

Studying wild relatives of potato to develop early blight-resistant cultivars

21st Euroblight workshop

20/05/2026 | Jaap Wolters



LWV20239



Co-funded by the European Union
HORIZON-CL6-2023-BIODIV-01-14

Early blight background



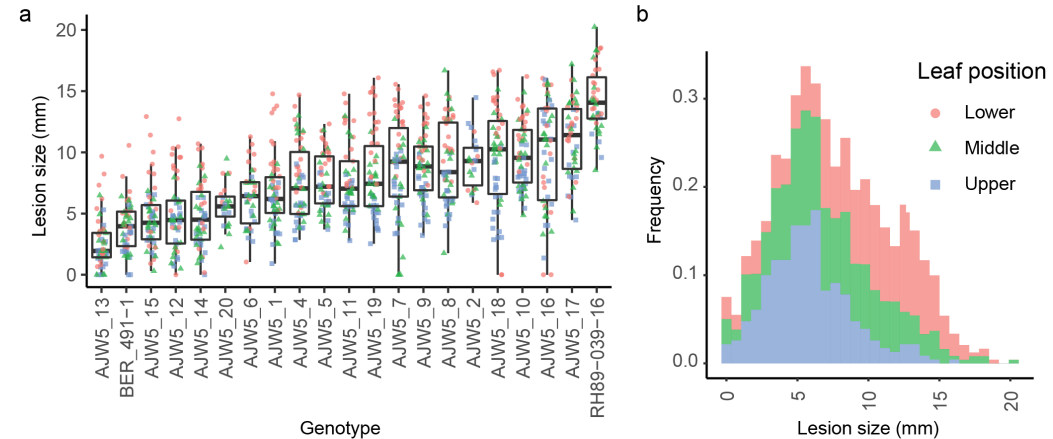
- Foliar disease of potato and tomato
- Caused by *Alternaria solani* (and related large-spored species)
- Necrotrophic fungus
- No (strong) resistance in cultivars

Quantitative and qualitative resistance against early blight in potato

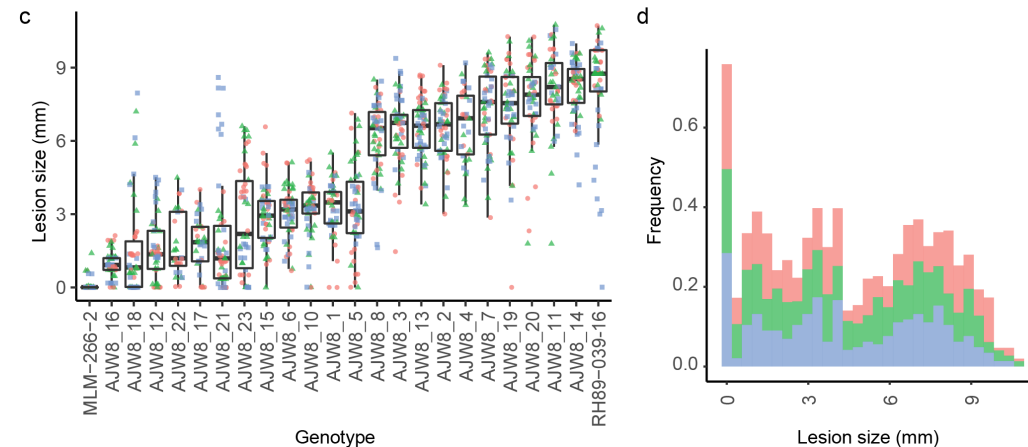
Resistance of *S. berthaultii*, *S. virgultorum*, *S. sparsipilum* and others

Resistance of *S. commersonii* and *S. raphanifolium* shows qualitative inheritance pattern

