

Gene Drives and their Potential for Weed Control

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Concerning RNA-Guided Gene Drives for the Alteration of Wild Populations

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Abstract

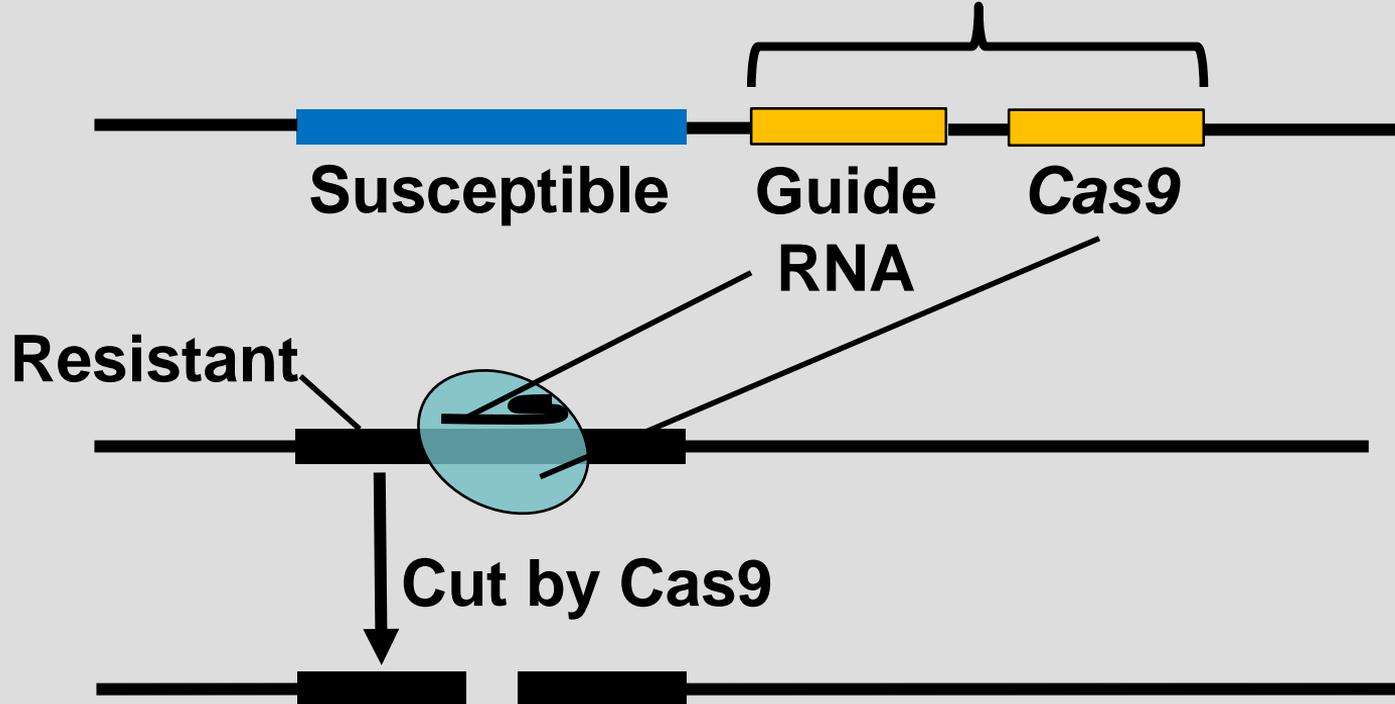
Gene drives may be capable of altering wild populations of wild organisms, but their use is constrained by several factors. Here we consider the potential of the Cas9 nuclease to serve as a general method for altering wild populations over many generations. We detail likely capabilities, discuss limitations, and provide novel precautionary strategies to control the spread of gene drives and reverse genomic changes. The ability to edit populations of sexual species would offer substantial benefits to humanity and the environment. For example, RNA-guided gene drives could potentially prevent the spread of disease, support agriculture by reversing pesticide and herbicide resistance in insects and weeds, and control invasive species. We explore the responsible use of this currently theoretical technology.

“...RNA-guided gene drives could potentially...support agriculture by reversing pesticide and herbicide resistance in insects and weeds...”

