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Infectious vectors and clones of plants derived from the turnip mosaic virus (TuMV)

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(71) Applicant(s)
Instituto Nacional De Investigacion Y Tecnologia Agraria Y Alimentaria (INIA)

(72) Inventor(s)
**Fernando Ponz Ascaso; Vicente Torres Pascual; Florentina Sanchez Sanchez;
David Martinez Herrera**

(74) Agent/Attorney
CALLINAN LAWRIE, Private Bag 7, KEW VIC 3101

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ARCH VIROL (1996) 141, 1991-7
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(54) Title: INFECTIOUS VECTORS AND CLONES OF PLANTS DERIVED FROM THE TURNIP MOSAIC VIRUS (TuMV)

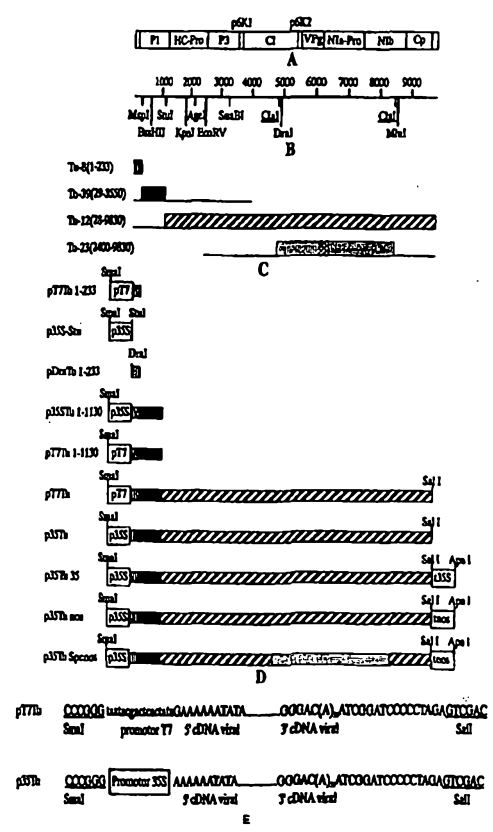
(54) Título: CLONES Y VECTORES INFECTIVOS DE PLANTAS DERIVADOS DEL VIRUS DEL MOSAICO DEL NABO (TuMV)

(57) Abstract

The infectious clone comprises: a) a complete copy of a complementary DNA (cDNA) which is complementary to the genomic RNA of the turnip mosaic virus (TuMV), in the form of a double strand DNA, b) a promotor sequence of the transcription, c) a replicon and, optionally, d) a termination sequence of the transcription or of the polyadenylation signal. The viral vectors comprise an infectious clone modified to contain a gene or a heterologous genic fragment. The infectious of viral vectors and clones are useful for a basic investigation in virology and for the expression of genes and epitopes of interest.

(57) Resumen

El clon infectivo comprende: a) una copia completa de un DNA complementario (cDNA) al RNA genómico del virus del mosaico del nabo (TuMV), en forma de DNA de banda doble, b) una secuencia promotora de la transcripción, c) un replicón y, opcionalmente, d) una secuencia de terminación de la transcripción o de señal de poliadenilación. Los vectores virales comprenden un clon infectivo modificado para contener un gen o un fragmento génico heterólogo. Los clones y vectores virales infectivos son útiles para investigación básica en Virología y para la expresión de genes y epítomos de interés.



ABSTRACT

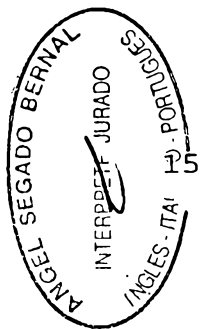
PLANT INFECTIOUS CLONES AND VECTORS DERIVED FROM THE
TURNIP MOSAIC VIRUS (TuMV)

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The infectious clone comprises: a) a complete copy of the complementary DNA (cDNA) to the genomic RNA of the turnip mosaic virus (TuMV), in the form of double stranded DNA, b) a transcription promoter sequence, c) a replicon and, optionally, d) a transcription termination or polyadenylation sequence. Viral vectors comprise an infectious clone modified to contain a gene or a heterologous gene fragment. Infectious viral clones and vectors are useful for basic research in virology and for the expression of genes and epitopes of interest.

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PLANT INFECTIOUS CLONES AND VECTORS DERIVED FROM THE
TURNIP MOSAIC VIRUS (TuMV)

SCOPE OF THE INVENTION

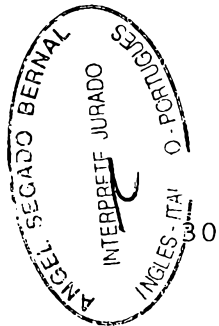
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The invention refers to infective clones of the turnip mosaic virus (TuMV) and to plant infectious viral vectors based on said infectious clones.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Infectious viral clones comprise a DNA molecule and some transcription regulating mechanisms, capable of synthesising a transcript which can infect plants of plant cells (protoplasts). Infectious clones, in themselves, constitute a very valuable tool in basic research in Virology and, besides, are the necessary starting element for the preparation of plant viral vectors.

Plant viruses show different types of genoma: single stranded DNA (for example, geminivirus), double stranded DNA (for example, pararetrovirus), positive polarity RNA, i.e., messenger direction (for example potyviurs), negative polarity RNA (for instance, rabdovirus), double polarity RNA (for instance tospovirus) or double stranded RNA (for instance reovirus). Recombinant DNA technology initially allowed the development of infectious clones of plant viruses with DNA genoma (geminivirus and pararetrovirus). Afterwards, thanks to the development of reverse transcriptases infectious clones have been obtained from numerous plant virus groups with positive polarity RNA genoma [Boyer, J.C. & Haenni, A.L. (1994). *Virology*, 198, 415-426]. Infectious clones from the following potyviruses have been described:



- Sharka virus (PPV) [Maiss E., Timple U., Briske Rode A., Lesemann D.E. & Casper R. (1992). Infectious *in vivo* transcripts of a plum pox potyvirus full length cDNA clone containing the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S RNA promoter. *Journal of General Virology*, 73, 709-712; Riechmann J.L., Lain S. & Garcia J.A. (1990). Infectious *in vitro* transcripts from a plum box potyvirus cDNA clone. *Virology*, 177, 710-126];

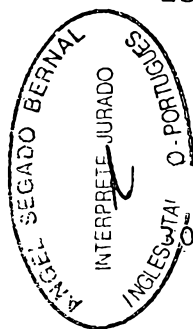
- Tobacco vein mottling virus (TVMV) [Domier L.L., Franklin K.M., Hunt A.G., Thoats R.E. & Shaw J.G. (1989). Infectious *in vitro* transcripts from cloned cDNA of a potyvirus, tobacco vein mottling virus. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 86, 3509-3513];

- Tobacco engraving virus (TEV) [Dolja V.V., McBride H.J. & Carrington J.C. (1992). Tagging of plant potyvirus replication and movement by insertion of β -glucuronidase into the viral polyprotein. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 89, 10208-10212];

- Pea seedborne mosaic virus (PSbMV) [Johansen I.E., Dougherty W.G., Keller K.E., Wang D. & Hampton R.O. (1996). Multiple viral determinants affect seed transmission of pea seedborne mosaic virus in *Pisum sativum*. *Journal of General Virology*, 77, 3149-3154];

- Peanut stripe virus (PStV) [Flasinki S., Gunasinghe U.B., Gonzales R.A. & Cassidy B.G. (1996). The cDNA sequence and infectious transcripts of peanut stripe virus. *Gene*, 171, 299-300];

- Zucchini yellow mosaic virus (ZYMV) [Gal-On A., Antignus Y., Rosner A. & Raccah B. (1991). Infectious *in vitro* RNA transcripts derived from cloned cDNA of the cucurbit potyvirus, zucchini yellow mosaic virus, *Journal of General Virology*, 72, 2639-2643; Galon A., Meiri E., Huet H., Hua W.J., Raccah B. & Gaba V.