AJW5: *S. tuberosum* RH89-039-16 x *S. berthaultii* BER 491-1

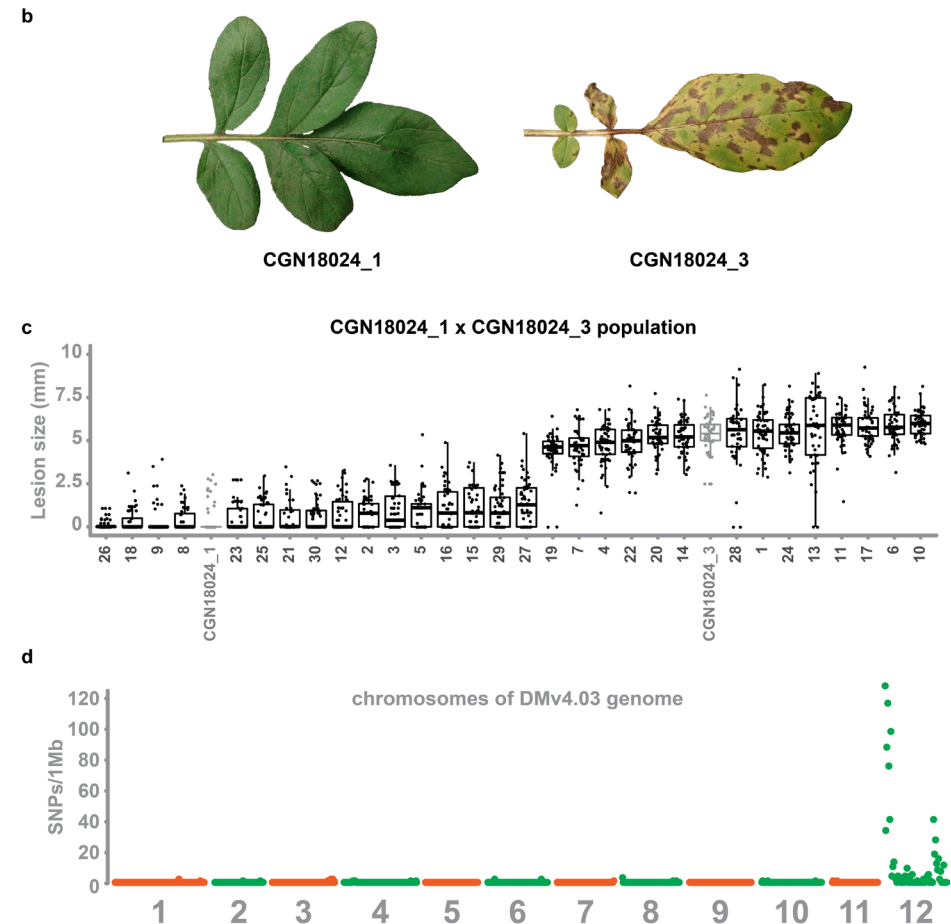


AJW8: *S. commersonii* subsp. *malmeanum* (MLM) 226-2 x *S. tuberosum* RH89-039-16



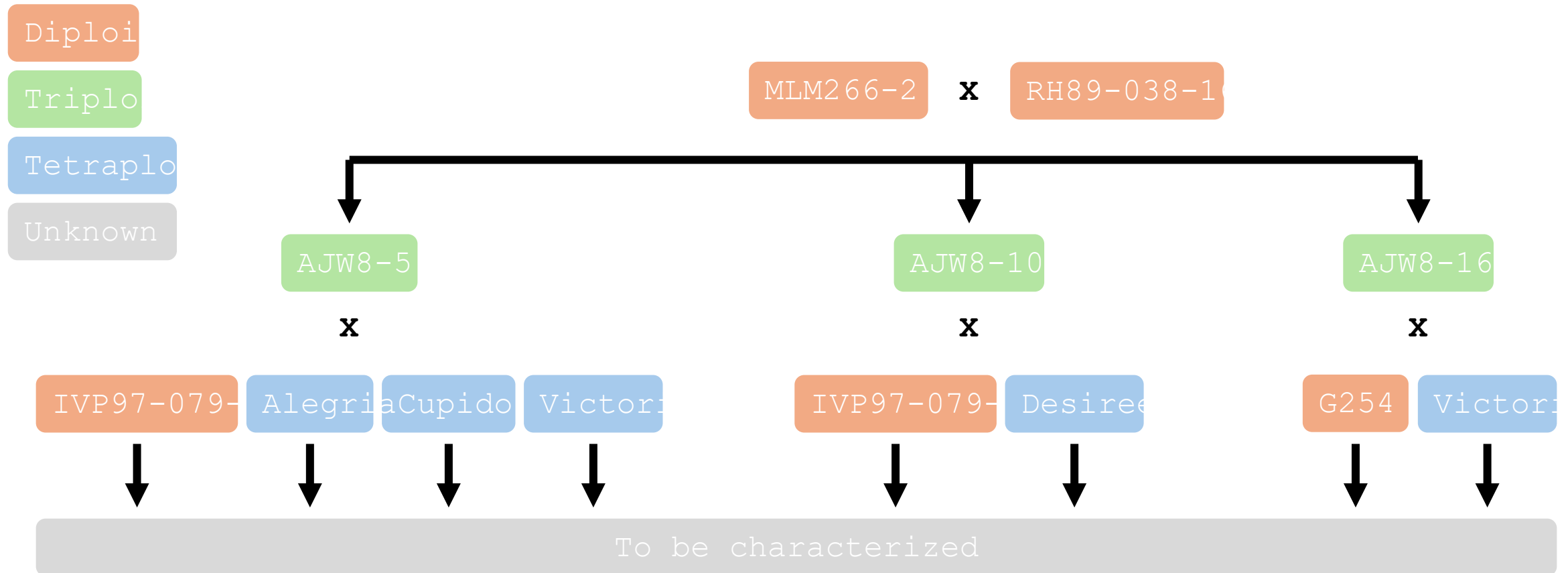
Resistance of *S. commersonii* is caused by the production of specific glycoalkaloid variants

