi-blb1* or RB (van der Vossen et al. 2003; Song et al. 2003). That gene confers resistance to a very broad spectrum of *P. infestans* strains. The large number of *Solanum* species with high levels of resistance to late blight, offers good opportunities for resistance breeding. Stacking of complementary broad spectrum *R* genes may result in resistance that remains durably effective. The identification, characterization and isolation of such major *R* genes and the judicious stacking into potato varieties appears today to be the main objective for late blight resistance breeding. For such stacking, breeders have two alternative approaches. Firstly, *R* genes can be transferred to existing potato varieties by genetic transformation, but application of GM directive 2001/18/EC in Europe hampers release of transgenic GM organisms. Secondly, breeders can also follow classical introgression breeding, combined with marker assisted selection in order to stack broad spectrum *R*-genes (Barone 2004; Collard et al. 2005). However, this stacking approach is still hampered by the problem of linkage drag (Jacobsen and Schouten 2007). Irrespective of what use one prefers mapping of *R* genes is a first step. So far many positions for *R* genes (especially those derived from *S. demissum*) (Gebhardt and Valkonen 2001) or *R* gene homologues (Bakker et al. 2011) have been published and they form a good starting point for determining the genomic location of *R* genes from wild species as well.

A good place to search for resistance is the center of origin of late blight where plant hosts co-evolved with the pathogen. Many wild *Solanum* species that evolved in Mexico or South America have been suggested as source of resistance to late blight (Hawkes 1990). *Solanum* species from both origins are expected to carry a diversity of *R* genes that may be valuable for resistance breeding. In practice, the Mexican *S. demissum* and *S. bulbocastanum* are the best known examples of sources of late blight resistance, and thus far, mainly *R* genes originating from Mexico have been used. Perhaps South American species evolved other *R* genes with distinct recognition specificities, either in a known *R* gene cluster with novel specificities or in novel *R* gene clusters. *R* genes with novel specificity to *P. infestans* would be very valuable to be introduced by transformation or marker assisted resistance breeding.

In this study we focused on the diploid species *S. avilesii* (avl) Hawkes & Hjerting, which originates from Bolivia (Gabriel et al. 2001; Ruiz de Galarreta et al. 1998), and we mapped the first late blight *R* gene from this species, called *Rpi-avl1*, on the short arm of chromosome 11.

Materials and Methods

Plant Material and Mapping Population

Accessions of *S. avilesii* were provided by the Centre of Genetic Resources (CGN) in Wageningen, The Netherlands. A screen for resistance to *P. infestans* was performed on three *S. avilesii* accessions (477, 478 and 479, representing CGN 18255, CGN 18256 and CGN 18257, respectively), with five genotypes per accession. Cv Bintje and *S. demissum* clone dms 344-18 were used as susceptible and resistant control plants respectively. The genotype avl 478-2 was crossed with the susceptible genotype avl477-1 to generate an intraspecific F1 mapping population. A small population of 50 individuals was used to obtain a crude map position of the resistance gene (most importantly the chromosomal position) and later a large population of 3840 individuals of this same cross was used for fine mapping and development of a co-segregating marker.

Phytophthora Isolates and Disease Test

The *P. infestans* isolates 90128, IPO-C, H30P04, EC1, USA618, VK98014, IPO428-2, NL01096, F95573, and 89148-09 were kindly provided by Dr. Geert Kessel (PRI, Wageningen UR), Prof. Francine Govers (Laboratory of Pathology, Wageningen University) and Prof. Paul Birch (James Hutton Institute, Schotland). Resistance levels were assessed by three different assays, i.e. the in vitro assay, detached leaf assay (DLA), and field experiment. The in vitro assay was performed using *P. infestans* isolate 90128 (Huang 2005). Plantlets were visually scored after 1 and 2 weeks, and a score ranging from 9 (fully resistant) to 1 (susceptible) was applied.

The detached leaf assay was performed as described by Vleeshouwers et al. (1999). One leaf was harvested between the third and the fifth fully developed leaves, from 5 weeks old plants grown in the greenhouse, and inoculated with a zoospore suspension of the isolate of interest. The detached leaves were scored six days after inoculation. For initial germplasm screenings (Table 1), lesion sizes were measured. Lesion size (LS) was converted to a scale from 9 (resistant) to 1 (susceptible), with the resistance level of the susceptible control cultivar Bintje set at 2 (Table 1). For phenotyping of the parental genotypes with multiple

