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Dept. of Agroforest Ecosystems

Development of an Artificial Recombination Test System
Under High Selection Pressure for Beet- Infecting
Poleroviruses

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European Master Degree in Plant Health in Sustainable Cropping
Systems

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Development of an Artificial Recombination Test System Under High Selection Pressure for Beet-Infecting Poleroviruses

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Abstract

Beet chlorosis virus (BChV) and beet mild yellowing virus (BMV) are closely related species of the genus *Polerovirus*, transmitted by aphids and are a part of the virus yellows disease complex in *Beta* species. Although frequently detected together in mixed infections, these two viruses have distinct host ranges. BMV and BChV natural recombinants were already documented, and in the context of the highly complex genome expression strategy of poleroviruses, the potential recombination system of these species could become a valuable research tool.

Recombination systems have been developed for other viruses, such as Potato virus X (Draghici & Varrelmann, 2010), but not for poleroviruses. In this work, an artificial recombination system under high selection pressure for beet-infecting poleroviruses was developed by cloning a partial virus genome into the binary vector using Gibson assembly. *In planta* assay by means of *Agrobacterium*-mediated inoculation of *Nicotiana benthamiana* was done to test the system's viability.

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Abbreviations

<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>
AP	Alkaline phosphatase
<i>B. macrocarpa</i>	<i>Beta macrocarpa</i>
<i>B. vulgaris</i>	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
BChV	Beet chlorosis virus
BMYV	Beet mild yellowing virus
BtMV	Beet mosaic virus
BWYV	Beet western yellows virus
BYV	Beet yellows virus
CaMV	Cauliflower mosaic virus
cDNA	Complementary DNA
CP	Capsid protein
DEPC	Diethyl pyrocarbonate
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
dNTP	Deoxynucleoside triphosphate
DSMZ	Leibniz-Institut, Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
HDVrbz	Hepatitis delta virus ribozyme
IfZ	Institute of Sugar Beet Research
IgG	Immunoglobulin G
Kan	Kanamycin
LB	Lysogeny broth
Mab	Mouse antibody
<i>N. benthamiana</i>	<i>Nicotiana benthamiana</i>
OD	Optical density
ORF	Open reading frame
ORI	Replication origin
PBS-Tween	Phosphate-buffered saline-Tween
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
pNPP	para-Nitrophenylphosphate
RAM-AP	Rabbit anti-mouse alkaline phosphatase linked
RdRp	RNA-dependent RNA polymerase
Rif	Rifampicin
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RTD	Read-through domain
sgRNA	Subgenomic RNA
SOB-medium	Super optimal broth
SOC	Super Optimal broth with Catabolite repression
<i>T. expansa</i>	<i>Tetragonia expansa</i>
Ta	Annealing temperatures
TAS-ELISA	Triple antibody sandwich-enzyme linked immuno sorbent assay
TBSV	Tomato bushy stunt virus
Tc	Tetracycline
T-DNA	Transfer DNA
Tm	Melting temperatures
UTR	Untranslated region
VPg	Viral protein genome-linked
VY	Virus yellows

1 Introduction

Beet chlorosis virus (BChV) and beet mild yellowing virus (BMYV) are a part of the virus yellows (VY) disease complex in *Beta* species. These are positive-sense single-stranded RNA viruses that belong to the genus *Polerovirus*, family *Solemoviridae* ([Current ICTV Taxonomy Release](#)). They are transmitted by aphids in a persistent, non-propagative manner and are restricted to the vascular tissue of the host plant.

Green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*), the primary vector of the VY disease, was successfully controlled until the 2019 EU ban on neonicotinoid seed coating in sugar beet cultivation (Hossain et al., 2021). Without pesticide presence, aphid colonisation can occur earlier in the season. Furthermore, as it was shown, early infection with BChV or BMYV significantly decreases (24-27%) sugar yield (Stevens et al., 2004). Growing insect vector resistance to the number of remaining pesticides (Bass et al., 2014) leaves breeding for the host plant resistance the most viable VY disease control option. Unfortunately, out of the few partially resistant to BMYV sources identified, even less showed additional resistance to BChV (Asher et al., 2001).

The host range of BMYV is reported to be quite broad. It includes, besides *Beta* species, some common weeds like *Viola arvensis*, *Stellaria media*, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Spergula arvensis*, as well as minor crops like oilseed *Crambe abyssinica* (Stephan & Maiss, 2006). On the other hand, host range of BChV seems to be much narrower and includes *Beta vulgaris*, *Spergula arvensis*, *Spinacia oleracea* and *Chenopodium capitatum* (Hauser et al. 2002). This host specificity indicates the presence of certain genomic factors that can be investigated by reverse genetic methods, that employs artificial recombination.

The occurrence of interspecific recombination between BChV and BMYV has already been documented (Kozłowska-Makulska et al., 2015) and can be a source of virus variability and host plant resistance breaking. Considering the broad host range of the two viruses and frequent occurrence together in mixed infections (Hauser et al., 2000) as well as the potential to be present together with other beet-infecting viruses like Beet yellows virus (BYV), and beet mosaic virus (BtMV), recombination study of poleroviruses is of great importance.

1.1 Polerovirus genome expression

To design a recombination system, one should understand the properties of the genome of the organisms, they are working with, as gene expression strategies utilized by poleroviruses are extremely complex and require additional explanation.

BMYV and BChV share a similar monopartite single-stranded positive-sense RNA genome of around 5,7 kbp, that includes 6 (Stephan & Maiss, 2006) and 7 (Wetzel et al., 2018) open reading frames

(ORFs), respectively. 5' end of the virus genome, containing ORF0, 1, and 2 can be transcribed directly and expressed by leaky scanning and ribosomal frameshift strategies. Additionally, a viral genome-linked protein (VPg) is connected to the RNA 5' end and is involved in translation initiation. On the other hand, 3' end of the genome, with ORF3, 4, 5 and 3a for BChV, is transcribed via subgenomic RNA (sgRNA) and lacks a poly(A)-tail. The proteins expressed by poleroviruses include P0, a suppressor of post-transcriptional gene silencing, P1 and P2 that are required for viral replication and are expressed by ribosomal shift as a fusion protein, containing VPg and RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp). Recently described P3a protein that is believed to be involved in a long-distance movement (Smirnova et al., 2015) and translated from a non-AUG start codon. Major capsid protein (CP), encoded by ORF3 and required to assemble the virus capsid. P3-P5 fusion protein, also called read-through domain (RTD), is believed to be essential for aphid acquisition. And P4 protein, expressed by leaky scanning from the ORF4, is a putative movement protein (Mayo & Ziegler-Graff, 1996).

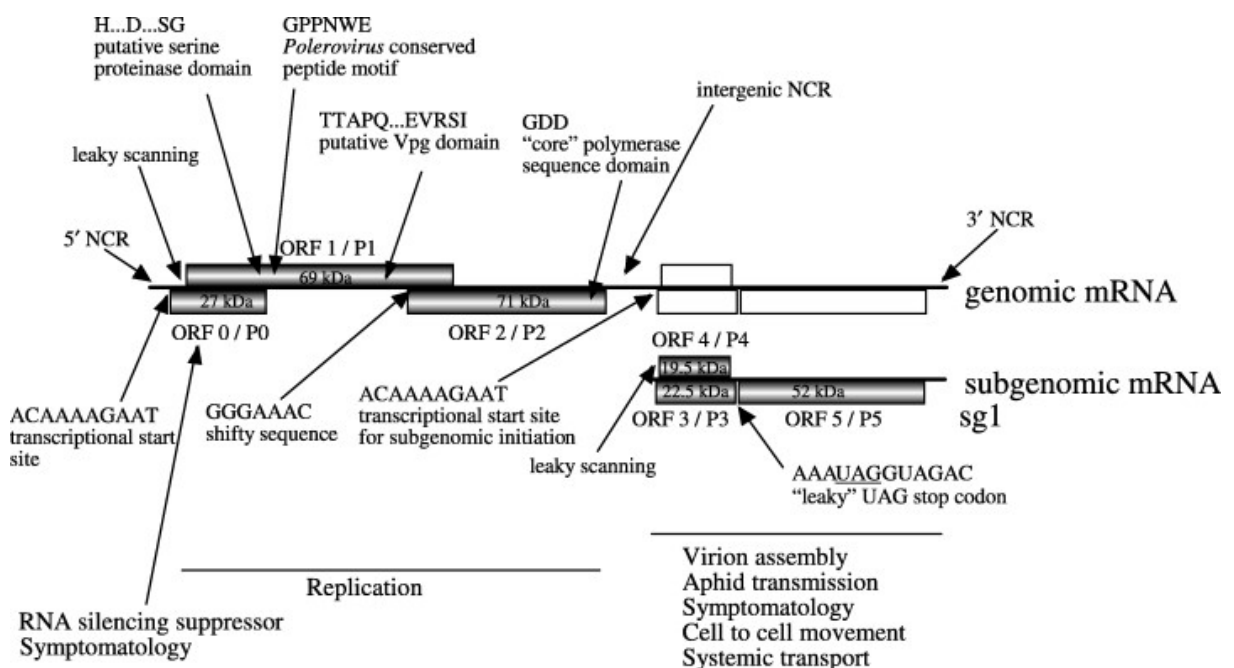


Figure 1. Organization and expression of a polerovirus genome

Taken from Stevens et al., 2005.

It is clear, that such a fascinating genome should be studied more deeply, both for practical use, e.g. in agriculture for resistant cultivar development, and for fundamental virus genomes research. Thus, developing an instrument that can potentially be used in reverse genetic research or modelling of recombination events in nature is important.

1.2 Aim of the thesis

Even though BMV and BChV recombination was already documented by Kozłowska-Makulska et al. (2015), there is a reservation about the recombinant detection methods used and how they could create recombinants themselves. PCR methods, employed by Kozłowska-Makulska et al. (2015), can produce artefacts, due to polymerase ability of template switching, resulting in false positive artificial *in vitro* recombinants (Kanagawa, 2003; Odelberg et al., 1995).

Besides, natural recombination occurs under low selection pressure due to multiple variations of functional full-length viral genome present. Therefore, the development of the system, where partial viral genomes cannot replicate without creating a viable recombinant, under high selection pressure, allows to prove the recombination possibility for chosen viruses unequivocally and opens the prospect for studying desired virus properties, like host specificity, resistance breaking, etc.

Thus, with the growing economic importance of the viruses, to overcome PCR bias occurring due to polymerase template switching, and to facilitate the study of the virus genomes, the present work was developed with the following objectives:

1. Compare BChV and BMV genomes and design virus fragments that potentially can recombine.
2. Develop a cloning procedure to create virus constructs in an appropriate vector.
3. Transform *A. tumefaciens* with developed virus constructs and assess their viability *in planta*.

2 Materials

2.1 Virus source

The viral constructs were produced using BMV and BChV infectious full-length cDNA clones in the binary vector pDIVA from the “Institute of Sugar Beet Research” (IfZ) collection. BMV infectious clone is based on the isolate P9-9E-W2_BMV (Acc. No. ON924242.1), produced and kindly provided by Dr. Roxana Hossain. BChV infectious clone is based on the isolate BChV-2a (Acc. No. MH271171.1), produced by Wetzel et al. (2018).

Additionally, sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris*) plants systemically infected with BChV were used as a virus source for the production of BChV P02 construct. The plants are a part of the IfZ collection.

2.2 Cloning vector

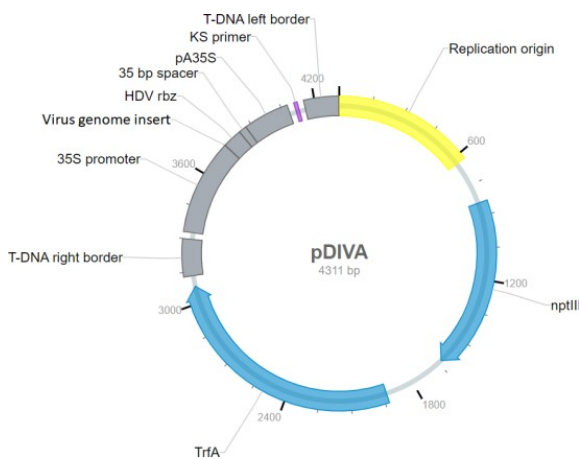


Figure 2. Vector map of pDIVA (Acc. No. KX665539.1)

Modified from <https://novoprolabs.com/vector/Vgq2tqoa>

The binary vector pDIVA (Acc. No. KX665539.1) was constructed by Prof. Dr. Edgar Maiss and acquired for this work from IfZ vector collection.

As shown in Figure 2, the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter is situated directly before the inserted viral sequence and increases its expression in plant cells. The hepatitis delta virus ribozyme (HDVrbz) is a non-coding RNA that can catalyse cleavage and separate the insert sequence from the vector sequence.

Mentioned features are all part of T-DNA, which is integrated into the plant nucleus after infection due to *vir*-genes of helper plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (Hellens, 2000). The replication origin (ORI) and TrfA plasmid replication initiation protein ensure a high rate of plasmid replication within both *Escherichia coli* and *A. tumefaciens*. Kanamycin resistance is an important selection tool for discriminating successful bacterial transformants. pDIVA

Table 1. Description of the selected features of pDIVA binary vector

Feature	Description	Position
Replication origin	sequence with high content of A and T nucleotides	1-630
nptIII	kanamycin resistance	839-1633
TrfA	plasmid replication initiation protein	1932-3080
35S promoter	CaMV 35S RNA promoter	3330-3754
Virus genome insert	a place of viral genome fragment insertion	3754 ↓ 3755
HDV rbz	hepatitis delta virus ribozyme	3755-3839
pA35s	cauliflower mosaic virus 35S RNA terminator	3875-4079

2.3 Plant material

Plants used in the experiments are listed below (Table 2).

Table 2. Test plants summary

Latin Name	Common Name	Cultivar	Source	Experiment
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>	White beet	Albina Vereduna	Pieterpikzonen B.V. Holland	experimental host screening
<i>Beta macrocarpa</i>	Wild beet	-	IfZ collection	experimental host screening
<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> (syn. <i>T. expansa</i>)	New Zealand spinach	G 865	NBB egesa GmbH	experimental host screening
<i>Nicotiana benthamiana</i>	Bentham tobacco	-	IfZ collection	constructs viability evaluation

3 Methods

3.1 *In silico* primer design

The sets of PCR primers (Table 3) were designed in the program SnapGene (GSL Biotech LLC) using sequence data of BMV and BChV infectious clones (from 2.1). Two types of virus constructs were intended to be synthesised. One that contains functional RdRp, but without CP sequence, denoted throughout the work as P02. The second kind of construct, denoted as RO, corresponded to the genomic 3' end of each poliovirus, which was not able to produce a fully functional RdRp. However, an overlapping sequence of ~820 nucleotides in the highly conserved RdRp sequence was included in these constructs to allow a potential intra- and interspecies recombination.

Table 3. Primer list

Name ¹	Sequence (5'→3') ²	Fragment ³	Tm ⁵ , °C	Ta ⁵ , °C
ARP1_35S_as (forward)	CCTCTCCAAATGAAATGAACTTCCTTAT ATAG	Linearised pDIVA	64,9	64,9
ARP2_HDV_s (reverse)	GGGTCGGCATGGCATCTC		65,8	
ARP15_BChV_P02_fw	GTCATTTTCATTTGGAGAGGacaaaaga atactaggaggacagtgaatgaacttg	BChV P02	69,2	68,4
ARP16_BChV_P02_rv	GAGATGCCATGCCGACCCgtatgcttgatc ctcctgaattagttttgtgg		68,4	
ARP5_BChV_RO_fw	GTCATTTTCATTTGGAGAGGtccttagtg gatcagttgtagc	BChV RO	66,3	66,3
ARP6_BChV_RO_rv	GAGATGCCATGCCGACCCacaccgaaatg ccagaaggaatc		66,3	
ARP7_BMYV_P02_fw	GTCATTTTCATTTGGAGAGGacaaaaga aaccagcaggatctag	BMYV P02	65,8	65,8
ARP8_BMYV_P02_rv	TGGAGATGCCATGCCGACCCgctgtttat ggtatccctctgtatatctttgt		66,6	
ARP9_BMYV_RO_fw	GTCATTTTCATTTGGAGAGGtcattggttg atcaactggtagccc	BMYV RO	67,8	67,1
ARP10_BMYV_RO_rv	TGGAGATGCCATGCCGACCCacaccgaa gtgccgtaggg		67,1	
ARP11_pDIVA_seq_fw	GCCTCTGCCGACAGTGGTCC	Construct sequencing ⁴	70,1	70,0
ARP12_pDIVA_seq_rv	GATCGAGCTCGGGCCAGCTTC		70,0	

1. Primer name contains information about target region or fragment to be amplified (e.g. BChV_P0_P2 - BChV P02), "fw" indicates forward primer, "rv", reverse.

2. Uppercase letters represent pDIVA "overlap" sequence, and lowercase, viral genome.

3. Fragment column refers to the intended product of the PCR reaction, where the primers are used.

4. For more details, see chapter 3.3.4.

5. Tm - melting temperature; Ta - annealing temperature.

In such a way, four virus fragments need to be amplified: BChV P02, BChV RO, BMYV P02, BMYV RO. As these fragments were meant to be cloned into pDIVA binary vector via Gibson assembly, an "overlap" ends with pDIVA sequence needed to be added to the primers and subsequently to the

fragment amplicons to facilitate the cloning. Additionally, primers to “open” or linearise pDIVA vector were made, as well as sequencing primers, to control the quality of the cloning procedure.

[Thermo Fisher Tm Calculator](#) was used to compute melting temperatures (T_m) and estimate proper annealing temperatures (T_a) of the primer pairs for “Phusion or Phire DNA polymerase” using the default setting. In primers that contain additional vector overlap sequence for Gibson assembly, only the viral genome part of the primer (lowercase in Table 3), which binds to the template, was taken to calculate T_m and T_a .

