

Towards the elimination of infectious endogenous *Banana streak virus* sequences from *Musa balbisiana*

Marie Umer, Benoît Farinas, Lydiane Bonheur, Christophe Jenny & Pierre-Yves Teycheney
CIRAD-Bios, UMR AGAP, Amélioration Génétique et Adaptation des Plantes méditerranéennes et tropicales,
Station de Neufchâteau, 97130 Capesterre Belle-Eau, Guadeloupe, France

Infectious endogenous sequences of several *Banana streak virus* species are present in the genome of *Musa balbisiana* spp, which are important progenitors for breeding improved banana varieties. Once activated by biotic or abiotic stresses, these sequences can cause infection in natural and synthetic interspecific hybrids harbouring the *M. balbisiana* genome. Therefore, infectious endogenous BSV (eBSV) sequences are currently the main constraints for breeding much needed banana and plantain interspecific hybrids and for exchanging *Musa* germplasm.

The full genomic and genetic organization of eBSV sequences present in diploid *M. balbisiana* cultivar Pisang Klutuk Wulung (PKW) was recently elucidated, showing that endogenous BSGFV, BSOLV and BSImV sequences in PKW result from a single integration event. This work also showed that integration of eBSGFV and eBSOLV is di-allelic with only one infectious allele whereas that of infectious eBSImV is monoallelic.

We have undertaken the characterization of eBSOLV, eBSGFV and eBSImV in the *M. balbisiana* accessions of CIRAD Guadeloupe's germplasm collection. This work unveiled important differences between accessions, which were shown to harbor all combinations of infectious and non infectious alleles for one or several distinct BSV species. These results were confirmed biologically, by following the kinetics of expression of infectious eBSV sequences in various genotypes during cell culture, which is the most potent abiotic stress activating the expression of infectious eBSV sequences. Breeding improved *M. balbisiana* progenitors devoid of infectious eBSGFV and/or BSOLV sequences was achieved in several selfed and/or double haploid lines by segregating the corresponding infectious and non infectious alleles. This work paves the way to the elimination of infectious eBSV sequences from *M. balbisiana* progenitors, and to the safe use of *M. balbisiana* genitors for creating interspecific banana and plantain hybrids.

Keywords : endogenous pararetrovirus; Banana streak virus; allele; segregation