

Molecular marker development for introgression of nematode resistance in potato breeding programs: exploitation of [i]solanum spegazzinii[/i] resistance source

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Laura Chauvin, Marie-Laure Lesage, Sylvain Fournet, Bernard Caromel, Josiane Quéré, et al.. Molecular marker development for introgression of nematode resistance in potato breeding programs: exploitation of [i]solanum spegazzinii[/i] resistance source. 9. Solanaceae Conference (SOL2012), Aug 2012, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. 2012, SOL 2012: From the Bench to Innovative Applications. hal-01208704

HAL Id: hal-01208704 https://hal.science/hal-01208704

Submitted on 3 Jun2020

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SOL2012

9th Solanaceae Conference August 26-30, 2012 From the Bench to Innovative Applications

Abstract

Book



Molecular marker development for introgression of nematode resistance in potato breeding programs: exploitation of solanum spegazzinii resistance source

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Present worldwide, the potato cyst nematode Globodera pallida is a guarantine pest and causes serious damages to potato crops. In infested areas, the use of appropriate agronomical practices and the choice of resistant genotypes aim to restrict or prevent nematode multiplication. Genetic resistance is a cost-effective and environment-friendly way to contribute to the control of this pest. Resistance genes and QTLs have been identified and some of them already introgressed into cultivated potato varieties from wild tuberous related species. In IGEPP INRA breeding program, we explored three wild tuber bearing species conferring a high resistance level to G. pallida; Solanum vernei, S. sparsipilum and S. spegazzinii. They all carry a major QTL on chromosome V with minor QTLs on chromosomes IX, XI or VI and XII. Thereby, the resistance to this pest seems to be complex and depending on QTL interactions. Different QTLs and alleles may be combined to increase the resistance durability. Recently, the sequence of GpaVspl was patented and allele-specific molecular markers were derived for marker-assisted breeding. Development of markers for S. vernei alleles is also in progress, but markers useful in S. vernei and S. sparsipilum genetic backgrounds have not yet allowed the identification of S. spegazzinii alleles. In this work we present the result of our progress in molecular markers development for the S. spegazzinii GpaV resistance QTL. These allele specific markers allow the combinations of several GpaV alleles and other minor QTL alleles and increase the speed and precision of potato breeding for G. pallida resistance. By this way, efficiency and durability of the resistance might be increased.