First reports of *Cotton leaf curl Gezira virus* and *Okra yellow crinkle virus* associated with okra leaf curl disease in Côte d'Ivoire

K. Séka ^{1,2}, A. Ouattara ^{3,4}, K.P. Assiri ², K.D. Kra ², M. Hoareau ¹, P. Lefeuvre ¹, H. Atta Diallo ² and J.M. Lett ¹*

¹ CIRAD, UMR PVBMT, Pôle de Protection des Plantes, 97410 Saint-Pierre, Ile de La Réunion, France; ² Université Nangui Abrogoua, 02 BP 801 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; ³ Université de Ouagadougou, 03 BP 7021, Ouagadougou 03, Burkina Faso; ⁴ INERA, LMI Patho-Bios, 01 BP 476, Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso

*F-mail: lett@cirad fr

Received: 02 Jun 2016. Published: 23 Aug 2016.

Okra leaf curl disease (OLCD) is commonly observed in okra (Abelmoschus esculentus) crops in several African countries (N'Guessan et al., 1992). Affected plants are severely stunted with apical leaf curl (upward or downward), distortion and thickening of the veins. In Africa, OLCD is associated with a complex of several strains of two begomovirus species: Cotton leaf curl Gezira virus (CLCuGV; Idris & Brown, 2002) and Okra yellow crinkle virus (OYCrV; Shih et al., 2007).

In 2012 and 2013, severe symptoms of leaf curling, deformation, and vein thickening (Fig. 1), resembling those of okra leaf curl disease were observed on okra in four localities in south-eastern Côte d'Ivoire (Table 1). Fourteen leaf samples with symptoms were collected and tested for the presence of begomoviruses using a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay with a set of degenerate primers designed to amplify the coat protein gene of Old World begomoviruses (Clust4CP-F342, 5'-TATMATCATTTCCACBCCVG-3'; Clust4CP-R1032, 5'-GCATGAGTACATGCCATATAC-3'). PCR products of the expected sizes were obtained for nine samples suggesting the presence of Old World monopartite begomoviruses in all four localities (Table 1).

PCR positive samples were further processed and full-length viral genomes were amplified from four samples (Table 1) by rolling-circle amplification, cloned using the BamHI restriction enzyme and sequenced. One complete genome sequence (GenBank Accession No. KX100570) showed the highest pairwise sequence identity of 99% (100% coverage) with isolates of the of CLCuGeV from Niger NE[NE:Sad:NG2FL:Ok:07], FJ469627) and Burkina Faso (CLCuGeV-NE[BF:Kap:Ok4:08], FN554524). The other three sequences (KX100571 to KX100573) showed the highest pairwise sequence identity of 98-99% (100% coverage) with isolates of the Mali strain of OYCrV from Mali (OYCrV-ML[ML:Mlo1:04], DQ902715; OYCrV-ML[ML:Bam4:06], EU024119). A maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree, produced from alignments of publicly available begomovirus sequences (MEGA6; Tamura et al., 2013), confirmed the genetic relationship of Ivorian CLCuGeV and OYCrV isolates with isolates from three neighbouring countries, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger (Fig. 2).

To our knowledge, this is the first report of CLCuGeV and OYCrV

implicated in OLCD in Côte d'Ivoire. Our results confirm that OLCD is associated with a complex of several strains of CLCuGeV and OYCrV in sub-Saharan Africa (Tiendrebeogo *et al.*, 2010) and show that Ivorian isolates are genetically closely related to strains described in West Africa.

Acknowledgements

This study was funded by the *Région Réunion*, the European Union (FEDER) and the CIRAD.

