MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CUCURBIT APHID-BORNE YELLOWS VIRUS AFFECTING CUCURBITS IN TURKEY

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BACKGROUND and OBJECTIVES
Cucurbits are economically important vegetable in Turkey. Cucurbit crops are seriously affected by many viruses including Cucurbit aphid-borne yellows virus (CABYV). CABYV, a widespread polerovirus causing yellowing symptoms on older leaves that were previously associated to nutritional or physiological disorders.

CABYV was first identified in 1988 in France, now, CABYV is widely spread in the whole Mediterranean region (Lecoq and Desbiez 2012). In Turkey, CABY reported firstly by Yardımcı and Ö zgönen (2007) as serologically. The purpose of this study was to characterize the molecular variability of CABYV in Turkey, through determining partial coat protein (CP) nucleotide sequences of (CABYV) isolates of Turkey.

MATERIAL and METHODS
To characterize the molecular variability of CABYV in Turkey, cucurbits samples were collected from cucurbit crops in the cucurbit plantation areas of Turkey in 2012-2013. After sample collection, RNA extraction and reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), the nucleotide sequences of the partial CP sequences of CABYV isolates from different province of Turkey were characterized and compared using MEGA5.

RESULTS
Phylogenetic analyses revealed that Turkey isolates belong to two molecular groups. Isolates collected in 1994 and 5 isolates from 2012-2013 clustered in the “European- African” group whereas 3 isolates from 2012-2013 clustered in the “Asian” group. And one isolate presented a mixed infection with the two groups.

CONCLUSIONS
In conclusion a phylogenetic analysis showed that at least two genetic groups coexist in the field in Turkey. To our knowledge this is the first study of the molecular variability of CABYV in Turkey. Further work is needed to understand better the epidemiology and evolution of CABYV in Turkey.

REFERENCES
Building bridges between disciplines for sustainable management of plant virus diseases

13th International Plant Virus Epidemiology Symposium
6-10 June 2016, Avignon, France

Programme and Abstracts