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| Title | Recessive resistance governed by a major quantitative trait locus restricts clover yellow vein virus in mechanically but not graft-inoculated cultivated soybeans |
| Author(s) | Abe, Junya; Wang, Yongzhi; Yamada, Tetsuya; Sato, Masako; Ono, Takuya; Atsumi, Go; Abe, Jun; Hajimorad, M. R.; Nakahara, Kenji Suto |
| Citation | Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 32(8), 1026-1037 https://doi.org/10.1094/MPMI-12-18-0331-R |
| Issue Date | 2019-08 |
| Doc URL | http://hdl.handle.net/2115/75966 |
| Rights | Reprinted from Junya Abe, Yongzhi Wang, Tetsuya Yamada, Masako Sato, Takuya Ono, Go Atsumi, Jun Abe, M. R. Hajimorad, and Kenji Suto Nakahara, Aug 2019, Recessive resistance governed by a major quantitative trait locus restricts clover yellow vein virus in mechanically but not graft-inoculated cultivated soybeans, Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 32(8):p1026-1037. |
| Type | article (author version) |
| File Information | AbeetalMS.pdf |



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1 **Recessive resistance governed by a major quantitative trait locus restricts clover**
2 **yellow vein virus in mechanically but not graft-inoculated cultivated soybeans**

3
4 Junya Abe¹, Yongzhi Wang^{2,3}, Tetsuya Yamada¹, Masako Sato¹, Takuya Ono¹, Go
5 Atsumi⁴, Jun Abe¹, M. R. Hajimorad², and Kenji S. Nakahara¹

6 ¹Research Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-8589, Japan

7 ²Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville,
8 TN 37996, USA

9 ³Jilin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, 1363 Caiyu Street, Changchun 130033, Jilin,
10 China

11 ⁴National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Sapporo, Hokkaido,
12 Japan

13
14
15 Corresponding author: K. S. Nakahara; E-mail: knakahar@res.agr.hokudai.ac.jp;

16 Telephone: +81 11 706 2490; Fax: +81 11 706 2483.
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25 Clover yellow vein virus (CIYVV) infects and causes disease in legume plants.
26 However, here we found that CIYVV isolate No. 30 (CIYVV-No.30) inefficiently
27 multiplied or spread via cell-to-cell movement in mechanically inoculated leaves of a
28 dozen soybean (*Glycine max*) cultivars, and resulted in failure to spread systemically.
29 Soybean plants also had a similar resistance phenotype against additional CIYVV
30 isolates. In contrast, all but one of 24 tested accessions of wild soybeans (*G. soja*) were
31 susceptible to CIYVV-No.30. Graft inoculation of cultivated soybean TK780 with
32 CIYVV-No.30-infected wild soybean B01167 scion resulted in systemic infection of the
33 cultivated soybean rootstock. This suggests that upon mechanical inoculation the
34 cultivated soybean inhibits CIYVV-No.30 at infection steps prior to the systemic spread
35 of the virus via vascular systems. Systemic infection of all of F1 plants from crossing
36 between TK780 and B01167 and 68 out of 76 F2 plants with CIYVV-No.30 indicated
37 recessive inheritance of the resistance. Further genetic analysis using 64 recombinant
38 inbred lines between TK780 and B01167 detected one major quantitative trait locus,
39 designated *d-cv*, for the resistance that was positioned in the linkage group D1b
40 (chromosome 2). The mapped region on soybean genome suggests that *d-cv* is not an
41 allele of the known resistance genes against soybean mosaic virus.

42

43

44 The cultivated soybean (*Glycine max*) is an important crop worldwide, supplying food
45 products such as boiled and fermented soybean (edamame and natto), soybean milk,
46 tofu and soy sauce, vegetable oil and proteins for human consumption and animal feed.
47 Its economic contribution worldwide is estimated conservatively at US\$48.6
48 billion/year (Wilson, 2008). It is a diploidized tetraploid ($2n = 40$) species, classified in
49 the subgenus *Soja* in the legume family *Fabaceae*. The subgenus *Soja* includes

50 members of *G. soja*, which is thought to be an immediate wild ancestor of cultivated
51 soybean, and the domestication is supposed to have occurred 3000–5000 years ago
52 (Cregan, 2008). Wild soybean is distributed in China, Russian Far East region, Korea,
53 Taiwan and Japan (Lu, 2004). Since progeny derived from crosses between cultivated
54 and wild soybeans are fully fertile, wild soybean has been used as a genetic resource to
55 confer useful traits on soybean cultivars.

56 One hundred twelve viruses are known to infect, naturally or experimentally,
57 soybean plants. Among these, 46 have been isolated from field soybeans and are
58 currently a concern or could potentially be a problem in soybean production (Hill and
59 Whitham, 2014). *Soybean mosaic virus* belongs to the genus *Potyvirus* in the family
60 *Potyviridae*. Soybean mosaic virus (SMV) is the most prevalent virus that causes
61 significant crop losses in soybean production (Saghai Maroof et al., 2008; Hajimorad et
62 al., 2018). Members of the genus *Potyvirus*, including SMV, are single-stranded,
63 positive-sense RNA viruses, forming filamentous particles with 2,000 copies of coat
64 protein (CP). The genomic RNA is about 10 kb and encodes a large open reading frame
65 (ORF), from which a polyprotein is produced and processed into a dozen of mature
66 proteins by three viral-encoded proteases (Ivanov et al., 2014). A small ORF, *pipo*, is
67 embedded in the *P3* cistron at –1 frame (Chung et al., 2008). The *P3* cistron
68 additionally produces frameshift products, with/without the *pipo*-encoded peptide, P3N-
69 PIPO and P3N-ALT (Hagiwara-Komoda et al., 2016), which are involved in viral cell-
70 to-cell movement (Wei et al., 2010; Wen and Hajimorad, 2010), via transcriptional
71 slippage at the G₁₋₂A₆₋₇ motif upstream of *pipo* (Olsper et al., 2015; Rodamilans et al.,
72 2015; Hagiwara-Komoda et al., 2016). *Potyvirus* is the largest genus of plant RNA
73 viruses (Gibbs and Ohshima, 2010) and members of the genus cause diseases in diverse
74 crops. In addition to SMV, 18 members are able to infect soybean; however, only 9 have

75 been isolated from field-grown soybeans (Hill and Whitham, 2014). Peanut mottle virus
76 (Bays et al., 1986), bean common mosaic virus (Zhou et al., 2014) and bean yellow
77 mosaic virus (BYMV) (Campos et al., 2014) are at least associated with soybean
78 diseases under field conditions. Clover yellow vein virus (CIYVV) is closely related to
79 BYMV but had not been considered to be a causal agent of soybean disease until an
80 isolate (CIYVV-Gm) was isolated recently from field-grown soybeans in South Korea
81 (Shin et al., 2014).

82 CIYVV was initially isolated from white clover (*Trifolium repens*) and causes
83 chlorotic and necrotic diseases in legume plants including broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and
84 pea (*Pisum sativum*) (Bos et al., 1974; Tracy et al., 1992; Sasaya et al., 1997). CIYVV
85 had not been clearly distinguished from BYMV by comparison of their host ranges and
86 reactions as well as serological studies until their nucleotide sequences of *CP* were
87 determined and compared (Uyeda et al., 1991; Tracy et al., 1992). Pea plants were
88 shown to possess three resistance loci, *cyv1*, *cyv2* and *Cyn1*, against CIYVV (Andrade
89 et al., 2007; Ravelo et al., 2007; Choi et al., 2012); *cyv1* and *cyv2* inhibit systemic
90 infection of CIYVV and are recessively inherited, and *cyv2* encodes an eukaryotic
91 initiation factor 4E (Andrade et al., 2009). The P1 protein is a virulence determinant of
92 CIYVV in peas carrying *cyv2* (Nakahara et al., 2010). *Cyn1* is a semi-dominant gene
93 that does not inhibit infection of CIYVV but induces a hypersensitive response (HR)-
94 like systemic lethal necrosis via perception of CIYVV P3N-PIPO (Atsumi et al., 2009;
95 Atsumi et al., 2016). We recently provided evidence that P3N-PIPO qualitatively and
96 quantitatively determines virulence of CIYVV in peas carrying either *cyv1* or *Cyn1* and
97 provides a consistent gradation of virulence for CIYVV isolates No.30, 90-1 and I89-1
98 in these resistant peas (Choi et al., 2013; Atsumi et al., 2016; Miyashita et al., 2016).

99 There is no published study regarding resistance against CIYVV in soybean
100 cultivars. However, three inheritably dominant resistant loci, *Rsv1*, *Rsv3* and *Rsv4*,
101 against SMV have been identified in cultivated soybeans (Whitham et al., 2016). To the
102 best of our knowledge, no recessively inherited resistance in soybean cultivars against
103 SMV has been reported to date though existence of recessive resistance against another
104 potyvirus, peanut mottle virus, has been reported (Hill and Whitham, 2014; Hajimorad
105 et al., 2018). *Rsv1* confers extreme resistance (ER) against majority of SMV strains
106 (Hajimorad and Hill, 2001). The *Rsv1* locus located on chromosome 13 is multigenic
107 with genes encoding nucleotide binding-leucine rich repeat proteins (NB-LRR) (Hayes
108 et al., 2004; Wen et al., 2013). Two SMV-encoded proteins, helper-component
109 proteinase (HC-Pro) and P3 are the target of recognition by the *Rsv1*-associated genes
110 (Eggenberger et al., 2008; Hajimorad et al., 2008; Wen et al., 2013). The *Rsv3* belongs
111 to coiled-coil class of NB-LRR resistance genes (Suh et al., 2011) that targets
112 cylindrical inclusion (CI) for recognition (Seo et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2009). This
113 gene mediates local HR or ER against avirulent SMV strains (Seo et al., 2009; Zhang et
114 al., 2009). The *Rsv4* belongs to an unidentified class of *R* genes that restricts SMV to
115 inoculated leaves without apparent induction of HR (Saghai Maroof et al., 2010;
116 Khatabi et al., 2012; Ilut et al., 2016). SMV determinant for virulence in soybean
117 carrying *Rsv4* has been mapped to P3 (Chowda-Reddy et al., 2011; Khatabi et al., 2012;
118 Wang et al., 2015).

119 In this study, we found that cultivated and wild soybeans are resistant and
120 susceptible to CIYVV, respectively. The genetic analyses using F1 and F2 progenies and
121 recombinant inbred lines (RILs) derived from a cross between a cultivated soybean
122 cultivar and a wild soybean line revealed that resistance in cultivated soybean is

123 recessively inherited and governed by one major quantitative trait locus (QTL) on
124 chromosome 2, apart from the three loci conferring resistance against SMV.

