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High-quality genome assembly to identify structural variations in a new quarantine plant parasitic nematode *Meloidogyne enterolobii*

Marine Poulet, Hemanth Gopal, Corinne Rancurel, Marine Sallaberry, Celine Lopez-Roques, Joanna Lledo, Sebastian Kiewnick, Etienne Danchin

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Marine Poulet¹, Hemanth Gopal², Corinne Rancurel¹, Marine Sallaberry³, Celine Lopez-Roques³, Joanna Lledo³, Sebastian Kiewnick², Etienne GJ Danchin¹

1. Institut Sophia Agrobiotech, INRAE, Université Côte d'Azur, CNRS, 400 routes des Chappes, 06903 Sophia-Antipolis, France. 2. Julius Kühn-Institut, Messeweg 11-12, 38104 Braunschweig, Germany. 3. Plateforme Génomique GeT_PlaGe, INRAE, 24 Chemin de Borde Rouge – Auzeville, 31326 Castanet – Tolosan, France

Meloidogyne enterolobii, a plant parasitic nematode

Root-knot nematodes, genus *Meloidogyne*, are obligatory plant endoparasites that threaten the global food supply. They cause lesions on the roots leading to a decrease in plant fitness or death.

M. enterolobii can circumvent non-chemical control methods and reproduce on cultivars that are resistant to the other members of the same genus.

Since 2023, *M. enterolobii* is part of the European Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Plant Quarantine Alert List.

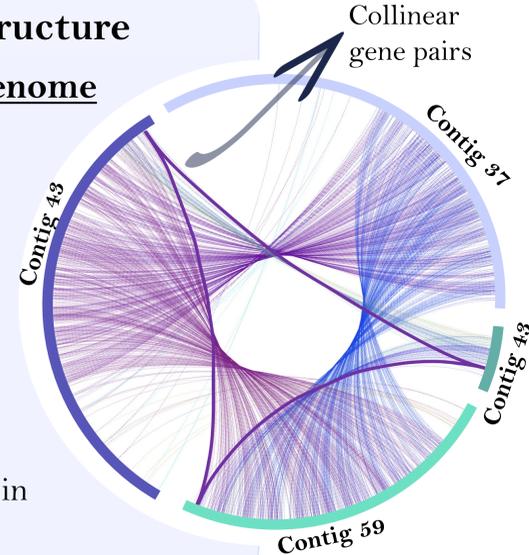
... with a complex structure

M. enterolobii has a **triploid genome**

94.8% of the protein-coding genes are duplicated.

More than half of the genes (59.49%) are part of duplicated regions, probably as a result of whole genome duplication.

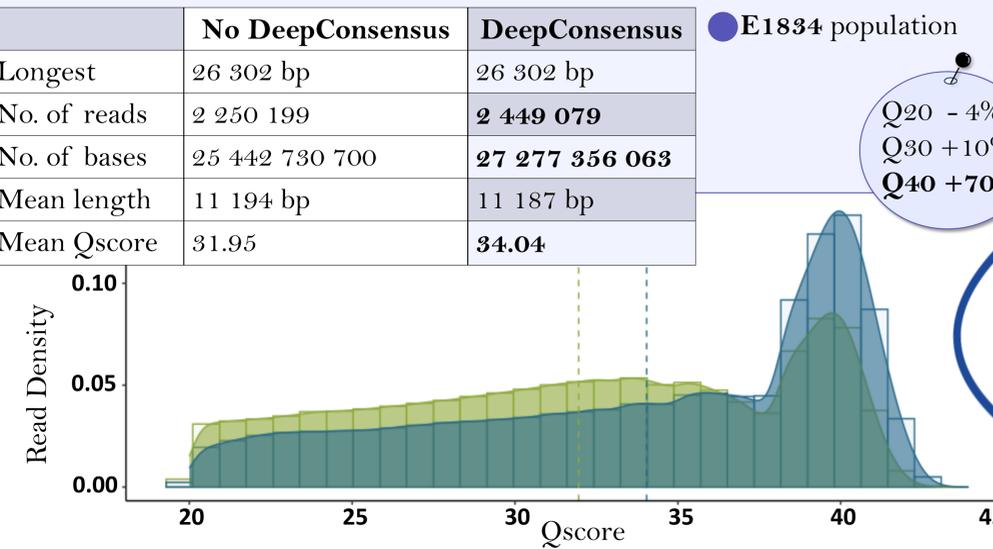
76.7% of these genes are present in **three copies**.