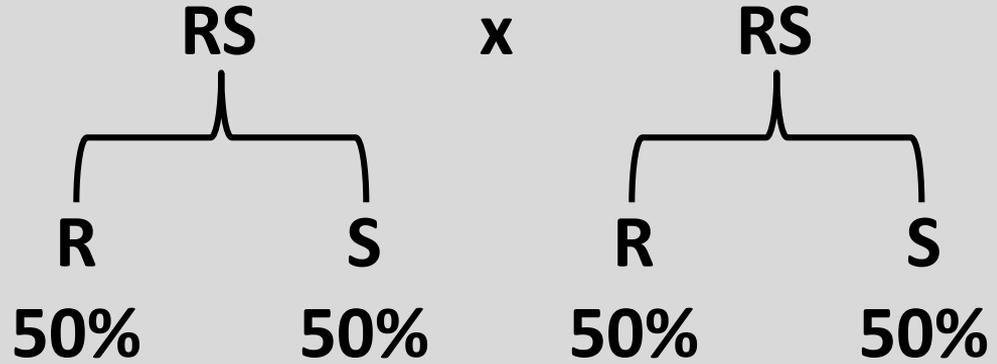
“...currently theoretical technology.”

RNA-Guided Gene Drive

Engineered and inserted into germline



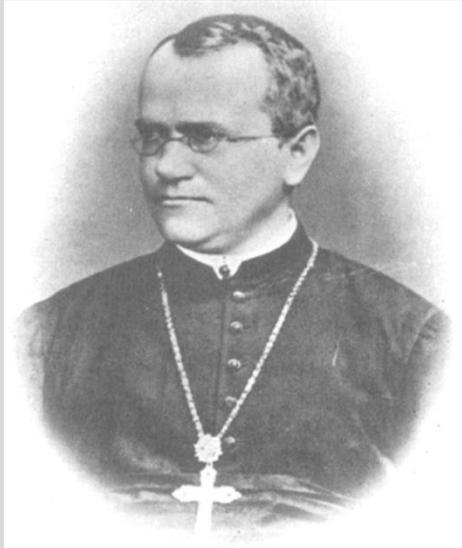
Mendel's Law of Segregation



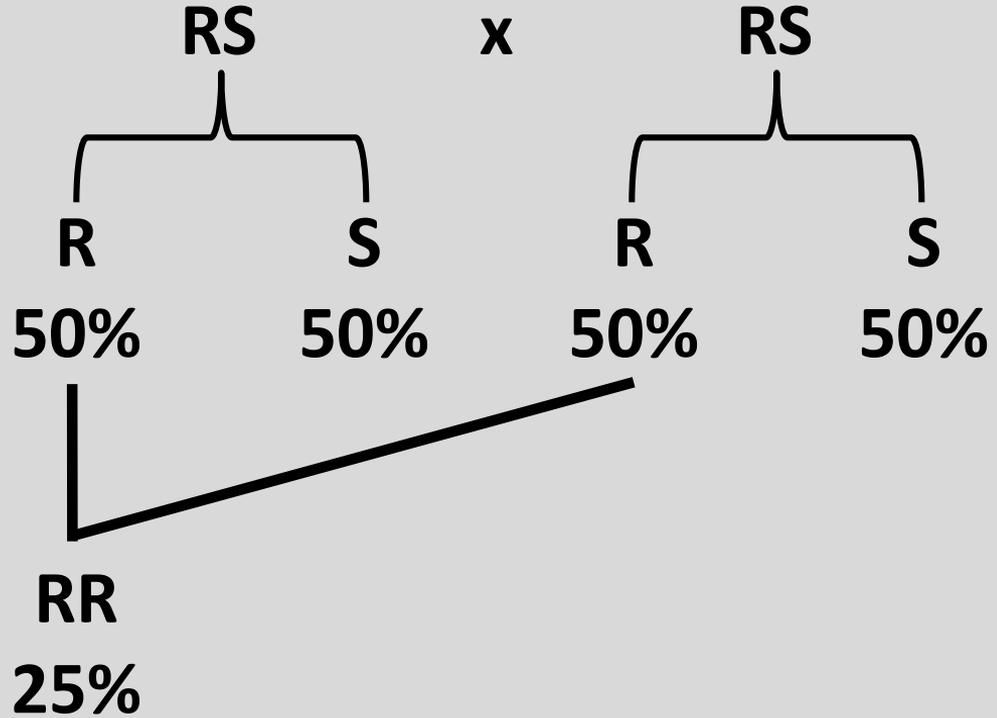
R = Resistance

S = Susceptibility

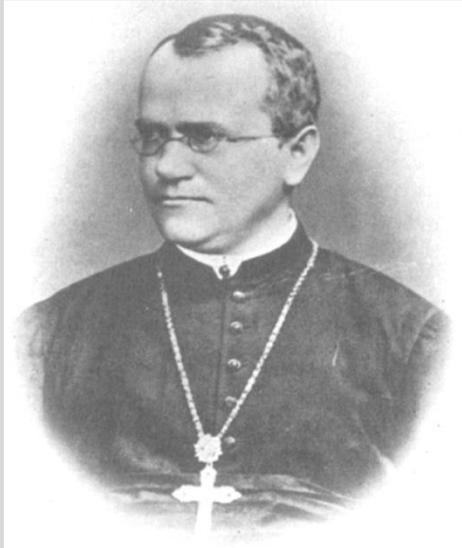
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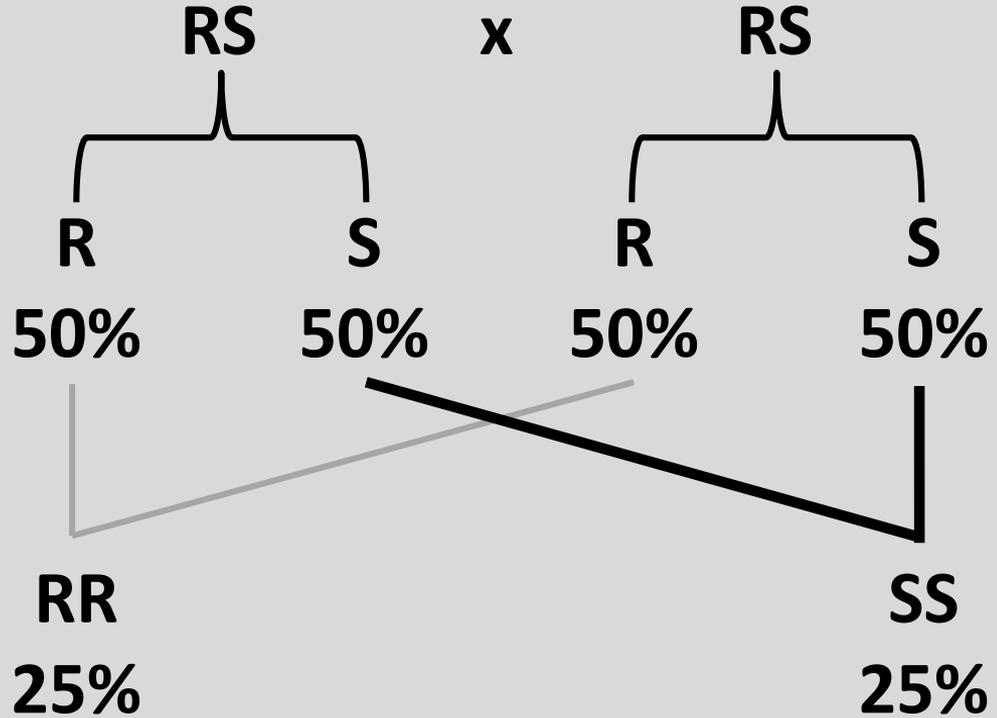
R = Resistance
S = Susceptibility