125

126 **RESULTS**

127

128 **Cultivated soybean genotypes restrict CIYVV infection to limited foci in inoculated** 129 **leaves**

130 Based on the *uidA* gene expressing β -glucuronidase (GUS) assay, CIYVV-No.30-GUS
131 was detected in inoculated leaves of a number of soybean genotypes regardless of
132 carrying the anti SMV resistant genes (*Rsv1*, *Rsv4* and *3gG2*) or not (*rsv1*, *rsv4* and -
133 *3gG2*), albeit in limited and restricted foci (Fig. 1). In none of the biolistically
134 inoculated cultivated soybean (*Glycine max*) the virus was detected in the noninoculated
135 leaves whether assayed for GUS expression or detection of the coat protein (CP) by
136 ELISA (Table S1). We then mechanically inoculated cultivated soybean ‘Williams’ with
137 sap extract derived from CIYVV-No.30-infected broad bean leaves in the absence of
138 GUS. None of the 28 inoculated plants developed symptoms of infection on inoculated
139 or noninoculated leaves, and ELISA failed to detect CP in the noninoculated leaves.
140 Thus, failure of CIYVV-No.30-GUS to move systemically in cultivated soybean is not a
141 consequence of GUS tagging of the genome as shown for another potyvirus (German-
142 Retana et al., 2000). This result is further supported by the observations that CIYVV-
143 No.30-GUS was able to move systemically in noninoculated leaves from all 5
144 biolistically inoculated broad bean cultivar “Windsor” and 5 out of 8 wild soybean
145 accession B01167. We here note that the virus was detected in veinal tissues of
146 inoculated leaves of wild soybean B01167 but not at all in cultivated soybean leaves
147 (Fig. 1).

148 We then mechanically inoculated CIYVV-No.30 tagged with green fluorescent
149 protein (CIYVV-No.30-GFP) onto cultivated and wild soybeans and compared its
150 spread by continuously monitoring GFP fluorescence over time (Fig. 2A). CIYVV-
151 No.30-GFP gradually spread in inoculated leaves of cultivated soybean TK780.
152 However, cell-to-cell movement seemed repressed in soybean TK780 when compared
153 with movement in inoculated wild soybean B01167 leaves. Consistently, viral CP
154 accumulated to a relatively lower level in inoculated leaves of cultivated soybeans at 7
155 days post-inoculation (dpi) than in wild soybean leaves (Fig. 2B). We further monitored
156 GFP fluorescence in systemically infected parts of cultivated and wild soybeans (Fig.
157 2C). No GFP signal derived from CIYVV-No.30-GFP infection was observed in
158 noninoculated parts of cultivated soybean TK780 despite presence of GFP fluorescence
159 in slices of stems in the upper part (cut 1), root (cut 3) and petiole of inoculated leaves
160 (cut 2) of a wild soybean (B01167). Western blotting and RT-PCR assays to detect viral
161 CP and genomic RNA in noninoculated upper leaves, respectively, confirmed that
162 soybean cultivars Williams 82, Tanishidaizu and TK780 were not infected systemically
163 with CIYVV-No.30-GFP (Fig. 3 and Table 1). Taken together, all the cultivated
164 soybeans tested were able to reduce the multiplication and/or cell-to-cell movement of
165 CIYVV-No.30 in inoculated leaves and to restrict it to inoculated leaves only.

166

167 **Cultivated soybeans show resistance to all tested CIYVV isolates**

168 To examine whether the resistance of cultivated soybeans is specific to isolate No.30 of
169 CIYVV or it is broad, we inoculated three soybean cultivars, Tanishidaizu, TK780 and
170 Williams 82, with three CIYVV isolates, CIYVV-No.30-GFP, I89-1 (CIYVV-I89-1) and
171 90-1 (CIYVV-90-1) (Table 1 and Figs. 3, S1 and S2). No symptoms developed on the
172 three soybean cultivars inoculated regardless of the CIYVV isolates, and GFP

173 fluorescence or viral CP were not detected in any of the noninoculated upper leaves,
174 except for the TK780 plants inoculated with CIYVV-I89-1 (Fig. S1). RT-PCR assay to
175 detect viral genomic RNA also confirmed that none of the three CIYVV isolates
176 systemically infected the inoculated cultivars, except for the TK780 plants inoculated
177 with CIYVV-I89-1 where that virus spread to noninoculated systemic leaves of all four
178 inoculated plants (Fig. S1). However, we did not detect CP in two out of four of these
179 plants by western immunoblotting, and in those where viral CP was detected, the level
180 of viral accumulation was still lower compared to the level in the wild soybean tissues
181 infected with CIYVV-I89-1 (Fig. S1). None of TK780 plants developed pronounced
182 symptoms although one plant developed very mild symptoms at a later date (Table 1),
183 indicating that TK780 may even be partially resistant to CIYVV-I89-1. Taken together,
184 we conclude that cultivated soybeans commonly have resistance against CIYVV, or
185 CIYVV is not adapted well to cultivated soybeans. Interestingly, phylogenetic analysis
186 of *Clover yellow vein virus* with members belonging to nine other virus species within
187 the *Potyvirus* genus, of which members infect soybeans naturally or experimentally
188 (Hill and Whitham, 2014), showed that *Clover yellow vein virus* and its close relative,
189 *Bean yellow mosaic virus*, forms a clade that is very distant from the well-adapted
190 *Soybean mosaic virus* (Fig. S2).

191

192 **Contrasting susceptibility of wild soybeans against CIYVV**

193 In contrast to cultivated soybeans, most of wild soybeans inoculated were susceptible to
194 CIYVV. When 24 accessions of wild soybeans were inoculated with CIYVV-No.30-
195 GFP, all but one accession, B00197, developed various systemic symptoms including
196 vein clearing, mosaic and necrotic spot on noninoculated upper leaves (Table 1). We
197 confirmed systemic infection by observing GFP fluorescence and detecting viral CP in

198 noninoculated leaves of some of the accessions by western immunoblotting (Table 1 and
199 Figs. 2, 3 and 4). Wild-soybean accession B00092 plants, however, did not express GFP
200 fluorescence or symptoms on noninoculated leaves until 28 dpi (Table 1). B04009 and
201 B08034 plants developed relatively mild symptoms compared with those of B01167 and
202 B03015 (Fig. 4). These results indicate that wild soybeans are generally susceptible to
203 CIYVV though among those tested some were less susceptible than others and one was
204 resistant to systemic infection.

205

206 **Graft-inoculation of cultivated soybean with CIYVV-No.30 results in systemic** 207 **infection**

208 Grafting between wild and cultivated soybean is compatible. To examine where CIYVV
209 infection is blocked, we directly inoculated CIYVV-No.30-GFP into the vascular system
210 of cultivated soybean by grafting while using CIYVV-No.30-GFP infected wild soybean
211 (B01167) as a scion. One month post-grafting, the GFP signal was detected in leaves of
212 the cultivated soybean rootstock parts grown from axillary bud (Fig. 5A). Accumulation
213 of CIYVV-No.30-GFP genomic RNA was confirmed by RT-PCR in these leaves (Fig.
214 5A), indicating the systemic spread of CIYVV-No.30-GFP in the cultivated soybean
215 parts upon graft-inoculation. We were concerned that the systemic spread of CIYVV-
216 No.30-GFP in cultivated soybean was not due to the inoculation manner but rather to
217 the emergence of an adaptive CIYVV-No.30 mutant emerged during continuous forced
218 inoculation from CIYVV-No.30-GFP infected wild soybean scion serving as the
219 inoculum source. This possibility was examined by two experiments. First, we removed
220 the grafted wild soybean (scion) one week post graft-inoculation and investigated
221 CIYVV-No.30-GFP infection one and two months afterward. Both the GFP signal and
222 CIYVV-No.30 genomic RNA were still detected in the cultivated soybean parts (Fig.

223 5B). Second, CIYVV-No.30-GFP that systemically infected cultivated soybean leaves
224 (tentatively designated CIYVV-TK) was back-inoculated onto cultivated and wild
225 soybean and broad bean. CIYVV-TK failed to infect cultivated soybean though as
226 expected infected wild soybean and broad bean systemically (Fig. 5C) displaying
227 similar disease phenotypes comparable with the original CIYVV-No.30-GFP induced
228 symptoms. The nucleotide sequence of the CIYVV-TK genomic RNA was determined
229 and analyzed. No mutation was detected in the region encoding the polyprotein when
230 compared with that of CIYVV-No.30-GFP that infected wild soybean. However, when
231 compared with the sequences of the infectious cDNA clone (DDBJ/ENA/GenBank
232 accession no. AB011819), both CIYVV-TK and CIYVV-No.30-GFP in wild soybean
233 had the same non-synonymous single mutation (Fig. S3C). We concluded that the graft-
234 inoculation of CIYVV-No.30 infects systemically cultivated soybean rootstocks. Thus,
235 failure of CIYVV to move systemically in the mechanically-inoculated cultivated
236 soybean is likely due to inhibition of CIYVV infection at step(s) before systemic spread
237 via vascular systems.

238

239 **Resistance against CIYVV in cultivated soybean is recessively inherited**

240 Further experiments were done to genetically characterize the contrasting reactions of
241 cultivated and wild soybeans against CIYVV. To determine whether the mode of
242 inheritance for resistance in cultivated soybean is recessive or dominant, cultivated
243 soybean TK780 was crossed with wild soybean B01167, and the F1 and F2 progeny
244 plants were mechanically inoculated with CIYVV-No.30-GFP. As a result, CIYVV-
245 No.30-GFP spread to noninoculated leaves and caused systemic symptoms in all the F1
246 plants at 14 dpi, comparable to the susceptibility of wild soybeans (Table 1). However,
247 the inoculated F2 plants showed varied reactions; 40 out of the 76 inoculated plants

248 developed systemic symptoms within 14 dpi, and additional 14 showed systemic
249 symptoms at 21 dpi. Eight out of 76 inoculated F2 plants were not infected systemically
250 with CIYVV-No.30-GFP at least through 28 dpi. The above-results with F2 plants were
251 obtained by two independent inoculation tests where each test showed similar results.
252 These inoculation tests with F1 and F2 plants suggest that resistance against CIYVV in
253 cultivated soybean is recessively inherited. The ratio of the resistant and susceptible F2
254 plants to systemic infection was 8/68. The segregating ratio was not conformed to the
255 3:1 ratio (Chi square test: $\chi^2=8.4912$, p-value = 0.003569), indicating that two or
256 more host factors might be involved in the inhibition of systemic infection.

257

258 **One major QTL governs soybean resistance to CIYVV**

259 To elucidate how many loci are involved in cultivated soybean resistance to CIYVV and
260 to determine where they are located in the genome, 64 recombinant inbred lines (RILs)
261 derived from the cross between TK780 and B01167 soybeans (Liu et al., 2007) were
262 mechanically inoculated with CIYVV-No.30-GFP and evaluated for symptoms and GFP
263 fluorescence expression. Since various symptoms were observed on the inoculated
264 RILs, we classified them into four type groups (Fig. 6). Type 1 (score 1) had no
265 symptoms or GFP fluorescence expression on upper leaves similar to the parental
266 cultivated soybean TK780. Type 2 (score 2) rarely spread systemically prior to 28 dpi
267 and showed no or very weak symptoms or GFP expression. Type 3 (score 3) developed
268 visible but mild vein clearing symptoms between 14 and 21dpi with low, but detectable
269 level of GFP expression., Type 4 (score 4) developed severe mosaic or necrotic
270 symptoms similar to the parental wild soybean B01167 by 14 dpi combined with
271 pronounced level of GFP expression (Fig. 6A). The inoculated RILs were broadly
272 classified into the four types; 11, 15, 16 and 17 lines were grouped into types 1–4,

273 respectively, and the other 5 lines could not be classified into just one type group (Table
274 S2).