Table 1 Resistance of 15 *S. avilesii* genotypes from three different accessions to two *Phytophthora infestans* isolates 90128 and IPO-C, using three different assays: in vitro assay, detached leaf assay (DLA) and field experiments in 2 years. Resistance phenotypes were rated on the scale from 1 (highly susceptible) to 9 (highly resistant). avl for *S. avilesii* and dms for *S. demissum*. In grey, the genotypes used in DLA and field experiments, in bold the genotypes used in this study

Genotypes		In vitro	DLA		Field 2005	Field 2007
			90128	90128	IPO-C	IPO-C
avl	477-1	1	3	3	6	6
avl	477-2	9	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	477-3	1	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	477-4	9	4	4	9	nd
avl	477-5	9	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	478-1	1	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	478-2	9	6	6	9	8
avl	478-3	3	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	478-4	3	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	478-5	1	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	479-1	1	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	479-2	1	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	479-3	3	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	479-4	1	nd	nd	nd	nd
avl	479-5	1	nd	nd	nd	nd
cv. Bintje		2	2	2	2	2
dms	344-14	9	9	9	nd	nd
dms	344-18	nd	9	9	9	9

isolates and the F1 progeny with 90128 and USA618 (Table 2), macroscopic scoring was applied and leaves were scored as resistant (R) when hypersensitive responses or no disease symptoms were observed, susceptible (S) when expanding lesions with sporulation were observed, or quantitative (Q) for a not clearly resistant nor susceptible response.

Two field trials were performed in the summers of 2005 and 2007, in Wageningen, the Netherlands, as described by Colon and Budding (1988). For comparisons between years, standard cultivars Ostara, Bildtstar, Eersteling, Pimpernel, Robijn and Biogold were included. Spreader rows consisted of potato cultivar Bintje, the border rows of cultivar Nicola. Disease assessments were made at weekly

intervals. The percentage of leaf area covered with late blight lesions was estimated for each plot (Colon and Budding 1988). From these readings the area under the disease progress curve (AUDPC) was calculated (Fry 1978). The AUDPC values were transformed to a 9 (resistant) to 1 (susceptible) scale, relative to the largest AUDPC value.

DNA Isolation

Genomic DNA was isolated following two different protocols: CTAB and NaOH. The CTAB protocol was performed on material that needed long storage like the mapping population and the interesting recombinants.

Table 2 List of *Phytophthora infestans* isolates used in the detached leaf assays with information on their origin and virulence spectrum. The phenotypes on the parental genotypes avl478-2 and 477-1 are characterized as resistant (R), susceptible (S) or unclear (Q). *(Champouret et al. 2009)

P.i. isolate	Country of origin	Race*	avl478-2	avl477-1
90128	The Netherlands	1,3,4,7,8,10,11	R	S
H30P04	The Netherlands	3 ^a , 7,10,11	R	Q
EC1	Ecuador	1,3,4,7,10,11	R	S
IPO-C	Belgium	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11	R	S
USA618	Mexico	1,2,3,6,7,10,11	R	S
VK98014	The Netherlands	1,2,4,11	R	S
IPO428-2	The Netherlands	1,3,4,7,8,10,11	R	S
NL01096	The Netherlands	1,3,4,7,8,10,11	S	S
F95573	The Netherlands	1,3,4,7,10,11	S	S
89148-09	The Netherlands	0	R	Q

Young leaf tissue was collected for DNA isolation according to the CTAB protocol with the Retsch machine (RETSCH INC., Hannover, Germany). The NaOH protocol was used for screening for recombination events in the population. Leaf samples were collected on 3 weeks old seedlings and DNA was isolated by following the NaOH protocol (Wang et al. 1993). The PCR amplifications were directly performed on these samples.

SSR Markers

A set of 80 SSR markers covering all chromosomes of the potato genome (Collins et al. 1999; Feingold et al. 2005; Bakker et al. 2011; Ghislain et al. 2004) was applied. PCR reactions for the SSR markers were performed using a single PCR profile: an initial cycle at 95°C for 2 min; then 30 cycles of 95°C for 30 s, 56°C for 30 s, using a ramp of 1°C/min, and 72°C for 45 s, using a ramp of 1°C/min; and a final step at 72°C for 3 min. Subsequently the PCR products were visualized by electrophoresis on polyacrylamide gels on the LI-COR DNA sequencer (Lincoln, Nebraska, USA). Significantly linked markers based on 20 F1 individuals were subsequently tested on the complete population of 40 individuals with clear resistance or susceptibility for confirmation of the linkage.

PCR Markers

The primer pairs were first tested for amplification on the parents and screened with a selection of enzymes as described in Bai et al. (2004) for the identification of polymorphism between the resistant parent and the susceptible parent. The marker was later tested on the F1 individuals to determine the segregation pattern of the fragment and its association with the resistance phenotype. Genetic maps were drawn by using the number of recombination events between markers and between the markers and the resistant/susceptible phenotypes, knowing that one recombinant in 100 individuals corresponds to 1 cM.