- *S. commersonii* is exceptionally resistant
- Resistant *S. commersonii* produces specific glycoalkaloid variants
- Similar glycoalkaloids are detected in other resistant *Solanum* accessions
- Cultivated potato typically produces α -solanine and α -chaconine – breeders try to reduce the levels of these compounds
- Toxicity of tetraose glycoalkaloids is unknown

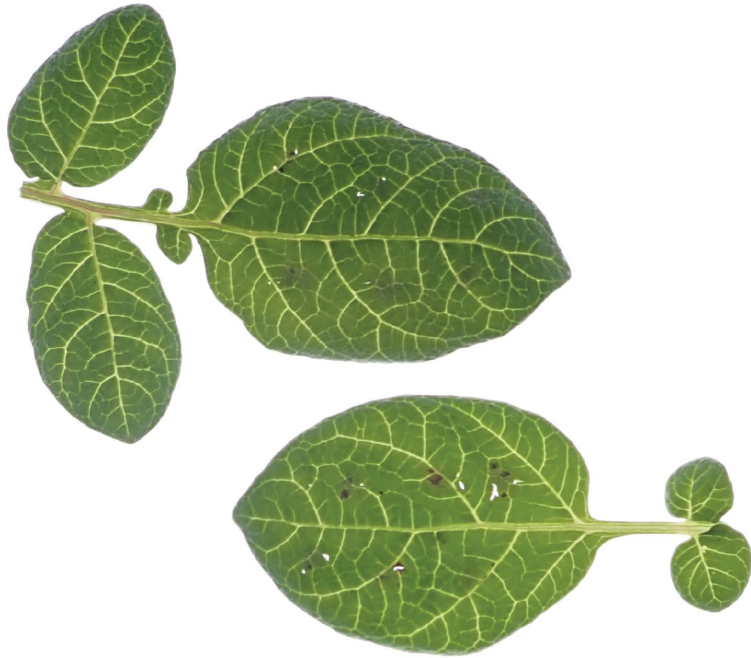


Wolters et al. 2023

Introgressing SGA biosynthesis genes to assess their performance in a cultivar background