(1995). Particle bombardment drastically increases the infectivity of cloned DNA of zucchini yellow mosaic potyvirus, *Journal of General Virology*, **76**, 3223-3227];

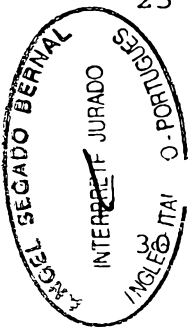
- Papaya ringspot potyvirus (PRSV) [Chiang C.H. & Yeh S.D. (1995). Construction of infectious *in vitro* transcripts of papaya ringspot potyvirus. 6th

International Plant Virus Epidemiology Symposium, Ma'ale Hachamisha, Jerusalem, Israel, page 52]; and

- Potato A virus (PVA) [Puurand V., Valkonen J., Makinen K., Rabenstein F. & Saarma M. (1996). Infectious *in vitro* transcripts from cloned cDNA of the potato A potyvirus. *Virus Research*, **40**, 135-140.

The genome of most of the plant viruses comprises one or several positive polarity RNA molecules. The infectious clones of plant viruses with RNA genome basically comprise a complementary DNA (cDNA) to the viral genomic RNA and a promoter sequence linked to said cDNA. This promoter sequence can either be that of a bacteriophage, which allows the obtaining of viral RNA by *in vitro* transcription by the corresponding RNA polymerase, or else that of a plant functional gene, which allows, after the introduction of the DNA into the plants, *in vivo* production of the corresponding effective viral RNA.

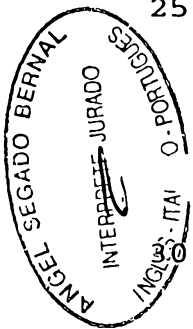
The obtaining of an full length infectious clone from an RNA template (the viral genome of an RNA virus) implies, in the first place, the use of a reverse transcriptase in order to make a first cDNA chain, in the second place, the synthesis of double stranded cDNA by means of a DNA polymerase, and, in the third place, the linking of different cDNA restriction fragments, although this third stage is not always carried out because some full length infectious clones have been prepared by means of the polymerase (RT-PCR) reverse transcription - chain reaction. The obtaining of a full



length infectious clone from an RNA template is a complicated procedure which shows many difficulties since (i) a reading error in the polymerases may take place during either of the first two stages, and (ii) errors may also occur in the linking of the restriction fragments either by the presence of exonucleases or else by the presence of restriction fragments, small and difficult to detect, for the enzyme being used, entailing both kinds of errors the obtaining of full length clones which are not infectious [Boyer, J.C. & Haenni, A.L. (1994). Infectious transcripts and cDNA clones of RNA viruses. *Virology*, 198, 415-426]. Another factor which also has an influence is the precision of the linking of the promoter to the cDNA. The infectivity is very much decreased, even with 5' extensions of 1 or 2 nucleotides, however, the 3' extensions do not have such a big influence in the biological activity [Boyer, J.C. & Haenni, A.L. (1994). Infectious transcripts and cDNA clones of RNA viruses. *Virology*, 198, 415-426]. On the other hand, the handling of full length viruses is very complex due to the unstableness problems which they show.

One of the main applications for plant infectious viral clones is their use in the construction of viral vectors. A plant infectious viral vector consists, in general, of a infectious viral clone modified in such a way that it contains a heterologous nucleic acid sequence which is expressed after inoculating plants or plant cells with said vector.

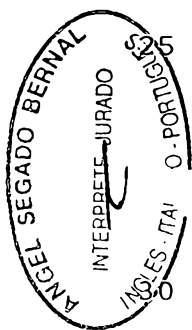
Plant viral vectors are used to research molecular biology processes in plants and are useful as tools in order to study plant viral infections processes. Besides, plant viral vectors have been developed in order to substitute and/or insert genes and to show epitopes. Among the commercial applications of known



plant viral vectors are the expression of the interpheron alphaD gene, the expression of alpha-tricosanthine (inhibitor of viral replication in the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]), the expression of the peptide inhibiting the enzyme which converts angiotensine I, the presentation of epitopes of the flu virus, of HIV-1, of malaria epitopes, and the expression of antigenic peptides of the glosopeda virus and human rhinovirus 14 [Scholthof, H.B., Scholthof, K.B.G. & Jackson, A.O. (1996). Plant virus gene vectors for transient expression of foreign proteins in plants.

Annual Review of Phytopathology, 34, 299-323]. On the other hand, plant infectious vectors represent an alternative to the obtaining of transgenic plants and show numerous advantages, among which are, for instance, high expression in a short period of time, the expression of genes which can make more difficult the regeneration or the growth of transgenic plants and the possibility of a transient expression.

Plant viruses have a limited and specific range of hosts. Most of the plant species are not infected by most viruses, i.e., each virus is capable of infecting a unique combination of plant species [Dawson, W.O. & Hilf, M.E. (1992). Host range determinants of plant viruses. *Annual Review of Plant Physiology and Plant Molecular Biology*, 43, 527-555]. This situation implies that, with the present knowledge level of the factors determining the host range, it is impossible to obtain universal plant viral vectors. Therefore, there exists the need of looking for new clones and plant infectious viral vectors which can be used to infect useful plants as models for the study of the expression of heterologous and epitope genes of pathogens. The invention provides some turnip mosaic virus infectious clones, as well as some viral vectors based on said



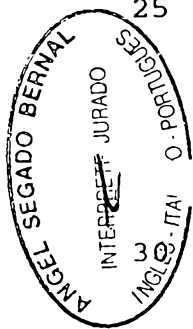
infectious vectors, adequate for infecting plants of Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh.

The turnip mosaic virus, hereinafter TuMV (Turnip mosaic virus) belongs to the potyvirus family, which are flexuous viruses whose virions are made of only one positive polarity RNA molecule of approximately 10,000 nucleotides, and of approximately 2,000 copies of only one type of protein, the coat protein (CP). The RNA genome has a 5' area and another 3' one which are not translated (of approximately 150 and 200 bases respectively) constituting the central part of only one open reading stage which, when is translated, gives rise to only one polyprotein which is processed by means of at least 3 proteases coded by the virus in 8-10 gene products. [Riechmann J.L., Lain S. & García J.A. (1992). Highlights and prospects of potyvirus molecular biology. *Journal of General Virology*, 73, 1-16]. The full sequence of a Canadian isolate of TuMV has been published [Nicolas, O. & Laliberté, J.F. (1992). The complete nucleotide sequence of turnip mosaic potyvirus RNA. *Journal of General Virology*, 73, 2785-2793] as well as that of a Japanese isolate [Oshima K., Tanaka M. & Sako N. (1996). The complete nucleotide sequence of turnip mosaic virus RNA Japanese strain. *Archives of Virology*, 141, 1991-1997].