The primers were ordered online from [Eurofins Genomics](#). Upon arrival, following indications in the manufacturer-provided “Oligonucleotide Synthesis Report”, primers were redissolved in DEPC-treated water (Carl Roth) to achieve 100 pmol/ μ L concentration. Further, a 1:10 dilution was made for every primer to achieve a working concentration of 10 pmol/ μ L.

3.2 Synthesis of the virus constructs

3.2.1 RNA extraction

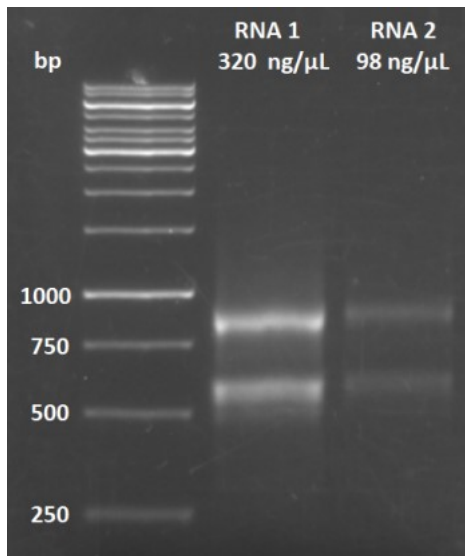


Figure 3. Gel electrophoresis of the total extracted RNA

Conditions:
1% agarose gel;
140 V, 45 min;
8 μ L volume per well
with 1 μ L of RNA.

To extract total plant RNA, 100 μ g of leaf tissue was taken from BChV-infected sugar beets (*B. vulgaris* plants). Samples were put into 1,5 ml tubes and frozen in liquid nitrogen, then homogenized with cooled metal pestles. Total plant RNA extraction was performed using NucleoSpin[®] RNA Plant Kit and following the protocol by MACHEREY-NAGEL (2022).

Absorbance values at 260 nm were measured, and the concentration of the obtained total RNA was quantified using a DeNovix spectrophotometer:

- 1) Measuring surfaces were cleaned before usage, between samples and after the last measurement.
- 2) 1 μ L of DEPC-treated water (Carl Roth) was applied to the lower measuring surface of the machine and measured as “blank”.
- 3) 1 μ L aliquot of total extracted RNA was similarly applied and measured as a “sample”.
- 4) Concentrations were recorded.

The quality of the extracted RNA was assessed via agarose gel electrophoresis (Figure 3). The procedure will be detailed in chapter 3.2.5. The sample with the highest concentration, RNA 1 (320 ng/ μ L), was selected for further cDNA synthesis. For storage, samples were put into liquid nitrogen and later into a -80°C freezer.

3.2.2 cDNA synthesis

cDNA synthesis was performed using RevertAid H Minus reverse transcriptase (Thermo Fisher Scientific™) and random hexamer primers (Thermo Fisher Scientific™), following the protocol for the first strand cDNA synthesis by Thermo Scientific™ (2016):

1) Indicated components (Table 4) were added into a sterile, nuclease-free 200 μ L tube on ice.

Table 4. cDNA synthesis. First step recipe

Reagent	Volume, μ L
Total RNA (RNA 1, 320 ng/ μ L)	1
Random hexamer primer (10 pmol/ μ L)	1
DEPC-treated water (Carl Roth)	10,5

2) The solution was briefly mixed, centrifuged, then incubated at 65°C for 5 min in the thermocycler and placed back on ice.

3) Further, the following components (Table 5) were added to the mix.

Table 5. cDNA synthesis. Second step recipe

Reagent	Volume, μ L
5X Reaction Buffer (Appendix 1)	4
Thermo Scientific™ RiboLock™ RNase inhibitor	0,5
dNTP Mix 10mM (Thermo Fisher Scientific™)	2
RevertAid H Minus Reverse transcriptase	1

4) The solution was again briefly mixed, centrifuged, and then incubated in a thermocycler according to the following program (Table 6).

Table 6. cDNA synthesis. Incubation program

T, °C	Time
25	00:10:00
42	00:60:00
70	00:10:00

5) Obtained cDNA was stored in a -20°C freezer.

3.2.3 PCR amplification

Virus and vector fragments amplification was done using Phusion High-Fidelity DNA polymerase (Thermo Fisher Scientific™) and the sets of primers described in chapter 3.1 (see Table 3). Information on the amplified fragments, along with corresponding primers and template DNA is provided in Table 7.

Table 7. Fragment amplification PCR. Products and components

Amplified Fragment	Length, bp	Primers	Template DNA
pDIVA (linearised)	4311	ARP1_35S_as (forward) ARP2_HDV_s (reverse)	pDIVA binary vector ¹ , 1:20 dilution
BChV P02	3462	ARP15_BChV_P02_fw ARP16_BChV_P02_rv	BChV cDNA synthesised from total extracted RNA ² , not diluted
BChV RO	3212	ARP5_BChV_RO_fw ARP6_BChV_RO_rv	BChV infectious clone ¹ , 1:20 dilution
BMVYV P02	3460	ARP7_BMYV_P02_fw ARP8_BMYV_P02_rv	BMVYV infectious clone ¹ , 1:20 dilution
BMVYV RO	3170	ARP9_BMYV_RO_fw ARP10_BMYV_RO_rv	BMVYV infectious clone ¹ , 1:20 dilution

1. For information on virus and vector source, see chapter 2.1.

2. See chapters 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

All primers were used in a working concentration of 10 pmol/μL. Template DNA was diluted with DEPC-treated water (Carl Roth) to 1:20 in all cases, except for BChV cDNA, which was used undiluted after synthesis. Volume per reaction of the template cDNA for BChV P02 fragment differs as well (see Table 8, where appropriate recipes are given in separate columns).

Table 8. Fragment amplification PCR. Reaction recipe

Reagent	Template DNA Type	Plasmid DNA ¹	cDNA
		μL/reaction	μL/reaction
Phusion™ High-Fidelity PCR Master Mix (Thermo Fisher Scientific™)		10	10
Forward primer		1	1
Reverse primer		1	1
DEPC-treated water (Carl Roth)		7	6
Template DNA		1	2
	TOTAL	20	20

1. Plasmid DNA here refers to BChV and BMVYV infectious clones and pDIVA plasmid

In the thermocycler program, the temperature for the annealing step was taken from the [Thermo Fisher Tm Calculator](#) recommendation (see Table 3, “Ta” column), time for the elongation step was calculated using Phusion High-Fidelity DNA polymerase characteristics (namely, elongation speed of 1000 bp per 15 s, [Thermo Scientific™ Product Information](#)) and expected fragment length (see Table 7), according to the following equation (1).

$$\text{elongation time, s} = \frac{\text{fragment length, bp}}{1000, \text{ bp}} * 15, \text{ s} \quad (1)$$

Thus, summarised thermocycler program is given in Table 9.

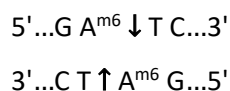
Table 9. Fragment amplification PCR. Thermocycler program

Step	Temperature, °C	Time	
Initial denaturation	98	00:00:30	
Denaturation	98	00:00:10	30x cycles
Annealing	T _a , see Table 2	00:00:10	
Elongation	72	calculated, see (1)	
Final elongation	72	00:10:00	
Temporary storage	12	∞	

3.2.4 Template DNA digestion

The PCR product was digested with DpnI restriction enzyme (Thermo Fisher Scientific™) to avoid contamination with full-length infectious clones, as their plasmids were used as template DNA in the PCR reaction. For this, 1 µL of the enzyme (10 U/µL) was added into the tubes after PCR, mixed by pipetting, and incubated at 37°C for 1 hour.

DpnI digestion was used to generate BChV RO, BMVY P02 and BMVY RO fragments. The enzyme recognizes adenine methylation at GATC sites of the plasmid DNA ([Thermo Scientific™ Product Information](#)) and cuts as shown below:



In the BChV P02 fragment amplification case, cDNA was used as a template. A DpnI digest is not necessary in that case, cDNA cannot be transformed directly into bacteria, so it does not pose danger of contamination and won't result in false negative bacterial colonies after transformation.

3.2.5 Agarose gel electrophoresis

Through the course of this work, agarose gel electrophoresis was used for:

- 1) quality check of total extracted RNA (see chapter 3.2.1);
- 2) separation and length assessment of DNA amplicons after PCR (see chapter 3.2.3);
- 3) quality and fragment length check of DNA after gel extraction (see chapter 3.2.6);
- 4) visualisation of the results of the analytic restriction endonuclease digestion (see chapter 3.3.3).

Agarose gel was prepared following the protocol:

- 1) 0,6 g of agarose (Carl Roth) and 60 ml of 1xTAE buffer (Appendix 1) were added into a flask.
- 2) The flask was heated in a microwave until the agarose was completely dissolved.

3) The agarose solution was cooled down to approximately 60°C.

4) 4 µL of an intercalating nucleic acid stain GelRed™ (VWR) was added, and the solution was gently stirred.

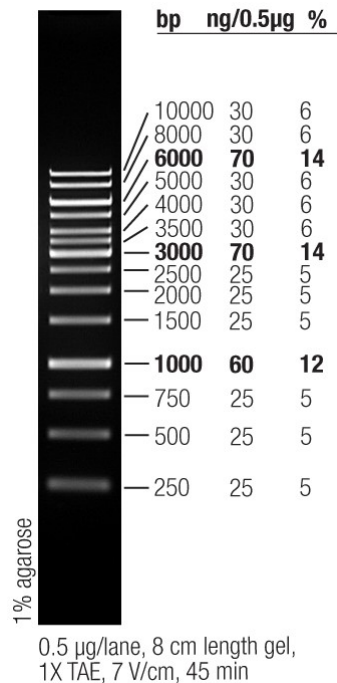


Figure 4. Thermo Scientific™ Gene-Ruler™ 1 kb DNA Ladder

5) The solution was poured into a casting tray, and a comb was inserted to create wells for sample loading.

6) The gel slab was allowed to solidify at room temperature.

7) Electrophoresis chamber was filled with 1xTAE buffer.

8) The comb was carefully removed, and the agarose slab was placed in the buffer-filled chamber to completely cover the gel surface .

9) For RNA electrophoresis, a separate set of tools (casting tray, comb, electrophoresis chamber) was used to avoid RNA degradation by external RNases.

10) 1 µL of DNA gel loading buffer was added to every sample, then the samples were loaded into the wells. Only in the case of analytic restriction endonuclease digestion this step was avoided due to using FastDigest Green Buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific™), which already contains the loading buffer.

11) 7 µL of GeneRuler™ 1 kb DNA Ladder (Thermo Fisher Scientific™) ready-to-use solution was loaded for the size reference (Figure 4).

12) The electrophoresis was launched with the appropriate voltage and time. In this work, they are specified under every gel electrophoresis picture.

13)The bands were visualized with a UV transilluminator at 320 nm and documented using Intas GelDoc.

3.2.6 DNA extraction from agarose gel

PCR amplicons were separated according to their size via agarose gel electrophoresis to ensure the success of the procedure (expected signal is present) and to separate impurities. However, in order to use amplified fragments, DNA needed to be extracted from the gel.

Directly after documenting PCR gel electrophoresis, the band of interest was cut out of the gel under FastGene Blue/Green LED flashlight (Nippon Genetics). The cut-out gel was then placed in 1,5 ml tube and weighed. Gel extraction was performed using Monarch® DNA Gel Extraction Kit and following protocol by New England BioLabs (2021). The incubation of a gel piece was done at 50°C.

Centrifugation was carried out as instructed for 1 minute at 16,000 x g. DNA was eluted in 20 μ L of DNA dilution buffer (supplied with kit), the buffer was incubated for 1 minute at 50°C prior to use.

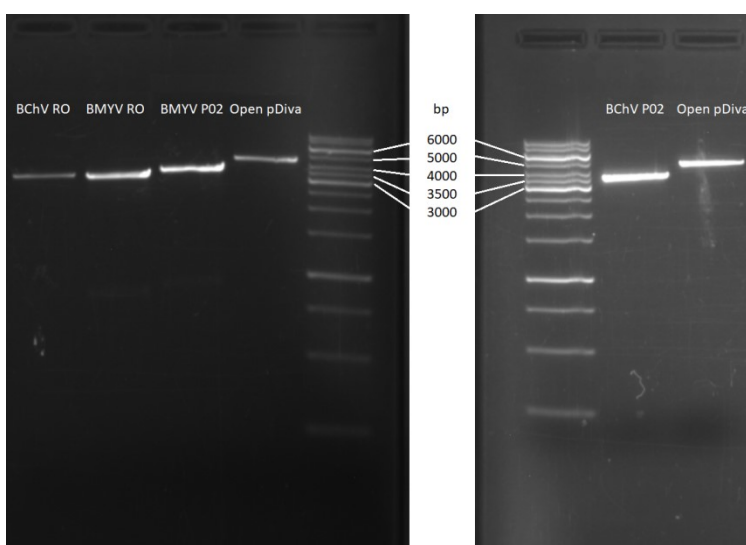


Figure 5. Amplified PCR products separated by gel electrophoresis after DNA gel extraction

Conditions:
1% agarose gel;
140 V, 45 min;
8 μ L volume per well
with 1 μ L of DNA.

Conditions:
1% agarose gel;
120 V¹, 45 min;
8 μ L volume per well
with 1 μ L of DNA.

1. The voltage was changed due to the requirements of the new electrophoresis chamber, which allowed a maximum of 120 V.

Gel electrophoresis of the extracted DNA was performed (Figure 5). The expected fragment size (Table 7) corresponded to the size of the obtained fragments.

3.2.7 Gibson assembly

Gibson assembly is a powerful and widely used technique for the rapid and seamless assembly of DNA fragments. Developed by Gibson et al. (2009), it is an isothermal, single-reaction method for synthesizing complex genetic constructs, including plasmids, synthetic genes, etc. Using overlapping homologous ends produced by the T'5 exonuclease, Gibson assembly allows

for the efficient and precise joining of DNA fragments without the need for restriction enzymes.

Table 10. Gibson assembly. Reaction recipe

Reagent	Volume, μ L		
	1:3 ratio	1:5 ratio	pDIVA control
Gibson Master Mix (Appendix 1)	10	10	10
Open pDIVA	1	1	1
Virus fragment	3	5	0
DEPC-treated water	6	3	9
TOTAL	20	20	20

During Gibson assembly, three enzymes were utilized: T5' exonuclease (New England BioLabs), Phusion High-Fidelity DNA polymerase (Thermo Scientific™), and Taq DNA ligase (New England BioLabs). The reaction mix (Table 10) was prepared on ice in a sterile 200 μ L tube. Vector to gene ratio was 1:3 for all fragments, but BChV P02. For BChV P02, two ratios were used, 1:5 and 1:3, to ensure successful assembly. As an indication of possible false positives, due to self-assembling of the

pDIVA vector, reaction with only linearised pDIVA without virus fragment was done. The reaction mix was incubated in a thermocycler at 50°C for 60 min.

Reaction products were either immediately transformed into *E. coli* cells or stored at -20°C.

3.3 Transformation of the virus constructs

3.3.1 Transformation into chemically competent *E. coli*

A transformation into competent *E. coli* cells allows the multiplication of the synthesised virus constructs. For this purpose, a chemically competent strain of *E. coli* DH5 α from IfZ collection was used. The strain does not harbour any resistances, allowing for the selection of the successful transformants with kanamycin-enriched media (Appendix 1) since functioning pDIVA plasmid enables kanamycin resistance. Short heat application increases *E. coli* cell membrane permeability to plasmid DNA and allows transformation. All bacteria-related manipulations were done under the clean bench (Thermo Scientific™, Herasafe™), following the protocol:

- 1) 20 μ L of Gibson assembly reaction product was added to 100 μ L of competent *E. coli* cells.
- 2) The mixture was incubated for 30 minutes on ice.
- 3) Heat induction of 42°C was applied for 90 seconds.
- 4) The mixture was cooled down on the ice for 30 seconds.
- 5) 400 μ L of SOC-medium (Appendix 1) was added.
- 6) The mixture was incubated at 37°C and 200 rpm for 60 minutes.
- 7) 100 μ L of cell suspension was plated on solid LB-medium with kanamycin (Appendix 1), 2 plates per construct or construct-vector ratio was used.
- 8) The plates were incubated at 37°C overnight.
- 9) The colonies were counted the next day and moved to +4°C storage.

3.3.2 Plasmid DNA extraction

For further work with the viral constructs, they needed to be isolated from *E. coli*. The procedure is based on the different denaturation pH of genomic and plasmid DNA of bacteria. The method is described by Birnboim and Doly (1979). The extraction was done following the protocol:

- 1) Single colonies (12 per each construct, but 24 for BChV P02) were transferred with a toothpick into 3 ml liquid LB-medium (Appendix 1) containing 3 μ L of kanamycin and incubated overnight at 37°C and 200 rpm.
- 2) 2 ml of suspension was transferred in 2 ml tube and centrifuged for 3 minutes at 10000 x g. Supernatant was discarded, and tubes were tapped dry.
- 3) 200 μ L of solution A (Appendix 1) was added, bacterial pellet was resuspended, then incubated at

room temperature for 15 minutes.

4) 400 μ L of solution B (Appendix 1) was added, rack was carefully rotated to mix the components, and left at room temperature for 5 minutes to incubate.

5) 300 μ L of solution C (Appendix 1) was added, rack was inverted to mix, incubation was done on ice for 30 minutes.

6) Centrifugation for 10 minutes at 10000 x g, 750 μ L of supernatant is transferred to a new 1,5 ml tube.

7) Centrifugation for 10 minutes at 10000 x g, 650 μ L of supernatant is transferred to a new labelled 1,5 ml tube.

8) 600 μ L of cooled at -20°C isopropanol (Carl Roth) was added, rack was inverted to mix.

9) Centrifugation for 10 minutes at 10000 x g, supernatant was discarded, and tubes were tapped dry.

10) 200 μ L of solution D (Appendix 1) was added, the rack was incubated at room temperature for 5 minutes, then carefully resuspended.

11) 400 μ L of cooled at -20°C ethanol 99.5% (Carl Roth) was added, rack was inverted to mix.