S. raphanifolium as an alternative source of resistance



CGN17835#2

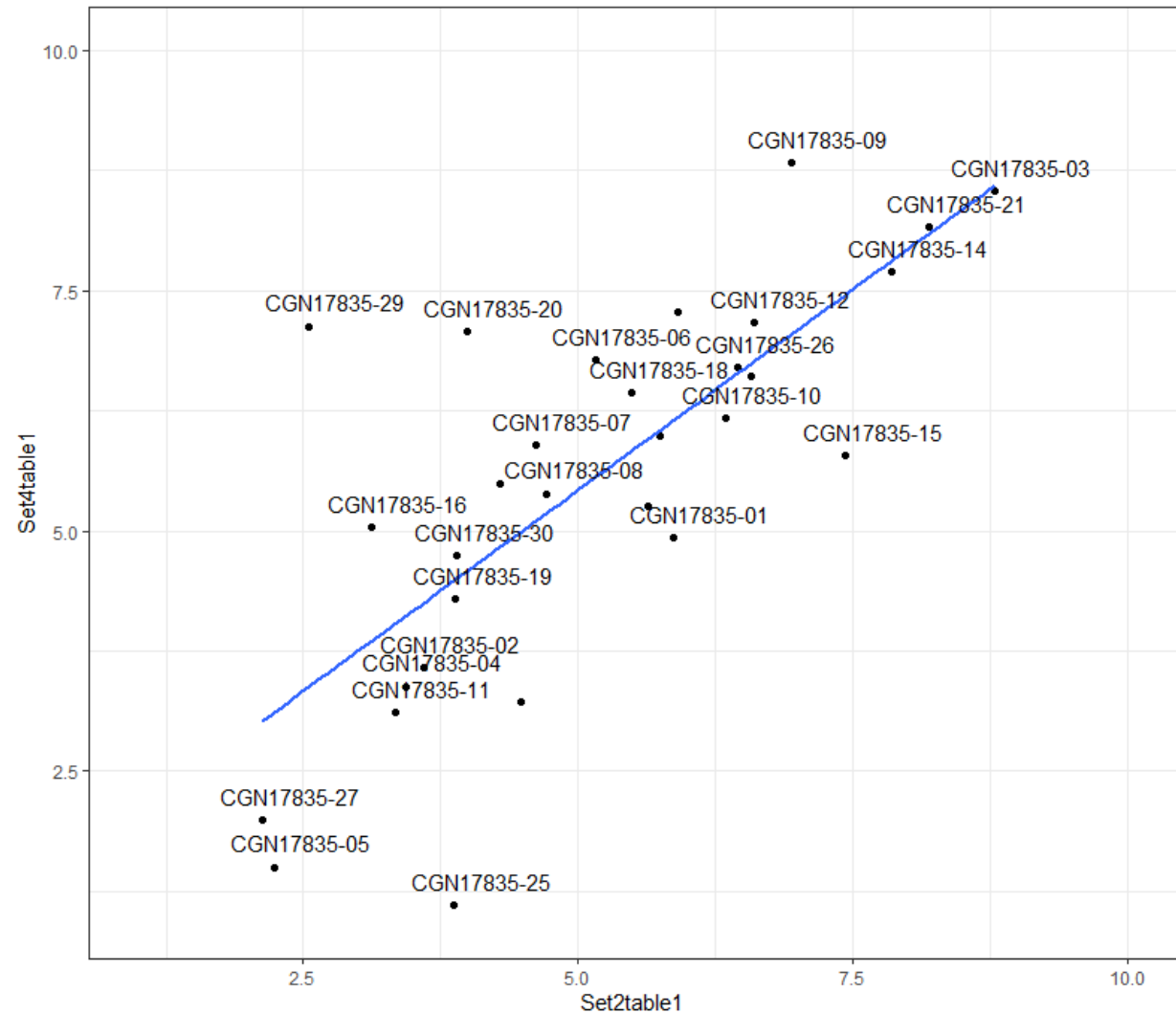


CGN17835#3

Testing segregation of early blight resistance in a *S. raphanifolium* accession

Decent correlation between experiments, phenotype is not as black and white as observed for resistance of *S. commersonii*