References

Delatte H, Martin DP, Naze F, Goldbach R, Reynaud B, Peterschmitt M, Lett JM, 2005. South West Indian Ocean islands tomato begomovirus populations represent a new major monopartite begomovirus group. *Journal of General Virology* **86**, 1533-1542.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1099/vir.0.80805-0

Idris AM, Brown JK, 2002. Molecular analysis of Cotton leaf curl virus-Sudan reveals an evolutionary history of recombination. *Virus Genes* **24**, 249-256. http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1015380600089

N'Guessan KP, Fargette D, Fauquet C, Thouvenel JC, 1992. Aspects of the epidemiology of okra leaf curl virus in Côte d'Ivoire. Idris AM, Brown JK, 2002. *Tropical Pest Management* **38**, 122-126.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09670879209371668

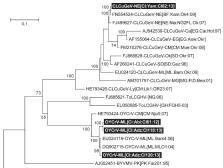
Shih SL, Green SK, Tsai WS, Lee LM, Levasseur V, 2007. First report of a distinct begomovirus associated with okra yellow crinkle disease in Mali. *Plant Pathology* **56**, 718.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-3059.2007.01599.x

Tamura K, Stecher G, Peterson D, Filipski A, Kumar S, 2013. MEGA6: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis Version 6.0. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* **30**, 2725-2729. http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/molbev/mst197

Tiendrébéogo F, Lefeuvre P, Hoareau M, Villemot J, Konaté G, Traoré AS, Barro N, Traoré VS, Reynaud B, Traoré O, Lett JM, 2010. Molecular diversity of *Cotton leaf curl Gezira virus* isolates and their satellite DNAs associated with okra leaf curl disease in Burkina Faso. *Virology Journal* 7, 48. http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1743-422X-7-48





Sample	Locality*	Sampling date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	PCR diagnosis (Clust4CP-F342 / R1032 primers)	isolates	GenBank Accession No
CI015	Tournodi	15/01/2012	06'51'07.30"N, 06'00'20.20"W	-	Not Available	
CI032	Tournodi	15/01/2012	06°51'07.30"N, 05°00'20.20"W		Not Available	-
CI041	Tournodi	15/01/2012	06°51'07.30"N, 05°00'20.20"W		Not Available	
CI042	Tournodi	15/01/2012	08°51'07.30"N, 05°00'20.20"W		Not Available	
CI045	Abidjan	18/01/2012	05°15'30.20"N, 03°58'08.70"W		Not Available	
CI051	Abidjan	18/01/2012	05°19'40.70"N, 04°15'41.30"W		OYC/V-Mali [Cote d'Ivoire: Abidian:Cl61:2012]	KX100671
CI082	Yamoussoukro	24/08/2013	05°52'00.00"N, 05°24'53.40"W	+	CLCuGV-Niger [Cote d'Ivoire: Yamoussoukro:CI82:2013]	KX100670
CI086	Yamoussoukro	24/08/2013	06°52'00.00"N, 05°24'53.40"W		Not Available	
CI118	Adzopit	28/08/2013	06°02'23.66"N, 03°54'18.69"W		QYCrV-Mail [Cote d'Ivoire: Adzopé CI118:2013]	KX100672
CI119	Adzopá	28/08/2013	08°02'23.65"N, 03°54'18.69"W		Not Available	
CI120	Adzopá	28/08/2013	06°02'23.66"N, 03°54'18.69"W	+	OYCry-Mali [Cote d'Ivoire: Adzopé:Cl120:2013]	ICX100673
CI128	Yamoussoukro	22/07/2013	06°52'36.80"N, 06°28'50.63"W		Not Available	-
CI129	Yamoussoukro	22/07/2013	06°52'36.80"N, 06°28'50.63"W	-	Not Available	-
CH32	Yamoussoukro	22/07/2013	06°52'36.80"N, 06°28'50.63"W		Not Available	

Figure 1 Figure 1

To cite this report: Séka K, Ouattara A, Assiri KP, Kra KD, Hoareau M, Lefeuvre P, Atta Diallo H, Lett JM, 2016. First reports of Cotton leaf curl Gezira virus and Okra yellow crinkle virus associated with okra leaf curl disease in Côte d'Ivoire. New Disease Reports 34, 8. http://dx.doi.org/10.5197/j.2044-0588.2016.034.008

©2016 The Authors

This report was published on-line at www.ndrs.org.uk where high quality versions of the figures can be found.

Figure 3