

466-1 ***Tomato chlorotic spot virus infecting *Spilanthes oleracea* in the state of Pará***
(*Tomato chlorotic spot virus* infectando jambu no estado do Pará)

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Resumo

Originated from the Amazon Basin, the toothache plant (*Spilanthes oleracea*) belongs to the Asteraceae family, and is one of the main vegetables cultivated in the Northern region of Brazil. It presents large social and economic importance in local culinary mainly due to its characteristic flavor which is due to the presence of molecules from the alchilamidi group, with the most important being the spilanthol. In cultivations in the municipality of Santa Isabel-PA, it is common to observe the presence of round stains, necrosis and line pattern symptoms. The proposition of this work was to identify and characterize the virus through mechanical inoculation of a sick leaf extract in virus indicative plants, as well as perform the molecular characterization through a viral mini-purification from symptomatic leaves, nucleic acid extraction, RT-PCR using the BR60 and BR65 tospovirus specific primers, which amplify part of the protein coat gene, and sequencing. We verified necrosis, necrotic ring and death in *Datura stramonium*, *Nicotiana glutinosa*, *N. tabacum* 'TNN', 'Turkish', *N. rustica*, *N. tabacum* 'Havana 425' and *N. clevelandii* plants. In *Chenopodium amaranticolor*, *C. quinoa* and *Gomphrena globosa* plants, we observed a local necrotic lesion. After the agarose gel electrophoresis, we observed a band of approximately 450 pb. The nucleotide sequence analysis, using the Blast and ClustalW program, showed 95% of identity with *Tomato chlorotic spot virus* (TCSV) accesses available in the GenBank. This was the first report of TCSV in the state of Pará.

Apoio: FINEP, CNPq