12) Centrifugation for 10 minutes at 10000 x g, supernatant was discarded.

13) DNA pellet was dried in a vacuum concentrator (Eppendorf) for 7 minutes at 45°C .

14) Dried pellets were resuspended in 100 μ L RNase/TE. (1:1000-dilution).

15) The plasmids were stored at -20°C .

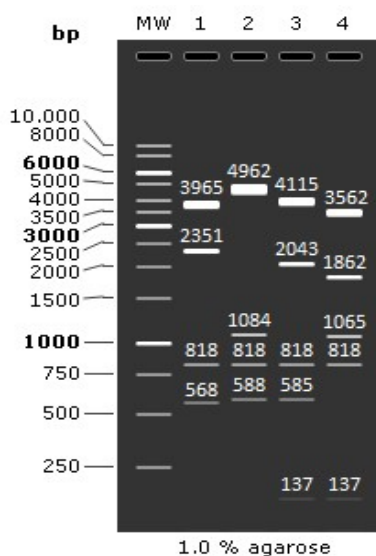


Figure 6. Expected results of analytic restriction endonuclease digestion with EcoRI and XhoI

MW: GeneRuler™ 1 kb DNA Ladder

1: pDIVA_BChV_P02

2: pDIVA_BChV_RO

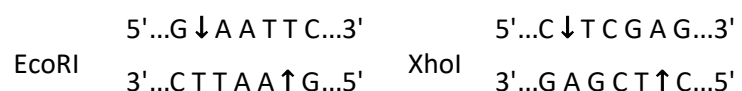
3: pDIVA_BMYV_P02

4: pDIVA_BMYV_RO

Numbers over bands represent band sizes in bp.

3.3.3 Analytic restriction endonuclease digestion

To control the quality of Gibson assembly, verifying that the plasmid DNA was synthesised as expected, is crucial. Restriction enzymes cleave the DNA at specific sites and generate a set of fragments of known sizes. By comparing the resulting fragment pattern with the expected, the identity of the assembled plasmid can be confirmed.



EcoRI and XhoI restriction endonucleases (Fast digest Thermo Scientific™) were chosen for analytic digestion in a SnapGene program. The cleavage sites of the enzymes are illustrated above.

The expected band pattern was generated, based on the *in silico* constructs designed in SnapGene, and as can be seen (Figure 6), the enzymes allow differentiation between all four constructs.

For the analytic digestion reaction, the reagents (see Table 11) were mixed in the sterile 200 μ L tube and incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes. Gel electrophoresis of the reaction products was performed, resulting band pattern was compared to the expected.

Table 11. Analytic restriction endonuclease digestion. Reaction recipe

Reagent	Volume, μ L
FastDigest Green Buffer (Thermo Scientific™)	1
Plasmid	2
EcoRI, 10 U/ μ L (Thermo Scientific™)	1
XhoI 10 U/ μ L (Thermo Scientific™)	1
DEPC-treated water (Carl Roth)	10
TOTAL	15

3.3.4 Sequencing

Two plasmids from every construct, displaying a correct restriction digest pattern, were randomly selected for Sanger sequencing (Sanger et al., 1977) of the conjunction region between the virus fragment and pDIVA vector. This region was the joining site during the Gibson assembly, its integrity would indicate a successful cloning.

Two sequencing primers were designed using genome maps of the viral constructs in the SnapGene. Forward primer ARP1_35S_as corresponds to the bp numbers 3560-3579 of CaMV 35S promoter in binary vector pDIVA, and is 194 bp upstream from the 5' virus-vector conjunction. Reverse primer ARP2_HDV_s corresponds to the bp numbers 3838-3858 of HDV ribozyme and 35bp spacer sequences in pDIVA, and is 103 bp downstream from the 3' virus-vector conjunction. Primers were used in the same 10 pmol/ μ L working concentration.

PCR amplification of the regions intended for sequencing was performed to increase DNA concentration. The recipe is detailed in Table 12. Template DNA is an extracted plasmid (from 3.3.2) and was used undiluted.

Table 12. PCR amplification for sequencing. Reaction recipe

Reagent	μ L/reaction
Phusion™ High-Fidelity PCR Master Mix (Thermo Fisher Scientific™)	10
Forward primer	1
Reverse primer	1
DEPC-treated water (Carl Roth)	7
Template DNA	1
TOTAL	20

The thermocycler program is equivalent to the program in Table 9. The temperature of the annealing step is 70°C, and the time for the elongation step is 60 seconds.

Gel electrophoresis was done after PCR, with 1% agarose gel, 20 µL reaction volume per well, 45 minutes runtime and voltage of 120V or 140V, depending on the electrophoresis chamber used. The bands were cut out of the gel, and gel extraction, as detailed in chapter 3.2.6, was performed. The volume of eluted DNA was increased afterwards from 20 to 30 µL with DEPC-treated water. Each sample was divided into two aliquots of 15 µL (for forward and reverse sequencing). 100 µL of forward and reverse primers (10 pmol/µL) were put into separate tubes and sent together with the samples. The sequencing was done via the Microsynth Seqlab.

3.3.5 Transformation into electrocompetent *A. tumefaciens*

Agrobacterium-mediated inoculation has some advantages in comparison to other inoculation methods. Reverse genetic analysis, for example, is possible and allows to investigate certain traits of interest in both the viral and plant genome.

Electrocompetent *A. tumefaciens* C58C1, from the collection of IfZ, was used as an inoculation vector for the virus constructs. *A. tumefaciens* C58C1 harbours resistances to rifampicin and tetracycline. The transformation was done by short high-voltage pulse, electroporation, to increase the cell membrane permeability and allow virus constructs to enter the cell. The method is previously described in Mattanovich et al. (1989).

All steps of the protocol were conducted under a clean bench (Thermo Scientific™, Herasafe™):

- 1) 40 µL of electrocompetent *A. tumefaciens* C58C1 cells were thawed on ice.
- 2) 1 µL of plasmid (from 3.3.2) was added and mixed by pipetting.
- 3) 41 µL of the mix was transferred to a previously cooled at -20°C electroporation cuvette.
- 4) Cuvette was inserted in an electroporator (Eppendorf, Eporator) and treated with an electric pulse of 1440V
- 5) 400 µL of ice-cold SOB-medium (Appendix 1) was added to the cuvette and mixed by pipetting.
- 6) the mix was transferred to a sterile 1,5 ml tube and incubated at 28°C, 250 rpm for 3 hours.
- 7) 100 µL of cell suspension was plated on solid LB-medium with rifampicin, tetracycline and kanamycin (Appendix 1).
- 8) the plates were incubated at 28°C for 48 hours.

3.3.6 Long-term bacterial culture production

To store viral constructs in transformed *A. tumefaciens*, long-term cultures were produced. Single colonies of transformants (from 3.3.5) were picked with a toothpick and transferred to a 3 ml liquid

LB-medium with 3 μL of rifampicin, tetracycline and kanamycin (Appendix 1). The vials were incubated at 28°C and 200 rpm overnight. 500 μL of cell suspension was transferred to a sterile 1,5 ml tube, and 500 μL of 100% glycerine (Carl Roth) was added. The tubes were labelled, then shock-frozen in liquid nitrogen, and moved to a -80°C storage.

The long-term bacterial culture method was also used to replenish *A. tumefaciens*-based libraries of BMV and BChV infectious full-length cDNA clones. For that, aliquots of existing long-term cultures were streaked on solid LB-medium with selective antibiotics (Rif, Tc, Kan), then incubated at 28°C for 48 hours. Next, scoops of grown bacterial mass, taken with sterile inoculation loop, were transferred to a 3 ml liquid LB-medium with 3 μL Rif, Tc, Kan. And after overnight incubation (28°C, 200 rpm), 500 μL of suspension was mixed with 500 μL of 100% glycerine (Carl Roth) and frozen the same way as was earlier described.

3.4 In planta viability evaluation of the virus constructs

3.4.1 Plant propagation

Plant propagation was done in the glass greenhouse with controlled climate conditions (24°C/14 h light, 18°C/10 h dark photoperiod). Irrigation was done daily by hand. After germination, plant seedlings of approximately 7-10 days old were transplanted into separate pots with appropriate substrates. A steamed soil was used for beets, and a 1:1 mixture of soil and peat, for spinach and *N. benthamiana*. A teaspoon of a commercial preparation of entomopathogenic nematode *Steinernema feltiae* (Katz Biotech AG) was added to each pot to suppress larvae of sciarid flies, that could have damaged young plants.

3.4.2 Agrobacterium-mediated inoculation

For inoculation, a suspension with *A. tumefaciens* cells was made under a clean bench (Thermo Scientific™, Herasafe™), following a protocol:

- 1) Viral constructs or full-length cDNA clones, taken from long-term cultures (3.3.6) were streaked on a solid LB-medium with Rif, Tc and Kan (Appendix 1) and incubated at 28°C for 48 hours.
- 2) Scoops of grown bacterial mass, taken with sterile inoculation loop, were transferred to a 3 ml liquid LB-medium with 3 μL Rif, Tc, Kan (Appendix 1) and incubated overnight at 28°C, 200 rpm.
- 3) Liquid cell culture was transferred into 10 ml plastic tubes and centrifuged at 4000 x g, 4°C for 10 minutes
- 4) Supernatant was removed, tubes were tapped dry.
- 5) Bacterial pellet was resuspended in 3 ml agroinoculation buffer (Appendix 1).
- 6) Optical density at 600 nm (OD600) was measured with photometer (Eppendorf BioPhotometer®).
- &) OD600 was adjusted with agroinoculation buffer to 0,5 for *N. benthamiana* and to 1 for *Beta spp.*

and *T. expansa*

9) To every 10 ml of infiltration solution, 7.5 μ L acetosyringone (Appendix 1) was added.

10) Inoculation solution was incubated in the dark at room temperature for 2 hours.

11) After incubation, inoculation was done with the help of a needle-free syringe. The syringe was filled with inoculation liquid, the air was pressed out and the solution was inoculated into the leaf.

12) In the case of virus constructs inoculation, equal inoculation solutions volumes of appropriate constructs and DK70 silencing suppressor, based on P19 silencing suppressor of tomato bushy stunt virus (TBSV), were mixed together before inoculation (e.g. 1ml of BChV P02 + 1ml of BMV RO + 1ml of DK70 silencing suppressor).

3.4.3 Screening for the experimental plant host

Three different potential experimental plant hosts, namely, white beet (*B. vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris* 'Albina Vereduna'), wild beet (*B. macrocarpa*), and New Zealand spinach (*T. expansa* 'G 865'), were tested for their suitability and effectiveness of polerovirus infection.

The experimental design is detailed in Table 13. Plants were infected with BMV and BChV infectious full-length cDNA clones via *Agrobacterium*-mediated inoculation into cotyledons (3.4.2). For the detection of the systemic infection, 200 mg samples were taken from mature but not senescent leaves in the middle section of the plant 28 days post inoculation (d.p.i.). Virus detection was done by TAS-ELISA (3.5).

Table 13. Screening for the experimental plant host. Experiment design

Plant species	BMV inoculated	BChV inoculated	Healthy control
<i>B. vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>	12 plants	12 plants	6 plants
<i>B. macrocarpa</i>	12 plants	12 plants	6 plants
<i>T. expansa</i>	10 plants	10 plants	5 plants

3.4.4 Virus constructs viability evaluation in *N. benthamiana*

N. benthamiana was chosen as an experimental plant host due to its susceptibility to polerovirus infection, fast growth rate, ease of genetic transformation, and substantial body of available research, as it is one of the most common experimental hosts in plant virology.

Within one experiment, two sets of samples were collected from a "local patch" assay and a "systemic infection" assay. A local patch assay was done to demonstrate a successful inoculation and ensure no recombinant virus was overlooked, as it is known that BChV can replicate in the infiltration patch but is not able to spread systemically in *N. benthamiana* (Wetzel et al., 2018), which could be

the case for potential recombinant viruses. On the other hand, a systemic infection assay could show that the recombinant is capable of both replication and systemic spread.

Table 14. Viability assay of the virus constructs. Experiment design

Construct combinations	Experiment 1 (assays are done on separate plants)		Experiment 2 (both assays are done on the same plant)
	Local patch assay	Systemic assay	
BMV P02+BMV RO+DK70	20 patches, 5 plants	20 plants	20 plants
BMV P02+BChV RO+DK70	20 patches, 5 plants	20 plants	20 plants
BChV P02+BChV RO+DK70	20 patches, 5 plants	20 plants	20 plants
BChV P02+BMV RO+DK70	20 patches, 5 plants	20 plants	20 plants
BMV P02+DK70 ¹	5 patches, 2 plants	5 plants	5 plants
BMV RO+DK70	5 patches, 2 plants	-	5 plants
BChV P02+DK70	5 patches, 2 plants	-	5 plants
BChV RO+DK70	5 patches, 2 plants	-	5 plants
BMV full-length	4 patches, 1 plant	5 plants	5 plants
BChV full-length	4 patches, 1 plant	5 plants	5 plants
Healthy, mock inoculation	-	-	5 plants
Healthy, no inoculation	4 patches, 1 plant	5 plants	5 plants

1. Systemic spread of partial virus genomes was not expected to occur, so only BMV P02, containing RdRp motif was tested in the systemic assay in experiment 1.

Four combinations of four constructs with DK70 silencing suppressor (Table 14) were inoculated as described in 3.4.2. To control whether CaMV 35S promoter-induced expression of viral CP can generate a positive signal during detection with TAS-ELISA, separate constructs mixed with DK70 silencing suppressor were also inoculated. BMV and BChV full-length cDNA clones were used as a positive control. Plants inoculated with agroinoculation buffer only and non-inoculated plants served as “mock inoculation” and healthy control, respectively.

Two repetitions of the experiment were done. In the first experiment, local and systemic assays were executed on different plants to ensure that sample collection of local assay would not interfere with the systemic spread of potential recombinants. During the second repetition, both assays were performed on the same plants. Mock inoculation control was added in the second experiment to

discriminate between symptoms produced with mechanical force of inoculation and with virus replication.

Sample collection for local patch assay was done 7 d.p.i, for systemic, 35 d.p.i. In both cases, 200 mg of leaf tissue was collected into a 2 ml tube with ceramic beads and frozen in liquid nitrogen. Local patch assay samples were collected from the inoculation patch, systemic, from mature but not senescent leaves in the middle section of the plant.

3.5 Virus detection with TAS-ELISA

ELISA, an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, is a routine method for detecting plant viruses. In ELISA, antibodies (immunoglobulin G, IgG) bound to the surface of a microplate are used to capture viral proteins (usually capsid protein). These complexes are then detected by another antibody labelled with an enzyme (e.g. alkaline phosphatase, AP) that can react with the substrate (e.g. para-Nitrophenylphosphate, pNPP), producing a signal. The signal can be measured in the photometer. The intensity of the signal is proportional to the virus concentration in the sample.

Triple antibody sandwich (TAS) ELISA uses an additional antibody (mouse antibody, Mab) that detects IgG-antigen complex and then is detected by the enzyme-linked antibody (rabbit anti-mouse AP, RAM-AP), that reacts with a substrate and produces a signal. The method is highly sensitive and allows the simultaneous processing of significant sample volumes.

A set of polyclonal antibodies: BWYV-IgG, BWYV Mab, and RAM-AP, produced by “Leibniz-Institut, Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH” (DSMZ), was used in this work. The antibodies can detect capsid protein (CP) of sugar beet-infecting poleroviruses, including BMYV and BChV. The analysis was done following the protocol by Leibniz-Institute DSMZ (n.d.), appropriate buffers are listed in Appendix 1:

- 1) Specific antibody BWYV-IgG was diluted in coating buffer 1:1000. 200µL was added to each well of the microtiter plate, except for the first column, that was left as “blank” (substrate background).
- 2) The plate was covered and incubated at 37 °C for 3 hours.
- 3) Then washed with PBS-Tween, soaked for 3 minutes. Washing was repeated two times. Plate was tapped dry.
- 4) 200 µL of 2% skim milk in PBS-Tween was added to each well (blocking), except “blank”.
- 5) The plate was covered and incubated for 30 min at 37°C
- 6) Blocking solution was removed, plate was tapped dry.
- 7) Before extraction, frozen samples were pulverised in homogeniser (Precellys 24, Bertin Technologies). Then, extraction buffer was added to the samples 1:5 (w/v). 200 µL aliquots of the test samples were added to duplicate wells. Frozen dried leaves of BChV- or BMYV-infected sugar

beets (*B. vulgaris*) were used as positive control, sample buffer, as negative.

- 8) The plate was covered and incubated at 4 °C overnight.
- 8) Next day the plate was washed three times as in step 3.
- 9) 200 µL of BWYV Mab diluted 1:1000 in conjugate buffer was added to each well, except “blank”.
- 10) The plate was covered and incubated at 37 °C for 2 hours.
- 11) The plate was washed three times as in step 3.
- 12) 200 µL of RAM-AP was diluted 1:1000 in conjugate buffer and added to each well, except “blank”.
- 13) The plate was covered and incubated at 37 °C for 1 hours.
- 14) The plate was washed three times as in step 3.
- 15) 200 µL aliquots of freshly prepared substrate (1mg/ml of pNPP in substrate buffer) was added to each well, including “blank”.
- 16) The plate was covered and incubated at 37 °C for 15-30 minutes.
- 17) Optical density (OD) was measured by photometer (Multiskan FC, Thermo Scientific™) at 405nm after 15 and 30 minutes.

Obtained measurement was processed as follows:

- 1) First, mean blank was subtracted from data of all of the measured wells.
- 2) After that, mean (A_{NC}) and standard deviation (SD_{NC}) of negative controls (extraction buffer) were calculated.
- 3) Threshold (T) value was calculated as follows:

$$T = A_{NC} + 3 * SD_{NC}, \quad (2)$$

- 4) All values, that are higher than T, were considered positive. If discrepancy between values within one technical duplicate occurred (e.g. one is lower than T, other, higher), then the mean of two values was calculated and compared to the threshold.