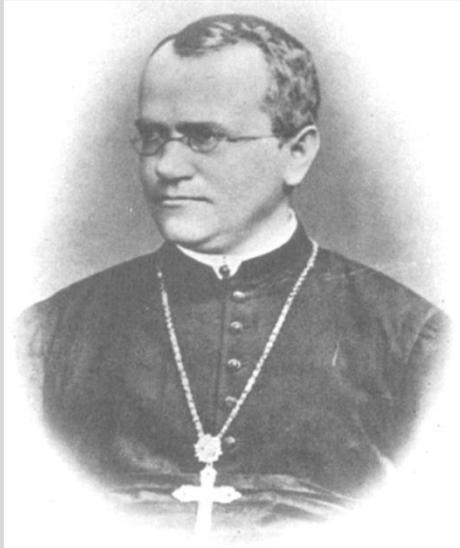
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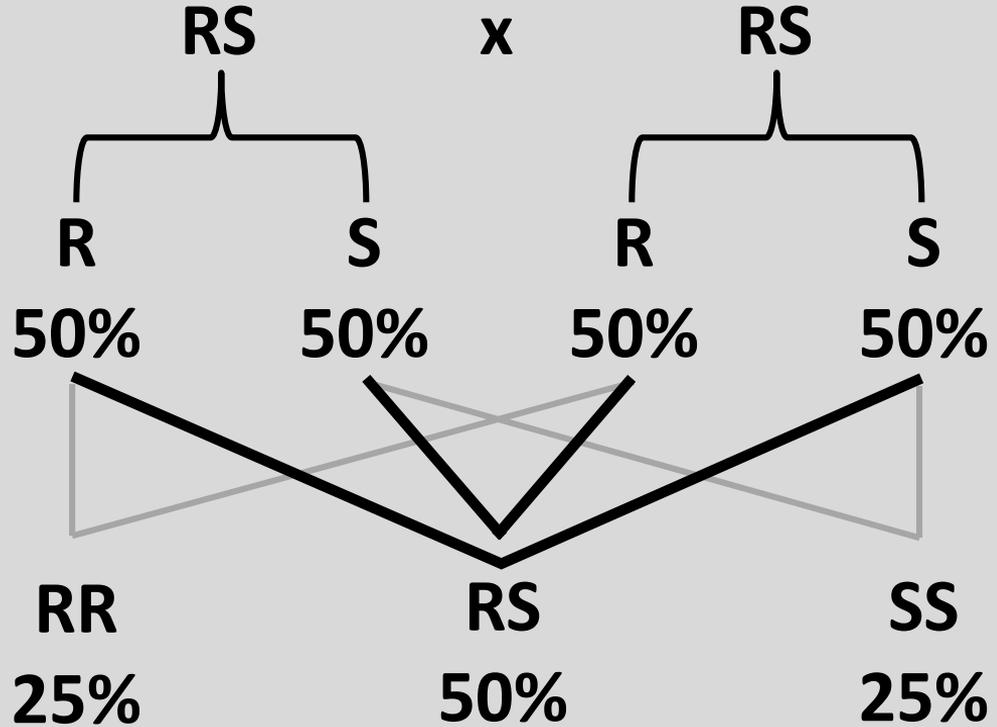
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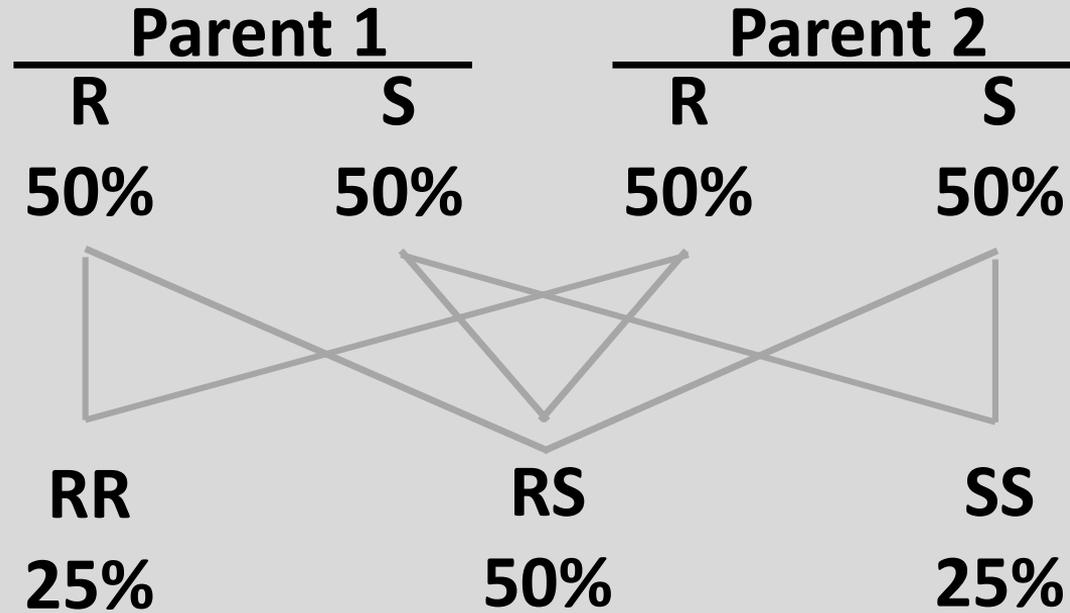
Mendel's Law of Segregation