275 To quantify and map the genes that contribute to the soybean resistance against
276 CIYVV, multiple QTL Model (MQM) mapping was performed using 282 markers (Liu
277 et al., 2007) and the phenotypes of all 64 RILs. One major QTL significantly associated
278 with the resistance (logarithm of the likelihood ratio [LOD] > 2) was identified near the
279 top arm of linkage group D1b (chromosome 2) (Fig. 6B) and had an LOD score of 15.0,
280 accounting for 68.3% of the genetic variation. This major QTL was located between
281 simple sequence repeat (SSR) markers Satt095 and Satt558 (Liu et al., 2007) (Fig. 6B).
282 RILs that inherited the cultivated and wild soybean genotype between markers Satt095
283 and Satt558 were resistant and susceptible to CIYVV, respectively, except for RILs 022
284 and 030. Although inheriting the cultivated soybean genotype between markers Satt095
285 and Satt558, these RILs were moderately susceptible to CIYVV (assigned as Type 3 in
286 Table S2) implying that other loci confer the susceptibility. Our data indicate that one
287 major QTL, which is located on linkage group D1b, governs the resistance to CIYVV.
288 We here designate the resistant allele at this major QTL as domestication-related
289 resistance to CIYVV (*d-cv*).

290

291 **DISCUSSION**

292 This study revealed differences between cultivated soybean (*G. max*) and its ancestor
293 wild soybean (*G. soja*) against CIYVV. Among the *Glycine* spp. Lines tested, cultivated
294 and wild soybeans were resistant and susceptible, respectively. A dozen of the cultivated
295 soybeans tested expressed restricted local infection and were not infected systemically
296 with three CIYVV isolates used, except for cultivated soybean TK780 inoculated with
297 CIYVV-I89-1. Even though systemically infected, TK780 soybean was still partially

298 resistant to CIYVV-I89-1. Interestingly, the genomic sequence of CIYVV-Gm, which
299 was isolated from naturally infected field-grown soybean plants in South Korea (Shin et
300 al., 2014), has the highest genetic similarity to CIYVV-I89-1 among the three CIYVV
301 isolates used in this study (Fig. S2). However, in general CIYVV is not considered as a
302 major pathogen of soybean because CIYVV-Gm was isolated from only two field-
303 grown soybeans displaying mottle and mosaic among 151 plants exhibiting viral-like
304 leaf symptoms. Shin et al. (2014) study was the first report implying CIYVV causing
305 disease in South Korean soybean fields. To the best of our knowledge, there has been
306 only another earlier study reporting on a virus that was likely CIYVV isolated from a
307 field-grown soybean (Jones and Diachun, 1977). Contrasting susceptibility of almost all
308 wild soybeans used in this study to CIYVV suggests that CIYVV has intrinsically been
309 a pathogen of members of the subgenus *Soja*. Then, it is possible that resistance of
310 cultivated soybeans to viruses including CIYVV has been derived from the ancestral
311 wild soybeans by artificial selection during domestication thousands years ago.

312 Uncovering the molecular mechanism of nonhost resistance is important for
313 understanding how the host range of a pathogen is determined and also for obtaining
314 genetic resources to confer disease resistance in crops. However, in nonhost plants, the
315 factors that are involved in the resistance are not genetically tractable if all the members
316 of the species are resistant to a pathogen. That is probably why the molecular
317 mechanism(s) of most types of nonhost resistance remain poorly understood. One
318 exception is the study of the nonhost resistance in tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*)
319 against tobacco mild green mosaic virus (TMGMV) and pepper mild mottle virus
320 (PoMMV) (Ishibashi et al., 2009). Ishibashi et al. (2009) initially identified the protein
321 encoded by tomato *Tm-1* that does not govern nonhost resistance but rather controls
322 cultivar-specific semidominant resistance to tomato mosaic virus. The *Tm-1*-encoded

323 protein inhibits replication of tomato mosaic virus by binding to viral replicase
324 (Ishibashi et al., 2007). Ishibashi et al. (2009) later demonstrated that the recessive allele
325 *tm-1* encodes the protein that governs tomato nonhost resistance against TMGMV and
326 PMMoV via binding to and inhibiting viral replicases. Since the protein encoded by *tm-*
327 *I* was easily identified using the information on its allelic *Tm-1*, they could create the
328 *tm-1* protein-expressed transgenic tobacco, for which the wild-type host is susceptible to
329 TMGMV and PoMMV. They showed that the *tm-1* confers resistance to these
330 tobamoviruses in transgenic tobacco plants with the tomato *tm-1*.

331 In our case, all the cultivated soybeans are resistant to CIYVV-No.30 and thus a
332 cross between a resistant and a susceptible cultivated soybean is not possible. Because
333 wild soybeans are susceptible to CIYVV instead we were able to cross a resistant
334 cultivated soybean with a CIYVV susceptible wild soybean to generate F1, F2 and
335 RILs. All the F1 plants were systemically infected with CIYVV-No.30-GFP, suggesting
336 the recessive inheritance of the resistance. Inoculation tests with F2 plants support the
337 recessive inheritance of the resistance as well. The ratio of the resistant and susceptible
338 plants to systemic infection by CIYVV among inoculated F2 plants implied that two or
339 more host factors are involved in the resistance. Consistently, the inoculated RILs
340 showed varied reactions to CIYVV and were divided into four categories according to
341 their reactions to the virus in terms of symptoms and GFP fluorescence expression in
342 the noninoculated leaves. The ratio (11/64 RILs) of the resistant plants that prevented
343 the virus from infecting systemically was similar to that of the inoculated F2 plants.
344 However, the QTL analysis using 64 RILs only detected one major peak for the
345 logarithm of the likelihood ratio (LOD) in soybean linkage group D1b (chromosome 2)
346 (Fig. 6B), at which we designated the resistant allele as *d-cv*. We are now continuing a
347 finer genetic analysis to detect possible minor QTL(s) and identify the genes encoded

348 on *d-cv*. The involvement of one major QTL in the resistance to CIYVV and its
349 recessive trait of inheritance supports its selection during domestication since most
350 beneficial traits of cultivated plants are known to be acquired by loss of function
351 mutations that are recessively inherited (Ladizinsky, 1985). It is known that most
352 domestication-related traits are controlled by one or two major QTLs in soybean and
353 other crops (Ross-Ibarra, 2005; Liu et al., 2007).

354 Soybean cultivars possess resistant genes, including *Rsv1*, *Rsv3* and *Rsv4*,
355 against SMV that is a major pathogen of soybean and belongs to the genus *Potyvirus*,
356 similar to CIYVV (Saghai Maroof et al., 2008). The *d-cv* locus seems not related to
357 these resistant loci because these are all dominantly inherited. Furthermore, *Rsv1* and
358 *Rsv3* are located on different chromosomes, 13 and 14, respectively, whereas that of the
359 *Rsv4* position differs from the region where the *d-cv* is mapped by the QTL analysis
360 (Saghai Maroof et al., 2008; Saghai Maroof et al., 2010); *d-cv* and *Rsv4* are located
361 upstream and downstream of the marker Satt558 on chromosome 2, respectively (Fig.
362 6B). Considering the recessive traits of inheritance, the *d-cv* gene is supposed to encode
363 a co-opted factor for CIYVV infection such as eIF4E (Andrade et al., 2009; Nakahara et
364 al., 2010) and probably have mutations that disrupt the function required for CIYVV
365 systemic infection, resulting in the resistance when plants are homozygous for the *d-cv*
366 allele. Another possibility is that *d-cv* encodes a negative regulator for the soybean
367 antiviral system against CIYVV.

368 Our study provides data for where CIYVV infection is blocked in cultivated
369 soybean carrying *d-cv*. In general, in order for a mechanically inoculated virus to move
370 systemically in an inoculated plant, it must infect and multiply in initially-invaded cells,
371 moves cell-to-cell within the inoculated leaf followed by long-distance movement (i.e.
372 entry into vascular system, systemic spread through phloem tissue, and exit into

373 mesophyll cells of noninoculated leaves). Systemic infection of CIYVV in soybean
374 carrying *d-cv* upon direct delivery into phloem tissue by graft inoculation (Fig. 5)
375 suggests that upon mechanical inoculation the cultivated soybean inhibits CIYVV at
376 infection steps prior to the systemic spread of the virus via phloem tissue. Actually,
377 CIYVV accumulated and spread to a lesser extent in mechanically inoculated leaves of
378 cultivated soybean than in wild soybean (Figs. 1-3). Nevertheless, it is possible that
379 movement of a susceptibility factor from CIYVV-infect wild soybean scion into
380 cultivated soybean rootstock results in enhancement of CIYVV infection. It should be
381 pointed out that there is no published evidence in support of this possibility.

382 To further investigate how cultivated soybean inhibits systemic infection of
383 CIYVV, and whether the resistance of cultivated soybeans has been artificially selected
384 during domestication, we need to identify not only the gene(s) at the *d-cv* locus but also
385 viral factor(s) that interacts with *d-cv*. P1, P3, P3N-PIPO, CI and viral genome-linked
386 protein of potyviruses have previously been reported as virulence determinants that
387 interact with recessively inherited resistance factor(s) from plants (Nakahara et al.,
388 2010; Tavert-Roudet et al., 2012; Wang and Krishnaswamy, 2012; Choi et al., 2013).
389 HC-Pro, 6K2 and CP, which are involved in long-distance movement (Hipper et al.,
390 2013), are also candidate viral factors that may interact with *d-cv*. Although CIYVV is
391 not a major pathogen of cultivated soybean, if the gene(s) encoded by *d-cv* is a co-opted
392 factor for CIYVV infection, it is highly likely that *d-cv*, its homologues and/or related
393 genes are co-opted by other potyviruses, including SMV. Therefore, uncovering the
394 mechanism of this *d-cv*-mediated recessive resistance might contribute to molecular
395 breeding to confer resistance to SMV in soybean cultivars as well.

