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On the Cover

Cover shows representative qualitative student results from a lab course on RNA interference (RNAi) at North Carolina State University. RNAi was used to silence expression of three genes in different systems by different methods: the *su* gene (magnesium chelatase, required for chlorophyll biosynthesis) in the tobacco plant *Nicotiana benthamiana*, by viral bombardment; a muscle-specific GFP transgene in the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*, by bacterial feeding; and a constitutively expressed, virally encoded GFP gene in cultured, CMV-infected human embryonic kidney HEK293 cells, by transfection with a plasmid producing a short hairpin RNA. Panels on the left are controls using nontargeting RNAs; panels on the right show the results of specific RNAi knockdown of the targeted genes. See article by Miller et al., p. 316.