



DSI in Plant Pathogen Research

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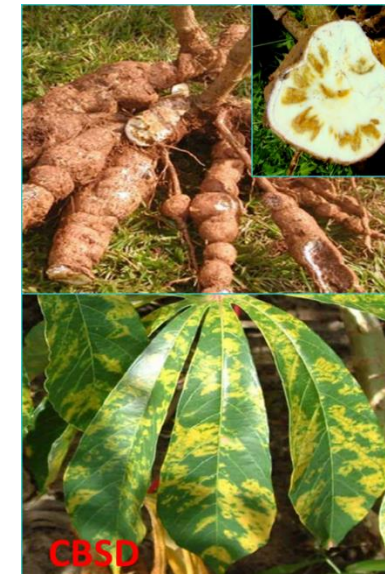
Plant pathogen interactions

- Plants interact with different microorganisms in the soil or above ground
- Plants offer nutrition for microbial growth while plants may also benefit in different ways
- Microbes may be on the surface of the plants (epiphytes) or internally (endophytes)
- Interactions with microorganisms may be
 - positive (mutualistic) – e.g. rhizobium in root nodules
 - neutral (commensalistic) – protection or feeding
 - or deleterious (pathogenic) – result in plant disease (bacteria, fungi, viruses, nematodes)



Use of DSI in plant pathogen research

- Diversity studies
- Interaction studies
- Discovery and evolutionary research
- Crop improvement
 - disease and pest resistant
 - nutritional enhancement



