RNA interference and its application in the treatment of tree diseases



Central dogma of molecular biology



What is RNA interference (RNAi)?

- Conserved biological response to double-stranded RNA
- Mediates resistance to both endogenous parasitic and exogenous pathogenic nucleic acids
- Regulates the expression of protein-coding genes
- Natural mechanism for sequence-specific gene silencing

How can we exploit RNAi for biological control of pathogens?

- RNAi offers an environmentally friendly alternative to broad spectrum fungicides/pesticides to control the growth of plants pathogens and pests.
- Controls pathogens without adversely affecting nontarget microorganisms or causing changes to the plant and soil microbiome
- Uses sequence specific knockdown of gene targets following delivery of double-stranded RNA
- The pathogen must internalise the dsRNA and process it via RNAi cellular machinery to silence target genes.

RNA interference



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dsRNA Application and Uptake



RNAi to manage growth of Armillaria mellea, a major root pathogen causing decline in veteran oaks

- Armillaria mellea
 - a major root pathogen of many parkland and forest tree species
 - a predisposing factor in oak declines





How do we target *A. mellea* and not other *Armillaria* species?

Armillaria species genome comparisons

A. mellea	ACGGTACCATGATCTTATCGGATCCACTT
A. gallica	ACGGTTTCAGATCCATGGGATGGAGTCTT
A. ostoyae	ACGGTTTCAGATCCATGGGATGGAGTCTT
D. tabescens	ACGGTTTCAGATCCATGGGATGGAGTCTT