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 shows:

- the genome organisation of TuMV, where the different genes are shown [P1: protein 1; HC-Pro: helper component protease; P3: protein 3; p6K1: 6 kilodalton peptide 1; CI: cylindrical inclusion : p6K2: : 6 kilodalton peptide 2; VPg: viral protein genome linked; Nia-Pro: small nuclear inclusion protein-



protease; N1b: large nuclear inclusion protein; Cp: coat protein] (Figure 1A);

5 - the scale (in nucleotides), the restriction map for unique cut points and the enzymes used in the construction of infectious clones [**MspI**, in bold, has not been mapped throughout the genome, and Clal, underlined, has two cutting sites] (Figure 1B);

10 - the clones of cDNA or of RACE-PCR used in the construction of the infectious clones [the name of the clone is followed by positions 5' and 3' of the cDNA insert in parenthesis; the horizontal line indicates the area of the genome represented by the clone and the box with the weft represents the area of the clone used in the construction of infectious clones (Figure 1C);

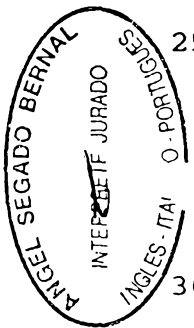
15 - infectious clones and intermediate clones in their construction (the sequences corresponding to the T7 and 35S promoter and to the nos and 35S terminators are indicated by boxes and their corresponding name (Figure 1D); and

20 - details at the nucleotide sequence level in the full length nucleotides, at the linking areas of cDNA to the promoters (5' end) or at the 3' end. The arrow points to the transcription initiation. The promoter T7 is shown at the nucleotide level. The 35S promoter is show in a box.

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an infectious clone of the turnip mosaic virus (TuMV), which comprises:

- 30
- a full copy of complementary DNA (cDNA) to the genomic RNA of TuMV, in the shape of a double stranded DNA;
 - a transcription promoter sequence; and
 - a replicon.



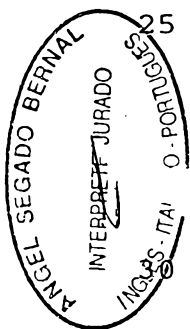
In a particular embodiment, the TuMV is the UK1 isolate, and the full copy (cDNA) contains a poly-A tail at the 3' end.

The transcription promoter sequence or promoter, is a DNA sequence located at the 5'-terminal end and immediately before nucleotide (nt) 1 of the cDNA of the genomic RNA, onto which the RNA polymerase binds in order to initiate the transcription of messenger RNA (mRNA). Said promoter is chosen from:

10 i) an adequate promoter for the *in vitro* transcription of cDNA by means of the corresponding RNA polymerase, such as a bacteriophage promoter, for instance, T3, T7 SP6 or lambda Pm, and, if so be the case, one or more nucleotides in order to allow an optimal transcription of the full length cDNA, for instance, an additional G in case the promoter used is T7 and the cDNA does not start with a G; and

15 ii) a promoter of a plant functional gene, adequate for the *in vivo* transcription of infectious viral RNA, for instance, the 35S promoter of the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV), and a transcription termination sequence or one signalling polyadenilation, for instance, the terminator of the nopaline synthetase gene (nos) of the Ti plasmid of Agrobacterium tumefaciens or the polyadenilation signal of the 35S gene of CaMV. These termination sequences must be located at the 3' end of the poly(A) tail. Sometimes, there may be a variable number of nucleotides between the last nucleotide on the 3' end of the poly(A) tail and the first nucleotide of the transcription termination sequence or of the polyadenilation signal.

The replicon is a DNA molecule which has a replication origin and is, therefore, potentially capable of replicating inside of an adequate cell. An example of a replicon is a plasmid. The replicon is



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adequate for the maintenance and amplification of the infectious clone inside of an adequate host cell, such as a bacterial host, for instance, Escherichia coli (E. Coli). The replicon generally carries an antibiotic resistance gene which allows the selection and avoids the loss of the replicon as such or as a chimera after the insertion of the above mentioned elements. In a particular embodiment, the replicon is a plasmid chosen from pUC12 and pUC13.

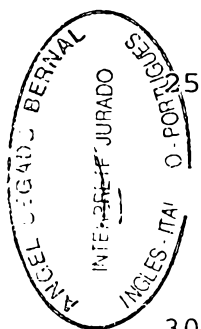
Example 1 describes the construction of three infectious clones of the UK1 isolate of the TuMV virus.

The three of them have the same full length sequence, cDNA, of the genoma of TuMV UK1. One of the clones is adequate for the inoculation with RNA, since the cDNA is under the control of the promoter of the bacteriophage T7, while the other two clones are adequate for the DNA inoculation, they have the same promoter, promoter 35S of CaMV, but one of them has the CaMV 35S polyadenilation signal and the other one the nos terminator gene.

The procedure for the obtaining of said infectious clones entails the construction of cDNA, full length, of the genomic RNA of the potyvirus and the assemblage of transcription regulating elements (promoters and, if so be the case, terminators).

In a particular embodiment (cf. Examples 1.1. and 1.2), the full length cDNA of the genomic RNA of TuMV, has been constructed by means of the linking of three different fragments:

a) a fragment of approximately 8.7 kilobases (kb) coming from a cDNA from TuMV UK1 of 9.8 kb obtained by standard synthesis of cDNA used as (3') reverse primer a d(T)36 oligo identified as SEQ. ID. NO.; 4 (cf. the LIST OF SEQUENCES);



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b) a fragment of 900 nt, internal to a clone of cDNA of 3.55 kb of TuMV UK1 obtained by the standard synthesis of cDNA using as (3') reverse primer an oligonucleotide complementary to nt 4769-4747 of the Canadian TuMV isolate, identified as SEQ. ID. NO.: 2; and

c) the first 200 nt, generated by means of RT-PCR, with a specific (3') reverse primer complementary to the 233-212 positions of the TuMV UK1 genoma, called Tu 233-212 and identified as SEQ. ID. NO.: 3, and a (5') direct primer from a commercial kit (5' ampliFINDER RACE kit, Clontech).

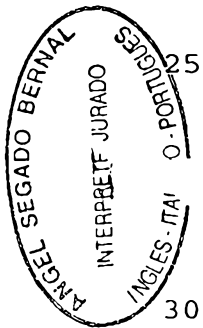
These fragments have been linked, in the manner indicated in the examples, in order to get the full length cDNA of the viral genomic RNA.

In the sense used in this description, the expression "standard cDNA synthesis" refers to synthesis by means of reverse transcriptase and the second chain by means of the action of RNasaH and DNA polymerase.

Some of the elements or sequences used for the construction of the infectious clones provided by this invention are products known and available in the market, such as the replicon (plasmids pUC13 and pUC12), the T7 promoter sequence, the CaMV 35S promoter sequences and the polyadenilation signal (from a commercial plasmid, by PCR amplification by specially designed primers) and the sequence of the nos gene terminator (by means of the amplification by PCR of a commercial plasmid with specially designed primers).

TuMV infectious clones provided by this invention are adequate for basic research in Virology and for the construction of plant viral vectors.

An additional subject matter of this invention relates to a recombinant viral vector derived from a

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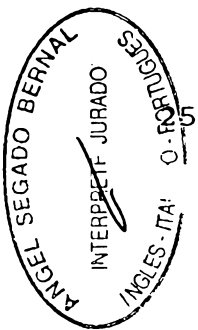


TuMV infectious clone provided by this invention. Said viral vector comprises a RuMV infectious clone modified in order to contain a gene or a heterologous gene fragment in said infectious clone under conditions
 5 which allow the expression of said gene or gene fragment after the infection of a plant or a protoplast by said recombinant viral vector.

Heterologous genes or fragments which the viral vectors provided by this invention may contain, may
 10 comprise any gene or fragment which codes for a protein, a peptide, an epitope or any gene product of interest. Said genes or heterologous fragments can be introduced into the infectious clone by genetic engineering techniques. It is essential in the
 15 construction of viral vectors, that the introduction of the heterologous gene or fragment does not interfere with any of the basic viral functions. A very interesting application of plant infectious viral vectors is the expression in plants of animal viral
 20 epitopes in order to produce edible vaccines against said animal viruses.