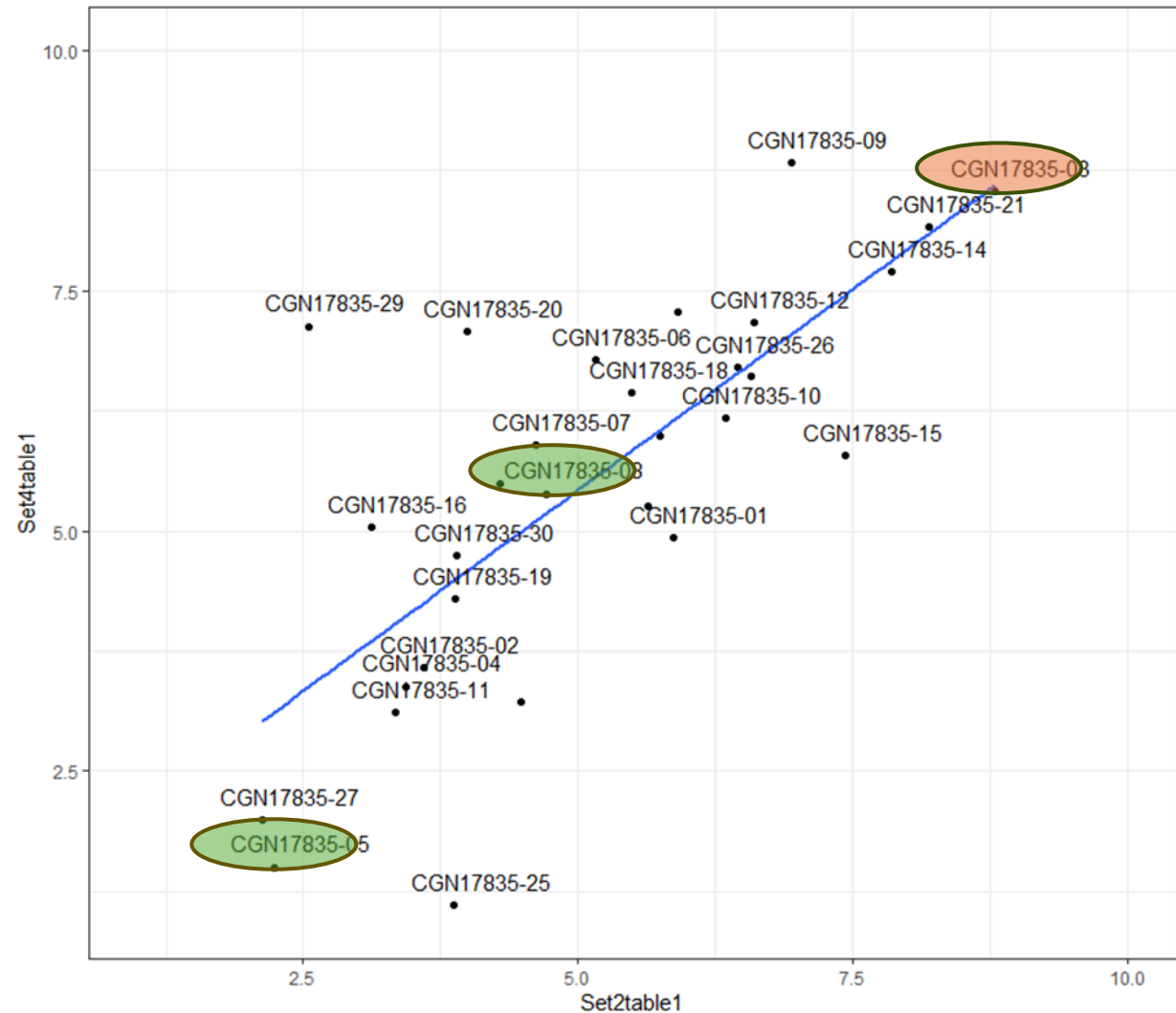
```
> CGNcor_mat
      Set2table1 Set4table1
Set2table1 1.000000 0.7397108
Set4table1 0.7397108 1.0000000
```



Testing segregation of early blight resistance in a *S. raphanifolium* accession

CGN17835-3 (susceptible) crossed with CGN17835-5 (very resistant) and CGN17835-8 (intermediate resistance)