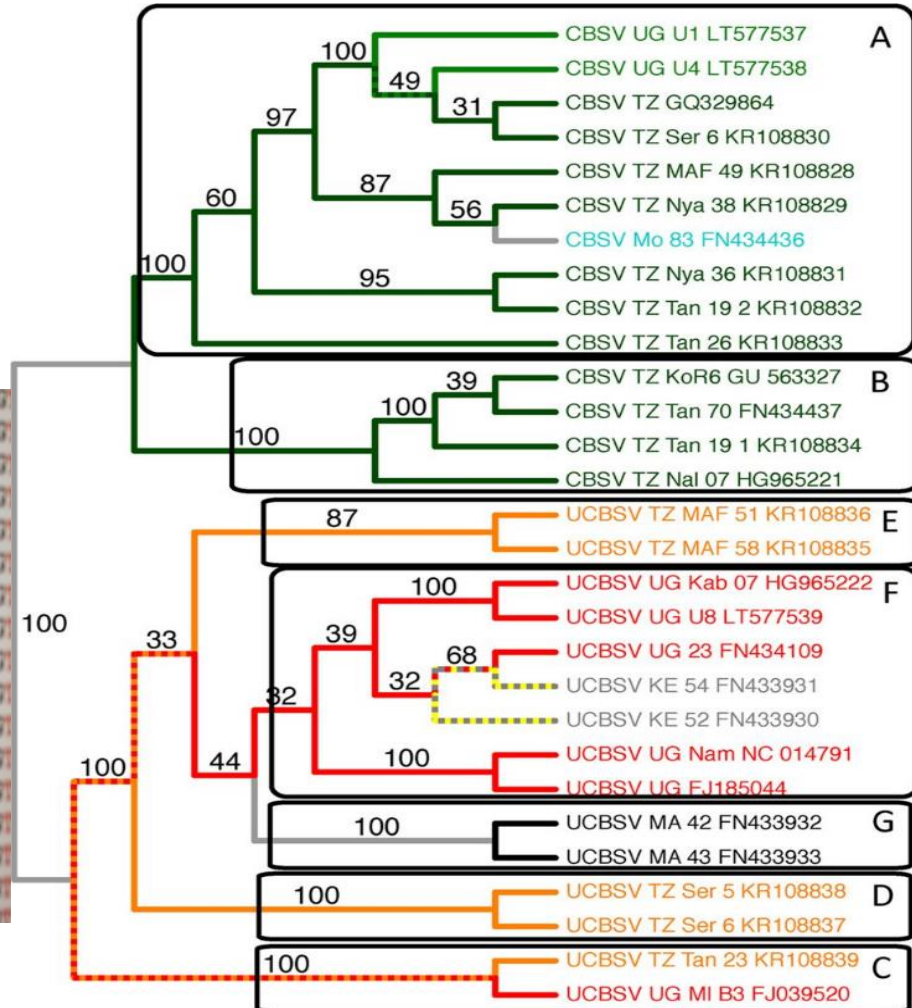


Diversity studies

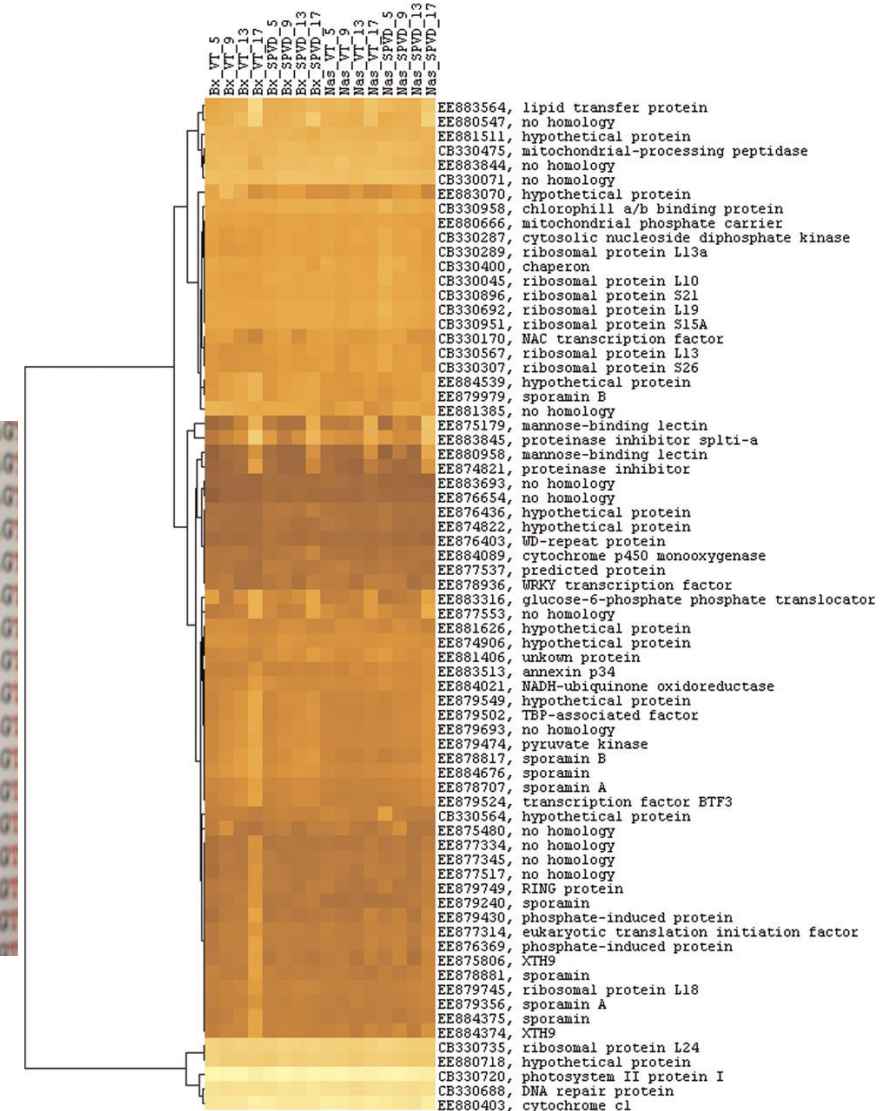
- Genetic diversity (variability) of a pathogen
- Important in determining interaction with plants and therefore coming up with management strategies



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- A photograph showing a plant with green, lanceolate leaves growing in dark, moist soil. Some of the leaves show signs of stress, including yellowing and browning, particularly on the right side of the plant. The soil is dark brown and appears to be recently tilled or watered.