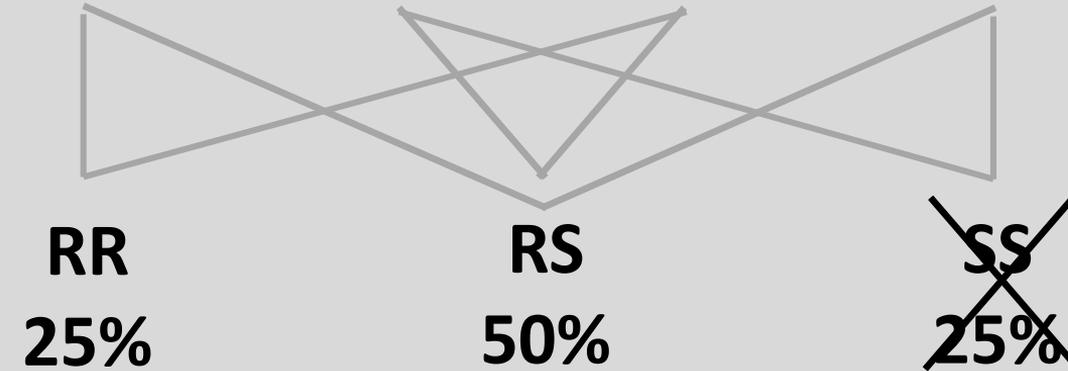
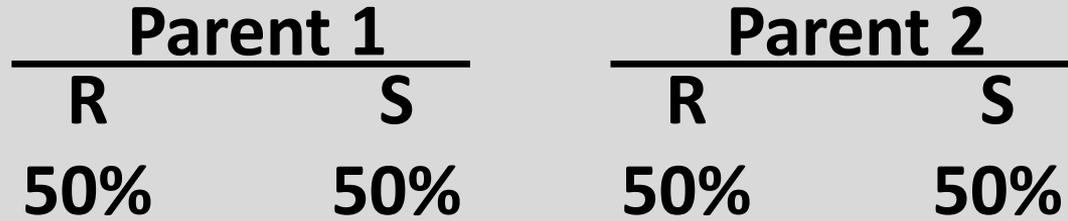
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Herbicide Selection