4 Results

4.1 Screening for the experimental plant host

Results of the screening for the suitable experimental plant host showed that only white beet (*B. vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris* 'Albina Vereduna') was infected systemically with both BMV and BChV. In addition, only one sample of New Zealand spinach (*T. expansa* 'G 865') was positive for systemic infection with BMV. Number of samples tested positive is shown in Table 15, along with their mean OD at 405 nm after 20 minutes incubation.

Table 15. Screening for the experimental plant host. Results of detection with TAS-ELISA

Plant species	BMV (OD ₄₀₅ ± SD)	BChV (OD ₄₀₅ ± SD)	Healthy (OD ₄₀₅ ± SD)
<i>B. vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>	1/12 (0.58 ± 0.20)	3/12 (1.37 ± 0.23)	0/6
<i>B. macrocarpa</i>	0/12	0/12	0/6
<i>T. expansa</i>	1/10 (0.14 ± 0.05)	0/10	0/5

Plants were also observed for visible signs of infection. However, none of the tested plants showed any significant symptoms compared to the control.

4.2 Virus constructs design

It is known, that polerovirus genome at 5' end, ORF0 to ORF2, can be translated directly, while 3' end, ORF3a to ORF5, is translated from a subgenomic RNA (sgRNA). Based on this natural feature of *Polerovirus* replication, it was decided to construct partial virus cDNA clones that contain full ORF0-ORF2 and ORF3a-ORF5 in respective viral constructs P02 and RO. Additionally, it was important to maintain RdRp motif in one of the virus constructs intact, as the viability of partial viral cDNA clones was already impeded by the division, and further interference with such an essential enzyme could have resulted in non-viable virus constructs. Furthermore, as viral CP is the antigen detected in TAS-ELISA, it was preferable not to include CP motif along with the full motif of RdRp, to avoid a possible expression of CP and detection with TAS-ELISA without actually occurring recombination. However, as per the prevailing consensus, RNA recombination during replication is facilitated by the RdRp ability to switch templates, and sequence similarity is one of the primary factors in that process.

Considering the aforementioned, an "overlap" region with high homology, facilitating recombination, was included in the RO fragment. ORF1-2 of the isolates P9-9E-W2_BMV (Acc. No. ON924242.1) and BChV-2a (Acc. No. MH271171.1) were compared using pairwise alignment in the [NCBI BLAST®](#) tool. The highest sequence similarity, of 67% identity, was detected closer to the 3' end of the ORF1-2 of both isolates, namely, between bp number 2328-3393 of P9-9E-W2_BMV isolate sequence and bp

number 2335-3400 of BChV-2a (Appendix 2). Thus, an overlap of around 820 bp, containing a partial ORF0-2 sequence, was added to the 5' end of RO fragments. Detailed content of every fragment with bp numbers is summarised in Table 16.

Table 16. Composition of partial virus fragments

	5' UTR	ORF0-2	UTR 1	ORF3a-5	3' UTR	Total
BChV P02	1-162	163-3404	3405-3424			3424
BChV RO		2604-3404	3405-3606	3607-5610	5611-5777	3174
BMVYV P02	1-155	156-3400	3401-3420			3420
BMVYV RO		2594-3400	3401-3597	3598-5610	5611-5723	3130

1. UTR - untranslated region

With the sequence of the viral fragments defined, four virus constructs were produced *in silico*. Viral fragment sequences (Table 16) were added to the pDIVA sequence, thus concluding viral construct maps and enabling design of the primers, production of the analytical restriction enzyme digestion patterns, and alignment of the sequenced virus-vector conjunction regions.

4.3 Efficiency of the *E. coli* transformation

The number of colonies that grew after transformation fluctuated from a minimum 15 for BChV P02 construct with 1:3 vector-gene fragment ratio, to 416 for the same construct but with ratio of 1:5. pDIVA control showed growth only on 1 plate (2 colonies).

Table 17. *E. coli* colonies growth

Construct	BMVYV P02	BMVYV RO	BChV P02 (1:3)	BChV P02 (1:5)	BChV RO	pDIVA
Average number of colonies/plate ¹	80	80	15	416	19	1

1. 100 µL of cell suspension plated

4.4 Analytic restriction endonuclease digestion

Plasmid control digestion (Appendix 4) showed, that all constructs produced the expected band patterns (indicated in Table 18), BChV P02 had three defective plasmids out of 24 (## 4,5,19), BMVYV P02 had one out of 12 (#5), BMVYV RO and BChV RO had none. Bands with the size of 137 and 33 bp were not observed due to the small DNA concentration and size.

Table 18. Analytic restriction endonuclease digestion. Expected fragment sizes

Construct	Expected sizes:
BMVYV P02	4115 bp; 2043 bp; 818 bp; 585 bp; 137 bp; 33 bp
BMVYV RO	3562 bp; 1826 bp; 1065 bp; 818 bp; 137 bp; 33 bp
BChV RO	4962 bp; 1084 bp; 818 bp; 588 bp; 33 bp
BChV P02	3965 bp; 2351 bp; 818 bp; 568 bp; 33 bp

4.5 Sequencing

After assessing sequencing results (Appendix 3), the following plasmids were chosen for further work: BChV P02 # 9, BChV RO #7, BMVYV P02 # 7, BMVYV RO #4. Obtained sequences were aligned to construct maps using Clustal Omega. The biggest quantity of mismatches were detected in BChV P02 construct. However, we proceeded with the sequenced plasmids, choosing the ones that didn't have deletions to avoid possible frameshift.

4.6 Construct viability assessment in *N. benthamiana*

During TAS-ELISA procedures, technical controls of extraction buffer were always around 0,1 OD 405 and positive control (frozen-dried BChV or BMVYV infected beet leaves) giving strong, clear signal (> 1,5 OD 405). The results of the TAS-ELISA analysis of *in planta* construct evaluation are given in Table 19.

Table 19. Results of TAS-ELISA detection of *in planta* construct viability evaluation

Construct combinations	Experiment 1		Experiment 2	
	Positive/ Total	OD 405 ± SD (threshold value)	Positive/ Total	OD 405 ± SD (threshold value)
Local patch assay				
BMVYV P02+BMVYV RO+DK70	20/20	4,73 ± 0,56 (0,15)	20/20	2,37 ± 0,58 (0,13)
BMVYV P02+BChV RO+DK70	10/20	1,63 ± 1,34 (0,16)	20/20	0,61 ± 0,26 (0,11)
BChV P02+BChV RO+DK70	0/20		0/20	
BChV P02+BMVYV RO+DK70	0/20		0/20	
BMVYV P02+DK701	0/5		3/5	0,92 ± 0,35 (0,11)
BMVYV RO+DK701	1/5	0,15 ± 0,12 (0,11) ¹	2/5	0,38 ± 0,26 (0,13)
BChV P02+DK701	0/5		0/5	
BChV RO+DK701	0/5		0/5	
BMVYV full-length	4/4	3,21 ± 1,42 (0,18)	5/5	3,05 ± 0,23 (0,13)
BChV full-length	3/4	0,80 ± 0,61 (0,18)	5/5	2,03 ± 1,02 (0,08)
“Mock” inoculation	-	-	0/5	
Healthy, no inoculation	0/4		0/5	
Systemic assay				
BMVYV P02+BMVYV RO+DK70	5/20	0,12 ± 0,01 (0,11)	18/20	2,46 ± 1,84 (0,17)
BMVYV P02+BChV RO+DK70	7/20	0,33 ± 0,57 (0,11)	2/20	0,22 ± 0,09 (0,18)
BChV P02+BChV RO+DK70	0/20		3/20	1,14 ± 0,11 (0,24)
BChV P02+BMVYV RO+DK70	0/20		2/20	0,19 ± 0,05 (0,18)
BMVYV P02+DK701	1/5	0,15 ± 0,12 (0,11)	2/5	2,11 ± 2,10 (0,18)
BMVYV RO+DK70	-		1/5	3,06 ± 0,26 (0,17)
BChV P02+DK70	-		0/5	
BChV RO+DK70	-		0/5	
BMVYV full-length	2/5	0,21 ± 0,11 (0,11)	5/5	4,74 ± 0,41 (0,17)
BChV full-length	1/5	0,16 ± 0,01 (0,11)	1/5	3,10 ± 0,41 (0,24)
“Mock” inoculation	-	-	0/5	
Healthy, no inoculation	2/5	0,12 ± 0,002 (0,11)	0/5	

1. Single construct controls for local patch assay, experiment 1 were grown 28 days later than the rest, therefore they were analysed together with samples of the systemic assay, experiment 1.

In the local patch assay of both Experiment 1 and 2, only construct combinations containing BMYV P02 part showed a signal. The same was true for systemic assay experiment 1, but not for experiment 2. Furthermore, the signal from samples was so high that it compared to full-length clone positive control.

All healthy controls, including mock inoculation, were well below the threshold, except in systemic assay experiment 1, where their values were slightly above the threshold. On the other hand, full-length infectious clone controls did not show sufficient signal in systemic assay experiment 1. Single construct controls unexpectedly showed a signal. BMYV RO single construct showed a signal in all of the experiments where it was employed, BMYV P02 single construct showed a positive signal everywhere except local patch assay, experiment 1.

The results of systemic assay experiment 2 are the most controversial and seem to be a product of contamination. Nevertheless, BChV P02 construct combinations showed a very strong signal here, but only in 10% of samples.

5 Discussion and conclusion

5.1 Screening for the experimental plant host

The screening for a suitable experimental host did not yield satisfactory results. Only white beet (*B. vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris*) was systemically infected by both BMV and BChV infectious full-length cDNA clones. The rates of infection, higher for BChV (3/12) and lower for BMV (1/12), correspond to the results obtained in the literature (Wetzel et al., 2018; Stephan & Maiss, 2006). Unlike the results for BChV and *B. macrocarpa*, that seems to contradict Wetzel et al. (2018) with a 90-100% infection rate.

Low rates of detected systemic infection might be attributed to failed inoculation, as very low volumes of inoculation solution were possible to press into cotyledons. An inexperienced operator might have failed to perform the procedure correctly, the influence of the environmental factors and quality of the infectious clones also cannot be dismissed.

5.2 Efficiency of the cloning procedure

The quantity of the transformed *E. coli* varied between constructs, but as low as 18 colonies of BChV RO construct was still enough to produce quality plasmid, at least, according to the analytic restriction endonuclease digestion results.

Sequencing results, on the other hand, showed few mismatches and deletions, especially in BChV P02 plasmids. The apparent explanation is that template DNA for BChV P02 synthesis is coming from cDNA, synthesised from total RNA of the systemically infected sugar beet. During consecutive reinfection, to maintain infected plant collection, or even during replication within a plant, various mutations can occur in the virus genome. RNA viruses are known to have a high mutation rate, partially due to the missing proofreading ability of their replicases (Domingo et al., 1991). Thus to create cDNA clones with predictable sequences, it would be advisable to use non-replicating virus material, including existing cDNA clone libraries. Another possibility would be to sequence more plasmid copies to choose the one with the least mismatches and to check if present mismatches influence amino acid sequence.

5.3 Construct viability evaluation in *N. benthamiana*

In planta assessment of the produced plasmids did not conclude as expected. Firstly, as viral constructs consist only of the partial virus genome, high signal intensity, even in BMV P02+BMV RO combinations, was surprising. Secondly, the absence of any signal from inter- and intraspecies BChV P02 combinations (except for systemic assay experiment 2, which will be discussed later), likely suggests that the construct is not viable, not that recombination is not able to occur. In the absence

of a complete construct sequence, it is impossible to say if there are no more drastic genome alterations, that might lead to lower homology even within species. On the other hand, consistent signal throughout all experiments, coming from intraspecies BMV P02 and BChV RO construct combination, render this theory unlikely.

However, the signal from single construct controls suggests the presence of contamination, maybe with a full-length BMV clone (as systemic assay shows it as well, and BChV does not spread systemically in *N. benthamiana*). Because it is improbable that partial virus genomes are capable of simultaneous systemic movement and the production of a considerable amount of CP. The signal in the local patch assay from RO construct could have been explained by CaMV 35S promoter, facilitating the expression of Cp without viral RdRp. However, its detection during systemic assay seems unfeasible.

Even more unfeasible seems the detection of BMV P02 single constructs by TAS-ELISA. As mentioned in 4.2, the separation of RdRp-containing motifs from those of CP was a cornerstone of this work. So most likely, this is the result of contamination. And contamination is likely responsible for the detection of BChV full-length clone (both experiments) and intraspecies construct combination of BChV P02 and BChV Ro (experiment 2) in systemic assays by TAS-ELISA.

This contamination can occur in many steps, but considering two repetitions of the experiment, it likely resides in long-time cultures as this is the only material used repeatedly.

Thus, unfortunately, the results of construct viability evaluation should be considered void, and if there is a need to repeat *in planta* experiment, new *A. tumefaciens* transformation should be done, best if with additional complete sequencing of the plasmids used.

5.4 Further research suggestions

Creating a functioning artificial recombination system, especially to research properties of viral genome, is complicated by the lack of knowledge about said genome. However, in our case, analysis of natural recombination is available by Kozłowska-Makulska et al. (2015). They suggest that naturally occurring recombinants of BChV and BMV show breakpoint in CP region of the genome. With sequence homology of one of the most highly conserved regions of poliovirus genome, that will facilitate recombination, only the problem of detection remains. The drawback of this suggestion is, of course, that when, CP motifs are incorporated into putative constructs, additional marker required to discriminate true recombinants.

5.5 Conclusions

A study and comparison of BMV and BChV viral genomes were done during this work. Virus fragments were developed *in silico* and incorporated with binary vector pDIVA into construct plasmid maps, now available at IfZ.

The cloning procedure was employed to produce designed constructs, and after successful Gibson assembly, confirmed by analytic restriction endonuclease enzyme digestion and by sequencing of the adjacent virus-vector regions, the set of plasmids of four constructs (BChV P02, BChV RO, BMV P02, BMV RO) were produced and now stored at IfZ plasmid collection.

A. tumefaciens were transformed with produced plasmids, long-term cultures were made, and *Agrobacterium*-mediated inoculation of *N. benthamiana* was performed to assess construct viability *in planta*. Unfortunately, due to the failure of controls, results are considered void. It is recommended to discard produced long-time cultures to eliminate any possible contamination source (as the most realistic reason for a failure).

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Appendix 1

Buffers and solutions

Gel electrophoresis

1x TAE-buffer	4.84 g Tris 1.14 ml C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ 2.0 ml 0.5 M EDTA (pH 8.0) 1000 ml ultrapure water	Carl Roth Carl Roth AppliChem Schütt Labortechnik
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Growth media

LB-medium (solid) (autoclave)	20 g LB-medium (powder) 500 ml ultrapure water 500 µl antibiotic (after autoclaved) Pure in petri dish under clean bench	Carl Roth Schütt Labortechnik
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LB-medium (liquid) (autoclave)	12.5 g LB-medium (powder) 500 ml ultrapure water 500 µl antibiotic (after autoclaved)	Carl Roth
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SOB (autoclave)	10 g Bacto Peptone 5 g yeast extract 0.584 g NaCl 0.186 g KCl Dilute in 1000 ml ultrapure water	Carl Roth Carl Roth Carl Roth Carl Roth Schütt Labortechnik
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SOC (autoclave)	1 ml glucose solution (2M) 1 ml magnesium solution (2M) Fill up to 100 ml with SOB-medium	Merck AppliChem
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Antibiotics

Ampicillin stock solution	150 mg ampicillin sodium salt 1 ml DEPC-treated water	Carl Roth Carl Roth
Kanamycin stock solution	50 mg kanamycinsulfate 1 ml DEPC-treated water	Duchefa Biochemie Carl Roth
Rifampicin stock solution	50 mg rifampicin 1 ml dimethylsulfoxid	AppliChem
Tetracycline stock solution	5 mg tetracycline-hydrochloride 1 ml ethanol (99.5 %)	AppliChem Carl Roth

Gibson assembly

5x-ISO-buffer	1000 µl Tris-HCl pH 7,5 (1 M) 50 µl MgCl ₂ (2 M) 80 µl dNTP Mix (25 mM) 100 µl DTT (1 M) 0.5 g PEG-8000 100 µl NAD (100 mM) 2000 µl DEPC-treated water Freeze at -20 °C in aliquots	AppliChem AppliChem Carl Roth AppliChem AppliChem AppliChem Carl Roth
Gibson Assembly mix	40 µl 5 x-ISO-buffer 8 µl T5'-Exonuklease (0.1 U/µl) 2.5 µl Phusion High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase (2 U/µl) 20 µl Taq DNA-Ligase (40 U/µl) 29.5 µl DEPC-treated water	Epicentre, Madison, Wisconsin Thermo Scientific New England Biolabs Carl Roth

Plasmid DNA isolation

Solution A (autoclave)	15 mM Tris-HCl 10 mM EDTA 50 mM glucose	AppliChem AppliChem Carl Roth
Solution B (autoclave)	200 mM NaOH 1 % SDS	Merck Carl Roth
Solution C (autoclave)	3 M C ₂ H ₃ NaO ₂ (pH 4.8) Adjust pH with C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	Merck Carl Roth
Solution D (autoclave)	100 mM C ₂ H ₃ NaO ₂ (pH 7.0) 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0)	Merck AppliChem
RNase/TE-stock solution	10 mg RNase 1 ml TE 10/01 Incubation 10 min at 95 °C Cool down on ice	AppliChem
TE 10/01	10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA Adjust to pH 8.0 with HCl	Carl Roth AppliChem Merck

Agroinoculation

Agroinoculation buffer	10 mM MES 10 mM MgCl ₂ Adjust pH to 5.6	Carl Roth AppliChem
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TAS-ELISA