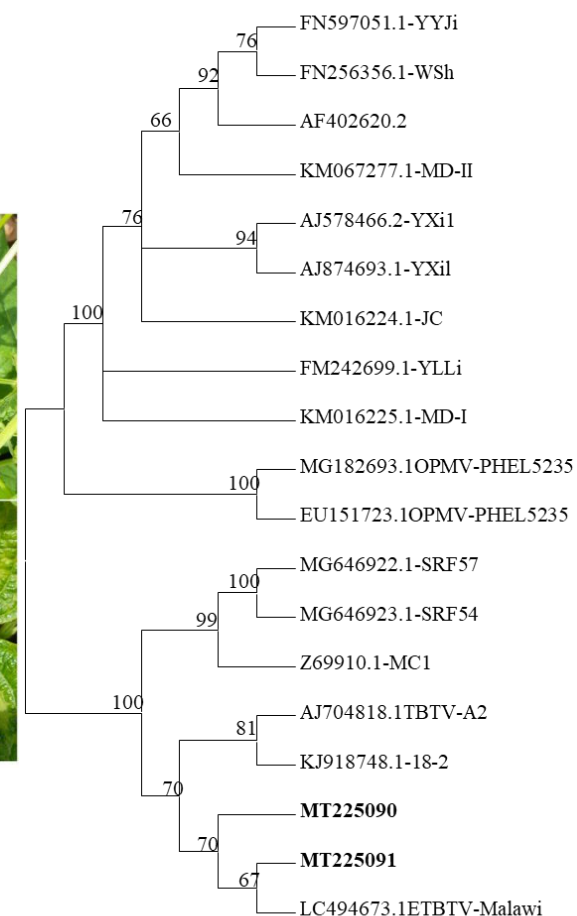
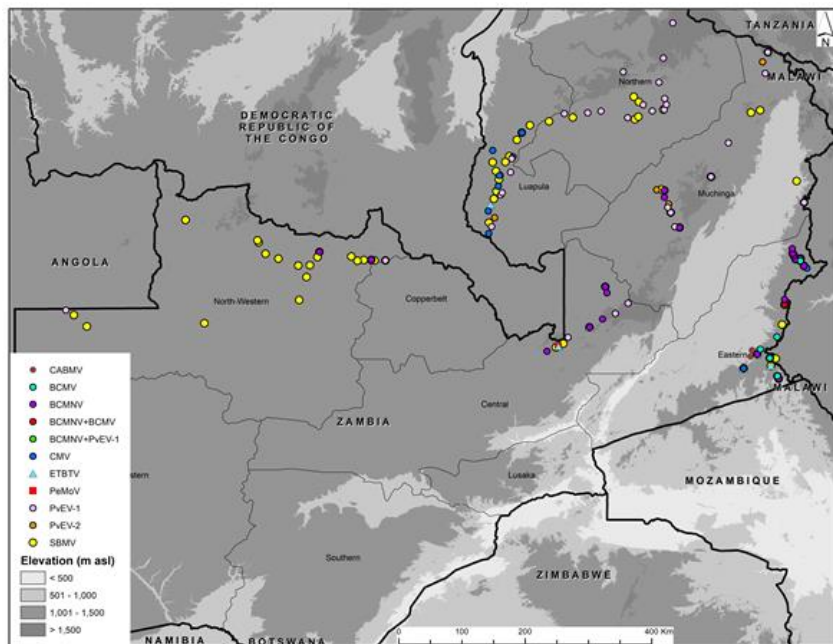


Differential gene expressions for resistance to SPVD in sweet potato (Mcgregor et al. 2009)

Pathogen discovery and evolutionary studies



- Deep sequencing
 - Discover new pathogens infecting different crops
 - Important in disease management

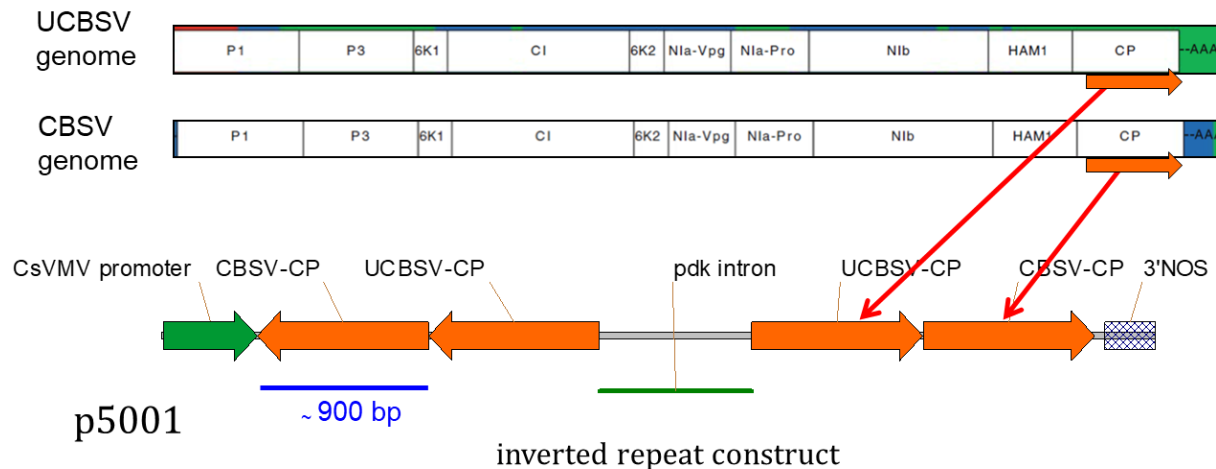


Studies on viruses infecting common beans in Zambia (Mulenga *et al.* 2022)