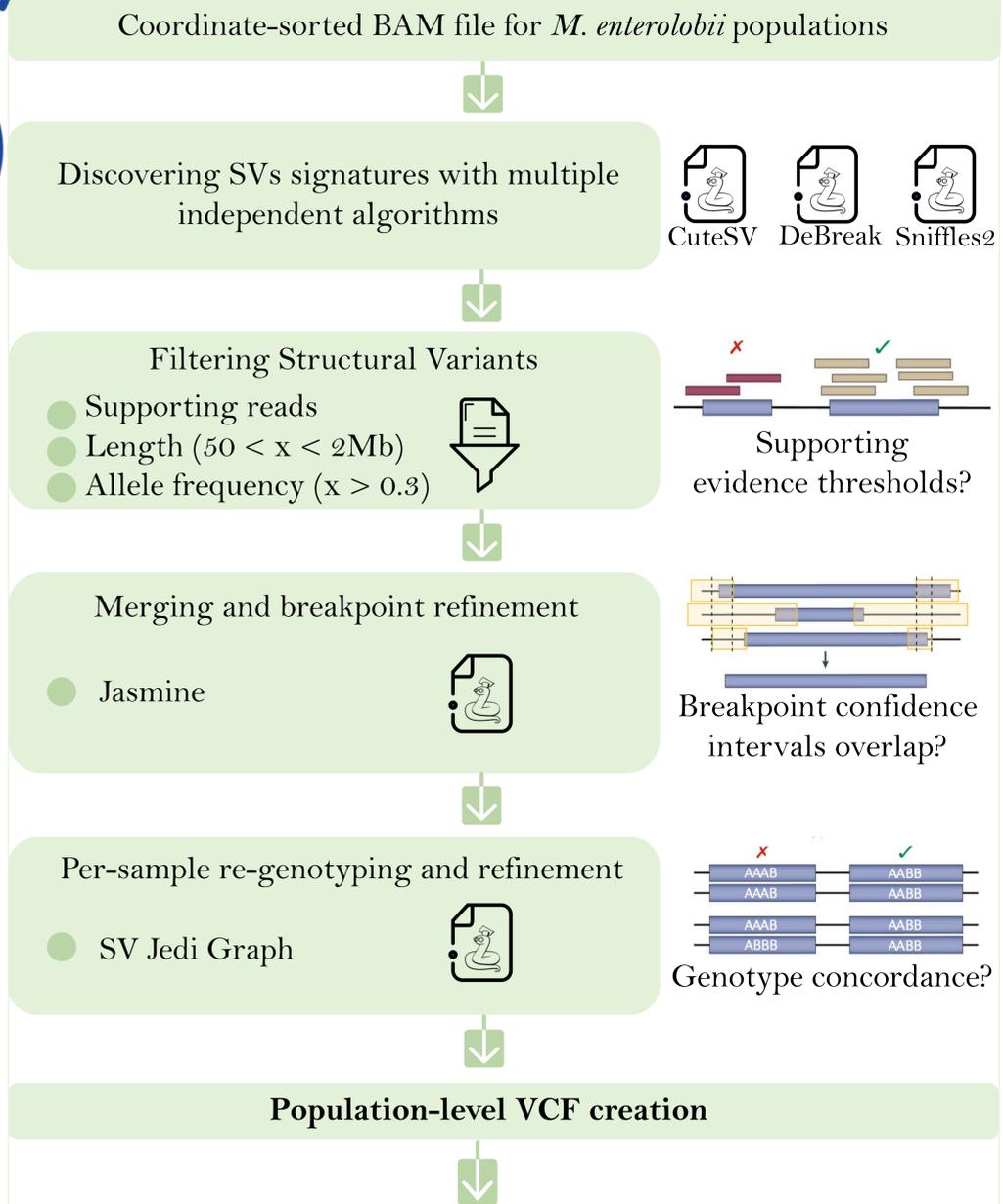
Data available for the study

We have produced high-fidelity genome data (PacBio Hifi) for 7 different geographical isolates of *M. enterolobii*. Each isolate differs in its host range.

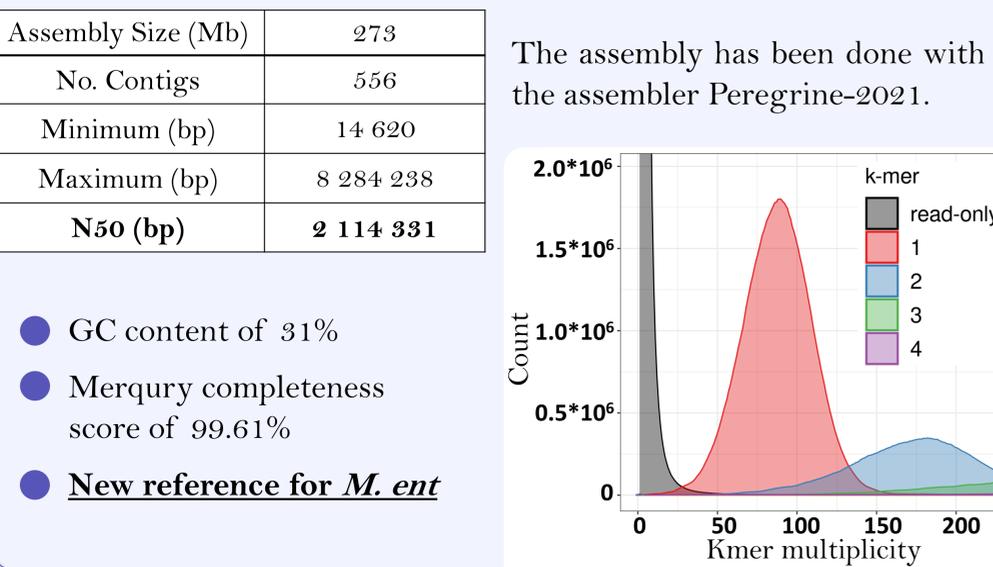
Improving PacBio Hifi Long-Reads with DeepConsensus



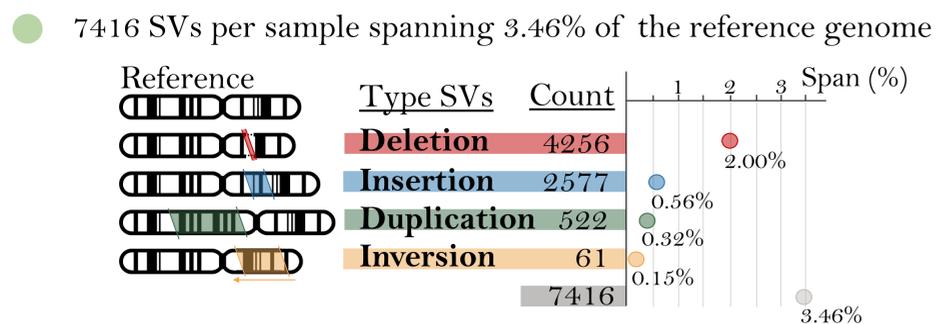
Workflow strategies for variant calling



The most contiguous assembly so far for *M. enterolobii*



Preliminary results & Perspectives



- Investigate the relationship between genomic variations (**Structural Variations and Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms**) and phenotypic variations (**host range compatibility and geographic distribution**).