Development of Co-segregating Marker

N-profiling markers were developed by following the NBS profiling protocol (a conserved domain in many *R*-genes cloned to date; van der Linden et al. 2004) and using tobacco mosaic virus resistance gene *N*-like specific primers (Dinesh-Kumar et al. 2000). First, a restriction ligation is performed on genomic DNA with a blunt enzyme and an adapter as described in van der Linden et al. (2004), which is subsequently amplified with the primers targeting the conserved sequence of interest and a primers annealing to the adapter. We designed a total of 15 primers (Table 4) based on *N*-like sequences. Eight degenerated primers were

designed based on conserved regions from the different domains like TIR (Toll/Interleukin-1 Receptor), NBS (Nuclear Binding Site) and LRR (Leucine Rich Repeat) present in almost all cloned major *R*-genes to date, and seven non degenerated primers were designed based on the start codon region of several *N*-like sequences from the RH89-039-16 (RH) physical map (Borm 2008). These primers were used in combination with five enzymes generating blunt ends: *AluI*, *HaeIII*, *RsaI*, *BspLI* and *HincII*. The analysis was performed on the LI-COR DNA sequencer using fluorescent-labeled primers.

Bulk Segregant Analysis

An adapted bulk segregant analysis (BSA, Michelmore et al. 1991) was carried out. First, two bulks of 10 individuals without recombination between the closest markers (10 R and 10 S) were selected to identify markers linked to the gene of interest. Second, two bulks of 10 individuals (10 R and 10 S) with a recombination event between the two closest flanking markers on either side of the *R* gene of interest were selected to identify closely linked or co-segregating markers. The identified linked markers were first tested on the F1 individuals of the bulks to confirm the linkage and then applied on the complete population for final validation.

Recombinant Screening for Fine Mapping

The F1 seeds were placed on 96 well format trays for germination in order to facilitate leave sampling and subsequent marker analysis. Two weeks after germination, the second true leaf was harvested and DNA isolated by following the NaOH protocol. The markers Ct182 and M33 and Gp163, flanking *Rpi-avII*, were applied on the freshly isolated DNA. In total 3840 individuals were screened for recombination events with these markers. Plants with a recombination between the flanking markers were transplanted to pots. CTAB DNA was isolated to confirm the recombination and test the markers co-segregating in the original population of 40 individuals showing clear resistance or susceptibility. Recombinant plants were tested for resistance, using late blight isolate 90128 in a detached leaf assay.

Results

Resistance in *S. avilesii* Accessions

To identify a resistant genotype for *R* gene mapping and cloning, 5 genotypes from each of three *S. avilesii* accessions were tested for their resistance to *P. infestans*. The 15 individuals were first tested by an in vitro assay with isolate 90128. Four genotypes from two accessions (av1477-2;

avl477-4; avl477-5 and avl478-2) gave a high level of resistance and all the other 11 genotypes showed clear susceptibility (Table 1). Among the five plants of accession 479 no resistance was observed. Two resistant genotypes, plant 4 from accession 477, and plant 2 from accession 478, and one susceptible genotype, plant 1 from accession 477, were arbitrarily chosen to subsequently be tested in a detached leaf assay again with isolate 90128, and with the additional isolate IPO-C. In this particular experiment, the plants were relatively old and almost flowering. The two resistant genotypes showed a medium level of resistance to both isolates (Table 1). However, in various subsequent Detached Leaf Assays (DLA) with younger plants, the genotype avl478-2 showed higher levels of resistance than avl477-4. The field experiments with the same genotypes revealed much higher levels of resistance to IPO-C than the DLA (Table 1). Avl478-2 (resistant) and avl477-1 (susceptible) were therefore selected for further investigation. The controls cv Bintje and genotype 18 from accession 344 of *S. demissum* showed in all 3 resistance assays the expected high level of susceptibility and resistance, respectively.

P. infestans Resistance Spectrum in avl478-2 and avl477-1

The spectrum of resistance of avl478-2 and avl477-1 was investigated in DLA with 11 *P. infestans* isolates from different origin and with varying virulence spectra. Macroscopically, avl478-2 showed resistance to nine of the 11 isolates tested, and susceptibility to the remaining two isolates (Table 2). The susceptible parent avl477-1 showed susceptibility to all the isolates tested, except to two isolates to which it showed intermediate phenotypes. Considering the genetically diverse set of isolates used in this experiment (Champouret et al. 2009), we conclude that *S. avilesii* plant avl478-2 is resistant to several isolates of diverse origins.