The invention also provides a method to infect plants which entails the putting together of one of the TuMV infectious clones provided by this invention or a viral infectious vector derived from said clone with a plant susceptible of being infected by TuMV. In a particular embodiment, the viral clone or vector derives from the TuMV UK1 isolate and the plant belongs to the Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh species.

30 The following Examples serve the purpose of illustrating the invention and should not be considered as limiting of the scope of the same.

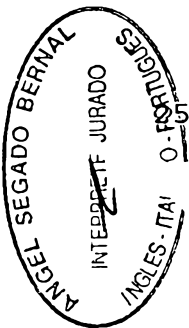


EXAMPLE 1

Infectious clone construction

1.1. Obtaining of cDNA from TuMV

The TuMV isolate used is isolate TuMV UK1, donated
5 by Dr. J. Walsh (HRI, Wellesbourne, United Kingdom).
The TuMV UK1 isolate was purified from Indian mustard
plants (Brassica juncea) inoculated with said virus
three weeks before harvesting. The RNA extracted from
the virus was used as the template for the synthesis of
10 cDNA. Said synthesis was carried out, basically,
according to the protocol described in the Amersham kit
(cDNA synthesis module kit), with some modifications.
Reverse transcriptase superscript RNaseH⁻ (Gibco-BRL)
was used for the synthesis of the first chain, using as
15 primers those identified as SEQ. ID. NO.: 1 [cf. the
SEQUENCE LIST] which corresponds to a d(T)14 oligo and
as SEQ. ID. NO: 2, an oligonucleotide complementary to
the nucleotide sequence 4769-4747 of Canadian TuMV
isolate. The cDNA fragments were cloned into pUC13
20 [Messing, J. (1983). New M13 vectors for cloning.
Methods in Enzymology, 100 B, 20-78] digested with SmaI
and treated with phosphatases (shrimp alkaline
phosphatase, USB). Clones were analysed by restriction
with different endonucleases and by determination of
the sequence at the ends. The position of the
nucleotides corresponding to the viral genome were
assigned to the ends of the inserts, by similarity to
the sequence of the complete genome of another TuMV
isolate [Nicolas, O. & Laliberté, J.F. (1992). The
complete nucleotide sequence of turnip mosaic potyvirus
30 RNA. *Journal of General Virology*, 73, 2785-2793]. Two
clones were selected (Tu-23 2400-9830 and Tu-39 29-
3550) which contain overlapping inserts which represent
the almost full length cDNA of TuMV UK1, except for the
35 28 first nucleotides of the 5' end.



The cDNA corresponding to the 233 nt of the 5' end was synthesised by PCR using an oligonucleotide complementary to positions 233-212 of the UK1 genome (Tu 233-212) as the primer; identified as SEQ. ID. NO.: 3 and the (5') direct primer amplIFINDER RACE (Clontech) under the following conditions:

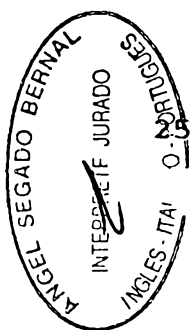
number of cycles: 35
 temperature/time: 45 seconds (s) at 94° C
 . 45 s at 60° C, and
 10 2 minutes at 72° C

The PCR fragments were cloned, after blunting the ends with T4 DNA polymerase and introducing a phosphate at 5' by means of the T4 polynucleotide kinase. The sequence of the 5' viral end was determined from said clones and also directly from the viral RNA using the oligonucleotide identified as SEQ. ID. NO.: 3 and the RT RNA sequencing kit (USB) as primers. The sequence of the ten clones was completely coincident except that they showed length heterogeneity at the 5' end (4, 5 or 6 As). A clone was selected, named Tu-8, which had 6 As at the 5' end.

1.2 cDNA synthesised with a d(T) 36 oligo primer

The analysis of the preceding cDNA clones indicated the presence of some short poly (A) tails (of approximately 14 nt) at the 3' end. A cDNA was synthesised using for the primer in the synthesis of the first chain the primer known as SEQ. ID. NO.: 4, a d(T)36 oligo (New England Biolabs), and said cDNA was cloned into a modified pUC13 vector which contained the following multiple cloning site:

HindIII-PstI-SalI-KpnI-EcoRV-BamHI-SmaI-SacI-EcoRI, digested with EcoRV and treated with phosphatase. The analysis of the clones thus obtained indicated the presence of a variable length (9-56 nt) poly(A) tail. Among these clones was a clone named Tu-



12, with an insert size of about 9.8 kilobases (kb) approximately and a poly(A) tail of 56 residues, and said clone covered the genome of TuMV UK1 from nucleotide 28.

5 1.3. Restriction map of cDNA

In order to determine the restriction map of the full length cDNA (by overlapping of the restriction maps of the Tu-8, Tu-39 and Tu-23 clones) of TuMV UK1, the following enzymes were used: AflIII, AgeI, BamHI, BssHII, ClaI, DraI, Eco47III, EcoRI, EcoRV, HindIII, HpaI, KpnI, MluI, NruI, NsiI, PstI, SacI, SnaBI, SpeI, StuI, XbaI, XhoI. No cutting sites have been detected for the following enzymes: AccIII, ApaI, EagI, NcoI, GgoMI, NotI, SalI, SmaI, SacII.

15 Table 1 shows the number of cutting sites and the approximate location in the cDNA derived from the TuMV genoma of the cutting sites for the restriction enzymes assayed.

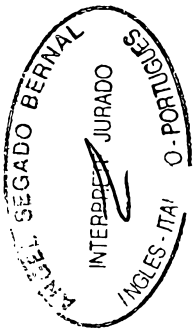
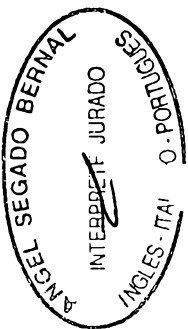


Table 1
Restriction map

Enzyme	No.	Site
AflIII	3	2500, 3700, 5700
AgeI	1	2100
BamHI	2	2600, 6100
BssHI	1	600
ClaI	2	4700, 8400
DraI	1	4900
Eco47III	2	3100, 8600
EcoRI	5	1100, 1700, 5300, 8300, 9300
EcoRV	1	2550
HindIII	3	2600, 3800, 5800
HpaI	2	1000, 8500
KpnI	1	1900
MluI	1	8600
NruI	2	1300, 5300
NsiI	3	2100, 5100, 9600
PstI	2	5500, 6100
SacI	2	5700, 7900
SnaBI	1	3300
SpeI	5-6*	2440, 2900, 3300, 3800, 6900, 7100*
StuI	1	1130
XbaI	4	2800, 4900, 5300, 8500
XhoI	4	1800, 3700, 5600, 8400

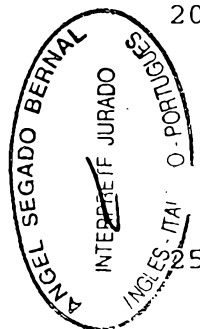
5 *: the cutting site SpeI at the 7100 position is only present in certain cDNA clones, and absent (or minoritarianous) in the viral population (in the viral genoma).



1.4 Fusion of the 35S Promoter to the viral cDNA

The 35S promoter [432 base pairs (pb)] of the CaMV was amplified by PCR using the pRT101 plasmid as the template [Töpfer, R., Matzeit, V., Gronenborn, B., Schell, J., and Steinbiss, H.H. (1987). A set of plant expression vectors for transcriptional and translational fusions. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 15 (14): 5890], as the (5') direct primer, the one identified as SEQ. ID. NO: 5 and as the (3') reverse primer the one identified as SEQ. ID. NO.: 6, under the following conditions: heating to 94° C for 5 minutes and then 30 30 s. cycles at 94° C, 1 minute at 62° C and 5 minutes at 72° C.