Coating buffer	1.59g Na ₂ CO ₃ 2.93 g NaHCO ₃ Adjust pH 9.6 with NaOH Fill up to 1000 ml with ultrapure water	VWR Merck Merck Schütt Labortechnik
Washing buffer	8.0 g NaCl 2.9 g Na ₂ HPO ₄ x 12 H ₂ O 0.2 g KH ₂ PO ₄ 0.2 g KCl 0.5 ml Tween 20 Adjust pH to 7.4 Fill up to 1000 ml with ultrapure water	Carl Roth Merck Carl Roth Carl Roth Carl Roth Schütt Labortechnik
Sample extraction buffer	20 g polyvinylpyrrolidone 1000 ml washing buffer Mix carefully	Sigma-Aldrich
Conjugate buffer	0.3 g albumin (chicken egg white) 100 ml sample extraction buffer Mix and cool for 2-3 h in fridge Add 2 g skim milk powder 24 h in fridge	Sigma-Aldrich AppliChem
Substrate buffer	97 ml diethanolamine 200 mg MgCl ₂ 200 mg NaN ₃ 500 ml ultrapure water Adjust to pH 9.8 with 5M HCl Fill up to 1000 ml with ultrapure water	Carl Roth AppliChem Sigma-Aldrich Schütt Labortechnik Merck Schütt Labortechnik

Appendix 2

BMV and BChV ORF1-2 pairwise alignment

Query: Beet mild yellowing virus isolate P9-9E-W2_BMYV, complete genome Query ID: ON924242.1 Length: 3245

>Beet chlorosis virus isolate BChV-2a, complete genome Sequence ID: MH271171.1 Length: 5777

Range: 2335 to 3400

Score:316 bits(350), Expect:4e-89, Identities:721/1073(67%), Gaps:14/1073(1%), Strand: Plus/Plus

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Query 2328 TAGAGCTCGAAGCCGGCGTAGGGTCCCGTATGTTGCTTACGGTCGACGCACGCACAGAG 2387
      |||| | || ||||| || || || ||||| | || |||||  || || |||||
Sbjct 2335 TAGAATTAGACGCCGGTGTGGGGTTCGTACATCGCCTACGGGACTCGTACCCACAGAG 2394

Query 2388 GCTGGATTGAAGATCCAGATCTGTTGCCGGTCTTAGCTCGTTTCACCTTCGATCGATTAC 2447
      |||| |  | | ||| || | | | | |||| | | | | | | ||
Sbjct 2395 ACTGGGTGTTCAACCAAGAGTTGCTACCTGTGTTGACTCGACTGACTTCAACCGCCTAC 2454

Query 2448 AGAAGTTATCGGAGATGAAATTTGAGCACATGAGTCTGAGCAATTGGTTCAGGAAGGTC 2507
      |||| | | || | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct 2455 AGAAGATGTTGGAAGTCAACTCGGACGACTGAATGCGGAACAACTGGTTCACACGGAC 2514

Query 2508 TGTGCGATCCAATACGGTTATTCGTAAGGGGAGCCACACAAAACAATCCAAACTTGATG 2567
      | ||||| || ||| || |||| || || || || || |||||  ||||| || || |
Sbjct 2515 TTTGCGACCCGATAAGGGTATTTGTTAAGGGAGAACCCACAAAAGTCTCCAAGTGGAAAG 2574

Query 2568 AGGGACGCTACCGCCTCATCATGAGTGTCTCATTGGTTGACCAACTGGTAGCCCGGGTTC 2627
      | || ||||| ||||| || ||||| || | || || || ||||| | ||||
Sbjct 2575 AAGGTCGCTACCGCCTATAATGAGTGTATCCCTAGTGGATCAGTTGGTAGCCAGAGTTC 2634

Query 2628 TGTTTCAAAACAAAACAAGCGCGAGATTGCGCTCTGGAGGGCGATTCCCTCAAAACCCG 2687
      |||| |||| || ||||| || || || || ||||| ||||| || || |
Sbjct 2635 TGTTCAAAATCAGAACAACGGGAAATAGAACTCTGGAGGGCAGTCCCTCGAAGCCGG 2694

Query 2688 GTTTCGGATTGTCCACGGACGGACAAGTCGTCGATTTTCATGCAAGCATTATCGGCGCAGG 2747
      | || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || ||
Sbjct 2695 GATTTGGTTTATCAACCGATGACCAGATCGAAGACTTTGTTAAAGTCTTGGCTTCAACAAC 2754

Query 2748 TGGGAGTGAATACCGC-TGAATTACTCCAAGATTGAAATCCCACCTCATTCTACAGAT 2806
      | || | | | ||| | ||| | || | | |||  || | | | | |||||
Sbjct 2755 TTGGTGAGGA-ACCACAAGAAGTTTCAATAACTGGTCCACCAAGTTGATACCAACAGAT 2813

Query 2807 TGCTCTGGTTTGGACTGGAGCGTTTCGGACTGGCTTCTAGAAGATGAAATGGAAGTTCGA 2866
      ||||| ||||| ||||| || ||||| | || ||||| ||||| ||
Sbjct 2814 TGCTCTGGTTTGGACTGGAGTGTAGCGACTGGATGCTCGAAGATGACATGGAAGTCCGC 2873

Query 2867 AACAGGCTTACGTTGGATATAAATGATCTAACCAGGCGACTGCGAGCTGGATGGCTTAAA 2926
      || | | || | | || | || | || | || | || | || | ||
Sbjct 2874 AATCGCTTGACCAGAAACAACAACCACACAACAAAACGATTACGATCAGTGTGGTTAAA 2933

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Query 2927 TGCCT-CGCAA-ACAGCGTCCTCTGTTTATCGGATGGAACATTGCTCTCGCAGCAAGTAC 2984
      ||| | ||| | | ||| | | | ||| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct 2934 TGCATAAGCAATTCA--GTCTTATGCCTTCTGATGGGTGCCTTCTTTCACAGAGAGTGC 2991

Query 2985 CTGGTGTGCAAAAGAGTGGCAGCTACAACACCTCCTCGTCTAATTCTAGAATTCGAGTGA 3044
      ||| | | | | | ||| | | ||| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct 2992 CTGGAGTTCAGAAAAGTGAAGTTACAATACTTCTTCTTCAAACCCCGTATCAGAGTTA 3051

Query 3045 TGGCTGCTTACCACTCCGGAGCCTCCTGGGCCATCGCCATGGGTGATGATGCCCTTGAAT 3104
      ||||| | | | | ||| | | ||||| | | | | ||| | ||| | ||| | |||
Sbjct 3052 TGGCTGCATATCATTGCGGCGCTTCTGGGCTATGGCGATGGGCGATGACGCCCTAGAAT 3111

Query 3105 CTGTAGATGCAGACCTAAGTCGATACTCATCCTTAGGCTTCAAAGTCGAGGTTTCTTAC 3164
      ||| | | | | ||||| | | | | | | | ||||| | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct 3112 CTGTTGACTCTAACCTAACAGAGTATAAAAAGTTGGGTTTCAAAGTCGAGGTAGCCAAAC 3171

Query 3165 AACTGGAATTCTGCTCTCATATTTTTGAGGAGGAGAACCTCGCCGTTCCGGTCAA--CAA 3222
      ||||| | | | | ||| | ||| | ||| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct 3172 AACTGGAATTTGCTCACATATCTTTAAGAATGAGCGCCTCGCATTACCGCTGAATGTAA 3231

Query 3223 AGCTAAAATGCTTTATAAATTGATACATGGTTACGAACCGGAATGCGGTAACCTTAGAAGT 3282
      | | | | ||||| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct 3232 AG--AAGATGCTTTACAAGCTAATTTACGGGTACAATCCTGATAGCGGTAACCTGGAAGC 3289

Query 3283 TCTGACGAACTATCTTGACGCTGTTTCTCAATTTGAACGAGCTTAGATCTGATCCAGA 3342
      | | ||| | | ||| | ||| | | ||| | | ||| | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct 3290 GATCAAGAATTACCTTGACGCTTGCCACTCGATCGTGAATGAAATTCG-TCACGACGAGA 3348