396

397 **EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES**

398

399 **Construction of CIYVV-No.30 harboring the *uidA* gene expressing β -glucuronidase**
400 **(GUS) (CIYVV-No.30-GUS)**

401 To construct CIYVV-No.30-GUS, plasmid CIYVV-*PstI* (a gift from Dr. I. Uyeda of
402 Hokkaido University, Japan) was used as a backbone. To use the *PstI* sites at positions
403 630 and 1098 (numbering from the first nucleotide of CIYVV genome) for cloning *uidA*
404 gene, the *PstI* site at position 9164 was destroyed by oligonucleotide-site directed
405 mutagenesis (Masuta et al., 2000). The oligonucleotide primers used are listed in Table
406 S2. PrimeSTAR HS DNA polymerase Premix (Takara Bio, Madison, WI, U.S.A.) was
407 used. All plasmid constructs were amplified and maintained in *E. coli* DH5 α . Initially,
408 the 3' region of the *P1* cistron of CIYVV was amplified by PCR with primer C-GUS-1
409 and C-GUS-2 (Table S3) using CIYVV-*PstI* as a template. The *uidA* gene was amplified
410 with primers C-GUS-3 and C-GUS-4 while SMV-N-GUS (Wang et al., 2006) served as
411 a template. The 3' region of the *P1* cistron and 5' termini of *uidA* gene were merged by
412 fusion PCR (Charlier et al., 2003). The resultant two gel-purified fragments were mixed
413 together at the same molar ratio to serve as a template in a 50- μ L reaction mixture that
414 consisted of 200 ng of mixed fragments, 25 μ L of PrimeSTAR HS (Premix), and 0.5 μ M
415 each of primers C-GUS-1 and C-GUS-4. The PCR program for the amplification
416 reaction was as follows: one cycle of 2 min at 95°C; 20 s at 95°C, 30 s at 58°C, and 2
417 min at 72°C for a total of 20 cycles; followed by a final extension cycle for 10 min at
418 72°C. The resultant amplified fragments were digested with *PstI* and ligated into
419 CIYVV-No.30 to generate CIYVV-No.30-GUS. The presence of P1 and NIa cleavage
420 recognition sites between P1 and GUS as well as between GUS and HC-Pro,
421 respectively, were verified by sequencing their encoded region. Furthermore, the
422 junctions, 3' region of *P1* cistron and 5' termini of *uidA* gene as well as the junction

423 between 3' of *uidA* gene with the 5' terminus of *HC-Pro* cistron in the construct were
424 also confirmed by sequencing with primers C-531S, C-GUS-3 and C-1195a (Table S3).
425 Sequencing was done at The University of Tennessee DNA Sequencing Facility, and
426 sequences were edited using the DNA Star package and the Wisconsin package version
427 10.2 (Genetic Computer Group, Madison, WI, USA).

428

429 **Viruses, soybean genotypes and inoculation**

430 Wild soybean accessions, soybean cultivars, and RILs used in this study were obtained
431 from LegumeBase (<https://www.legumebase.brc.miyazaki-u.ac.jp/>), an integrated
432 resource database of *Lotus japonicus* and *G. max*, or from the Genebank of the National
433 Agriculture and Food Research Organization in Japan. Soybean genotypes (Williams
434 [*rsv1*, *rsv4*], Essex (*rsv1*, *rsv4*), Lee68 (*rsv1*, *rsv4*), York (*Rsv1*), PI96983 (*Rsv1*), L78-
435 379 (*Rsv1*), L800 (*3gG2*), L943 (*-3gG2*) and V94-5152 [*Rsv4*]) (Bernard et al., 1991),
436 which show variable reactions (from extreme resistance to susceptible) to SMV strains,
437 were used in this study. Plant materials used in this study are also listed in Table 1, S1
438 and S2. The RILs (F8) used in this study were developed previously by the single seed
439 descent method from an F2 population of a cross between TK780 (*G. max* parent) and
440 B01167 (alias: Hidaka 4, *G. soja* parent) at Hokkaido University (Liu et al., 2007).

441 To establish infection with plasmid DNAs, we biolistically inoculated fully
442 expanded primary leaves of soybean seedlings as described previously (Hajimorad et
443 al., 2003, 2008). For mechanical inoculations, sap extract from biolistically inoculated
444 and systemically infected leaf tissues from broad bean (*V. faba* L.) cultivar Windsor, in
445 10 mM phosphate buffer, pH7.0, was applied manually to fully developed primary
446 leaves. CIYVV-No.30-GFP, which was named pCIYVV/C3-S65T previously (Sato et
447 al., 2003), was used to biolistically inoculate broad bean plants (*V. faba*, cv.

448 Komazakae). Approximately 10 dpi, sap derived from the first noninoculated
449 symptomatic leaves were used for mechanical inoculation. CIYVV-I89-1 and CIYVV-
450 90-1 were used to inoculate broad bean plants, and sap from the first noninoculated
451 symptomatic leaves were used as inocula. Inoculated plants were kept in a growth
452 chamber at 22°C with a photoperiod of 16 h. For segregation analysis, F1 plants were
453 obtained by crossing wild soybean B01167 and cultivated soybean TK780. F2 plants
454 were derived from self-pollination of F1 plants. These plants were inoculated with
455 CIYVV-No.30-GFP and incubated in a growth room as described above. For graft
456 inoculation, primary leaves of wild soybean seedlings B01167 were mechanically
457 inoculated with infectious sap containing CIYVV-No.30-GFP. One week post-
458 inoculation, upper part of wild soybean seedlings were grafted on seedlings of soybean
459 TK780; these served as scion and rootstock, respectively.

460

461 **Phylogenetic analysis**

462 Phylogenetic analysis done using full-length nucleotide sequences of ORFs encoding
463 the polyproteins or deduced amino acid sequences of polyproteins. Sequence alignment
464 was conducted by using MUSCLE (Edgar, 2004). Maximum likelihood tree was
465 inferred with substitution models and rates among sites which were determined using
466 MEGA6 package (Tamura et al., 2013). The significance of the nodes was estimated
467 with 1,000 bootstrap replicates.

468

469 **Detection of CIYVV**

470 Histochemical assay for GUS expression was done as described by Wen and Hajimorad
471 (2010). Infection of wild soybean plants and cultivated soybean plants with CIYVV-
472 No.30-GFP was monitored for GFP fluorescence expression at 3, 5, 7 dpi and on

473 systemic leaves at 21 dpi using a fluorescence microscope system (VB-7010; Keyence,
474 Osaka, Japan) with a band-pass GFP filter (FF01-520/35-25; Semrock, Rochester, NY,
475 USA). To detect CIYVV immunologically, mouse polyclonal antibodies against CP of
476 CIYVV was used at a rate of 1:1000 in antigen-coated indirect ELISA and probed with
477 goat anti-mouse IgG alkaline phosphatase conjugate (Bio-Rad, USA) at a rate of
478 1:5000. CIYVV CP was also detected by western blotting as previously described
479 (Nakahara et al., 2012) using rabbit serum containing polyclonal antibodies raised
480 against CIYVV CP at 7 dpi for inoculated leaves and at 21 dpi or 35 dpi for systemic
481 leaves. For more sensitive detection of CIYVV, RT-PCR was performed at 28 dpi using
482 primers for *Nlb* cistron of CIYVV: 5'-CTTTAGACCTATGATGGGC-3' (sense) and 5'-
483 GTTCAAGCCCAATTCTTTG-3' (antisense) as described previously (Choi et al.,
484 2013).

485

486 **Evaluation of resistance of RILs plants to CIYVV**

487 The level of resistance of each RIL plant was determined by the severity of symptoms
488 and the level of GFP expression monitored at 28 dpi and separated into four types (Type
489 1-4, as described in the Result section).

490

491 **QTL mapping**

492 The F8 generations of RILs derived from crosses between *G. max* and *G. soja* (parents)
493 as described above were mechanically inoculated with CIYVV-No.30-GFP, and four
494 phenotypes were used for scoring and QTL analysis. Each type or trait (Types 1-4) in
495 response to CIYVV infection of 64 RILs was scored from 1 to 4, and the QTL mapping
496 was performed as described next. Marker order and distance from expected QTL of *d-cv*
497 were used to find the candidate QTL by composite interval mapping (CIM)

498 implemented by MapQTL 5 (van Ooijen, 2004). A total of 1000 permutations were
499 performed to establish the logarithm of the likelihood ratio (LOD) thresholds at 0.05
500 probability (Churchill and Doerge, 1994). QTLs were considered to exist only at
501 positions where the LOD score exceeded the corresponding significance threshold.

502

503 **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

504 We wish to thank Drs. Hiroki Takagi and Richard S. Nelson for insightful discussions.

505 This work was supported by Japan Society for the Promotion of Science KAKENHI
506 (no. 25450055 and 16H04879 to K. S. Nakahara), the NOVARTIS Foundation Japan for
507 the Promotion of Science (to K. S. Nakahara), and the Asahi Glass Foundation (to K. S.
508 Nakahara).

509

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Table 1. Reactions of wild soybean (*Glycine soja*) and cultivated soybean (*G. max*) plants and F1 and F2 progeny derived from a cross between the two species to three strains of CIYVV. Plants were mechanically inoculated with sap derived from CIYVV-infected broad bean leaves. Viral infection was confirmed by visualization of GFP fluorescence expression (CIYVV-No.30-GFP), western blot analysis and RT-PCR.