Herbicide Selection

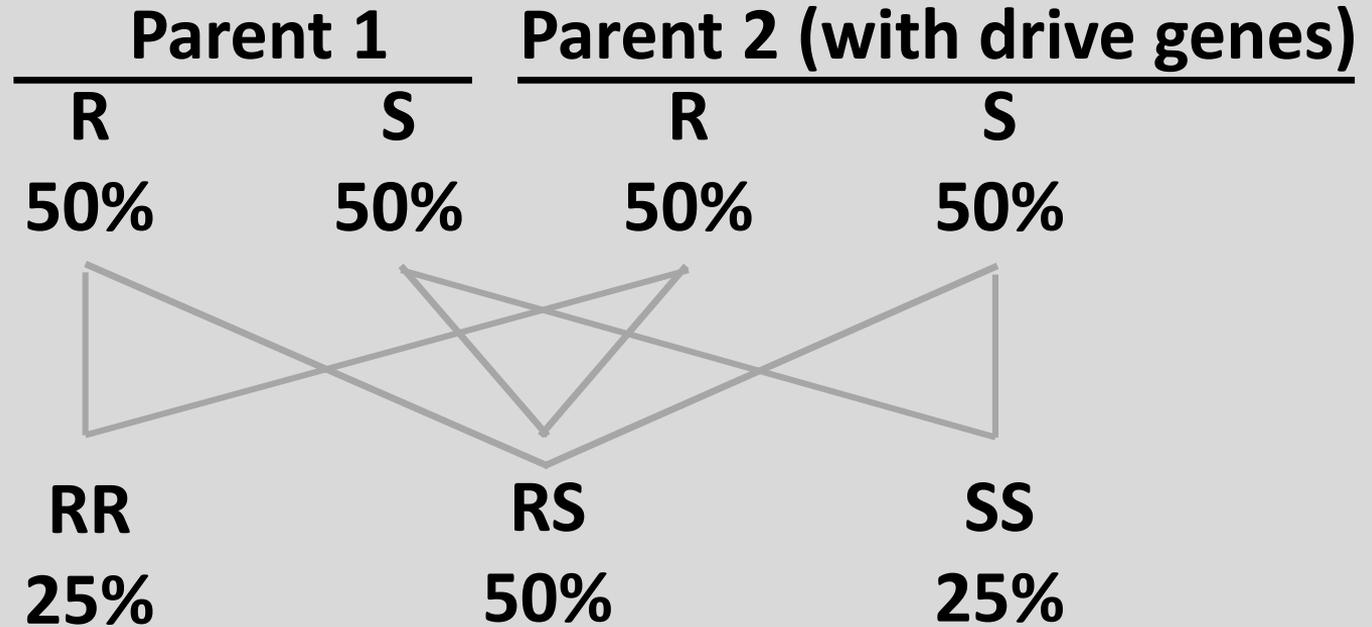


Herbicide →

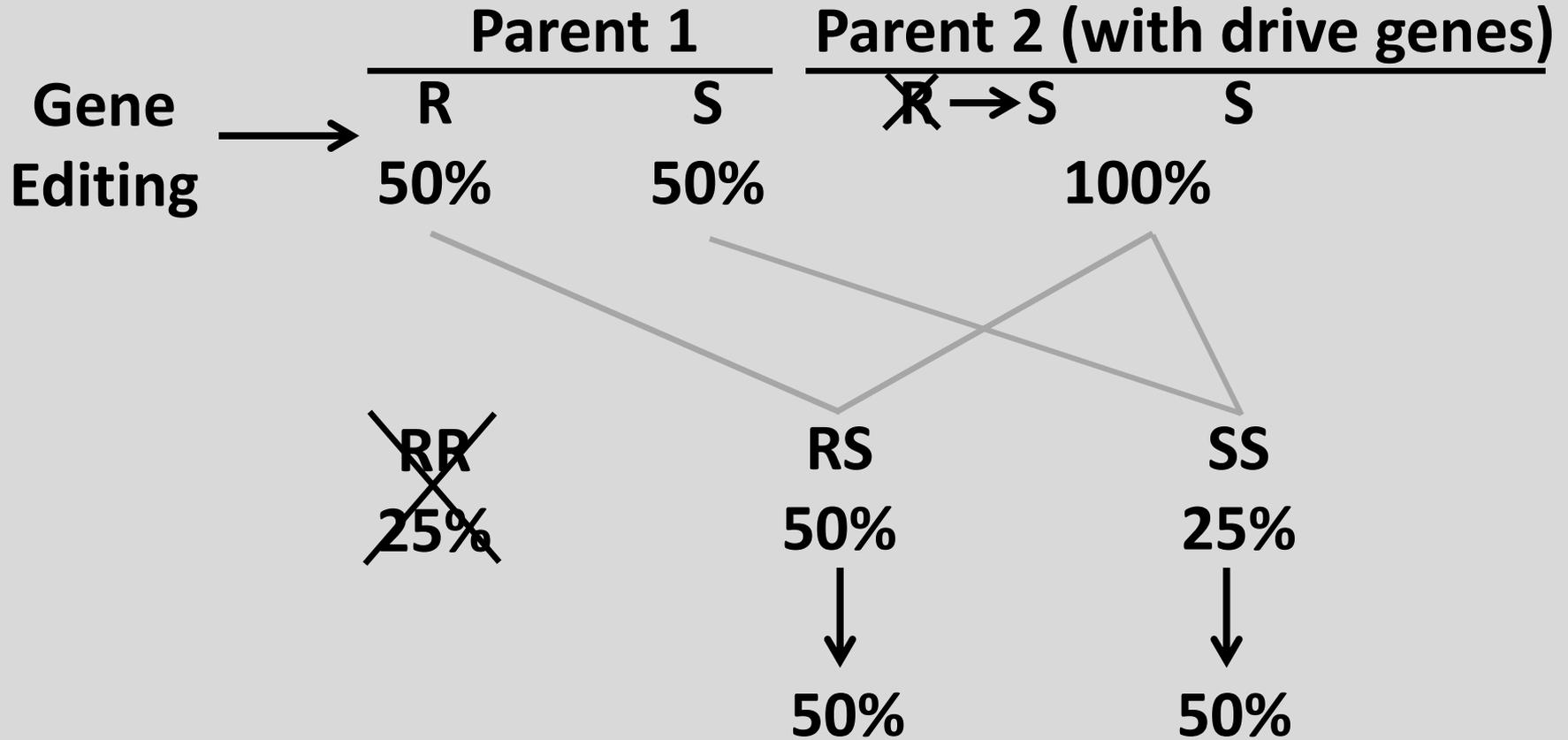