Fig. 1 Field experiment in 2007 with the resistant genotype avl478-2 next to the susceptible potato cultivar Bintje

Population Development

Resistant plant avl478-2 and susceptible plant avl477-1 were crossed to generate a mapping population. Fifty F1 individuals were tested for their resistance to *P. infestans*

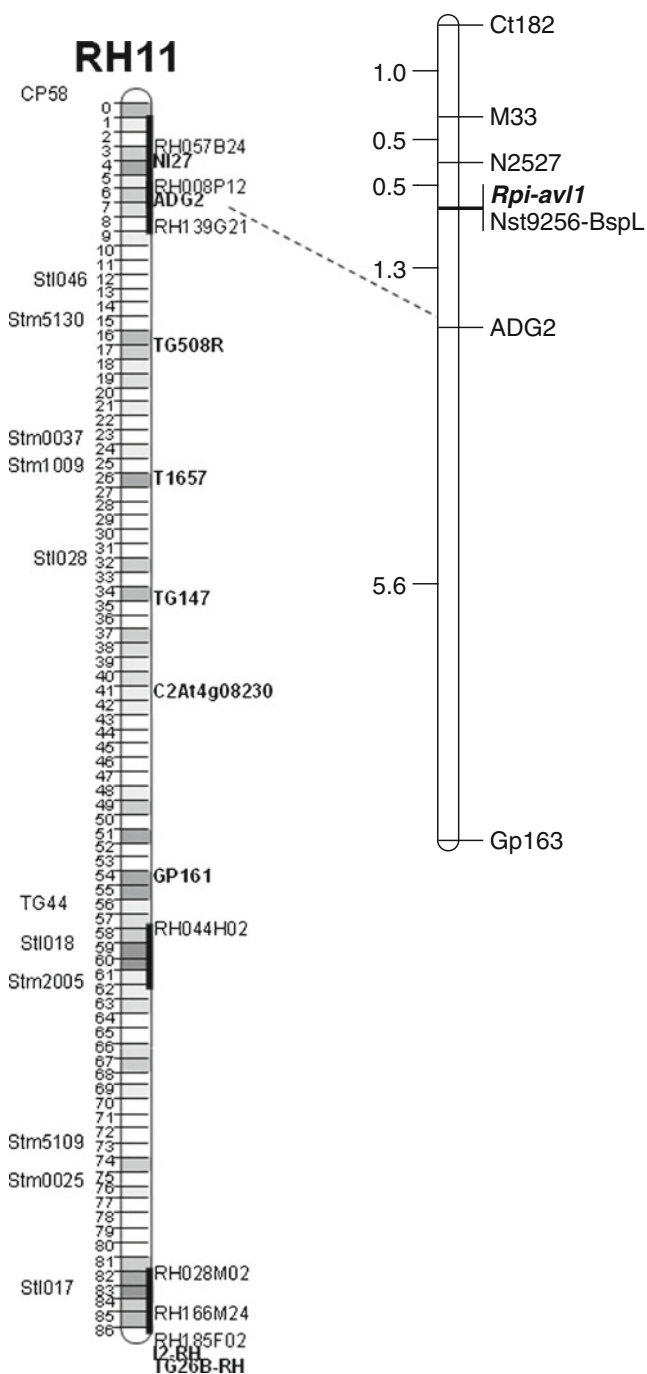


Fig. 2 Genetic map of the *Rpi-av11* locus (right) on chromosome 11 compared to the genetic map of RH on chromosome 11 (left). On the RH map, the numbers on the left indicate the bin numbers and available markers are located. The vertical black bars indicate *R* gene clusters. On the *Rpi-av11* map, the numbers on the left indicate the distance in cM ($n=3890$)

in a detached leaf assay with the isolates 90128 and USA618. Out of the 50 individuals, 17 were scored as resistant, 23 as susceptible and 10 individuals could not be characterized unambiguously. It appeared that the age of the plants might influence the resistance phenotype, resulting in this indiscrete segregation. It seemed that the plants have to be tested when young, i.e., before flowering, to give a reliable resistant or susceptible phenotype. The segregation of the resistance in the population suggested a 1:1 ratio ($p < 0.05$) which is consistent with the presence of a single dominant *R* gene in the resistant parental plant avl478-2. We designate this gene *Rpi-avl1*. This intra-specific F1 population of 40 genotypes was suitable and used to map the *R* gene found in the resistant genotype avl478-2 (Fig. 1).