Crop improvement



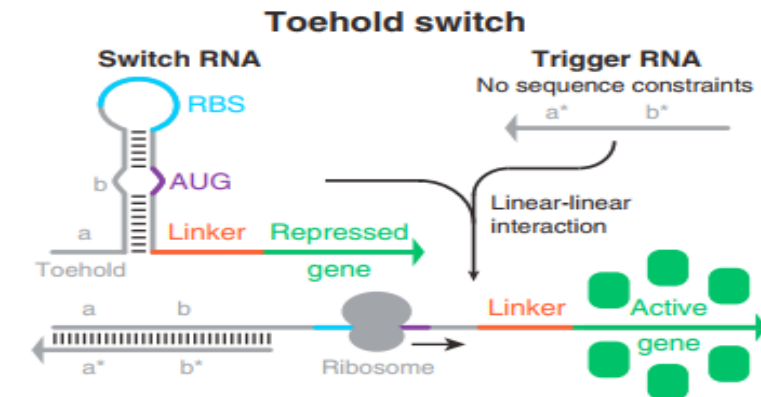
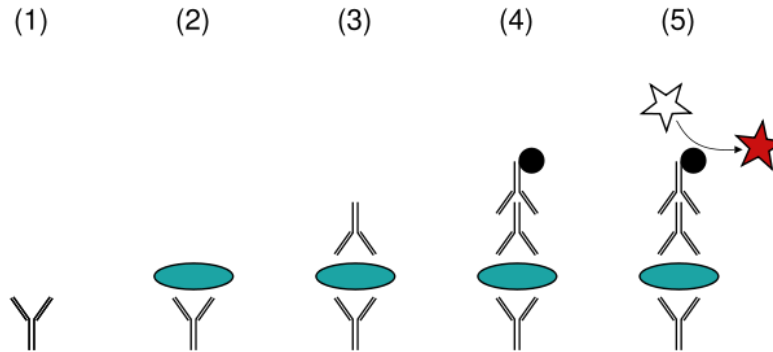
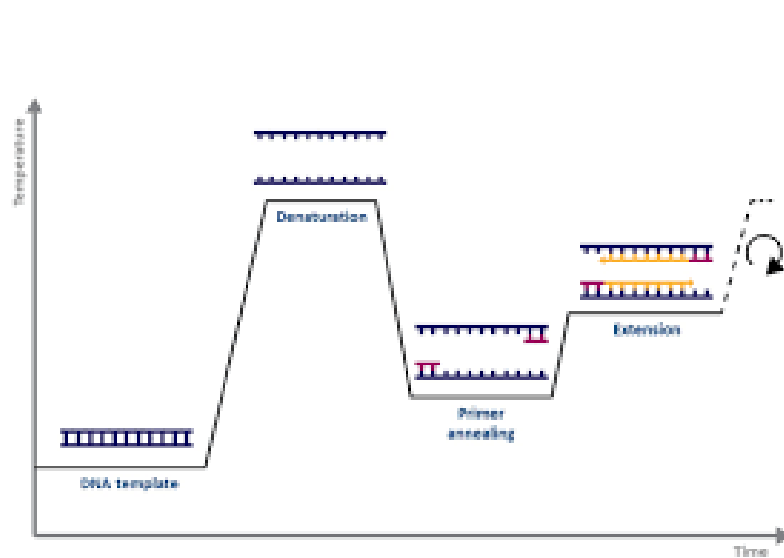
- Development of disease resistant plant
 - marker assisted selection
 - genetic engineering
 - genome editing



Development of diagnostic tools



- Molecular based diagnostic techniques - PCR, LAMP
- Serological techniques
- Biosensors
- Diagnostics by sequencing





Final thoughts

- Digital sequence information (nucleotide and amino acid sequences) of pathogens (and plants) is critical in plant – pathogen interactions' and research
- The genetic information is critical in plant disease management and to a large extent in enhancing food security
- Access to other genetic sequences is extremely important in comparative analysis



Thank you

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