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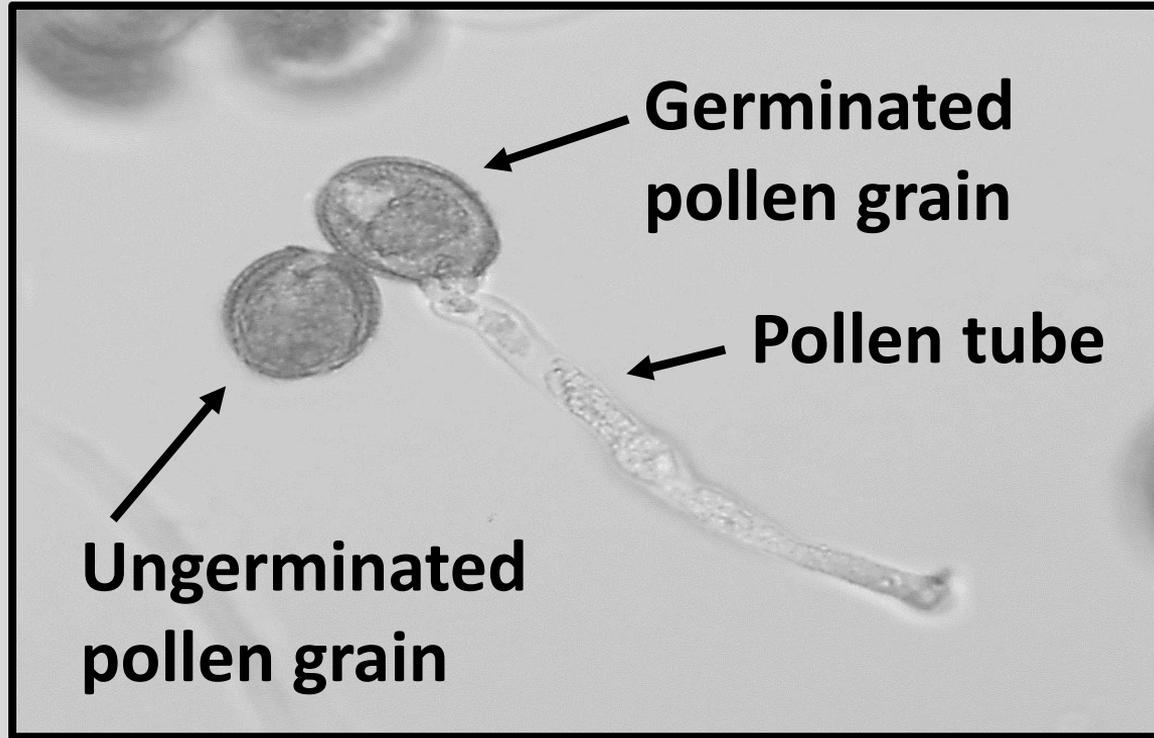
Gene Drive