Mapping of *Rpi-avl1*

The screening of 22 independent samples, the two parents and 20 F1 individuals (10 resistant and 10 susceptible), with a set of approximately 80 SSRs spread over the 12 chromosomes resulted in one marker that was associated with the resistance. The other markers were either not polymorphic between the two parents, or not segregating in the population or not showing association with the resistance phenotype. The marker associated with the resistance phenotype, RH008P12 (Bakker et al. 2011), is located on the short arm of chromosome 11 (Fig. 2). Linkage with resistance was confirmed by genotyping the other 20 individuals with clear phenotype with the marker. The marker showed linkage with the resistance with 5 recombinants out of 40 individuals (12 cM). This indicated that *Rpi-avl1* is located on the short arm of chromosome 11. In that region a cluster of *R* genes, conferring resistance to several pathogens, has been reported (Gebhardt and Valkonen 2001). Sequences with homology to the *N* gene (Whitham et al. 1994) were earlier identified and considered as potential candidates for the *R* genes mapped in the cluster (Hehl et al. 1999; Vidal et al. 2002). To determine more precisely the position of *Rpi-avl1*, more markers were

developed from known CAPS markers previously described to be located on the short arm of chromosome 11. This led to the development of the four markers Ct182, M33, ADG2 and Gp163 (Table 3). In parallel, the cDNA clones NL-25 and NL-27, which have homology to the tobacco mosaic virus resistance *N* gene (Hehl et al. 1999) were used to design primers that specifically amplify only these sequences. This resulted in the development of the SCAR marker N2527 (Table 3). The N2527 primers amplified many homologous sequences of the same size (around 2 kb) with an extra smaller fragment of around 1 kb on the resistant parent, linked in repulsion phase to the resistant phenotype. The three markers M33, ADG2 and N2527 co-segregated with the resistance in the population of 40 individuals. Ct182 was proximal and Gp163 was distal to *Rpi-avl1* (Fig. 2).

Fine Mapping of *Rpi-avl1*

To map *Rpi-avl1* at higher resolution, a larger population was required in order to obtain more recombination events. A recombinant screen was therefore performed on 3840 individuals with the flanking markers Ct182 and Gp163. 70 recombinant individuals were identified from the screening of the first seven 96 well plates (672 F1 individuals) and were characterized for their resistance phenotype. This allowed the separation between the previously co-segregating marker M33 and *Rpi-avl1*. M33 was proximal to the gene and therefore was used instead of Ct182 for the rest of the recombinant screen. In total 66 recombinant individuals were found between the markers M33 and Gp163 from the total screen of 3840 F1 individuals (40×96 well plates). The resistance phenotype of these recombinants was determined, and the genetic map was constructed (Fig. 2). The closest flanking markers to *Rpi-avl1* were the marker N2527 located 17 recombinants proximal to *Rpi-avl1* (0.5 cM), and ADG2 with 49 recombinants distal to the gene (1.3 cM). The screen for recombinant F1 individuals resulted in a good set of recombinants for further marker development and potential map based cloning of *Rpi-avl1*.

Table 3 PCR markers used in the *Rpi-avl1* population, with primer sequences based on BAC sequences located on the short arm of chromosome 11 from the reference genotype RH or references for primers already published, annealing temperature (TM), and restriction enzyme to identify a polymorphism

Marker	Sequence or reference	Annealing temperature (°C)	Enzyme ¹
RH008P12	F gggtcgatgatccattattg R ccctttgttccatcatcagttg	56	a.s.
N2527	F gaaacacaggggaattacc R ccatrtcttgwattaagtcagc	60	a.s.
Ct182	(Brigneti et al. 1997)	50	HpyCH4IV
M33	(Brigneti et al. 1997)	55	AluI
ADG2	(Hämäläinen et al. 1998)	55	Cfr13I
Gp163	(Brigneti et al. 1997)	55	Cfr13I
Nst9256-BspL	Nst9256-F: atggcatcttcttcttcttcttgcg	55	BspLI

¹a.s., allele specific

Table 4 List of primers used for N-profiling

Primer name	Position on the gene	Sequence
Nbs13-R	NBS	AAGAARCATGCDATATCTARAAATAT
Nbs12-R	NBS	YTTSARSGCTAAAGGRAGRCC
Nbs-12-F	NBS	CTTTAGCBYTSARKTGTKKGG
Nbs15-F	NBS	ATGCATGAYTTRATWVAAGABATGGG
Tir270-F	TIR	TATGCTACRTCDAGNTGGTGC
Tir300-F	TIR	NTAGTRAAGAYATGGAATGC
Lrr3050-R	LRR	YGATGGTGGAAACCAHCTTGCG
Lrr3150-R	LRR	CAGAGTAACATACARCAAATCCC
Nst9256-F	Start codon	ATGGCATCTTCTTCTTCTTTTGGC
Nst3467-F	Start codon	ATGGCATCATCATCTTCTCCTTCTGAG
Nst381-F	Start codon	CTTCTTCTGCTAAATCGTCACAG
Nst516-F	Start codon	AGTAATTCACAATATTGTCCTCC
Nst911-F	Start codon	TGCAAGTAACTACTCTACTGG
Nst307-F	Start codon	TCACAGTACTGTCCTCCATGG
Nst055-F	Start codon	TAGATCGTCGCAGTTGACTCC