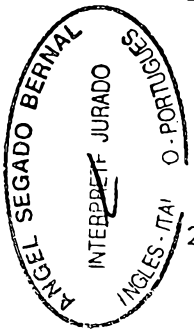
The amplified fragment was treated with T4 DNA polymerase, was phosphorilated with T4 polynucleotide kinase, was digested with BamHI, was subjected to electrophoresis in polyacrilamide gel (PAA) with 5% TBE (Tris 0.089 M, Borate 0.089 M, EDTA 0.002 M), was purified from the gel [Sambrook J., Fritsch E.F. & Maniatis T. (1989). *Molecular cloning: A laboratory manual*. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York; Smith H.O. (1980). Recovery of DNA from gels. *Methods in Enzymology* 65, 371-380], and was cloned into the pUC13 vector digested with SmaI-BamHI. The primers were designed in order for the fragment to have a SmaI site at the 5' end and a StuI site right before the transcription initiation site, following the general strategy normally used to fuse the CaMV 35S promoter (p35S) to the first viral nucleotide [Ding, S.W., Rathjen, J.P., Li, W.X., Swanson, R. Healy, H. & Symons, R.H. (1995). Efficient infection in a new plasmid vector. *Journal of General Virology*, 76, 459-464.; Yamaya, J., Yoshioka, M. Meshi, T. Okada, Y. & Ohno, T. (1988). Expression of tobacco mosaic virus RNA



in transgenic plants. *Molecular & General Genetics*, 211, 520-525]. The new plasmid was called p35S.Stu.

The cDNA from TuMV UK1 present in the Tu-8 plasmid was amplified by PCR using the primers identified as
 5 (i) SEQ. ID. NO.: 7, a 25 base oligonucleotide (Dra-Tul-22) of which, the first three nucleotides at the 5' end are three additional nucleotides meant to create a DraI restriction site, and the 22 nucleotides left correspond to the first 22 nucleotides at the 5' end of
 10 the TuMV UK1 cDNA and (ii) SEQ. ID. NO.: 3. The conditions were the following: 94° C for 5 minutes; 5 30 s. cycles at 94° C, 30 s at 42° C and 30 s at 72° C, and 35 30 s cycles at 94° C and 45 s at 60° C. The amplified fragment (236 pb) was treated with the T4 DNA
 15 polymerase, was phosphorylated with T4 polynucleotide kinase, was purified from PAA and was cloned into pUC13 digested with SmaI and dephosphorylated with alkaline phosphatase. One clone, the one named pDra Tul-233 was selected after checking that it had the adequate
 20 insert.

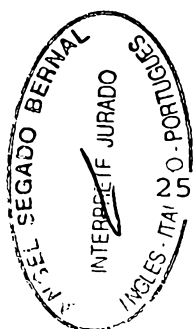
The DraI-MspI (191 pb) fragment of the pDra-Tul-233 clone and the MspI-MspI (939 pb) fragment of the Tu-39 clone were linked to p35S-StuI, digested with StuI and treated with phosphatase. From this cloning,
 25 the p35s Tu 1-1130 clone was selected, which contains the cDNA from TuMV UK1 from nucleotide 1 to 1130 under the control of the promoter 35S. Low yield was detected in the purification of this plasmid; the cloning of the SacI-HindIII fragment from this plasmid
 30 at pUC12 gave as result the plasmid p35S Tu 1-1130 (+) (+ indicates that the TuMV gene and the beta-gal insert have the same transcription direction), which showed less yield problems.



1.5 Fusion of the T7 promoter to the viral cDNA

The T7 promoter was fused to the first nucleotide of the cDNA of TuMV UK1 by means of the PCR amplification of the fragment present at the Tu-8 clone using the primers identified as (i) SEQ. ID. NO.: 3 and (ii) SEQ. ID. NO.: 8, named T7-Tul-22, a 43 base oligonucleotide of which the first three at the 5' end are used to reconstruct a SmaI site, the 17 following ones for the sequence corresponding to the T7 promoter and the additional G to include a good transcription initiation residue, and the 22 nucleotides left correspond to the first 22 nucleotides of the 5' sequence of the cDNA of UK1. The conditions were the following: 94° C for 5 minutes; 5 30 s. cycles at 94° C, 30 s at 42° C and 30 s at 72° C, and 35 30 s cycles at 94° C and 45 s at 60° C. The amplified fragment (254 pb) was treated with the T4 DNA polymerase, was purified from PAA, was phosphorilated with T4 polynucleotide kinase and was cloned into pUC13 digested with SmaI and treated with phosphatase. One clone, the one named pT7-Tul-233 was selected, containing the adequate sequence. From the pT7-Tul-233 clone the fragment pT7 Tul-191 (SmaI-MspI ends) was extracted, from the clone Tu-39 the fragment Tu 191-1130 (MspI-StuI ends), and these fragments were linked to the vector fragment (which does not contain the p35S). From this ligate the plasmid pT7 Tu 1-1130 plasmid was selected. Low yield was also detected in the purification of this plasmid; the cloning of the SacI-HindIII fragment of this plasmid into pUC12 gave as a result the plasmid pT7 Tul-1130 (+) (+ indicates that the TuMV insert and the beta-gal gene have the same transcription direction), which showed less yield problems.

35



1.6 Fusion of the terminators

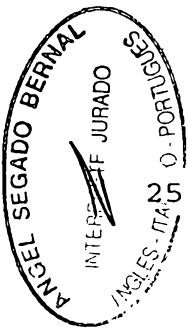
The transcription terminators of the (tnos) gene and the polyadenylation signal of 35S (t35S) were obtained by PCR from commercial plasmid templates (see below). In both cases the primers were designed in order that, after the cloning at HindIII, they had a SalI cutting site at the 5' end and ApaI and XhoI sites at the 3' end.

In the case of the 35S polyadenylation signal of the CaMV, the template used was the pRT101 plasmid [Töpfer, R. Matzeit, V., Gronenborn, B., Schell, J., & Steinbiss (1987). A set of plant expression vectors for transcriptional and translational fusions. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 15 5890] and the primers used were those identified as (i) SEQ. ID. NO.: 9, a direct 22 base primer and (ii) SEQ. ID. NO.: 10, a reverse 30 base primer. The amplified fragment had 205 pb.

For the nos gene terminator (tnos), the template was the plasmid pBI2221 (Clontech) and the primers those identified as (i) SEQ. ID. NO.: 11 a 28 base oligonucleotide (direct primer) and (ii) SEQ. ID. NO.: 12, a 29 base oligonucleotide (reverse primer). The amplified fragment had 265 pb.

The amplification reaction in both cases was carried out under the following conditions: 3 minutes at 95° C; 35 30 s cycles at 95° C, 30 s at 52 ° C and 1 minute at 72° C; and finally 5 minutes at 72° C.

The amplified fragments were treated with T4 DNA polymerase, were phosphorylated with T4 polynucleotide kinase, were purified from PAA, and were cloned into pUC13 digested with HincII and treated with phosphatase. The clones pt35S and ptnos were identified which contained the correct fragments.



1.7 Assemblage of the full length clone under the control of p35S

The plasmid p35S Tu1-1130 (+) [Example 1.4] was digested with XbaI, the 5' sticky ends were blunted by treating with the Klenow fragment of the DNA polymerase of Escherichia coli, was then cleaved with StuI and was dephosphorilated with alkaline phosphatase. This vector was ligated to the StuI-SmaI fragment of the Tu-12 clone (8.7 kp, nt 1130-9830 of cDNA from TuMV UK1).