| | | CIYVV-No.30-GFP | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|--------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| | | Number of plants which show symptoms | | | | GFP | western blot | RT-PCR | symptom | total infected | |
| line | | 7 dpi. | 14 dpi. | 21 dpi. | 28 dpi. | | | | | | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | T106 | 0/9 | 9/9 | 9/9 | 9/9 | 9/9 ^a | 9/9 | nt | ++(M,VC) ^b | 9/9 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B00046 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | ++(VC) | 3/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B00090 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | ++(VC) | 3/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B00092 | 0/5 | 0/5 | 0/5 | 4/5 | 4/5 | 4/5 | nt | +(VC) | 4/5 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B00197 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | nt | no symptom | 0/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B00225 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | +++ (M,VC) | 3/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B01160 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | nt | ++(M,VC,NS) | 2/2 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B02280 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | ++(VC) | 3/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B03015 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | ++(M,VC) | 3/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B03037 | 0/3 | 1/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | +(VC) | 3/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B04009 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | +(VC) | 3/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B04114 | 0/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | nt | +++ (M,VC) | 4/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B04158 | 0/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | nt | +++ (M,VC) | 4/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B05023 | 0/10 | 1/10 | 7/10 | 10/10 | 10/10 | 10/10 | nt | +~++ (VC) | 10/10 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B06086 | 0/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | nt | ++(M,VC) | 4/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B06098 | 0/5 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 5/5 | nt | ++(M,VC) | 5/5 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B07126 | 0/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | nt | +++ (M,VC,NS) | 4/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B07164 | 0/4 | 3/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | nt | ++(VC) | 4/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B08034 | 0/4 | 2/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | nt | +(VC) | 4/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B08040 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | nt | ++(M,VC) | 2/2 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B08045 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | ++(M,VC) | 3/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B09092 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | nt | ++(VC) | 4/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B09117 | 0/2 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | nt | +(VC) | 2/2 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B01167 | 0/6 | 6/6 | 6/6 | 6/6 | 6/6 | 6/6 | nt | ++++ (M,VC,NS) | 6/6 | |
| <i>G. max</i> | Tanishidaizu | 0/6 | 0/6 | 0/6 | 0/6 | 0/6 | 0/6 | 0/6 | no symptom | 0/6 | |
| <i>G. max</i> | Williams 82 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | no symptom | 0/3 | |
| <i>G. max</i> | TK780 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | no symptom | 0/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> × | F1 | 0/8 | 8/8 | 8/8 | 8/8 | 8/8 | 8/8 | nt | +++ | 8/8 | |
| <i>G. max</i> ^c | F2 | 0/76 | 40/76 | 54/76 | 68/76 | 68/76 | NT | nt | Variable | 68/76 | |
| CIYVV-I89-1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | T106 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | – | 3/3 | nt | +++ (M,VC,) | 3/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B03015 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | – | 4/4 | nt | ++++ (M,VC,NS) | 4/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B04158 | 3/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | – | 4/4 | nt | ++++ (M,VC,NS) | 4/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B01167 | 2/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | – | 4/4 | nt | ++++ (M,VC,NS) | 4/4 | |
| <i>G. max</i> | Tanishidaizu | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | – | 0/3 | 0/3 | no symptom | 0/3 | |
| <i>G. max</i> | Williams 82 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | – | 0/4 | 0/4 | no symptom | 0/4 | |
| <i>G. max</i> | TK780 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 1/4 | – | 3/4 | 4/4 | +(M) 1/4 | 4/4 | |
| CIYVV-90-1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | T106 | 0/3 | 2/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | – | 3/3 | nt | +++ (M,VC) | 3/3 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B03015 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | – | 2/2 | nt | +++ (M,VC) | 2/2 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B04158 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 2/4 | – | 2/4 | nt | +(VC) | 2/4 | |
| <i>G. soja</i> | B01167 | 0/7 | 0/7 | 5/7 | 5/7 | – | 5/7 | nt | +~+++ (M,VC) | 5/7 | |
| <i>G. max</i> | Tanishidaizu | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | – | 0/3 | 0/3 | no symptom | 0/3 | |
| <i>G. max</i> | Williams 82 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | – | 0/4 | 0/4 | no symptom | 0/4 | |
| <i>G. max</i> | TK780 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | – | 0/4 | 0/4 | no symptom | 0/4 | |

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^a Number of plants that showed the GFP fluorescence at 28 dpi

^b +, ++, +++, +++++; severity of symptoms, such as vein clearing (VC), mosaic (M) and necrotic spots (NS) on noninoculated upper leaves

^c F1 and F2 plants were derived from cross between cultivated soybean TK780 and wild-soybean B01167.

745 **Figure legend**

746

747 **Fig. 1.** β -Glucuronidase (GUS)-histochemical analysis of clover yellow vein virus
748 (CIYVV) infection in biolistically inoculated soybean leaves. For inoculation, a full-
749 length infectious cDNA clone of CIYVV -No.30 harboring GUS was delivered
750 biolistically into fully developed attached primary leaves of approximately 2-week-old
751 soybean seedlings maintained at 22°C. Leaves were analyzed histochemically for GUS
752 expression at 21 days postinoculation. Note the presence of GUS in leaf veins of wild
753 soybean B01167 and its absence in veins of all leaves from cultivated soybean
754 genotypes. Scale bar = 2 cm.

755

756 **Fig. 2.** (A) CIYVV spread in CIYVV-No.30-GFP-inoculated cultivated soybean and
757 wild-soybean plants. (B) Accumulation of CIYVV CP in inoculated leaves at 7 dpi was
758 investigated by western blotting. Coomassie brilliant blue (CBB) gel shown in lower
759 panels is the loading control. (C) Systemic spread of CIYVV-No.30-GFP in cultivated
760 soybeans (cultivars Tanishidaizu and TK780) and wild-soybeans (lines T106 and
761 B01167) inoculated plants monitored for GFP fluorescence expression at 28 dpi. GFP
762 signal derived from CIYVV-No.30-GFP was observed in slices of stem at upper part
763 (cut 1), root (cut 3) and petiole of inoculated leaves (cut 2) of a wild-soybean (line
764 B01167) but not in those of cultivated soybean cultivar of TK780. Scale bars = 1 mm.

765

766 **Fig. 3.** Reactions of cultivated soybean Williams 82 and wild soybean line T106
767 mechanically inoculated with three isolates of CIYVV (No.30-GFP, I89-1 and 90-1).
768 (A) Noninoculated upper leaves were photographed at 21 dpi. Scale bars = 10 mm. (B)
769 Western blotting analysis to detect coat protein (CP) of CIYVV in samples from

770 noninoculated leaves at 21 dpi using anti-CP rabbit polyclonal antiserum. It should be
771 noted that CIYVV CP was not detected in any samples from cultivated soybean
772 Williams 82. In contrast, CP was detected from all noninoculated leaves of wild-
773 soybean T106 inoculated on primary leaves with any of the three CIYVV isolates.
774 Coomassie brilliant blue (CBB) stained gel is shown as a loading control (lower panel).
775 (C) RT-PCR analysis of RNA extractions from cultivated soybean Williams 82 at 28 dpi
776 amplifying part of the nuclear inclusion protein b (Nib) region of CIYVV genome.
777 Control is RT-PCR with an RNA extract from wild soybean line T106 at 28 dpi. DW is a
778 product of RT-PCR without RNA extract from a sample.

779

780 **Fig. 4.** Various symptoms and GFP signals on noninoculated leaves from wild-soybean
781 lines (B01167, B03015, B01160, B04158, B08034, B04009, B00197) or that of
782 cultivated soybean TK780 inoculated mechanically with sap containing CIYVV-No.30-
783 GFP are shown. Leaves were visualized at 21 dpi for GFP expression indicating viral
784 distribution in tissues. Inoculated leaves of B01167 and B03015 developed severe
785 mosaic symptoms while those of B01160 and B04158 developed vein clearing, mottle
786 and mosaic. Leaves of B08034 and B04009 showed very weak vein clearing; those of
787 B00197 and *G. max* TK780 did not have any symptoms or GFP signals. Scale bars = 10
788 mm.

789

790 **Fig. 5.** Systemic infection of CIYVV-No.30-GFP in leaves of cultivated soybean TK780
791 rootstock onto which CIYVV-No.30-GFP-infected wild soybean (B01167) (scion) was
792 grafted. (A) One week after inoculation of seedling, CIYVV-No.30-GFP-infected wild
793 soybean B01167 scion was grafted onto cultivated soybean TK780. GFP signal derived
794 from CIYVV infection was detected one month post grafting. CIYVV-No.30-GFP

795 infection in the TK 780 rootstock (cultivated soybean) tissues was investigated by RT-
796 PCR one month post grafting. (B) CIYVV-infected wild soybean scion was temporarily
797 (for one week) grafted onto TK 780 cultivated soybean serving as a rootstock. GFP
798 signal was also detected one month post grafting. CIYVV infection in the grafted
799 cultivated soybean rootstock was investigated by RT-PCR one and two months post
800 grafting. Cultivated soybean leaves at the positions (a-d) were harvested for the RT-PCR
801 assay. (C) Cultivated and wild soybean plants were inoculated with sap containing
802 CIYVV that infected cultivated soybean (tentatively designated CIYVV-TK) (back-
803 inoculation). One month post back-inoculation, non-inoculated upper leaves of the
804 plants were harvested and their CIYVV-TK infection was investigated by RT-PCR.
805

806 **Fig. 6.** Genetic elucidation of the soybean anti-CIYVV resistance genes using
807 recombinant inbred lines (RILs). (A) Phenotypes of RILs noninoculated leaves from
808 plants mechanically inoculated with CIYVV-No.30-GFP on primary leaves. Type 1
809 (Score 1) did not show any symptoms or GFP signals on upper noninoculated leaves
810 similar to the parental soybean TK780. Type 2 (Score 2) showed no or very weak
811 symptoms or GFP signals until 28 dpi. Type 3 (Score 3) developed visible but mild vein
812 clearing symptoms with low, but detectable GFP expression at 21 dpi, and Type 4
813 (Score 4) developed severe mosaic or necrotic symptoms similar to the parental wild
814 soybean B01167 at 14 dpi combined with pronounced level of GFP expression. Scale
815 bar = 1 mm. (B) To quantify and map gene(s) contributing to cultivated soybean
816 resistance to CIYVV, multiple QTL Model (MQM) mapping was performed using 282
817 markers (Liu et al. 2007) and the phenotypes of all 64 RILs (A). One major QTL (*d-cv*)
818 significantly associated with the resistance was located at 33.6 cM (logarithm of the

819 likelihood ratio [LOD] > 2) was identified near the top arm of soybean linkage group
820 D1b (chromosome 2); LOD score of 14.95 accounted for 68.3% of the genetic variation.

821

822 **Fig. S1.** Reactions of TK780 cultivated soybean plants to CIYVV-I89-1 inoculation. (A)

823 TK780 soybean plants that were mechanically inoculated on primary leaves with

824 CIYVV-I89-1 developed no symptoms or displayed weak mottling and mosaic at 35

825 days postinoculation (dpi) on noninoculated leaves. (B) Level of accumulated viral CP

826 of CIYVV-I89-1 in noninoculated leaves of TK780 plants was lower than the level

827 detected by western blotting in those of susceptible wild soybeans (T106) inoculated

828 with CIYVV-I89-1 or CIYVV-No.30. Coomassie brilliant blue (CBB) stained gel is

829 shown as a loading control (lower panel). (C) RT-PCR detected viral genomic RNA in

830 noninoculated, systemically infected leaves of all four TK780 plants at 28 dpi following

831 mechanical inoculation of primary leaves with CIYVV-I89-1. DW is a product of RT-

832 PCR without RNA extract from a sample.

833

834 **Fig. S2.** Phylogenetic analysis of full-length nucleotide sequences of open reading

835 frame (ORF) encoding the polyprotein (A) or deduced amino acid sequence of the

836 encoded polyprotein (B). The sequences were aligned by using MUSCLE, and

837 maximum likelihood tree was inferred. The significance of the nodes was estimated

838 with 1,000 bootstrap replicates. The tree is drawn to scale, with branch lengths

839 measured in the number of substitutions per site. Turnip mosaic virus (TuMV-Tu-2R1)

840 was set as an outgroup. Each accession number is indicated after the underscore of each

841 taxon name. Abbreviations are BCMV = bean common mosaic virus; BYMV = Bean

842 yellow mosaic virus; BtV = beet mosaic virus; BICMV = blackeye cowpea mosaic

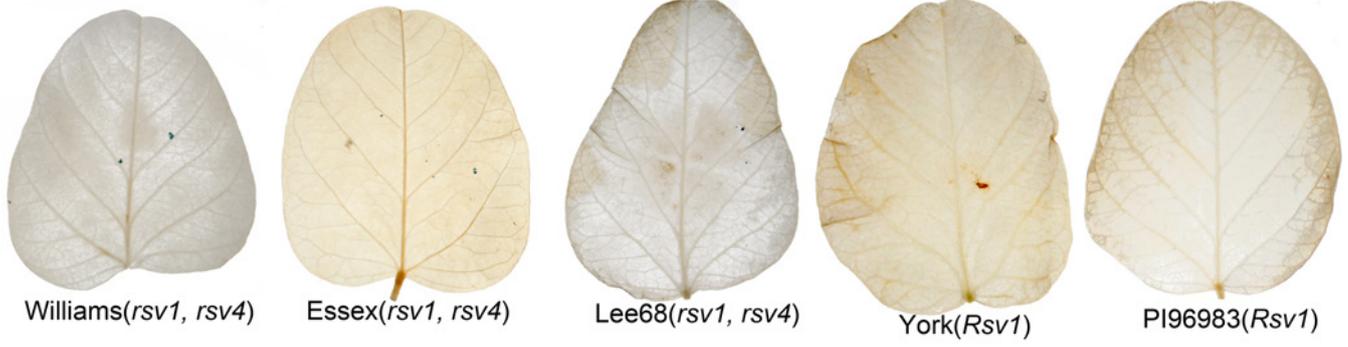
843 virus; CIYVV = clover yellow vein virus; CABMV = cowpea aphid-borne mosaic virus;

844 PWV = passion fruit woodiness virus; PeMoV = peanut mottle virus; PStV = peanut
845 stripe virus; SMV = soybean mosaic virus; TuMV = turnip mosaic virus; WMV =
846 watermelon mosaic virus; WVMV = wisteria vein mosaic virus.

