

In vitro* micrografting of different *Prunus* species with two cherry-adapted strains of *Plum pox virus

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Two strains of *Plum pox virus* (strains PPV-C and PPV-CR, respectively) are known to naturally infect cherries. To overcome the slow and irregular growth of woody plants, micropropagation constitutes the most efficient multiplication way. In this work, *in vitro* micropropagation protocols for domestic plum (*Prunus domestica* ‘St. Julien’), sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*) and sour cherry (*Prunus cerasus*) were optimised. *In vitro* plantlets obtained in this way were inoculated with *in vitro*-maintained PPV-C (the BY101 isolate) and PPV-CR (RU-63sc) infected sources using micrografting under aseptic conditions. The effectiveness of systemic infection and infection rates were subsequently assessed by DAS-ELISA and specific RT-PCR. Moreover, the possible aminoacid changes in the RU-63sc polyprotein after the passage from cherry to plum host was analysed by partial sequencing of the P1-HC-P3 genomic part. The results showed that all tested genotypes could be infected by PPV-C and PPV-CR, however, the viability of virus was affected by long-term *in vitro* maintenance, thus requiring a thorough monitoring of virus presence in infection sources. Our experiments showed that *in vitro* micrografting might allow a fast, inexpensive and environmentally and phytosanitary safe evaluation of fruit genotype resistance to the target viruses.

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