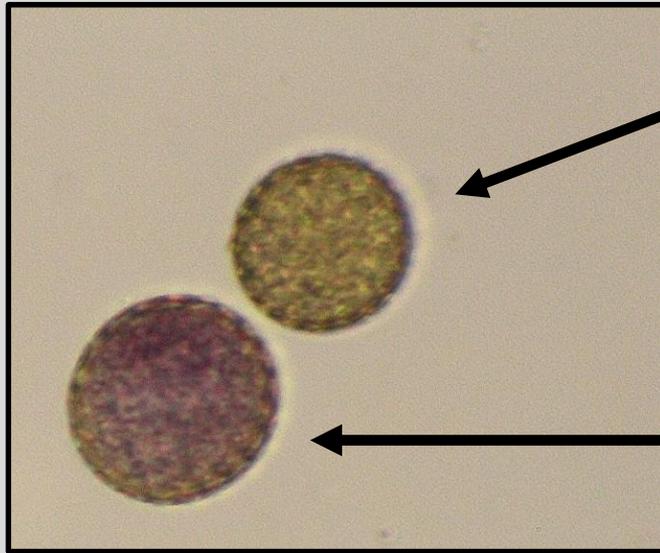
Gene Drive



B. rapa Pollen Germination



Waterhemp Pollen Viability



**Nonviable
pollen
grain**

**Viable
pollen
grain**

Thank You

- **ND Agricultural Experiment Station**
- **ND Soybean Council**
- **ND State Board of Agricultural Research and Extension – Soybean**
- **USDA – National Institute of Food and Agriculture**