847

848 **Fig. S3.** Sequences of primers used for determining genome sequences of CIYVV (A)
849 and their positions on CIYVV genome (B) are shown. (C) This panel shows a portion of
850 alignment of nucleotide sequences of the main ORF (upper panel) and a portion of
851 alignment of the corresponding amino acids from the encoded polyproteins (lower
852 panel) among the original CIYVV-No.30 clone (DDBJ/ENA/GenBank accession no.
853 AB011819), progeny viruses derived from wild-soybean B01167 scion (CIYVV-No.30-
854 GFP) and progeny viruses derived from systemically infected cultivated soybean TK780
855 rootstock (tentatively designated CIYVV-TK), which was graft-inoculated with the
856 wild-soybean B01167 scion infected with CIYVV-No.30-GFP. RT-PCR amplicons
857 consisted of the entire ORFs were generated while using total RNAs isolated
858 from systemically infected leaves of the scion and the rootstock as templates and
859 directly sequenced. It should be noted that sequences of both progeny viruses derived
860 from scion and rootstock differed only by a single common nucleotide and amino acid
861 compared with the corresponding sequences of the original parental clone. Hence,
862 systemic infection of CIYVV-No.30 in cultivated soybean TK780 was not associated
863 with emergence of a new adaptive mutation.

Glycine max



Glycine max

Glycine soja



Fig. 1