Development of Co-segregating N-like Profiling Marker

The *N* cluster contains a large number of *N*-like sequences that offer a good potential for marker development. The PCR products, obtained with the N2527 primers (which start at nucleotide 132 and end at 1495 after the start codon of the NL-25 sequence) on the DNA of parental and F1 individuals, were digested with several restriction enzymes in an attempt to obtain additional markers that mapped closer to *Rpi-avl1*. Unfortunately, the number of homologues amplified with this primer pair was so high that the digestion resulted only in a smear of fragments and no individual fragment could be identified and isolated, indicating that a higher resolution marker platform was necessary to resolve the different amplification/digestion products, hence the adaptation of the NBS profiling technique to the specific *N*-like gene family.

In a study by Bakker et al. 2011, RH89-039-16 (RH) BAC clones selected for the presence of *R* genes, were mapped and sequenced. This sequence information in the vicinity of the *N* cluster on the short arm of chromosome 11 was

analyzed. *N*-like sequences from RH and avl478-2 were aligned and eight degenerate *N*-like profiling primers were designed on the conserved region of the three domains: TIR, NBS and LRR. Seven *N*-like profiling primers were also designed on specific and unique sequences of the start codon of different *N*-like sequences from RH BAC clones (Table 4). The 75 primer/enzyme combinations (15 primers \times 5 enzymes) were tested on the parents and on the bulks of resistant and susceptible individuals. This screen resulted in 11 *N*-like profiling markers that were putatively linked with the *R* gene, six of which were confirmed to be associated on the F1 individuals. Five of those markers still mapped a few recombinants away from the gene and were therefore not informative. One marker showed 100% linkage with the resistance (Nst9256-BspL) (Fig. 3). The primer Nst9256-F is a specific primer designed on the start codon of two similar RH sequences from the BAC clones RH170N15 and RH125M10 and both were mapped in RH Bin 4. This indicates that the *Rpi-avl1* gene indeed lies within an *N* gene like cluster and that it is highly likely that *Rpi-avl1* is an *N* gene homologue.



Fig. 3 N profiling marker in coupling phase (Nst9256-BspL, arrow) cosegregating with the resistance in 3890 individuals. The first two samples are the parents, followed by the closest F1 recombinant

individuals grouped as 14 resistant and 8 susceptible genotypes, indicated by R and S, respectively

Discussion

The search for late blight resistance of South American origin led to the mapping of *Rpi-avll*, an *R* gene from the Bolivian species *S. avilesii*. *Rpi-avll* is located on the short arm of chromosome 11 in the so-called *N* cluster. The *N* cluster is a hot spot for resistance (Gebhardt and Valkonen 2001) with genes conferring resistance to many pathogens including nematodes, bacteria, fungi and viruses (Brown et al. 1996; Hämäläinen et al. 1997 & 1998; Hehl et al. 1999; Zimnoch-Guzowska et al. 2000). So far *Rpi-avll* is the first major *R* gene to late blight to be mapped in this cluster, in addition to a minor QTL conferring resistance to late blight (Leonards-Schippers et al. 1994; Oberhagemann et al. 1999).

The gene family specific marker approach, which in this case was based on the knowledge that the *N* cluster contains many *N*-like sequences, enabled the development of a marker that co-segregated with *Rpi-avll*. The specific primers mainly target the *N* cluster on chromosome 11, the largest cluster containing genes from the *N* family in potato. This approach with *N*-like specific and degenerated primers allows the development of co-segregating and flanking markers. The developed markers could be used to select for recombination events to reduce the size of the introgression, and hence minimize undesired linkage drag. It must be realized that during the process of introgression breeding with *S. tuberosum* as recurrent parent, the frequency of cross-over events in the introgressed “hybrid” region of the chromosome is often reduced, especially if the donor accession is a distant wild relative. The presence of *N*-like sequences at the *Rpi-avll* locus and the identification of the *N*-like marker that co-segregates with the resistance against *P. infestans*, strongly suggests that *Rpi-avll* is an *N*-like *R* gene.