Query 3343 GCTCGTTGCCCTCCCTCTACCA--GTGGCTGGTCCTTCCAGTGCAGCCACAAAA 3393
      ||| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct 3349 GCTTGGT-CCAGAAAATAATATCGTGGTGGTCATTCCAGTCCAACCACAAAA 3400
```

Appendix 3

Alignment of the virus-vector junctions of the created plasmids using Clustal Omega

Sequence of junction of BChV P02 fragment and CaMV 35S promoter region of pDIVA

Number before ARP indicates plasmid number, e.g. BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW - sequence of BChV P02 plasmid # 9.

CLUSTAL O(1.2.4) multiple sequence alignment

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BChV_P02          AGATGCCTCTGCCGACAGTGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCCAACCACGAGGAGCATCGTGGA 60
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW -----TCGTG 5
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW ----- 0

BChV_P02          AAAAGAAGACGTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA 120
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW GAAAGAAGACGTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA 65
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW --AAGAAGACGTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA 58
                    *****

BChV_P02          CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCTCTATATAAGGAAG 180
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCTCTATATAAGGAAG 125
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCTCTATATAAGGAAG 118
                    *****

BChV_P02          TTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGacaaaagaatactaggaggacagtgaatgaactttgagatt 240
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW TTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGacaaaagaatactaggaggacagtgaatgaactttgagatt 185
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW TTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGacaaaagaatactaggaggacagtgaatgaactttgagatt 178
                    *****

BChV_P02          tgcttcaaacgaacagcgaactactagtgacgagcgaagacacttgccactaaaagag 300
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW tgcttcaaacgaacagcgaactactagtgacgagcgaagacacttgccactaaaagag 245
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW tgcttcaaacgaacagcgaactactagtgacgagcgaagacacttgccactaaaagag 238
                    *****

BChV_P02          agatcattcataatcggaagatttctcagcaaatcccccaactttgcaccatttcaaa 360
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW agatcatacataatcggaagatttctcagcaaatcccccaactttgcaccatttcaaa 305
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW agatcatacataatcggaagatttctcagcaaatcccccaactttgcaccatttcaaa 298
                    *****

BChV_P02          tatggacaccaagttgaacagttcttacgctctattcttttcagctccctaattcttatt 420
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW tatggacaccaagttgaacagttcttacgctctattcttttcagctccctaattcttatt 365
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW tatggacaccaagttgaacagttcttacgctctattcttttcagctccctaattcttatt 358
                    *****

BChV_P02          tggagctcttgggaccatggcaccatcttatatggtgacagccctttacacgcgccgaa 480
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW tggagctcttgggaccatggcaccatcttatatggtgacagccctttacacgcgccgaa 425
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW tggagctcttgggaccatggcaccatcttatatggtgacagccctttacacgcgccgaa 418
                    *****

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BChV_P02	gatctcctcagattttcccttaccaccggatattacccaactcctactaacacaggactc	540
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW	gatctcctcagattttcccttaccaccggatattacccaactcctactaacacaggactc	485
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW	gatctcctcagattttcccttacc-cggatattacccaactcctactaacacaggactc	477

BChV_P02	cgcgtgggactgcctcttcagaaaaagctgtcagattacagctacaaagaacttgtaat	600
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW	cgcgtgggactgcctcttcagaaaaagctgtcagattacagctacaaagaacttgtaat	545
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW	cgcgtgggactgcctcttcagaaaaagctgtcagattgcagctacaaagaacttgtaat	537

BChV_P02	acacgtcttgcaaagaggctacaacgacaccagaaatacttgccacaactagcatcaat	660
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW	acacgtcttgcaaagaggctacaacgacaccagaaatacttgccacaactagcatcaat	605
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW	acacgtcttgcaaagaggctacaacgacaccagaaatacttgccacaactagcatcaat	597

BChV_P02	ggatttcggaagcactgggatactatctcagggaattcacaggattgaatatcctgga	720
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW	ggatttcggaagcactgggatactatctcagggaattcacaggattgaatatcctgga	665
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW	ggatttcggaagcactgggatactatctcagggaattcacaggattgaatatcctgga	657

BChV_P02	aagattgatgtggggcctcatacggttatggggttatgtaatctgggttgctagctcatc	780
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW	aagattgatgtggggcctcatacggttatggggttatgtaatctgggttgctagctcatc	725
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW	aagattgatgtggggcctcatacggttatggggttatgtaatctgggttgctagctcatc	717

BChV_P02	cacgatgagcttcttgatgaacaacttgagcctggctataatagtgccctcattgatggc	840
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW	cacgatgagcttcttgatgaacaacttgagcctggctataatagtgccctcattgatggc	785
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW	cacgatgagcttcttgatgaacaacttgagcctggctataatagtgccctcattgatggc	777

BChV_P02	cttaagcgtgcttatggcacgggcagctcaattattcttcaaaatattacaactatgcct	900
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW	cttaagcgtgcttatggcacgggcagctcaattattcttcaaaatattacaactatgcct	845
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW	cttaagcgtgcttatggcacgggcagctcaattattcttcaaaatattacaactatgcct	837

BChV_P02	acctgtgttgcgcaagatggtgatgagcgcgttcaccacgatgaagagagtttgcatt	960
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW	acctgtgttgcgcaagatggtgatgagcgcgttcaccacgatgaagagagtttgcatt	905
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW	acctgtgttgcgcaagatggtgatgagcgcgttcaccacgatgaagagagtttgcatt	897

BChV_P02	agagagacctaaatcctatgtaaaagagtgtgcagtccgggggttactacatgggctgt	1020
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW	agagagacctaaatcctatgtaaaagagtgtgcagtccgggggttactacatgggctgt	965
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW	agagagacctaaatcctatgtaaaagagtgtgcagtccgggggttactacatgggctgt	957
	***** **	
BChV_P02	accaatgaaacccccaaagaattcgattttgctcataagtcacgacggttcacacgc	1080
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW	accaatgaaacccccaaagaattcgattttgctcataagtcacgacggttcacacgc	1025
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW	accaatgaaacccccaaagaattcgattttgctcataagtcacgacggttcacacgc	1017

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BChV_P02          aggttatgcaacttgcgtgactttacacgacagacaatcaaccaccattggtttgataac 1140
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW aggttatgcaacttgtgtgactctacacgacagacaatcaaccactattggtttgataac 1085
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW aggttatgcaacttgtgtgactctacacgacagacaatcaaccactattggtttgataac 1077
*****
BChV_P02          ctgctcgcatgctcccatcaatgggagtgTTTTctcaaccgtcactggcaataagatcaa 1200
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW ctgctcgcatgctcccattaatgggagtgTTTTctcaaccgtcactggcaataagatcaa 1145
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW ctgctcgcatgctcccattaatgggagtgTTTTctcaaccgtcactggcaataagatcaa 1137
*****
BChV_P02          aatggagagttttaaaactctctatgatgacgctgaaacagatgtaaagatcttatttgg 1260
BChV_P02_9_ARP11_FW aatggagagtttataaa-ctctttatgatgacsctgaaaccgatgt----- 1189
BChV_P02_3_ARP11_FW aatggagagttttaaaactctttatgatgacgctgaaacaaag----- 1180
***** ** ** * * * * * *
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Sequence of junction of BChV P02 fragment and HDV rbz region of pDIVA

CLUSTAL 0(1.2.4) multiple sequence alignment

BChV_P02	ccaacatcaaccgccggcaattccctaacgtgggaaggttttattgaagacatcaaggaa	2520
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	-----aaggaa	6
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	-----	0
BChV_P02	gctgtaagctccttagaattagacgccgggttgggggttccgtacatcgccctacgggact	2580
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	gctgtaagctccttagaattagacgccgg-gttgggggttccgtacatcgccctacgggact	65
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	-----tagaattagacgccgg-gttgggggttccgtacatcgccctacgggact	46

BChV_P02	cgtaccacagagactgggtgttcaaccaagagttgctacctgtgttgactcgactgact	2640
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	cgtaccacagagactgggtgttcaaccaagagttgctacctgtgttgactcgactgact	125
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	cgtaccacagagactgggtgttcaaccaagagttgctacctgtgttgactcgactgact	106

BChV_P02	ttcaaccgctacagaagatgttgggaagtcaactcggacgacttgaatgcggaacaactg	2700
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	ttcaaccgctacagaagatgttgggaagtcaactcggacgacttgaatgcggaacaactg	185
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	ttcaaccgctacagaagatgttgggaagtcaactcggacgacttgaatgcggaacaactg	166

BChV_P02	gttcaacacggactttgcgaccgataagggtatgttgaaggagaacccacaaagtc	2760
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	gttcaacacggactttgcgaccgataagggtatgttgaaggagaacccacaaagtc	245
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	gttcaacacggactttgcgaccgataagggtatgttgaaggagaacccacaaagtc	226

BChV_P02	tccaagctggaagaaggtcgctaccgcttataatgagtgatccctagtgatcagttg	2820
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	tccaagctggaagaaggtcgctaccgcttataatgagtgatccctagtgatcagttg	305
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	tccaagctggaagaaggtcgctaccgcttataatgagtgatccctagtgatcagttg	286

BChV_P02	gtagccagagttctgttccaaaatcagaacaaacgggaaatagaactctggagggcagtg	2880
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	gtggccagagttctgttccaaaatcagaacaaacgggaaatagaactctggagggcagtg	365
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	gtggccagagttctgttccaaaatcagaacaaacgggaaatagaactctggagggcagtg	346
	* *****	
BChV_P02	ccctcgaagccgggatttggtttatcaaccgatgaccagatcgaagactttgttaaagtc	2940
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	ccctcgaagccgggatttggtttatcaaccgatgaccagatcgaagactttgttaaagtc	425
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	ccctcgaagccgggatttggtttatcaaccgatgaccagatcgaagactttgttaaagtc	406

BChV_P02	ttggcttcacaacttggtgaggaaccacaagaagttttcaataactggtccaccaagttg	3000
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	ttggcttcacaacttggtgaggaaccacaagaagttttcaataactggtccaccaagttg	485
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	ttggcttcacaacttggtgaggaaccacaagaagttttcaataactggtccaccaagttg	466

BChV_P02	ataccaacagattgctctggtttgactggagtgtagcggactggatgctcgaagatgac	3060
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	ataccaacagattgctcggctttgactggagtgtagcggactggatgctcgaagatgac	545
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	ataccaacagattgctcggctttgactggagtgtagcggactggatgctcgaagatgac	526
	***** * *****	

BChV_P02	atggaagtccgcaatcgcttgaccagaaacaacaaccacacaacaaaacgattacgatca	3120
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	atggaagtccgcaatcgcttgaccagaaacaacaaccacacaacaaaacgattacgatca	605
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	atggaagtccgcaatcgcttgaccagaaacaacaaccacacaacaaaacgattacgatca	586

BChV_P02	gtgtggttaaaatgcataagcaattcagtccttatgcctttctgatgggtgccttctttca	3180
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	gtgtggttaaaatgcataagcaattcagtccttatgcctttctgatgggtgccttctttca	665
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	gtgtggttaaaatgcataagcaattcagtccttatgcctttctgatgggtgccttctttca	646

BChV_P02	cagagagtgcctggagttcagaaaagtggaagtacaatacttcttcttcaaacctccgt	3240
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	cagagagtgcctggagttcagaaaagtggaagtacaatacttcttcttcaaacctccgt	725
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	cagagagtgcctggagttcagaaaagtggaagtacaatacttcttcttcaaacctccgt	706

BChV_P02	atcagagttatggctgcataatcattgcggcgcttcttgggctatggcgatggcgatgac	3300
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	atcagagttatggctgcataatcattgcggcgcttcttgggctatggcgatggcgatgac	785
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	atcagagttatggctgcataatcattgcggcgcttcttgggctatggcgatggcgatgac	766

BChV_P02	gccctagaatctgttgactctaacctaacagagtataaaaagttgggtttcaaagtcgag	3360
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	gccctagaatctgttgactctaacctaacagagtataaaaagttgggtttcaaagtcgag	845
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	gccctagaatctgttgactctaacctaacagagtataaaaagttgggtttcaaagtcgag	826

BChV_P02	gtagccaacaactggaatthttgctcacatatctttaagaatgagcgcctcgattaccg	3420
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	gtagccaacaactggaatthttgctcacatatctttaagaatgagcgcctcgattaccg	905
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	gtagccaacaactggaatthttgctcacatatctttaagaatgagcgcctcgattaccg	886

BChV_P02	ctgaatgtaaagaagatgctttacaagctaatttacgggtacaatcctgatagcggtaac	3480
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	ctgaatgtaaagaagatgctttacaagctaatttacgggtacaatcctgatagcggtaac	965
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	ctgaatgtaaagaagatgctttacaagctaatttacgggtacaatcctgatagcggtaac	946

BChV_P02	ttggaagcgatcaagaattaccttgacgcttggcactcgatcgtgaatgaaattcgtcac	3540
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	ttggaagcgatcaagaattaccttgacgcttggcactcgatcgtgaatgaaattcgtcac	1025
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	ttggaagcgatcaagaattaccttgacgcttggcactcgatcgtgaatgaaattcgtcac	1006

BChV_P02	gacgagagcttgggtccagaaaataatcgtggttgggtcattccagtccaaccacaaaac	3600
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	gacgagagcttgggtccagaaaataatcgtggttgggtcattccagtccaaccacaaaac	1085
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	gacgagagcttgggtccagaaaataatcgtggttgggtcattccagtccaaccacaaaac	1066

BChV_P02	taattcaggaggatcaagcatacGGGTCCGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGGGTCCGAC	3660
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	taattcaggaggatcaagcatacGGGTCCGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGGGTCCGAC	1145
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	taattcaggaggatcaagcatacGGGTCCGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGGGTCCGAC	1126

BChV_P02	CTGGGCATCCGAAGGAGGACGCACGTCCACTCGGATGGCTAAGGGAGAAGCTGGCCCGAG	3720
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	CTGGGCATCCGAAGGAGGACGCAC-----	1169
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	CTGGGCATCCGAAGGAGGACGCACN-----	1151

BChV_P02	CTCGATC	3727
BChV_P02_9_ARP12_RV	-----	1169
BChV_P02_3_ARP12_RV	-----	1151

Sequence of junction of BChV RO fragment and CaMV 35S promoter region of pDIVA

CLUSTAL O(1.2.4) multiple sequence alignment

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BChV_RO          AGATGCCTCTGCCGACAGTGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCACCCACGAGGAGCATCGTGGA 60
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW -----GTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA 0
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW -----ACGTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA 0

BChV_RO          AAAAGAAGACGTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA 120
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW -----GTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA 50
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW -----ACGTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA 52
                    *****

BChV_RO          CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCCTCTATATAAGGAAG 180
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCCTCTATATAAGGAAG 110
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCCTCTATATAAGGAAG 112
                    *****

BChV_RO          TTCATTTTCATTTGGAGAGGtccttagtggatcagttggttagccagagtctgttccaaaa 240
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW TTCATTTTCATTTGGAGAGGtccttagtggatcagttggttagccagagtctgttccaaaa 170
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW TTCATTTTCATTTGGAGAGGtccttagtggatcagttggttagccagagtctgttccaaaa 172
                    *****

BChV_RO          tcagaacaacgggaaatagaactctggagggcagtgccctcgaagccgggatttggttt 300
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW TCAGAACAACGGGAAATAGAACTCTGGAGGGCAGTGCCCTCGAAGCCGGGATTGTTT 230
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW TCAGAACAACGGGAAATAGAACTCTGGAGGGCAGTGCCCTCGAAGCCGGGATTGTTT 232
                    *****

BChV_RO          atcaaccgatgaccagatcgaagactttgttaaagtcttgcttcacaacttggtgagga 360
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW atcaaccgatgaccagatcgaagactttgttaaagtcttgcttcacaacttggtgagga 290
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW atcaaccgatgaccagatcgaagactttgttaaagtcttgcttcacaacttggtgagga 292
                    *****

BChV_RO          accacaagaagttttcaataactggtccaccaagttgataccaacagattgctcctggttt 420
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW accacaagaagttttcaataactggtccaccaagttgataccaacagattgctcctggttt 350
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW accacaagaagttttcaataactggtccaccaagttgataccaacagattgctcctggttt 352
                    ***** **

BChV_RO          tgactggagtgtagcggactggatgctcgaagatgacatggaagtcgcaatcgcttgac 480
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW tgactggagtgtagcggactggatgctcgaagatgacatggaagtcgcaatcgcttgac 410
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW tgactggagtgtagcggactggatgctcgaagatgacatggaagtcgcaatcgcttgac 412
                    *****

BChV_RO          cagaacaacaaccacacaacaaacgattacgatcagtggttaaaatgcataagcaa 540
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW cagaacaacaaccacacaacaaacgattacgatcagtggttaaaatgcataagcaa 470
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW cagaacaacaaccacacaacaaacgattacgatcagtggttaaaatgcataagcaa 472
                    *****

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BChV_RO          ttcagtccttatgcctttctgatgggtgccttctttcacagagagtgcctggagttcagaa 600
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW ttcagtccttatgcctttctgatgggtgccttctttcacagagagtgcctggagttcagaa 530
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW ttcagtccttatgcctttctgatgggtgccttctTTCACAGAGAGTGCCTGGAGTTCAGAA 532
*****

BChV_RO          aagtggaagttacaatacttcttcttcaaactcccgtatcagagttatggctgcataatca 660
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW aagtggaagttacaatacttcttcttcaaactcccgtatcagagttatggctgcataatca 590
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW aagtggaagttacaatacttcttcttcaaactcccgtatcagagttatggctgcataatca 592
*****

BChV_RO          ttgcggcgcttctctgggctatggcgatgggcgatgacgccctagaatctgttgactctaa 720
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW ttgcggcgcttctctgggctatggcgatgggcgatgacgccctagaatctgttgactctaa 650
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW ttgcggcgcttctctgggctatggcgatgggcgatgacgccctagaatctgttgactctaa 652
*****

BChV_RO          cctaacagagtataaaaagttgggtttcaaagtcgaggtagccaaacaactggaattttg 780
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW cctaacagagtataaaaagttgggtttcaaagtcgaggtagccaaacaactggaattttg 710
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW cctaacagagtataaaaagttgggtttcaaagtcgaggtagccaaacaactggaattttg 712
*****

BChV_RO          ctacatatctttaagaatgagcgcctcgcattaccgctgaatgtaaagaagatgcttta 840
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW ctacatatctttaggaatgagcgcctcgcattaccgctgaatgtaaagaagatgcttta 770
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW ctacatatctttaggaatgagcgcctcgcattaccgctgaatgtaaagaagatgcttta 772
*****

BChV_RO          caagctaatttacgggtacaatcctgatagcggtaacttggaaagcagatcaagaattacct 900
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW caagctaatttacgggtacaatcctgatagcggtaacttggaaagcagatcaagaattacct 830
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW caagctaatttacgggtacaatcctgatagcggtaacttggaaagcagatcaagaattacct 832
*****

BChV_RO          tgacgcttgccactcgatcgtgaatgaaattcgtcacgacgagagccttggtccagaaaat 960
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW tgacgcttgccactcgatcgtgaatgaaattcgtcacgacgagagccttggtccagaaaat 890
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW tgacgcttgccactcgatcgtgaatgaaattcgtcacgacgagagccttggtccagaaaat 892
*****

BChV_RO          aatatcgtggttggtcattccagtcacaaccacaaaactaattcaggaggatcaagcatac 1020
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW aatatcgtggttggtcattccagtcacaaccacaaaactaattcaggaggatcaagcatac 950
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW aatatcgtggttggtcattccagtcacaaccacaaaactaattcaggaggatcaagcatac 952
*****

BChV_RO          aaacagccgggtaaacatcagttgcaaacaccggaagttttagctgattacacaacaag 1080
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW aaacagccgggtaaacatcagttgcaaacaccggaagttttagctgattacacaacaag 1010
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW aaacagccgggtaaacatcagttgcaaacaccggaagttttagctgattacmcaacaag 1012
*****

BChV_RO          ccaaaatagacttcaaatttttagcaggattttcaagcgggtcta-tgtcagcaatacccg 1139
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW ccaaaatagacttcaaatttttagcaggattttcaagcgggtctattgtcagcaatacccg 1070
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW ccaaaatagacttcaaatttttagcaggattttcaagcgggtctattgtcagcaatacccg 1072
*****
```

```
BChV_RO          taacggtaattggcttgtatTTTgtctacctgaaaatctcccaacacgtaagatcaatcg 1199
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW taacggtaattggcttgtatTTTgtctacctgaaaatctcccacmcgtaa-gatcgatcg 1129
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW taacggtaattggcttgtatTTTgtctacctgaaaatctcccaacmcgtaagatcgatcg 1132
*****
***** * **** **

BChV_RO          ttaatgaatacggtcgtgggtaggagaacaatcaatggaagaagacgaccacgaaggcaa 1259
BChV_RO_2_ARP11_FW tt-atgaatacggtcgtgggtag----- 1151
BChV_RO_7_ARP11_FW ttaatgaatacggtcgtgggtaggagaacaancatgg----- 1169
** *****
```

Sequence of junction of BChV RO fragment and HDV rbz region of pDIVA

CLUSTAL 0(1.2.4) multiple sequence alignment

```

BChV_RO          atgtggagataaccaacaataaggccgataataactttaagtatggacacccggacatgg 2280
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV a----tggataaccaacaataaggccgat--anactttaagttggacacccggacatgg 86
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV -----ggataaccaacaataaggccgataataactttaagtatggacacccgg-actgg 53
                *****                ** ** *****      ***

BChV_RO          aacttaatagttgtcatttcaatcaacaacaatgtctggaagagatggagacttgactt 2340
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV aacttaatagttgtcatttcaatcaacaacaatgtctggaagagatggagacttgactt 146
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV aacttaatagttgtcatttcaatcaacaacaatgtctggaagagatggagacttgactt 113
                *****

BChV_RO          gtcacattaaaacaactggtgacaatgcctccttctttattgttggacctgctgtccaaa 2400
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV gtcacattaaaacaactggtgacaatgcctccttctttattgttggacctgctgtccaaa 206
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV gtcacattaaaacaactggtgacaatgcctccttctttattgttggacctgctgtccaaa 173
                *****

BChV_RO          agcaatccaaatataaattacgccgtttcatacggagcttggacagatcgaatggtggaga 2460
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV agcaatccaaatataaattacgccgtttcatacggagcttggacagatcgaatgatggaga 266
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV agcaatccaaatataaattacgccgtttcatacggagcttggacagatcgaatgatggaga 233
                *****

BChV_RO          tagggatgatagccatagcactagatgaacaaggctcatccggttccgcaaggacagaaa 2520
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV tagggatgatagccatagcactagatgaacaaggctcatccggttccgcaaggacagaaa 326
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV tagggatgatagccatagcactagatgaacaaggctcatccggttccgcaaggacagaaa 293
                *****

BChV_RO          gaccaaagagagtgggcactcctatggcagctctcaacctgggagactataaacttaccgg 2580
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV gaccaaagagagtgggcactcctatggcagctctcaacctgggagactataaacttaccgg 386
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV gaccaaagagagtgggcactcctatggcagctctcaacctgggagactataaacttaccgg 353
                *****

BChV_RO          agaaggaagactccgagaactcaaaaccggtcaaagacaagaccttaaactcctttca 2640
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV agaaggaagactccgagaactcaaaaccggtcaaagacaagaccttaaactcctttca 446
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV agaaggaagactccgagaactcaaaaccggtcaaagacaagaccttaaactcctttca 413
                *****

BChV_RO          cgattagtgaaagctccgatgtgaaggcatcgagaagagagacttgccccttctgctg 2700
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV cgattagtgaaagctccgatgtgaaggcatcgagaagagagacttgccccttctgctg 506
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV cgattagtgaaagctccgatgtgaaggcatcgagaagagagacttgccccttctgctg 473
                *****

BChV_RO          atgaggacattcctgattttatcgggaatgatccttggcttaatgtatcaatcaggaagt 2760
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV atgaggacattcctgattttatcgggaatgatccttggcttaatgtatcaatcaggaagt 566
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV atgaggacattcctgattttatcgggaatgatccttggcttaatgtatcaatcaggaagt 533
                *****

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```
BChV_RO          tgcaagaagaaggctatgacgtctaagagtgggtcttagaccccagttgaaacctccc 2820
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV tgcaagaagaaggctatgacgtctaagagtgggtcttagaccccagttgaaacctccc 626
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV tgcaagaagaaggctatgacgtctaagagtgggtcttagaccccagttgaaacctccc 593
*****

BChV_RO          gtctcccaaaaccacaaccagttagaacgattgaaattttaatccaacgccggaattgg 2880
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV gtctcccaaaaccacaaccagttagaacgattgaaattttaatccaacgccggaattgg 686
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV gtctcccaaaaccacaaccagttagaacgattgaaattttaatccaacgccggaattgg 653
*****

BChV_RO          ttgaatcgtggagacctgatgtgaaccccgatattccaaggaagacgtggcagccgcca 2940
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV ttgaatcgtggagacctgatgtgaaccccgatattccaaggaagacgtggcagccgcca 746
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV ttgaatcgtggagacctgatgtgaaccccgatattccaaggaagacgtggcagccgcca 713
*****

BChV_RO          ctattctttatggaggttctatcaaaagacggccggtctatgatcgataaacgcgataaag 3000
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV ctattctttatggaggttctatcaaaagacggccggtctatgatcgataaacgcgataaag 806
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV ctattctttatggaggttctatcaaaagacggccggtctatgatcgataaacgcgataaag 773
*****

BChV_RO          ctgtgtagacggccgtaagcattggggttcttcttagcttctccttaacaggaggaa 3060
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV ctgtgtagacggccgtaagcattggggttcttcttagcttctccttaacaggaggaa 866
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV ctgtgtagacggccgtaagcattggggttcttcttagcttctccttaacaggaggaa 833
*****

BChV_RO          cgcttaaggcctctgcaaagtcggagaagcttgctaaactcacctcgctgagagggcgg 3120
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV cgcttaaggcctctgcaaagtcggagaagcttgctaaactcacctcgctgagagggcgg 926
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV cgcttaaggcctctgcaaagtcggagaagcttgctaaactcacctcgctgagagggcgg 893
*****

BChV_RO          aattcgaacgaattaaacgccagcaaggcaccacacgagcttcagaatacttgaattta 3180
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV aattcgaacgaattaaacgccagcaaggcaccacacgagcttcagaatacttgaattta 986
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV aattcgaacgaattaaacgccagcaaggcaccacacgagcttcagaatacttgaattta 953
*****

BChV_RO          ttctgaagagcatgaaccccgactaatggttttgaaggatatagcctaacccttctgg 3240
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV ttctgaagagcatgaaccccgactaatggttttgaaggatatagcctaacccttctgg 1046
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV ttctgaagagcatgaaccccgactaatggttttgaaggatatagcctaacccttctgg 1013
*****

BChV_RO          tcctgatgaacctgtctaaatcatcacctcaagcccgtgacgttaaactaggaacgact 3300
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV tcctgatgaacctgtctaaatcatcacctcaagcccgtgacgttaaactaggaacgact 1106
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV tcctgatgaacctgtctaaatcatcacctcaagcccgtgacgttaaactaggaacgact 1073
*****

BChV_RO          ccgaaaggataggcacgaatgttccccttatttaaagggttatacagaaggattccttct 3360
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV ccgaaaggataggcacgaatgttccccttatttaaagggttatacagaaggattccttct 1166
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV ccgaaaggataggcacgaatgttccccttatttaaagggttatacagaaggattccttct 1133
*****
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BChV_RO          ggcatttcggtgtGGGTCGGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGCGGTCCGACCTGGGCATCC 3420
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV ggcatttcggtgtGGGTCGGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGCGGTCCGACCTGGGCATCC 1226
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV ggcatttcggtgtGGGTCGGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGCGGTCCGACCTGGGCATCC 1193
*****

BChV_RO          GAAGGAGGACGCACGTCCACTCGGATGGCTAAGGGAGAAGCTGGCCCGAGCTCGATC 3477
BChV_RO_7_ARP12_RV GAAGGAGGACGCACNN----- 1242
BChV_RO_2_ARP12_RV GAAGGAGACGCAC----- 1206
*****
```