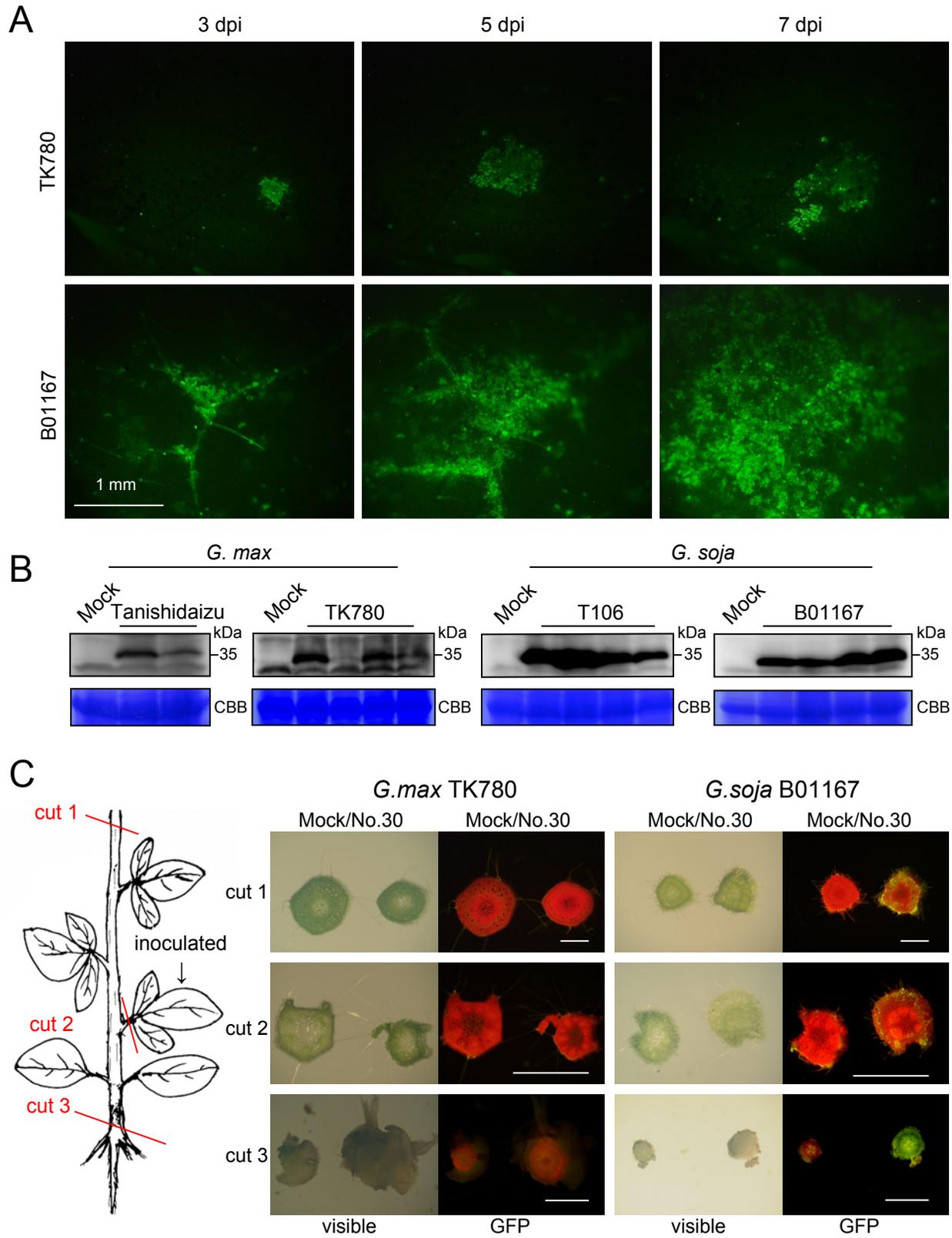


Fig. 2

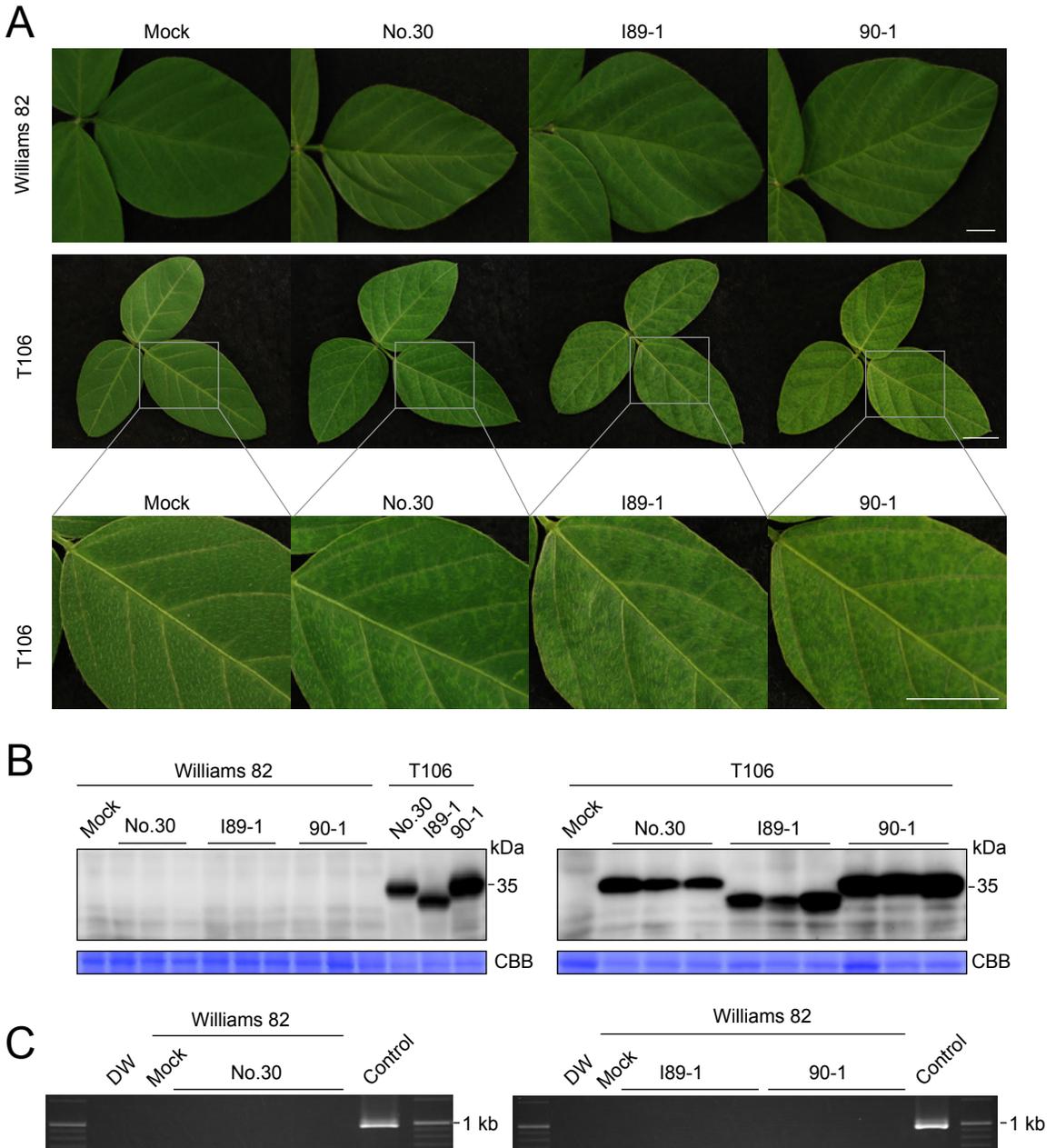


Fig. 3

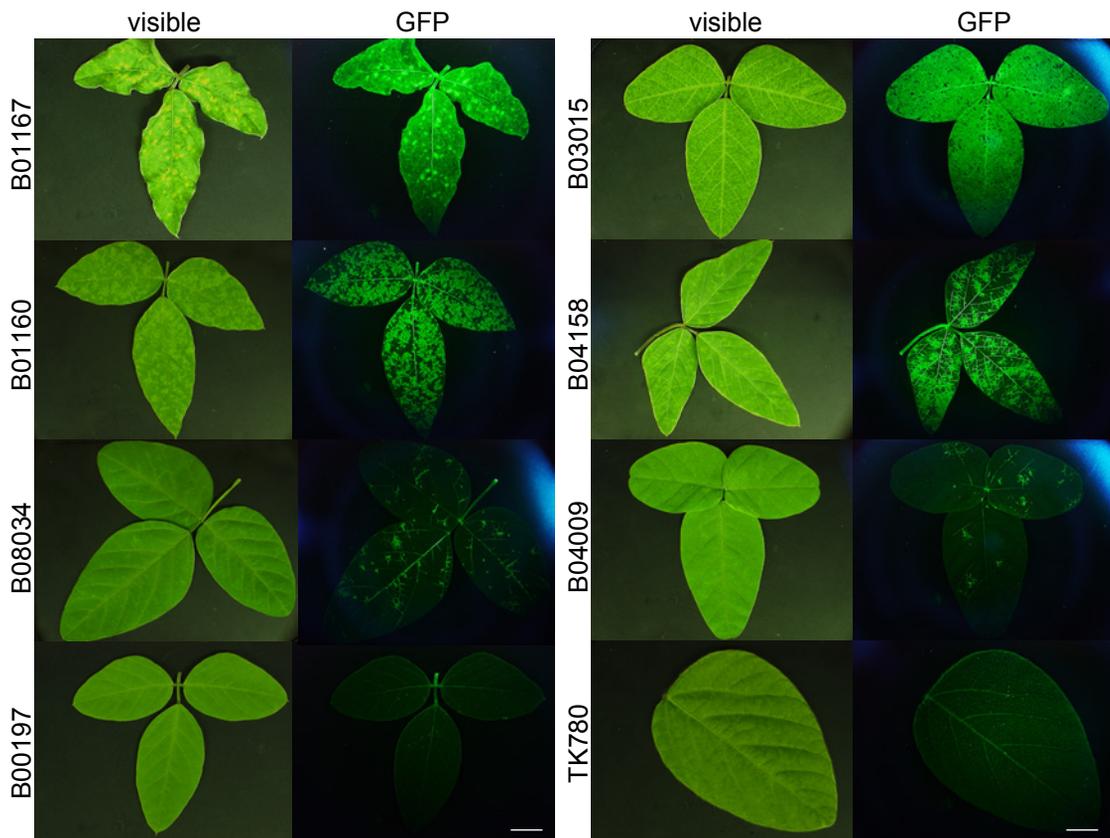


Fig. 4

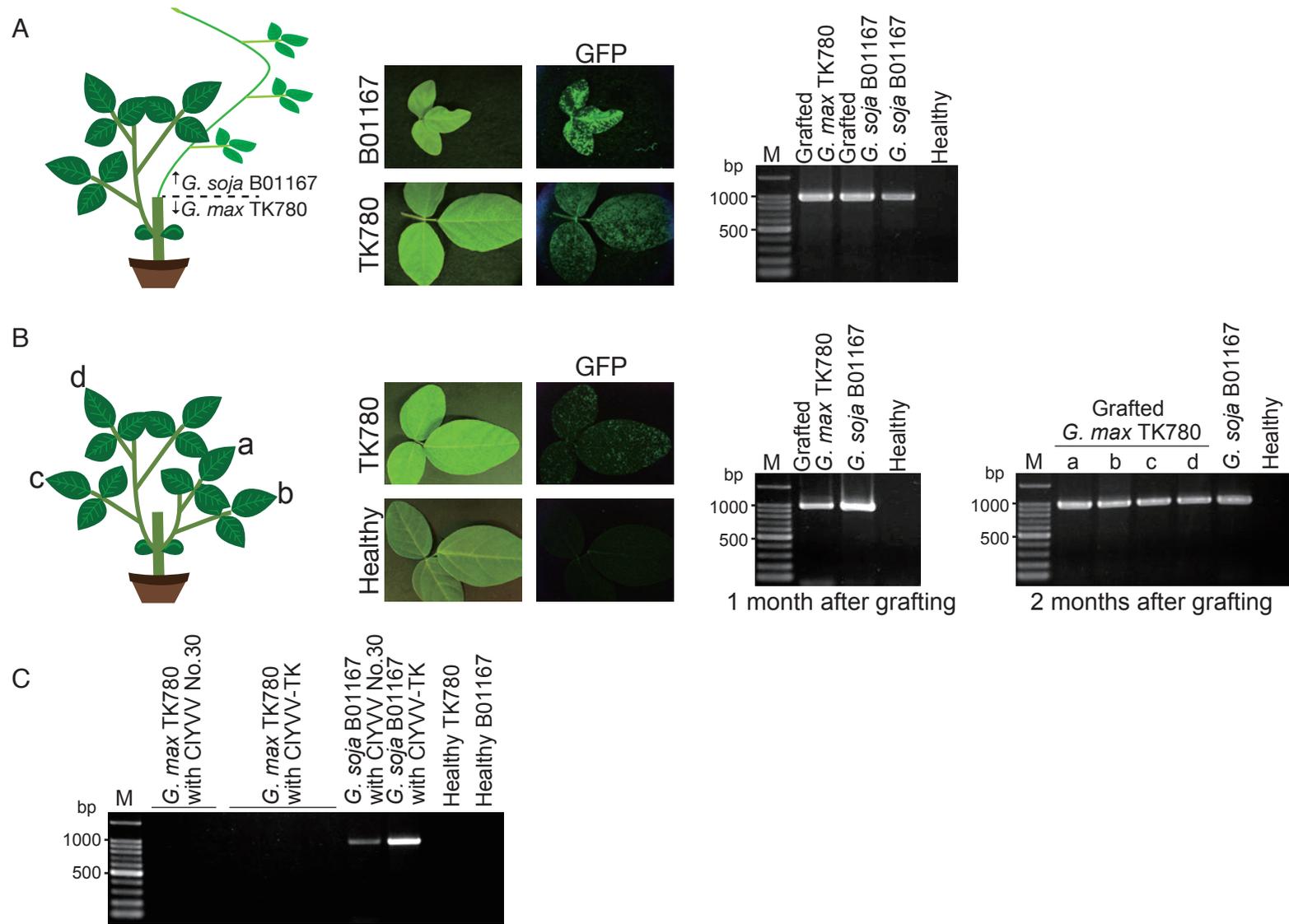


Fig. 5

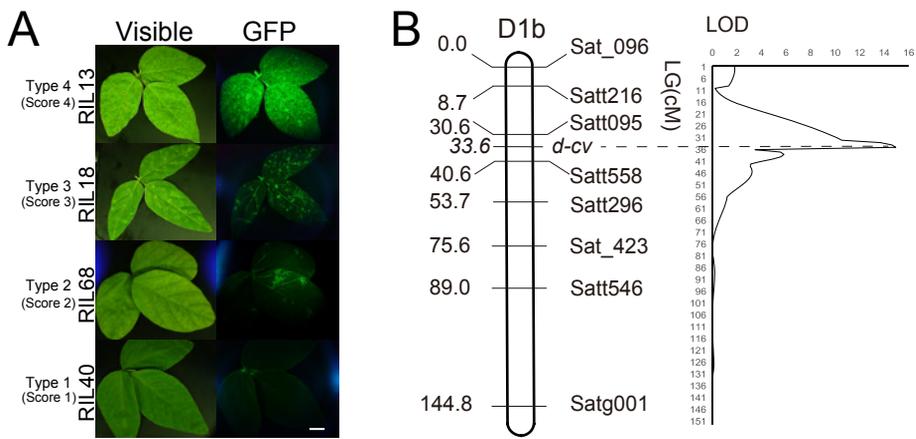


Fig. 6

Table S1. Evaluation of cultivated and wild-type soybean genotypes inoculated biolistically with CIYVV-GUS for expression of β -glucuronidase (GUS) via histochemical assay and detection of coat protein (CP) by ELISA in the inoculated and non-inoculated leaves, respectively.

| Soybean genotype | No. of plants Inoculated | Inoculated leaves (GUS Expression) | Non-inoculated leaves (CP detection [*]) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Williams (<i>rsv1, rsv4</i>) | 4 | 1 [#] /4 | 0/4 |
| Essex (<i>rsv1, rsv4</i>) | 2 | 2/2 | 0/2 |
| Lee 68 (<i>rsv1, rsv4</i>) | 7 | 2/7 | 0/7 |
| York (<i>Rsv1</i>) | 3 | 0/3 | 0/3 |
| PI96983 (<i>Rsv1</i>) | 3 | 0/3 | 0/3 |
| L78-379 (<i>Rsv1</i>) | 3 | 0/3 | 0/3 |
| L800 (<i>3gG2</i>) | 3 | 2/3 | 0/3 |
| L943 (<i>-3gG2</i>) | 3 | 1/3 | 0/3 |
| V94-5152 (<i>Rsv4</i>) | 2 | 1/2 | 0/2 |
| B01167 ^{&} | 8 | 5/8 | 5/8 |

^{*}Indicates coat protein (CP) detection was done by ELISA.

[#]Indicates number of leaves expressing GUS/total number of leaves assayed.

[&]Indicates B01167 is a wild-type soybean genotype (*Glycine soja*) whereas all the other genotypes represent cultivated soybeans (*G. max*).