Rpi-avll conferred resistance to a relatively broad spectrum of different *P. infestans* isolates. It was not effective against two isolates, and hence, may not be expected to contribute to a durable protection against late blight, unless used in combination with other *R* genes. Additional isolates should be tested to obtain a more comprehensive impression on the resistance spectrum. The resistance reaction in the detached leaf assay was not in all cases sufficient to fully arrest lesion development, but did reduce pathogen growth, resulting in lesions that were smaller than those of fully susceptible leaves. This is different from the observation in the field where a stronger resistance reaction occurred. *Rpi-avll* could be an interesting gene to use in combination with other strong *Rpi* genes.

The *N* gene of *N. tabacum* consists of five introns and six exons and belongs to the TIR-NBS-LRR class of *R* genes, which allows the splicing of different variants from the same pre-mRNA (Kazan 2003). Dinesh-Kumar et al.

(2000) indeed found the presence of two splicing variants of the tobacco *N* gene with a specific abundance ratio depending on pathogen challenge and necessity for the resistance. Other intron-containing genes are predicted to encode multiple variants (Jordan et al. 2002). In these cases, the ratio between the two splicing variants might be easily disturbed, which could affect the level of resistance. If a similar situation applies to *Rpi-avll*, this could explain the variation of the resistance reaction with aging of the plant. Future cloning of the gene will enable gene expression analysis and gene splicing studies, giving insight into the working mechanism of this *Rpi* gene. Moreover, once cloned, the *R* gene will allow the efficient screening of *P. infestans* effector libraries for the corresponding *Avr* gene, as described in Oh et al. (2009). *Rpi* genes with different mechanisms and belonging to different clusters might be complementary in action, and their stacking might result in durably effective resistance. Such an *R* gene combination may be achieved by introgression breeding or more easily by genetic modification of existing varieties with major *Rpi* genes.

The markers and materials developed in this study offer good perspectives for the cloning of *Rpi-avll*. The availability of the potato genome sequence and the isolation of the corresponding avirulence gene will facilitate this process (<http://www.potatogenome.net>). At this moment, *Rpi-avll* could already be introduced in a conventional potato breeding program and be selected for with the co-segregating *N*-like marker.

Acknowledgements The authors like to thank Gert van Arkel for DNA isolation and technical support and Jack Vossen for NBS profiling on RH.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License which permits any noncommercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are credited.

References

- Bai, Y., et al. 2004. A set of simple PCR markers converted from sequence specific RFLP markers on tomato chromosomes 9 to 12. *Molecular Breeding* 13: 281–287.
- Bakker, E., et al. 2011. A genome-wide genetic map of NB-LRR disease resistance loci in potato. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 123: 493–508.
- Barone, A. 2004. Molecular marker-assisted selection for potato breeding. *American Journal of Potato Research* 81: 111–117.
- Borm, T.J.A. 2008. Construction and use of a physical map of potato. PhD thesis Wageningen University, Wageningen.
- Brigneti, G., et al. 1997. Molecular mapping of the potato virus Y resistance gene *Ry(sto)* in potato. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 94: 198–203.
- Brown, C.R., et al. 1996. RFLP analysis of resistance to Columbia root-knot nematode derived from *Solanum bulbocastanum* in a BC2 population. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 92: 572–576.