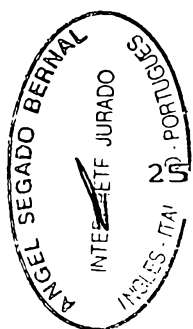
From this ligation, the clone named p35 Tu was selected, which contains the full length cDNA from TuMV UK1 under the control of promoter 35S.

1.8 Assemblage of the full length clone under the control of pT7

The SmaI-BssHII fragment of the p35 Tu plasmid (containing p35S and cDNA from TuMV UK1 = 1-600) was substituted by a SmaI-BssHII fragment of the pT7 Tu 1-1130 plasmid. From the resulting construction the plasmid called pT7 Tu was selected which contains the full length cDNA from the genoma of TuMV UK1 under the control of the T7 bacteriophage promoter.

1.9 Introduction of the p35 Tu terminators

The fragments which contained the terminator of the gene nos (tnos) or the polyadenilation signal of 35S (t35S) were cleaved from the ptnos or pt35S plasmids [Example 1.6] by means of the double SalI-XhoI digestion, were purified from PAA, and were ligated to the p35 Tu plasmid digested with SalI and treated with phosphatase. From these ligations the clones p35 Tu 35 and p35 Tu nos were selected. These clones contained the same full length sequence, cDNA, of the TuMV UK1 genoma, as well as the same promoter, 35S, whilst one



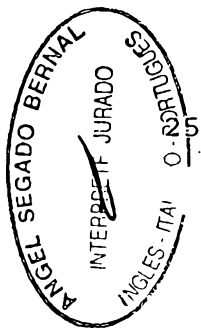
of them, p35 Tu 35, contained the t35S one and the other contained the tnos one.

From the p35 Tu nos clone, the p35 Tu Spe nos clone was obtained by substituting a ClaI fragment of
5 p35 Tu nos by the Tu-23 equivalent fragment.

1.10 Stability test of the clones

This Example was carried out in order to check the stability of the infectious previously prepared clones
10 of TuMV [see Examples 1.8 and 1.9] since, as it is known, the infectious full length clones of potyvirus are difficult to handle.

In the case of the full length clones previously prepared, both the one which is under the control of
15 the T7 promoter and those under the control of the 35S promoter of CaMV, behave as unstable plasmids in Escherichia coli DH5 alpha isolate when they are grown at the optimal growing temperature for E. coli (37° C). This unstableness implies the loss, in a high
20 percentage of the bacterial population, of the plasmid when the carrier isolate of said plasmid is cultured in a rich liquid medium (in the presence of selective pressure for the plasmid, i.e., ampicillin). In the solid media cultures in the presence of selective pressure (ampicillin), the unstableness implies the appearance of bacterial colonies with a different morphology (irregular edges, yellowish colour) from the one initially shown (smooth edges, translucent); these colonies different in morphology do not contain
30 plasmids or else it is not of the adequate size. The described unstableness in the liquid and solid media disappears when the cultures are carried out at a temperature of 28-32° C.



EXAMPLE 2

Plant infection test

This Example was carried out in order to check the
 5 infection of plants using either an *in vitro* or *in vivo* transcript of TuMV through the usual techniques for plant inoculation.

For the performance of this test Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh RLD ecotype plants were used. The
 10 following were used as inoculum:

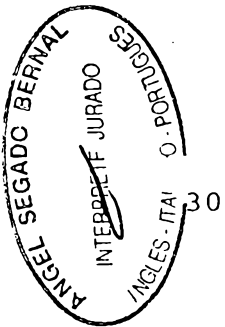
- purified DNA solutions derived from the p35 Tu
 35 and p35 Tu nos plasmids [Example 1.9], with a concentration of 0.6 to 2 mg/ml, obtained after the alkaline lysis of a 250 ml culture in LB media
 15 (Sambrook J., Fritsch E.F. & Maniatis T. (1989).

Molecular cloning: A laboratory manual. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York) grown at 30° C, treated with RNase, phenol and resuspended in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM, pH 8.0 EDTA); and

20 - an *in vitro* transcript RNA solution using the plasmid T7 made linear by SallI as template and a commercial *in vitro* transcription kit (T7 cap scribe, from Boehringer and mMessage mMachine from Ambion). The transcription was carried out in a 360 μ l volume, with
 25 20 μ g of template plasmid (pT7 Tu) purified by CsCl and digested with SallI.

As infection controls TE pH 8.0 buffer and purified virus (TuMV) diluted to a concentration of 100 μ g/ml in 50 mM pH 7.5 phosphate buffer were used.

30 In order to carry out this test, the seeds were sterilised, and were sown onto GM media plates (Valvekens D., van Montagu M. & van Lijsebettens M. (1988). Agrobacterium tumefaciens- mediated transformation of Arabidopsis thaliana root explants by
 35 using kanamycin selection. *Proceedings of the National*



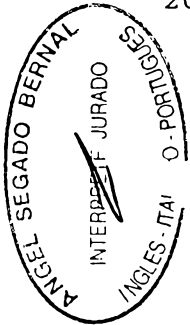
Academy of Sciences USA, 85, 5536-5540) and were vernalised for 24 hours at 4° C. Then, they were moved to an *in vitro* culture chamber (16 hour photoperiod, 100 $\mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ light intensity for 15 days). Once this period of time had elapsed they were transplanted onto soil (universal soil [Floragard] and vermiculite 3:1) and were kept in the culture chamber in the same light conditions and at a temperature of 22 ° C.

Then, the plants were sprayed with an abrasive, such as silicon carbide. Two leaves of each plant were inoculated with the previously mentioned inoculums (purified DNA derived from p35 Tu 35 and p35 Tu nos plasmids and *in vitro* RNA transcript solutions). In every case the DNA or RNA solutions were soaked onto a cotton wad and were rubbed onto the leaves to be inoculated.

The results of the different experiments (at least 2 different experiment for each type of inoculum) are indicated in Table 2.

Table 2

Inoculum	Infected plants/inoculated plants	Infection percentage
Virus	16/16	100
Buffer	0/16	0
RNA transcript + "cap" like structure linear pT7 Tu template	3/56	3
p35 Tu 35 DNA	6/36	16
P35 Tu nos DNA	13/35	37



Alternatively, this test could have been carried out by inoculating plant protoplasts with transcript RNA *in vitro* or with DNA [Leiser, R.M., Ziegler-Graff, V., Reutenauer, A., Herrbach, E., Lemaine, O., Guilley, H., Richards, K. & Jonard, G. (1992). Agroinfection as an alternative to insects for infecting plants with beet western yellows luteovirus. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **89**, 9136-9140].

10

MICRO-ORGANISM DEPOSITORY

Escherichia coli K12 DH5 alpha strands carriers of the pT7 Tu and p35 Tu nos plasmids have been deposited at the Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT), Burjasot, Valencia (España), on 19th December 1996, being assigned access numbers CECT 4822 and CECT 4823 respectively.

15

Where the terms "comprise", "comprises", "comprised" or "comprising" are used in this specification, they are to be interpreted as specifying the presence of the stated features, integers, steps or components referred to, but not to preclude the presence or addition of one or more other feature, integer, step, component or group thereof.