Table S2. TK780 (*Glycine max*) × B01167 (*G. soja*) recombinant inbred line (RIL) inoculated with CIYVV-No.30-GFP and evaluated at various days post-inoculation (dpi) for the expression of GFP, symptoms, presence of virus or virulence.

| RIL | 7 dpi | 14 dpi | 21 dpi | 28 dpi | PCR | virulence | RIL | 7 dpi | 14 dpi | 21dpi | 28 dpi | PCR | virulence |
|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|
| 001 | 0/3 ^{*1} | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | - ^{*2} | 1 ^{*3} | 046 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 2/3 | nt | 2 |
| 002 | 0/4 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | - | 1 | 047 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 |
| 004 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 1/4 | + | 2 | 048 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | + | 4 |
| 005 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | + | 4 | 051 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 4 |
| 009 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | - | 1 | 052 | 0/2 | 0/2 | 0/2 | 1/2 | nt | 2 |
| 012 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 3/4 | nt | 2 | 054 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | nt | 3 |
| 013 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | + | 4 | 055 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | + | 4 |
| 014 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 | 056 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 2/3 | 3/3 | nt | 3 |
| 015 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 1/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2-3 | 057 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 |
| 016 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 3 | 058 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 3 |
| 018 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 3 | 059 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | + | 4 |
| 020 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | nt | 2 | 060 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | - | 1 |
| 021 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 | 061 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 |
| 022 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 3 | 062 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 2/3 | 3/3 | nt | 3 |
| 023 | 0/2 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | nt | 3 | 063 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 |
| 025 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | + | 4 | 064 | 0/2 | 0/2? | 0/2 | 2/2 | nt | 4 |
| 026 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | - | 1 | 065 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 4 |
| 028 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 2/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2-3 | 066 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | + | 4 |
| 029 | 0/1 | 1/1 | 1/1 | 1/1 | nt | 4 | 067 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 |
| 030 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | nt | 3 | 068 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 |
| 031 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | nt | 1 | 069 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | - | 1 |
| 032 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | nt | 4 | 070 | 0/3 | 1/3 | 2/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2-4 |
| 033 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 4 | 071 | 0/3 | 1/3 | 2/3 | 3/3 | nt | 3-4 |
| 034 | 0/2 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | nt | 3 | 072 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 |
| 037 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 4 | 073 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 1/1 | 1/1 | nt | 3 |
| 038 | 0/2 | 0/2 | 1/2 | 2/2 | nt | 2-3 | 074 | 0/2 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | nt | 3 |
| 039 | 0/3 | 0/3? | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 3 | 075 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | - | 1 |
| 040 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | - | 1 | 076 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 |
| 041 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | + ^{*4} | 2 | 077 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 3 |
| 042 | 0/2 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | nt | 3 | 078 | 0/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | + | 4 |
| 043 | 0/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 2/2 | nt | 3 | 083 | 0/3 | 1/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | nt | 4 |
| 045 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 3/3 | nt | 2 | 084 | 0/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | + | 4 |

*1 Number of plants showing symptoms or GFP signal/total number of plants tested

*2 + and - indicate that CIYVV genomic RNA was detected (+) or not (-) in noninoculated upper leaves by RT-PCR. nt indicates not tested.

*3 For scoring for virulence of CIYVV in each of RIL see Fig. 6.

*4 RIL (no. 41) where all the inoculated plants expressed no symptoms or GFP signal even at 28 dpi, was scored as Type 2 virulence mainly because RT-PCR detected CIYVV-no. 30 in systemically infected leaves.

Table S3. Oligonucleotide primers used to construct CIYVV-No.30-GUS

| Name | Sequences ^a (5'-3') | Position ^b |
|---------|--|-----------------------|
| C-GUS-1 | <i>ACTCCAAAACTGCAGAAAACTGAAAGTG</i> | 620-649 |
| C-GUS-2 | <u>ACAGGACGGACCATAGAGAATTCTTATCCTAC</u> | 1099-1080 |
| C-GUS-3 | <u>AAGAGAATTCTCTATGGTCCGTCCTGTAGAA</u> | 1087-1099 |
| C-GUS-4 | CTCTGCGC CTGCAG ATTGGAAAACAAATTCATTTGTTTGCC <u>TCCCTGC</u> | 8576-8595 |
| C-531S | <i>AGAGATCGATCCTGATGCTG</i> | 531-550 |
| C-1195a | <i>CCATCACAGAACCACATTG</i> | 1213-1195 |

^a CIYVV sequences are italicized, *uidA* sequences are underlined, Nla Cleavage recognition site is bordered and *PstI* sequences are bold.

^b The position of oligonucleotides on the CIYVV genome are based on the full-length sequences of CIYVV (GenBank accession no. NC_003536).

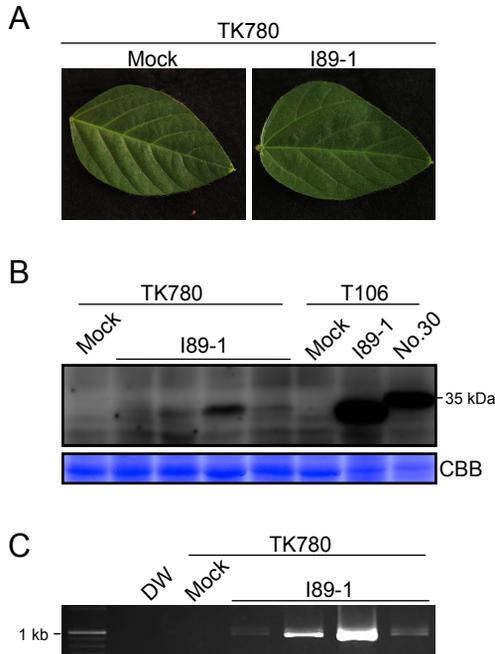
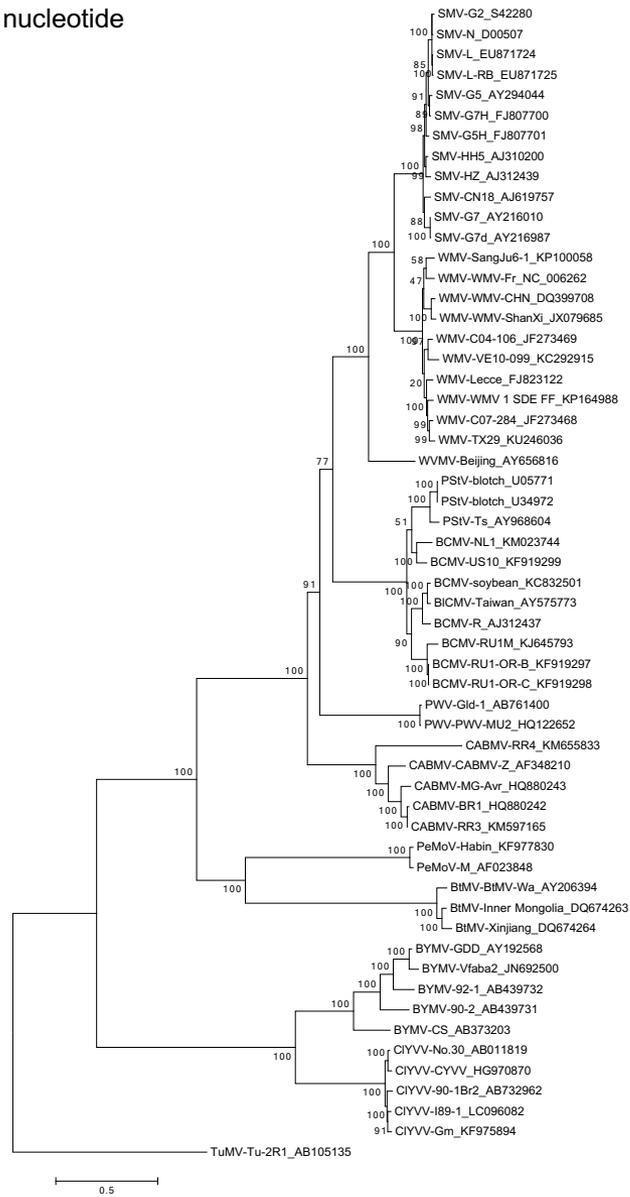


Fig. S1. Reactions of TK780 cultivated soybean plants to CIYVV-I89-1 inoculation. (A) TK780 soybean plants that were mechanically inoculated on primary leaves with CIYVV-I89-1 developed no symptoms or displayed weak mottling and mosaic at 35 days postinoculation (dpi) on noninoculated leaves. (B) Level of accumulated viral CP of CIYVV-I89-1 in noninoculated leaves of TK780 plants was lower than the level detected by western blotting in those of susceptible wild soybeans (T106) inoculated with CIYVV-I89-1 or CIYVV-No.30. Coomassie brilliant blue (CBB) stained gel is shown as a loading control (lower panel). (C) RT-PCR detected viral genomic RNA in noninoculated, systemically infected leaves of all four TK780 plants at 28 dpi following mechanical inoculation of primary leaves with CIYVV-I89-1. DW is a product of RT-PCR without RNA extract from a sample.

A nucleotide



B amino acid

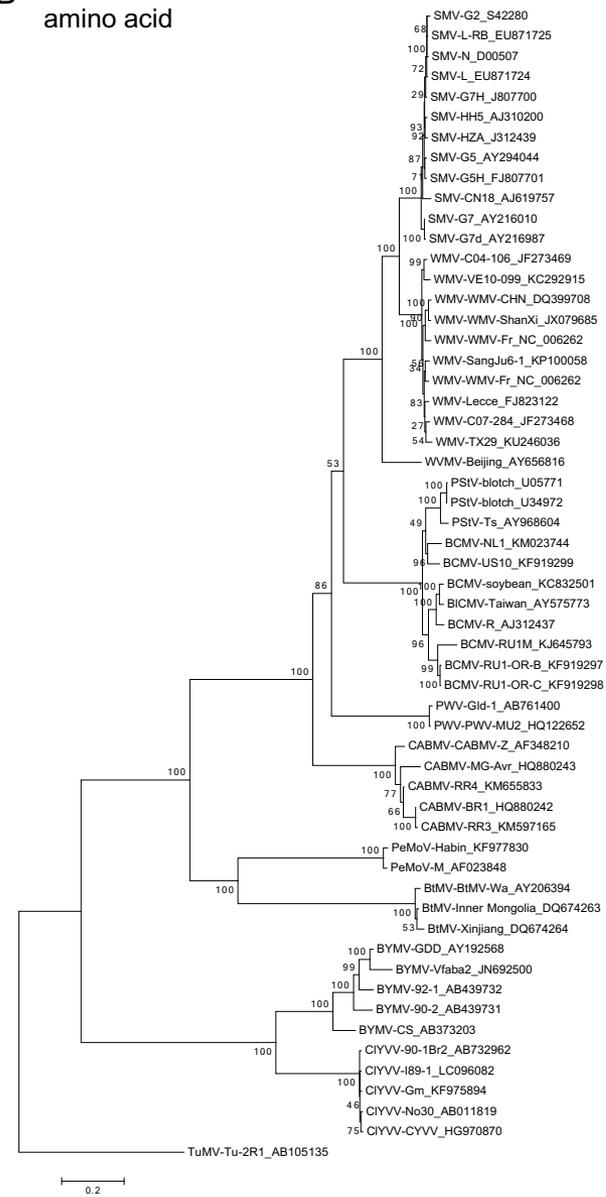


Fig. S2. Phylogenetic analysis of full-length nucleotide sequences of open reading frame (ORF) encoding the polyprotein (A) or deduced amino acid sequence of the encoded polyprotein (B). The sequences were aligned by using MUSCLE, and maximum likelihood tree was inferred. The significance of the nodes was estimated with 1,000 bootstrap replicates. The tree is drawn to scale, with branch lengths measured in the number of substitutions per site. Turnip mosaic virus (TuMV-Tu-2R1) was set as an outgroup. Each accession number is indicated after the underscore of each taxon name. Abbreviations are BCMV = bean common mosaic virus; BYMV = Bean yellow mosaic virus; BtV = beet mosaic virus; BICMV = blackeye cowpea mosaic virus; CIYVV = clover yellow vein virus; CABMV = cowpea aphid-borne mosaic virus; PWV = passion fruit woodiness virus; PeMoV = peanut mottle virus; PSTv = peanut stripe virus; SMV = soybean mosaic virus; TuMV = turnip mosaic virus; WMV = watermelon mosaic virus; WVMV = wisteria vein mosaic virus.