- Champouret, N., et al. 2009. *Phytophthora infestans* isolates lacking class I *ipiO* variants are virulent on *Rpi-blb1* potato. *Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions* 22: 1535–1545.
- Collard, B.C.Y., et al. 2005. Development of molecular markers for crown rot resistance in wheat: mapping of QTLs for seedling resistance in a ‘2-49’ x ‘Janz’ population. *Plant Breeding* 124: 532–537.
- Collins, A., et al. 1999. QTL for field resistance to late blight in potato are strongly correlated with maturity and vigour. *Molecular Breeding* 5: 387–398.
- Colon, L.T., and D.J. Budding. 1988. Resistance to late blight (*Phytophthora-infestans*) in 10 wild *Solanum* species. *Euphytica* 77–86.
- Dinesh-Kumar, S.P., et al. 2000. Structure-function analysis of the tobacco mosaic virus resistance gene *N*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 97: 14789–14794.
- Feingold, S., et al. 2005. Mapping and characterization of new EST-derived microsatellites for potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.). *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 111: 456–466.
- Fry, W.E. 1978. Quantification of general resistance of potato cultivars and fungicide effects for integrated control of potato late blight. *Phytopathology* 68: 1650–1655.
- Gabriel, J.L., et al. 2001. Experiencias y Logros sobre Mejoramiento Convencional y Selección Participativa de Cultivares de Papa en Bolivia. *Revista Latinoamericana de la Papa* 12: 169–192.
- Gebhardt, C., and J.P.T. Valkonen. 2001. Organization of genes controlling disease resistance in the potato genome. *Annual Review of Phytopathology* 39: 79–102.
- Ghislain, M., et al. 2004. Selection of highly informative and user-friendly microsatellites (SSRs) for genotyping of cultivated potato. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 108: 881–890.
- Hämäläinen, J.H., et al. 1997. Mapping and marker-assisted selection for a gene for extreme resistance to potato virus Y. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 94: 192–197.
- Hämäläinen, J.H., et al. 1998. Molecular examination of a chromosome region that controls resistance to potato Y and A potyvirus in potato. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 96: 1036–1043.
- Haverkort, A.J., et al. 2008. Societal costs of late blight in potato and prospects of durable resistance through cisgenic modification. *Potato Research* 51: 47–57.
- Hawkes, J. 1990. *The potato: Evolution, biodiversity, and genetic resources*. London: Belhaven.
- Hehl, R., et al. 1999. TMV resistance gene *N* homologues are linked to *Synchytrium endobioticum* resistance in potato. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 98: 379–386.
- Huang, S. 2005. Discovery and characterization of the major late blight resistance complex in potato. PhD thesis Wageningen University, Wageningen.
- Jacobsen, E., and H.J. Schouten. 2007. Cisgenesis strongly improves introgression breeding and induced translocation breeding of plants. *Trends in Biotechnology* 25: 219–223.
- Jordan, T., et al. 2002. Alternative splicing of transcripts encoding toll-like plant resistance proteins - What’s the functional relevance to innate immunity? *Trends in Plant Science* 7: 392–398.
- Kazan, K. 2003. Alternative splicing and proteome diversity in plants: The tip of the iceberg has just emerged. *Trends in Plant Science* 8: 468–471.
- Leonards-Schippers, C., et al. 1994. Quantitative resistance to *Phytophthora infestans* in potato: A case study for QTL mapping in an allogamous plant species. *Genetics* 137: 67–77.
- Malcolmson, J.F., and W. Black. 1966. New *R* genes in *Solanum demissum* lindl. and their complementary races of *Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) de bary. *Euphytica* 15: 199–203.
- Michelmore, R.W., et al. 1991. Identification of markers linked to disease-resistance genes by bulked segregant analysis - a rapid method to detect markers in specific genomic regions by using segregating populations. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 88: 9828–9832.
- Oberhagemann, P., et al. 1999. A genetic analysis of quantitative resistance to late blight in potato: Towards marker-assisted selection. *Molecular Breeding* 5: 399–415.
- Oh, S.K., et al. 2009. In Planta Expression Screens of *Phytophthora infestans* RXLR Effectors Reveal Diverse Phenotypes, Including Activation of the *Solanum bulbocastanum* Disease Resistance Protein *Rpi-blb2*^{EW}. *Plant Cell* 21: 2928–2947.
- Ruiz de Galarreta, J., et al. 1998. Wild *Solanum* species as resistance sources against different pathogens of potato. *Potato Research* 41: 57–68.
- Song, J., et al. 2003. Gene *RB* from *Solanum bulbocastanum* confers broad spectrum resistance against potato late blight pathogen *Phytophthora infestans*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 100: 9128–9133.
- van der Linden, C.G., et al. 2004. Efficient targeting of plant disease resistance loci using NBS profiling. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* 109: 384–393.
- van der Vossen, E., et al. 2003. An ancient *R* gene from the wild potato species *Solanum bulbocastanum* confers broad-spectrum resistance to *Phytophthora infestans* in cultivated potato and tomato. *Plant Journal* 36: 867–882.
- Vidal, S., et al. 2002. Potato gene *Y-1* is an *N* gene homolog that confers cell death upon infection with potato virus Y. *Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions* 15: 717–727.
- Vleeshouwers, V., et al. 1999. A laboratory assay for *Phytophthora infestans* resistance in various *Solanum* species reflects the field situation. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 105: 241–250.
- Wang, H., et al. 1993. A simple method of preparing plant-samples for PCR. *Nucleic Acids Research* 21: 4153–4154.
- Wastie, R.L. 1991. Resistance to powdery scab of seedling progenies of *Solanum tuberosum*. *Potato Research* 34: 249–252.
- Whitham, S., et al. 1994. The product of the tobacco mosaic virus resistance gene *N*: Similarity to toll and the interleukin-1 receptor. *Cell* 78: 1101–1115.
- Zimnoch-Guzowska, E., et al. 2000. QTL analysis of new sources of resistance to *Erwinia carotovora* ssp. *atroseptica* in potato done by AFLP, RFLP, and resistance-gene-Like markers. *Crop Science* 40: 1156–1167.