EDITORIAL NOTE - NO. 82170/98

**The following Sequence Listing pages 1 to 7 are part of the
Description, and are followed by Claim pages 25 to 28.**



SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

5

(i) APPLICANT:

(A) NAME: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y
TECNOLOGIA AGRARIA Y ALIMENTARIA

(B) STREET: José Abascal, 56

10 (C) CITY: Madrid

(D) COUNTRY: Spain

(E) ZIP CODE: 28003

(F) TELEPHONE: (91) 347 39 33

(G) TELEFAX: (91) 347 39 31

15

(ii) TITLE OF THE INVENTION:

PLANT INFECTIOUS CLONES AND VECTORS DERIVED
FROM THE TURNIP MOSAIC VIRUS (TuMV)

20

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 12

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) SUPPORT TYPE: Diskette

(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC Compatible

25

(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS

(D) SOFTWARE: Patent In Release #1,0,
Version #1.30

(vi) PRIORITY DETAILS:

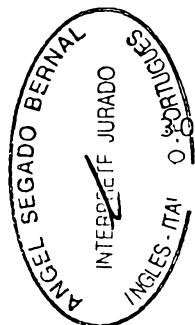
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: ES P9701522

(B) APPLICATION DATE: 09-JUL-1997

(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 1:

35

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:



- (A) LENGTH: 14 bases
- (B) TYPE: nucleid acid
- (C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

5

- (ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid
 - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1: TTTTTTTTTT
TTTT

10

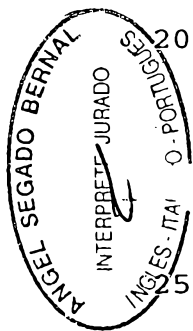
(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 2:

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- (i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:
 - (A) LENGTH: 21 bases
 - (B) TYPE: nucleid acid
 - (C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid
 - (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2: ACCACATCAA
TGTCTAGGGT GA



(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 3:

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:

- (A) LENGTH: 22 bases
- (B) TYPE: nucleid acid
- (C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid

- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3: CGCAATGGCA
TTGGTGGGAA AC

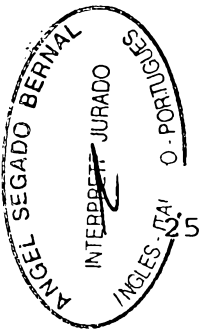
(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 4 :

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:

- (A) LENGTH: 36 bases
- (B) TYPE: nucleid acid
- (C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid

- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"



(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4: TTTTTTTTTT
TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTT

5 (2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 5 :

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 bases
- (B) TYPE: nucleid acid
- 10 (C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid

- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:
GGGAACATTGG TGGAGCACGA CACGC

20

(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 6 :

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:

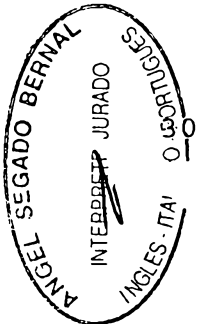
- (A) LENGTH: 34 bases
- 25 (B) TYPE: nucleid acid
- (C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid

- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6: CCGGATCCTA
GGCCTCTCCA AATGAAATGA ACTT

35



5/7

(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 7:

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:

- 5 (A) LENGTH: 25 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleid acid
(C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

10 (ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7: TTTAAAAAAT
ATAAAAACTC AACAT

15

(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 8 :

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:

- 20 (A) LENGTH: 43 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleid acid
(C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25 (ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8: GGGTAATACG
ACTCACTATA GAAAAAATAT AAAAACTCAA CAT

30



(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 9:

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:

- (A) LENGTH: 22 bases
- 5 (B) TYPE: nucleid acid
- (C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid

- 10 (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9: GACGCAAATC
ACCAGTCTCT CT

15

(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 10 :

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:

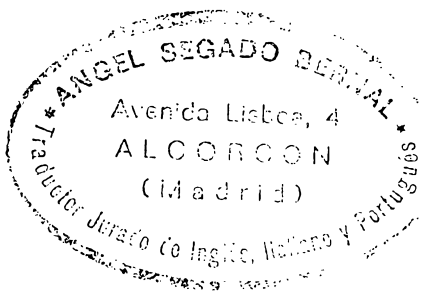
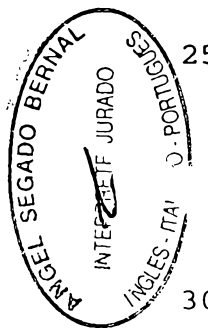
- 20 (A) LENGTH: 30 bases
- (B) TYPE: nucleid acid
- (C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid

- 25 (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:
TCGAGGGCCC ACTGGATTTT GGTTTTAGGA

30



Angel Segado Bernal, Sworn Translator to the English Language, does hereby certify that this specification is a faithful and whole translation into English from a document drawn in Spanish.
 Madrid, 05th March 2000

7/7

(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 11:

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:

- 5 (A) LENGTH: 28 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleid acid
(C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid

10 (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:
GACGATCTAG TAACATAGAT GACACCGC

15

(2) INFORMATION ON SEQ ID NO.: 12 :

(i) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUENCE:

- 20 (A) LENGTH: 29 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleid acid
(C) NUMBER OF STRANDS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25 (ii) TYPE OF MOLECULE: another nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:
TCGAGGGCCC GATCGTTCAA ACATTTGGC



CLAIMS

1. An infectious clone of the turnip mosaic virus (TuMV), which comprises:

- 5
- a complete copy of the complementary DNA (cDNA) to the genomic RNA of TuMV, in the form of double stranded DNA;
 - a transcription promoter sequence; and
 - a replicon.

10

2. An infectious clone according to claim 1, in which said transcription promoter sequence is selected from an adequate promoter for *in vitro* transcription of cDNA by means of the corresponding RNA polymerase and a promoter of a plant functional gene, adequate for the *in vivo* transcription of the infectious viral RNA.

15

3. An infectious clone according to claim 2, in which said transcription promoter sequence is the promoter sequence of a bacteriophage.

20

4. An infectious clone according to claim 3, in which said bacteriophage is selected from T3, T7, SP6 or lambda Pm.

25

5. An infectious clone according to claim 1, in which said transcription promoter sequence comprises the promoter sequence of a bacteriophage and one or more nucleotides.

30

6. An infectious clone according to claim 5, in which said transcription promoter sequence comprises the promoter sequence of bacteriophage T7 and an additional G adjacent to the first nucleotide at the 5' end of the cDNA if said cDNA does not begin by G.

35



7. An infectious clone according to claim 2, in which said transcription promoter sequence is the 35S promoter from the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV).

5 8. An infectious clone according to claim 1, which also comprises a transcription termination sequence located at the 3' end of the poly (A) tail.

10 9. An infectious clone according to claim 8, in which said transcription termination sequence comprises the terminator sequence of the Ti plasmid nos gene of the Agrobacterium tumefaciens.

15 10. An infectious clone according to claim 1, which also comprises a polyadenilation signal sequence at the 3' end.

20 11. An infectious clone according to claim 10, in which said polyadenilation signal sequence comprises the polyadenilation signal sequence of the 35S gene from the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV).

25 12. An infectious clone according to any of claims 8 through 11, which also comprises a variable number of nucleotides between the last nucleotide at the 3' end of the poly(A) tail and the first nucleotide of the transcription termination sequence or of the polyadenilation signal.

30 13. An infectious clone according to claim 1, in which said replicon is a plasmid capable of replicating inside of an adequate host cell.

35 14. An infectious clone according to claim 13, in which said adequate host cell is a bacteria.



15. An infectious clone according to claim 14, in which said bacteria is Escherichia coli.

5 16. An infectious clone according to claim 1, which comprises the full length cDNA corresponding to the genome of TuMV UK1 under the control of the promoter of the T7 bacteriophage.