Sequence of junction of BMV P02 fragment and CaMV 35S promoter region of pDIVA

CLUSTAL 0(1.2.4) multiple sequence alignment

BMV_P02	AGATGCCTCTGCCGACAGTGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCCAACCCACGAGGAGCATCGTGGA	60
BMV_P02_7_ARP11_FW	-----	0
BMV_P02_10_ARP11_FW	-----	0
BMV_P02	AAAAGAAGACGTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA	120
BMV_P02_7_ARP11_FW	-----AACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA	45
BMV_P02_10_ARP11_FW	-----GTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA	50

BMV_P02	CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCTCTATATAAGGAAG	180
BMV_P02_7_ARP11_FW	CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCTCTATATAAGGAAG	105
BMV_P02_10_ARP11_FW	CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCTCTATATAAGGAAG	110

BMV_P02	TTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGacaaaacaaccagcgaggatctagcagtcgatgcaatttc	240
BMV_P02_7_ARP11_FW	TTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGacaaaagaaccagcgaggatctagcagtcgatgcaatttc	165
BMV_P02_10_ARP11_FW	TTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGacaaaagaaccagcgaggatctagcagtcgatgcaatttc	170
	***** *****	
BMV_P02	agcttaaaacaacagcttcacttggttcggtgaaccgaccgctaacagtttcagagcgag	300
BMV_P02_7_ARP11_FW	agcttaaaacaacagcttcacttggttcggtgaaccgaccgctaacagtttcagagcgag	225
BMV_P02_10_ARP11_FW	agcttaaaacaacagcttcacttggttcggtgaaccgaccgctaacagtttcagagcgag	230

BMV_P02	tttgaacaccgcgtattttcttacgaatcacctaccgctcataacctttgagaatgaaa	360
BMV_P02_7_ARP11_FW	tttgaacaccgcgtattttcttacgaatcacctaccgctcataacctttgagaatgaaa	285
BMV_P02_10_ARP11_FW	tttgaacaccgcgtattttcttacgaatcacctaccgctcataacctttgagaatgaaa	290

BMV_P02	actgcattcgttctcttctcgtcgtctgcctctgctgcttagtaagcagctcgaccctg	420
BMV_P02_7_ARP11_FW	actgcattcgttctcttctcgtcgtctgcctctgctgcttagtaagcagctcgaccctg	345
BMV_P02_10_ARP11_FW	actgcattcgttctcttctcgtcgtctgcctctgctgcttagtaagcagctcgaccctg	350

BMV_P02	ggagcctcgtttacactcccgggaaacgccagcttttacgactggccaggttcacaact	480
BMV_P02_7_ARP11_FW	ggagcctcgtttacactcccgggaaacgccagcttttacgactggccaggttcacaact	405
BMV_P02_10_ARP11_FW	ggagcctcgtttacactcccgggaaacgccagcttttacgactggccaggttcacaact	410

BMV_P02	actgcggaaccgctttgccagcactcgcaacattgacttacgagtgccccagaaaaag	540
BMV_P02_7_ARP11_FW	actgcggaaccgctttgccagcactcgcaacattgacttacgagtgccccagaaaaag	465
BMV_P02_10_ARP11_FW	actgcggaaccgctttgccagcactcgcaacattgacttacgagtgccccagaaaaag	470

BMVY_P02	acgttaaaagatTTTtaccttgcccgaattcaggcagagatctggggaagaggctacaac	600
BMVY_P02_7_ARP11_FW	acgttaaaagatTTTtaccttgcccgaattcaggcagagatctggggaagaggctacaac	525
BMVY_P02_10_ARP11_FW	acgttaaaagatTTTtaccttgcccgaattcaggcagagatctggggaagaggctacaac	530

BMVY_P02	gccgtagagaaattctctttcacggtgaagcagagtttaaaaagttcctttcagtatggt	660
BMVY_P02_7_ARP11_FW	gccgtagagaaattctctttcacggtgaagcagagtttaaaaagttcctttcagtatggt	585
BMVY_P02_10_ARP11_FW	gccgtagagaaattctctttcacggtgaagcagagtttaaaaagttcctttcagtatggt	590

BMVY_P02	gtgctgaaagcgaagaaaattacgggagagccc taagatcaacattaaaatggatcgta	720
BMVY_P02_7_ARP11_FW	gtgctgaaagcgaagaaaattacgggagagccc taagatcaacattaaaatggatcgta	645
BMVY_P02_10_ARP11_FW	gtgctgaaagcgaagaaaattacgggagagccc taagatcaacattaaaatggatcgta	650

BMVY_P02	ttattatggtcttacgtgatatgggcactctcttgaccgtctggtatttgtgaagaac	780
BMVY_P02_7_ARP11_FW	ttattatggtcttacgtgatatgggcactctcttgaccgtctggtatttgtgaagaac	705
BMVY_P02_10_ARP11_FW	ttattatggtcttacgtgatatgggcactctcttgaccgtctggtatttgtgaagaac	710

BMVY_P02	tataccatagaaatacttatgctgagctcgctttttgcgttcaccaccttttgggtaag	840
BMVY_P02_7_ARP11_FW	tataccatagaaatacttatgctgagctcgctttttgcgttcaccaccttttgggtaag	765
BMVY_P02_10_ARP11_FW	tataccatagaaatacttatgctgagctcgctttttgcgttcaccaccttttgggtaag	770

BMVY_P02	ctcgcggtatggatttttggcggttggctaacttccctggtaaatggttatttgcctc	900
BMVY_P02_7_ARP11_FW	ctcgcggtatggatttttggcggttggctaacttccctggtaaatggttatttgcctc	825
BMVY_P02_10_ARP11_FW	ctcgcggtatggatttttggcggttggctaacttccctggtaaatggttatttgcctc	830

BMVY_P02	acgaaacgtatcttgaaaactctttcatccagaagagctacgtttgtgagcgatccgta	960
BMVY_P02_7_ARP11_FW	acgaaacgtatcttgaaaactctttcatccagaagagctacgtttgtgagcgatccgta	885
BMVY_P02_10_ARP11_FW	acgaaacgtatcttgaaaactctttcatccagaagagctacgtttgtgagcgatccgta	890

BMVY_P02	aaaggttctcactttaccatcaaacaaagcccgccgctaattgtattcttcaata	1020
BMVY_P02_7_ARP11_FW	aaaggttctcactttaccatcaaacaaagcccgccgctaattgtattcttcaata	945
BMVY_P02_10_ARP11_FW	aaaggttctcactttaccatcaaacaaagcccgccgctaattgtattcttcaata	950

BMVY_P02	caacatgcagacggttcccatgccggttacgcaacatgcgtaacctatttcgacgggaca	1080
BMVY_P02_7_ARP11_FW	caacatgcagacggttcccatgccggttacgcaacatgcgtaacctatttcgacgggaca	1005
BMVY_P02_10_ARP11_FW	caacatgcagacggttcccatgccggttacgcaacatgcgtaacctatttcgacgggaca	1010

BMVY_P02	aacggattgttgactgcgcaacacgtagttgacgatttttacgaaggagaccgaaaaag	1140
BMVY_P02_7_ARP11_FW	aacggattgttgactgcgcaacacgtagttgacgatttttacgaaggagaccgaaaaag	1065
BMVY_P02_10_ARP11_FW	aacggattgttgactgcgcaacacgtagttgacgatttttacgaaggagaccgaaaaag	1070

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BMYV_P02          acactaaaagtcgtctccaccgcaatggaacaaaatcccccttgatgaattcagagt 1200
BMYV_P02_7_ARP11_FW acmctaaaagtcgtctccaccgcaatggaacaaa-atcccccttgatgaattcagagt 1124
BMYV_P02_10_ARP11_FW acmctaaaagtcgtctccaccgcaatggaacaaaatcccccttgatgaattcagagt 1130
** *****

BMYV_P02          acgtacacatctgagaaaaggatcaattgttgatgcatgggcccccaactgggaagga 1260
BMYV_P02_7_ARP11_FW acgtacmcatctgagaaaaggatcat-tgttgatgcwgggcccccaactggga---agg 1180
BMYV_P02_10_ARP11_FW acgtacmcatctgaaaaaaggatcaattgttgatgcngggcccccaactggga---agg 1187
*****

BMYV_P02          gttcttgccctgcaaggcagttccatgattccggcatcgaatgttgcaaaatcgaagcg 1320
BMYV_P02_7_ARP11_FW attyttgccctgcargca----- 1197
BMYV_P02_10_ARP11_FW attcttgccctgcaaggcagttcmatgatccgg----- 1220
** ***** *
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Sequence of junction of BMYV P02 fragment and HDV rbz region of pDIVA