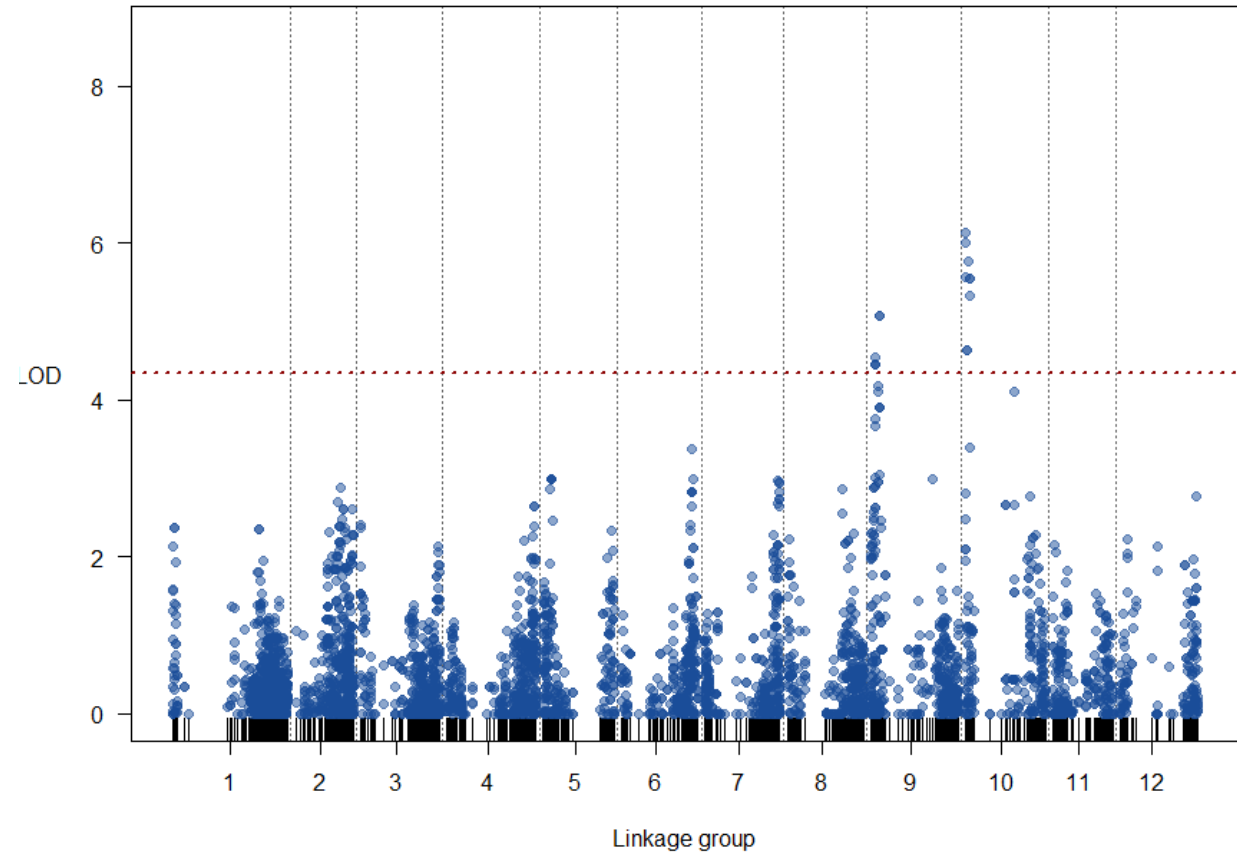
```
> CGNcor_mat
      Set2table1 Set4table1
Set2table1 1.0000000 0.7397108
Set4table1 0.7397108 1.0000000
```



QTL scan reveals peaks on chromosome 9 and 10

Using 30 genotypes from a segregating *S. raphanifolium* accession and including 2 populations derived from crosses within the accession (90 genotypes in total)

Genotyping on Solseq platform developed by Jack Vossen



Conclusions

- Wild *Solanum* species are a good source of resistance of early blight
- Resistance is often quantitative, but qualitative inheritance is observed in some cases
 - *S. commersonii* and *S. raphanifolium* show clear segregation of resistance
- Early blight resistance in wild *Solanum* can often be explained by the production of specific glycoalkaloid variants
 - Research to evaluate their effect in cultivated potato is in progress
- Alternative resistance mechanisms exist, such as in *S. raphanifolium*
 - QTL scan shows clear peaks on chr09 and chr10, resistance mechanism remains to be characterized

Acknowledgements

Vivianne Vleeshouwers

Doret Wouters

Sanjay Shanmughasundaram

Kritika Chand

Chuqing Su

Shivam Sharma

Rebekka Leitzke

Hanneke van der Schoot

Luigi Fiorentino

Jack Vossen

Lotte Caarls

Richard Visser



Co-funded by the European Union
HORIZON-CL6-2023-BIODIV-01-14