10 17. An infectious clone according to claim 1, which comprises the full length cDNA corresponding to the genome of TuMV UK1 under the control of the 35 S promoter of CaMV.

15 18. An infectious clone according to claim 17, which also comprises the 35S polyadenylation signal of CaMV.

20 19. An infectious clone according to claim 17, which also comprises the terminator of the nos gene.

25 20. A procedure for the obtaining of an infectious clone of the turnip mosaic virus (TuMV) according to claims 1 through 19 which comprises the construction of the full length complementary DNA (cDNA) to the genomic RNA of TuMV and the assemblage of the transcription regulating elements.

30 21. A recombinant viral vector derived from a turnip mosaic virus (TuMV) infectious clone which comprises a TuMV infectious clone according to claims 1 through 19 and an heterologous DNA sequence.

35 22. A method for infecting plants which comprises putting in contact an infectious clone of the turnip mosaic virus (TuMV) according to claims 1 through 19 or



a viral infectious vector according to Claim 21 with a plant susceptible of being infected by TuMV.

23. A method according to Claim 22, in which said plant belongs to the
5 Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh species.

24. The infectious clone according to Claim 1 substantially as
hereinbefore described according to any one of the Examples.

DATED this 30th day of October, 2001

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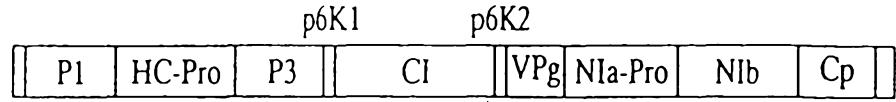
By their Patent Attorneys:

CALLINAN LAWRIE

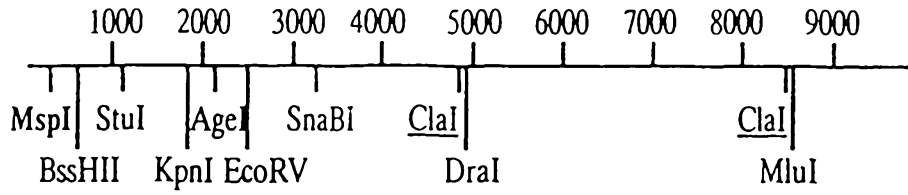


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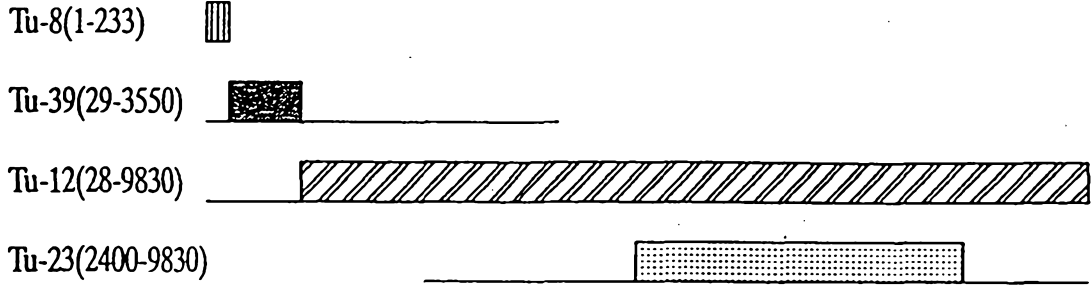




1A



1B



1C

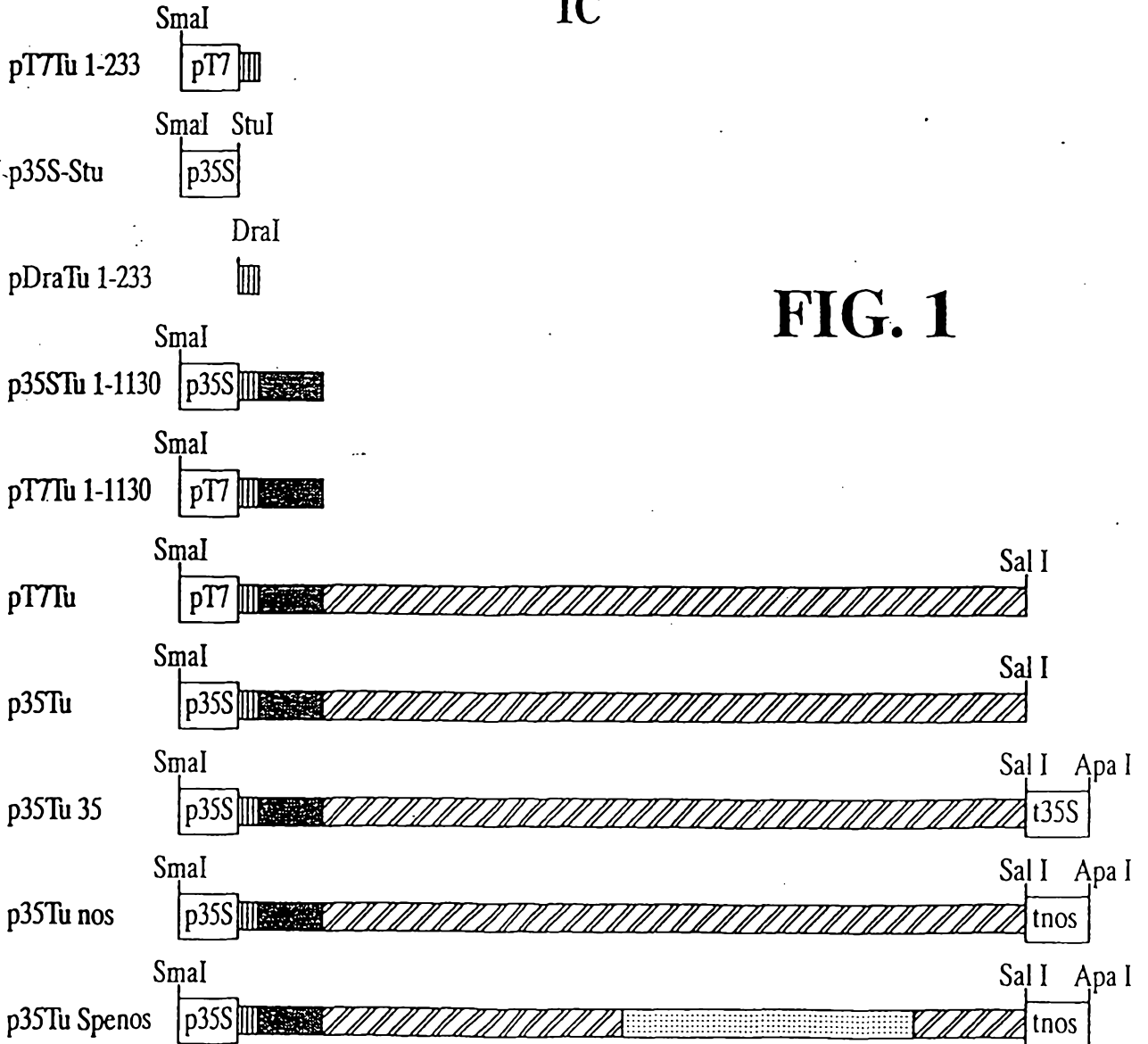


FIG. 1

1D

pT7Tu CCCGGG taatagactcactataGAAAAAATATA.....GGGAC(A)₈ATCGGATCCCCCTAGAGTCGAC
 SmaI promotor T7 5' cDNA viral 3' cDNA viral SalI

p35Tu CCCGGG Promotor 35S AAAAAATATA.....GGGAC(A)₈ATCGGATCCCCCTAGAGTCGAC
 SmaI 5' cDNA viral 3' cDNA viral SalI

1E

FIG. 1