CLUSTAL 0(1.2.4) multiple sequence alignment

```

BMYV_P02          ccacgagaggaaacaaactgtcctggaacaattttctcgaagattttaaaacggcagttt 2520
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV -----ggaacaaactgtcctggaac--aatttcngaagattttaaaacggcagttt 50
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV -----ggaacaaacttctcctggaac--aattttngaagattttaaaacggcagttt 49
                   * * * * *
BMYV_P02          tctctctagagctcgaagccggcgtaggcgtcccgtatgttgcttacggtcgacgcacgc 2580
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV tcnctctagagctcgaagccggcgtaggcgtcccgtatgttgcttacggtcgacgcacgc 110
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV tctctctagagctcgaagccggcgtaggcgtcccgtatgttgcttacggtcgacgcacgc 109
                   ** *****
BMYV_P02          acagaggctggattgaagatccagatctgttgccggcttagctcgtttcaccttcgatc 2640
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV acagaggctggattgaagatccagatctgttgccggcttagctcgtttcaccttcgatc 170
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV acagaggctggattgaagatccagatctgttgccggcttagctcgtttcaccttcgatc 169
                   *****
BMYV_P02          gattacagaagttatcggagatgaaatttgagcacatgagtcctgagcaattggttcagg 2700
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV gattacagaagttatcggagatgaaatttgagcacatgagtcctgagcaattggttcagg 230
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV gattacagaagttatcggagatgaaatttgagcacatgagtcctgagcaattggttcagg 229
                   *****
BMYV_P02          aaggtctgtgcatccaatacggttatttcgtaaaggcgagccacacaaacaatccaaac 2760
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV aaggtctgtgcatccaatacggttatttcgtaaaggcgagccacacaaacaatccaaac 290
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV aaggtctgtgcatccaatacggttatttcgtaaaggcgagccacacaaacaatccaaac 289
                   *****
BMYV_P02          ttgatgagggacgtaccgcctcatcatgagtgtctcattggttgaccaactggtagccc 2820
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV ttgatgagggacgtaccgcctcatcatgagtgtctcattggttgaccaactggtagccc 350
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV ttgatgagggacgtaccgcctcatcatgagtgtctcattggttgaccaactggtagccc 349
                   *****
BMYV_P02          gggttctgtttcaaaacaaaacaagcgcgagattgcgctctggagggcgattccctcaa 2880
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV gggttctgtttcaaaacaaaacaagcgcgagattgcgctctggagggcgattccctcaa 410
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV gggttctgtttcaaaacaaaacaagcgcgagattgcgctctggagggcgattccctcaa 409
                   *****
BMYV_P02          aacccggtttcggattgtccacggacggacaagtcgctcatttcgcaagcattatcgg 2940
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV aacccggtttcggattgtccacggacggacaagtcgctcatttcgcaagcattatcgg 470
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV aacccggtttcggattgtccacggacggacaagtcgctcatttcgcaagcattatcgg 469
                   *****
BMYV_P02          cgcaggtgggagtgaataaccgctgaattactccaagattggaaatcccacctcattccta 3000
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV cgcaggtgggagtgaataaccgctgaattactccaagattggaaatcccacctcattccta 530
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV cgcaggtgggagtgaataaccgctgaattactccaagattggaaatcccacctcattccta 529
                   *****

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BMV_P02	cagattgctctggttttgactggagcgtttcggactggcttctagaagatgaaatggaag	3060
BMV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	cagattgctctggttttgactggagcgtttcggactggcttctagaagatgaaatggaag	590
BMV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	cagattgctctggttttgactggagcgtttcggactggcttctagaagatgaaatggaag	589

BMV_P02	ttcgaacacaggcttacgttggatataaatgatcctaaccaggcgactgcgagctggatggc	3120
BMV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	ttcgaacacaggcttacgttggatataaatgatcctaaccaggcgactgcgagctggatggc	650
BMV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	ttcgaacacaggcttacgttggatataaatgatcctaaccaggcgactgcgagctggatggc	649

BMV_P02	ttaaatgcctcgcaaacagcgtcctctgtttatcggatggaacattgctctcgcagcaag	3180
BMV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	ttaaatgcctcgcaaacagcgtcctctgtttatcggatggaacattgctctcgcagcaag	710
BMV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	ttaaatgcctcgcaaacagcgtcctctgtttatcggatggaacattgctctcgcagcaag	709

BMV_P02	tacctggtgtgcaaaagagtggcagctacaacacctcctcgtctaattctagaattcgag	3240
BMV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	tacctggtgtgcaaaagagtggcagctacaacacctcctcgtctaattctagaattcgag	770
BMV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	tacctggtgtgcaaaagagtggcagctacaacacctcctcgtctaattctagaattcgag	769

BMV_P02	tgatggctgcttaccactccggagcctcctggccatcgccatgggtgatgatgcccttg	3300
BMV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	tgatggctgcttaccactccggagcctcctggccatcgccatgggtgatgatgcccttg	830
BMV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	tgatggctgcttaccactccggagcctcctggccatcgccatgggtgatgatgcccttg	829

BMV_P02	aatctgtagatgcagacctaaagtcgatactcatccttaggcttcaaagtcgaggtttctt	3360
BMV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	aatctgtagatgcagacctaaagtcgatactcatccttaggcttcaaagtcgaggtttctt	890
BMV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	aatctgtagatgcagacctaaagtcgatactcatccttaggcttcaaagtcgaggtttctt	889

BMV_P02	cacaactggaattctgctctcatattttgaggaggagaacctcgccgttccggtaaca	3420
BMV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	cacaactggaattctgctctcatattttgaggaggagaacctcgccgttccggtaaca	950
BMV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	cacaactggaattctgctctcatattttgaggaggagaacctcgccgttccggtaaca	949

BMV_P02	aagctaaaatgctttataaattgatacatggttacgaaccggaatgcggtaacttagaag	3480
BMV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	aagctaaaatgctttataaattgatacatggttacgaaccggaatgcggtaacttagaag	1010
BMV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	aagctaaaatgctttataaattgatacatggttacgaaccggaatgcggtaacttagaag	1009

BMV_P02	ttctgacgaactatcttgagcctgtttctcaattttgaacgagcttagatctgatccag	3540
BMV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	ttctgacgaactatcttgagcctgtttctcaattttgaacgagcttagatctgatccag	1070
BMV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	ttctgacgaactatcttgagcctgtttctcaattttgaacgagcttagatctgatccag	1069

BMV_P02	agctcgttgccctcctctaccagtggctggccttccagtgcagccacaaaagatataac	3600
BMV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	agctcgttgccctcctctaccagtggctggccttccagtgcagccacaaaagatataac	1130
BMV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	agctcgttgccctcctctaccagtggctggccttccagtgcagccacaaaagatataac	1129

BMYV_P02	gagggataacataaacagcGGGTCGGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGGGTCCGACCTGG	3660
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	gagggataacataaacagcGGGTCGGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGGGTCCGACCTGG	1190
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	gagggataacataaacagcGGGTCGGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGGGTCCGACCTGG	1189

BMYV_P02	GCATCCGAAGGAGGACGCACGTCCACTCGGATGGCTAAGGGAGAAGCTGGCCCGAGCTCG	3720
BMYV_P02_7_ARP12_FV	GCATCCGAAGGAGGACGCAC-----	1210
BMYV_P02_10_ARP12_FV	GCATCCGAAGGAGGACGCA-----	1208

Sequence of junction of BMV RO fragment and CaMV 35S promoter region of pDIVA

CLUSTAL O(1.2.4) multiple sequence alignment

BMV_RO	AGATGCCTCTGCCGACAGTGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCACCCACGAGGAGCATCGTGG	60
BMV_RO_4_ARP11_FW	-----	0
BMV_RO_11_ARP11_FW	-----	0
BMV_RO	AAAAGAAGACGTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA	120
BMV_RO_4_ARP11_FW	-----AACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA	45
BMV_RO_11_ARP11_FW	-----GTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGA	50

BMV_RO	CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCCTCTATATAAGGAAG	180
BMV_RO_4_ARP11_FW	CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCCTCTATATAAGGAAG	105
BMV_RO_11_ARP11_FW	CGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCCTTCCTCTATATAAGGAAG	110

BMV_RO	TTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGgtctcattggttgaccaactgtagcccggttctgtttca	240
BMV_RO_4_ARP11_FW	TTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGgtctcattggttgatcaactgtagcccggttctgtttca	162
BMV_RO_11_ARP11_FW	TTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGgtctcattggttgatcaactgtagcccggttctgtttca	167
	***** *****	
BMV_RO	aaacaaaacaagcgcgagattgcgctctggaggcgattccctcaaaaccggtttcgg	300
BMV_RO_4_ARP11_FW	aaacaaaacaagcgcgagattgcgctctggaggcgattccctcaaaaccggtttcgg	222
BMV_RO_11_ARP11_FW	aaacaaaacaagcgcgagattgcgctctggaggcgattccctcaaaaccggtttcgg	227

BMV_RO	attgtccacggacggacaagtcgtcgatttcatgcaagcattatcggcgcaggtgggagt	360
BMV_RO_4_ARP11_FW	attgtccacggacggacaagtcgtcgatttcatgcaagcattatcggcgcaggtgggagt	282
BMV_RO_11_ARP11_FW	attgtccacggacggacaagtcgtcgatttcatgcaagcattatcggcgcaggtgggagt	287

BMV_RO	gaataccgctgaattactccaagattggaatcccacctcattcctacagattgctctgg	420
BMV_RO_4_ARP11_FW	gaataccgctgaattactccaagattggaatcccacctcattcctacagattgctctgg	342
BMV_RO_11_ARP11_FW	gaataccgctgaattactccaagattggaatcccacctcattcctacagattgctctgg	347

BMV_RO	tttgactggagcggttcgactggcttctagaagatgaaatggaagtgcgaacaggct	480
BMV_RO_4_ARP11_FW	tttgactggagcggttcgactggcttctagaagatgaaatggaagtgcgaacaggct	402
BMV_RO_11_ARP11_FW	tttgactggagcggttcgactggcttctagaagatgaaatggaagtgcgaacaggct	407

BMV_RO	tacgttggatataaatgatctaaccaggcgactgcgagctggatggcttaaatgcctcgc	540
BMV_RO_4_ARP11_FW	tacgttggatataaatgatctaaccaggcgactgcgagctggatggcttaaatgcctcgc	462
BMV_RO_11_ARP11_FW	tacgttggatataaatgatctaaccaggcgactgcgagctggatggcttaaatgcctcgc	467

BMVY_RO	aaacagcgtcctctgtttatcggatggaacattgctctcgcagcaagtacctgggtgca	600
BMVY_RO_4_ARP11_FW	aaacagcgtcctctgtttatcggatggaacattgctctcgcagcaagtacctgggtgca	522
BMVY_RO_11_ARP11_FW	aaacagcgtcctctgtttatcggatggaacattgctctcgcagcaagtacctgggtgca *****	527
BMVY_RO	aaagagtggcagctacaacacctcctcgtctaattctagaattcgagtgatggctgctta	660
BMVY_RO_4_ARP11_FW	aaagagtggcagctacaacacctcctcgtctaattctagaattcgagtgatggctgctta	582
BMVY_RO_11_ARP11_FW	aaagagtggcagctacaacacctcctcgtctaattctagaattcgagtgatggctgctta *****	587
BMVY_RO	ccactcggagcctcctgggccatcgccatgggtgatgatgcccttgaatctgtagatgc	720
BMVY_RO_4_ARP11_FW	ccactcggagcctcctgggccatcgccatgggtgatgatgcccttgaatctgtagatgc	642
BMVY_RO_11_ARP11_FW	ccactcggagcctcctgggccatcgccatgggtgatgatgcccttgaatctgtagatgc *****	647
BMVY_RO	agacctaatgcgatactcatccttaggcttcaaagtcgaggtttcttcacaactggaatt	780
BMVY_RO_4_ARP11_FW	agacctaatgcgatactcatccttaggcttcaaagtcgaggtttcttcacaactggaatt	702
BMVY_RO_11_ARP11_FW	agacctaatgcgatactcatccttaggcttcaaagtcgaggtttcttcacaactggaatt *****	707
BMVY_RO	ctgctctcatatTTTTGAGGAGGAGAACCTCGCCGTTCCGGTCAACAAAGCTAAAATGCT	840
BMVY_RO_4_ARP11_FW	ctgctctcatatTTTTGAGGAGGAGAACCTCGCCGTTCCGGTCAACAAAGCTAAAATGCT	762
BMVY_RO_11_ARP11_FW	ctgctctcatatTTTTGAGGAGGAGAACCTCGCCGTTCCGGTCAACAAAGCTAAAATGCT *****	767
BMVY_RO	ttataaattgatacatggttacgaaccggaatgcggtaacttagaagtctgacgaacta	900
BMVY_RO_4_ARP11_FW	ttataaattgatacatggttacgaaccggaatgcggtaacttagaagtctgacgaacta	822
BMVY_RO_11_ARP11_FW	ttataaattgatacatggttacgaaccggaatgcggtaacttagaagtctgacgaacta *****	827
BMVY_RO	tcttgagcttgtttctcaatTTTGAACGAGCTTAGATCTGATCCAGAGCTCGTTGCCTC	960
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BMVY_RO_11_ARP11_FW	tcttgagcttgtttctcaatTTTGAACGAGCTTAGATCTGATCCAGAGCTCGTTGCCTC *****	887
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BMVY_RO_11_ARP11_FW	cctctaccagtggctggtccttccagtcagccacaaaagatataacgagggataacata *****	947
BMVY_RO	aacagccgggtaaacatcagttgcaaaccgccgaagTTTAAAGTCTGATTACATAACAAG	1080
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BMVY_RO_11_ARP11_FW	aacagccgggtaaacatcagttgcaaaccgccgaagTTTAAAGTCTGATTACATAACAAG *****	1007
BMVY_RO	ccaaaatagatttcaagTTTTAGCAGGATTTTCAAGTGGTCTATTGTCAGCAATACCTG	1140
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BMVY_RO_11_ARP11_FW	ccaaaatagatttcaagTTTTAGCAGGATTTTCAAGTGGTCTATTGTCAGCAATACCTG *****	1067

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BMYV_RO_11_ARP11_FW taacggtagtggcttgatatttgtctacctgaagatttcc-cccacgtcagatcaatcg 1126
*****
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BMYV_RO_4_ARP11_FW ttaatgaatacggtcgtgggtaggaga----- 1149
BMYV_RO_11_ARP11_FW ttaatgaatacggtcgtgggtaggagaacaatcaatggaa----- 1166
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```

Sequence of junction of BMYV RO fragment and HDV rbz region of pDIVA

CLUSTAL 0(1.2.4) multiple sequence alignment

BMYV_RO	gatggtctcattgcgtacaatgatgacctcaaggagggttggaaatgtgggggtttacaac	2220
BMYV_RO_4_ARP12_RV	-----gtctcattggtacaatgatgacctcaaggagggtt-ggaatgtgggggtttacaac	54
BMYV_RO_11_ARP12_RV	-----caaggagggttggaaat---tgggggtttacaa	28
	***** * * ** *	
BMYV_RO	aatgtggagataaccaacaataaggctgataacactttgaaatacggccatccagacatg	2280
BMYV_RO_4_ARP12_RV	aatgtggagataaccaacaataaggctgataacactttgaaatacggccatccagacatg	114
BMYV_RO_11_ARP12_RV	caatgtggagataaccaacaataaggctgataacactttgaaatacggccatccagacatg	88
	* * *****	
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BMYV_RO_11_ARP12_RV	tgtcacgttaagacaactggtgacaacgcctccttctttatcgttgccccgctgtccag	208
	***** *****	
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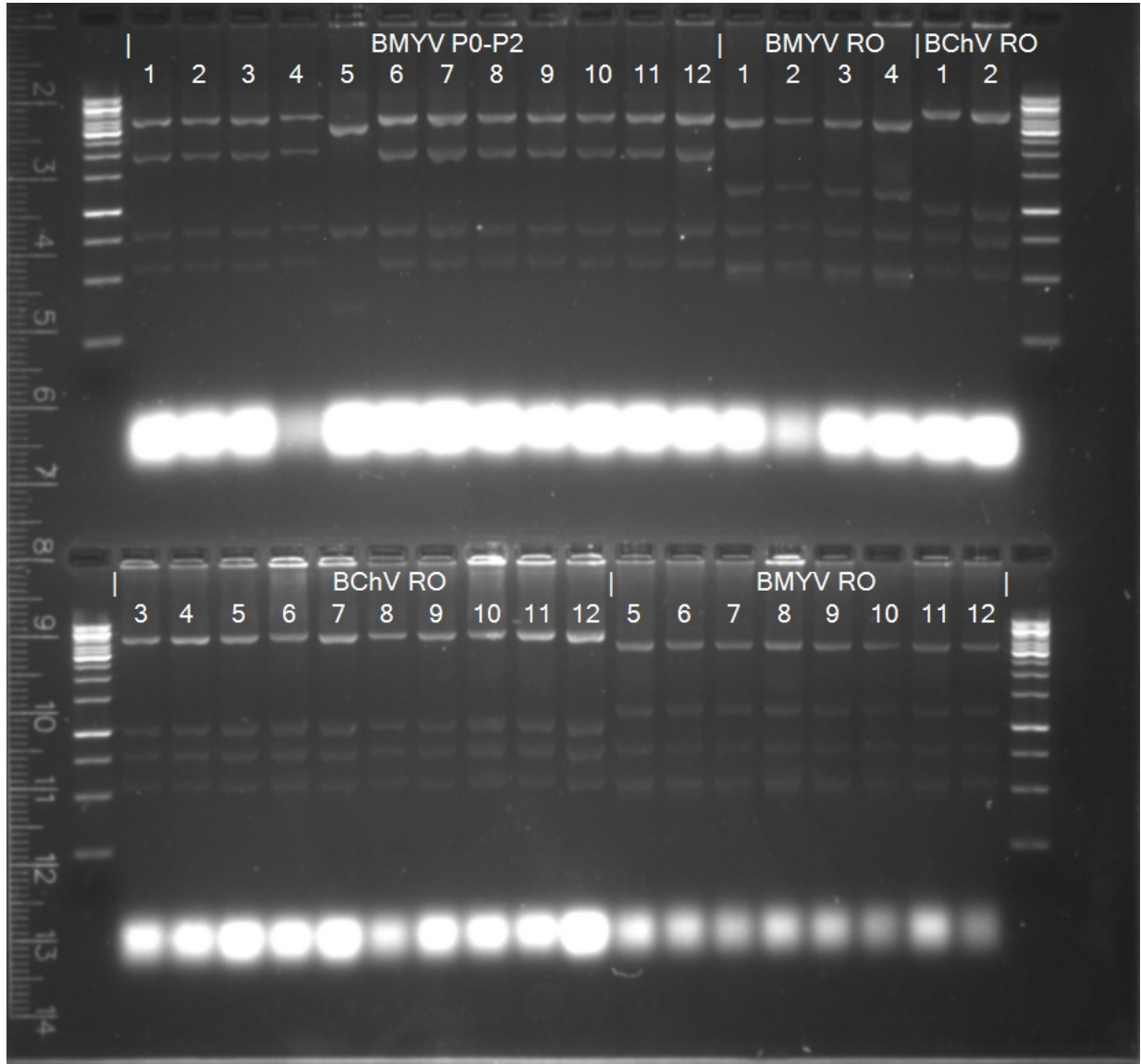
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BMVY_RO_11_ARP12_RV	cttctggctggcacaaccctgacccgaggtcctgatggaccttcccaaatcatcacagt *****	1048
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BMVY_RO_11_ARP12_RV	caagcccgtgactttaaacgtggaacgactccgataggtaggcaacgagtgttttacgc *****	1108

BMYV_RO	tgggataactccctacggcacttcggtgtGGGTCGGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGCGG	3360
BMYV_RO_4_ARP12_RV	tgggataactccctacggcacttcggtgtGGGTCGGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGCGG	1194
BMYV_RO_11_ARP12_RV	tgggataactccctacggcacttcggtgtGGGTCGGCATGGCATCTCCACCTCCTCGCGG	1168

BMYV_RO	TCCGACCTGGGCATCCGAAGGAGGACGCACGTCCACTCGGATGGCTAAGGGAGAAGCTGG	3420
BMYV_RO_4_ARP12_RV	TCCGACCTGGGCATCCGAAGGAGGACGCA-----	1223
BMYV_RO_11_ARP12_RV	TCCGACCTGGGCATCCGAAGGAGGACGCACCNN-----	1202

Appendix 4

Gel electrophoresis of analytical restriction endonuclease digestion



Numbers represent plasmid numbers.

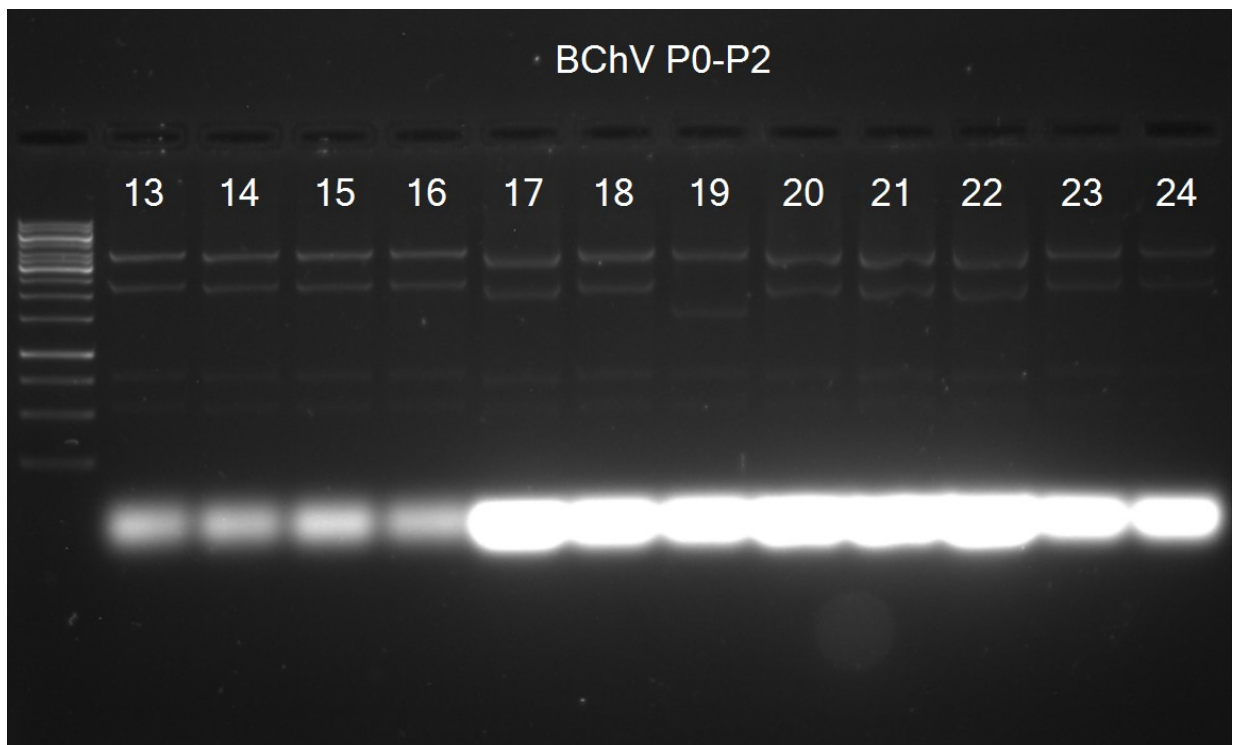
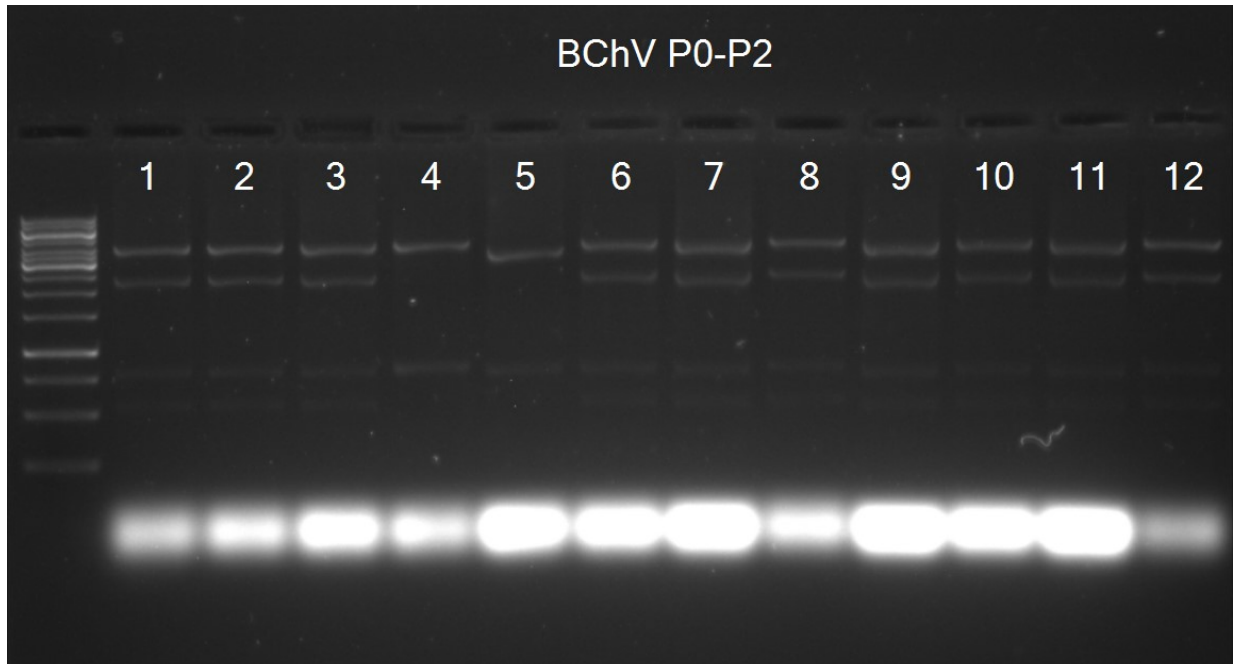
Conditions:

1% agarose gel;

140 V, 45 min;

marker used Thermo Scientific™ Gene-Ruler™ 1 kb DNA Ladder

8 μ L volume per well with 1 μ L of plasmid DNA



Numbers represent plasmid numbers.

Conditions:

1% agarose gel;

120 V, 45 min;

marker used Thermo Scientific™ Gene-Ruler™ 1 kb DNA Ladder

8 μ L volume per well with 1 μ L of plasmid DNA

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My family, thank you for your absolute unconditional love. Your optimism and kindness give me strength.

And finally, my heart and soul, Taras! Your love guides me in this challenging time.

Declaration of honour

I hereby certify that I have completed the work independently without outside help and without using any tools other than those specified. I also assure that this work or parts of it have not been submitted elsewhere as proof of performance either by myself or by others. All passages that are taken literally or analogously from publications or other sources are marked as such. All secondary literature and other sources are identified and listed in the bibliography. The same applies to graphics and images as well as to all Internet sources. I assure that the written and electronic form of the work are the same.

I also agree that my work can be sent and stored anonymously in electronic form for the purpose of comparing plagiarism. I am aware that the work can be refrained from being corrected if this declaration is not given.

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