

## First Report of a New Natural Host for 'Candidatus Phytoplasma solani': Plum (Prunus domestica L.) in Jordan

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| Complete List of Authors:     | Salem, Nidà; University of Jordan, Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture Tahzima, Rachid; ILVO, Plant Health - Virology; Univerité de Liège / Gembloux AgroBiotech, Departement of Phytpopathology Odeh, Saja; University of Jordan, Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture Abdeen, Amany; Royal Scientific Society, Knowledge Sector Massart, Sebastian; Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, University of Liège Gembloux, Plant Pathology Laboratory Goedefroit, Thomas; ILVO, Plant Health - Virology De Jonghe, Kris; ILVO, Crop Protection |
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## First Report of a New Natural Host for 'Candidatus Phytoplasma solani': Plum (Prunus domestica L.) in Jordan

N. M. Salem\*, Department of Plant Protection, School of Agriculture, The University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan and R. Tahzima\*, University of Liège (ULg) - Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Department of Integrated and Urban Phytopathology, Gembloux, Belgium / Flanders Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (ILVO), Plant Sciences Unit, Merelbeke, Belgium; S. Odeh, Department of Plant Protection, School of Agriculture, The University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan. A. O. Abdeen, Royal Scientific Society, Amman, Jordan; S. Massart, University of Liège (ULg) - Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Department of Integrated and Urban Phytopathology, Gembloux, Belgium; T. Goedefroit, K. De Jonghe, Flanders Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (ILVO), Plant Sciences Unit, Merelbeke, Belgium.

\*Authors contributed equally to the manuscript. Corresponding author: n.salem@ju.edu.jo

Plum (Prunus domestica L., Rosaceae) is among the most important stone fruit species grown in Jordan, especially in the Northern part of the country. In September of 2017, trees of P. domestica L. cv. Golden Plum showing typical phytoplasma symptoms of yellowing and reddening leaves, stunted growth and witches'broomed branches were observed in an open stone fruit orchard in presence of bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis L.) showing stunting and leaf chromatic alteration in the Mafrag region North East of Jordan. Leaf samples were collected from 15 symptomatic and 5 asymptomatic plum trees and 3 symptomatic bindweed plants. Total genomic DNA was extracted with the Qiagen DNeasy mini kit (Qiagen, Germantown, MD, USA) following the manufacturer's instructions. All samples were analyzed by PCR using the phytoplasma universal primer pairs P1/P7 (Lorenz et al. 1995), followed by nested PCR with primer pair R16F2n and R16R2 (Lee et al. 1998). The same samples were also tested by specific real-time PCR (Hren et al. 2007). DNA samples of five out of twenty P. domestica and all three bindweed samples tested positive for the presence of a phytoplasma by real-time PCR and by PCR yielding the expected PCR amplicons around 1,25 kbp. No phytoplasma was detected in the asymptomatic plum trees that were sampled from the same orchard. Bidirectional sequencing (Macrogen, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) was done for each PCR amplicon directly after gel purification (Smartpure, Eurogentec, Seraing, Belgium). A BLASTn similarity analysis of the assembled sequences derived from the plum and the bindweed host plants revealed that the sequences of phytoplasma infecting P. domestica (GenBank® Accession no. MH085227, MH085228, MH085229) and C. arvensis (Accession no. MH085225, MH085226) in Jordan were highly similar (99%) to the deposited sequence of 'Candidatus Phytoplasma solani' from of Vitis vinifera L. in Jordan (KC835139) and the 'Ca. P. solani' sequence of Capsicum annuum L. isolate from Serbia (AF248959). Virtual RFLP analysis (iPhyClassifier, Zhao et al. 2009) and phylogenetic analysis (BioNumerics, Applied Math, Belgium) confirmed the affiliation of these phytoplasma isolates identified in plum and bindweed in Jordan to the species 'Ca. Phytoplasma solani', subgroup 16SrXII-A. Taken together, these results confirmed the first occurrence of 'Candidatus Phytoplasma solani' associated with plum, more specifically in the stone fruit growing area of Mafrag. The presence of the bindweed as a wellknown phytoplasma natural reservoir (Salem et al. 2013) and potential insect vectors may have contributed to the plum infection in Jordan. So far, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of 'Candidatus Phytoplasma solani' infecting P. domestica as a new natural host plant.

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