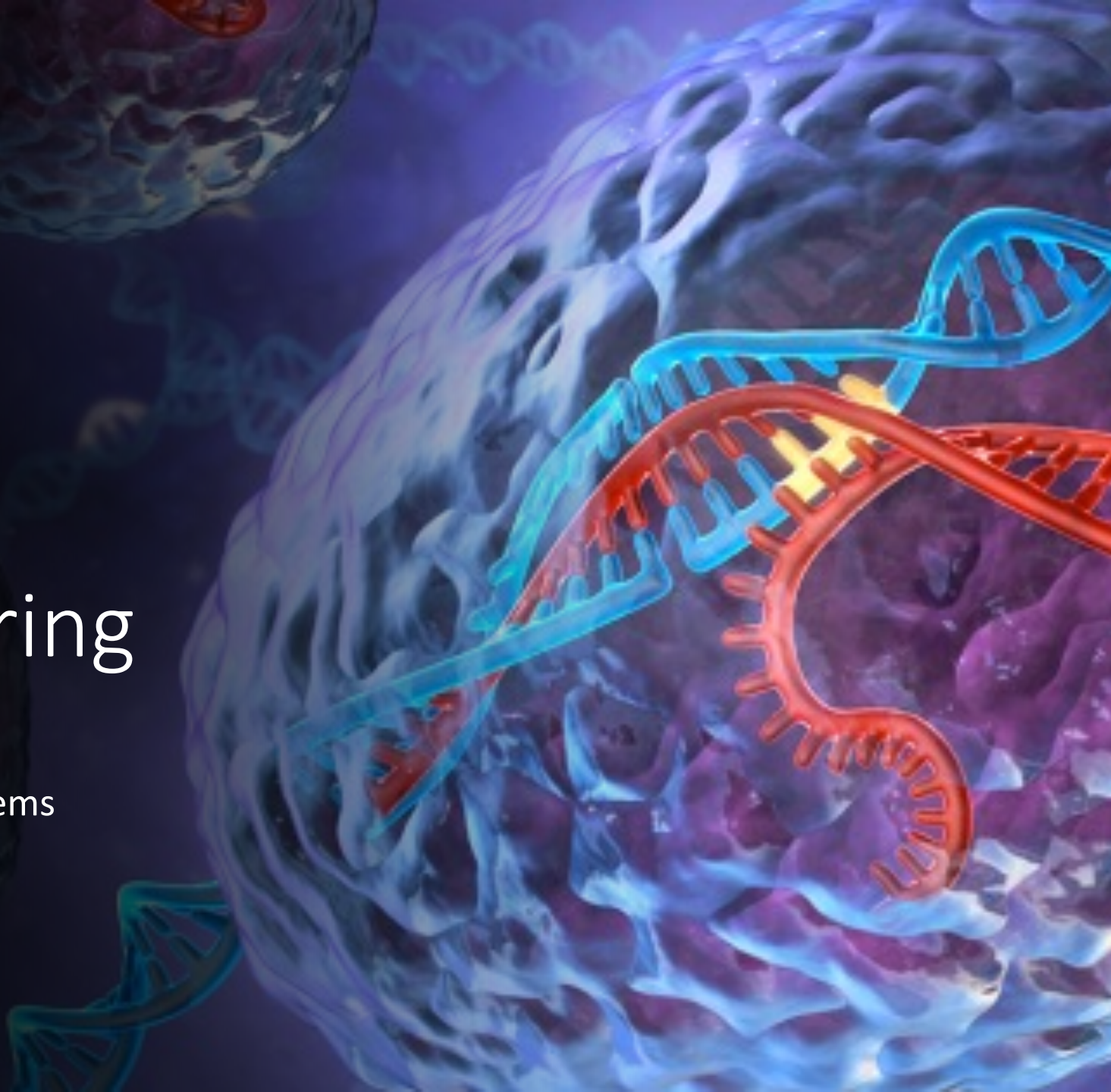




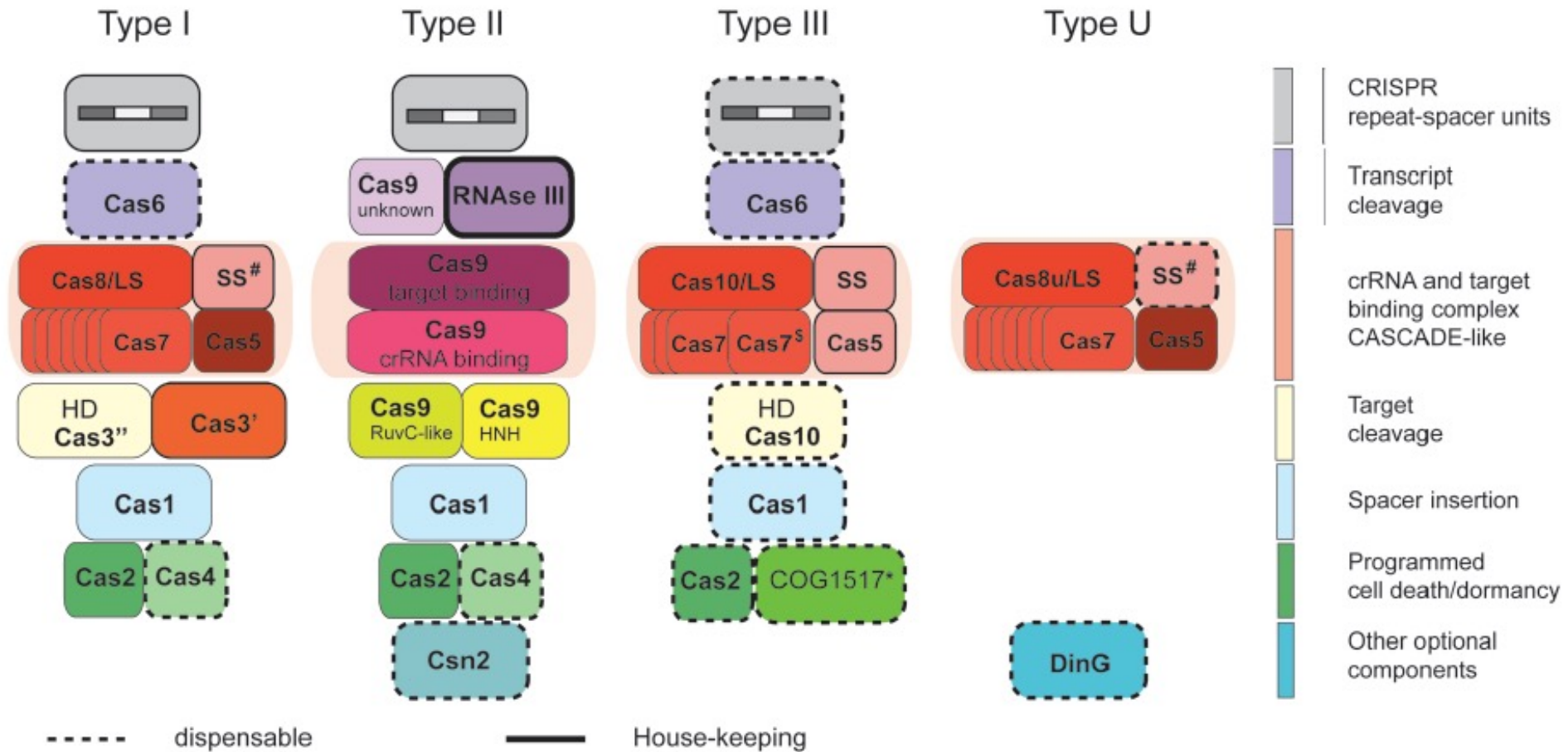
# Module 2: Metabolic Engineering

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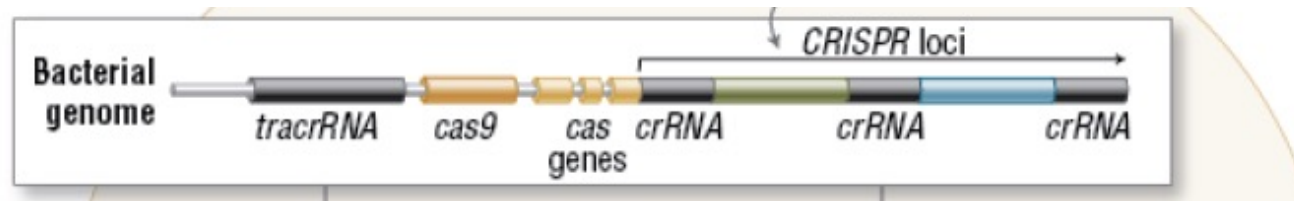
Using CRISPR-based tools to manipulate systems



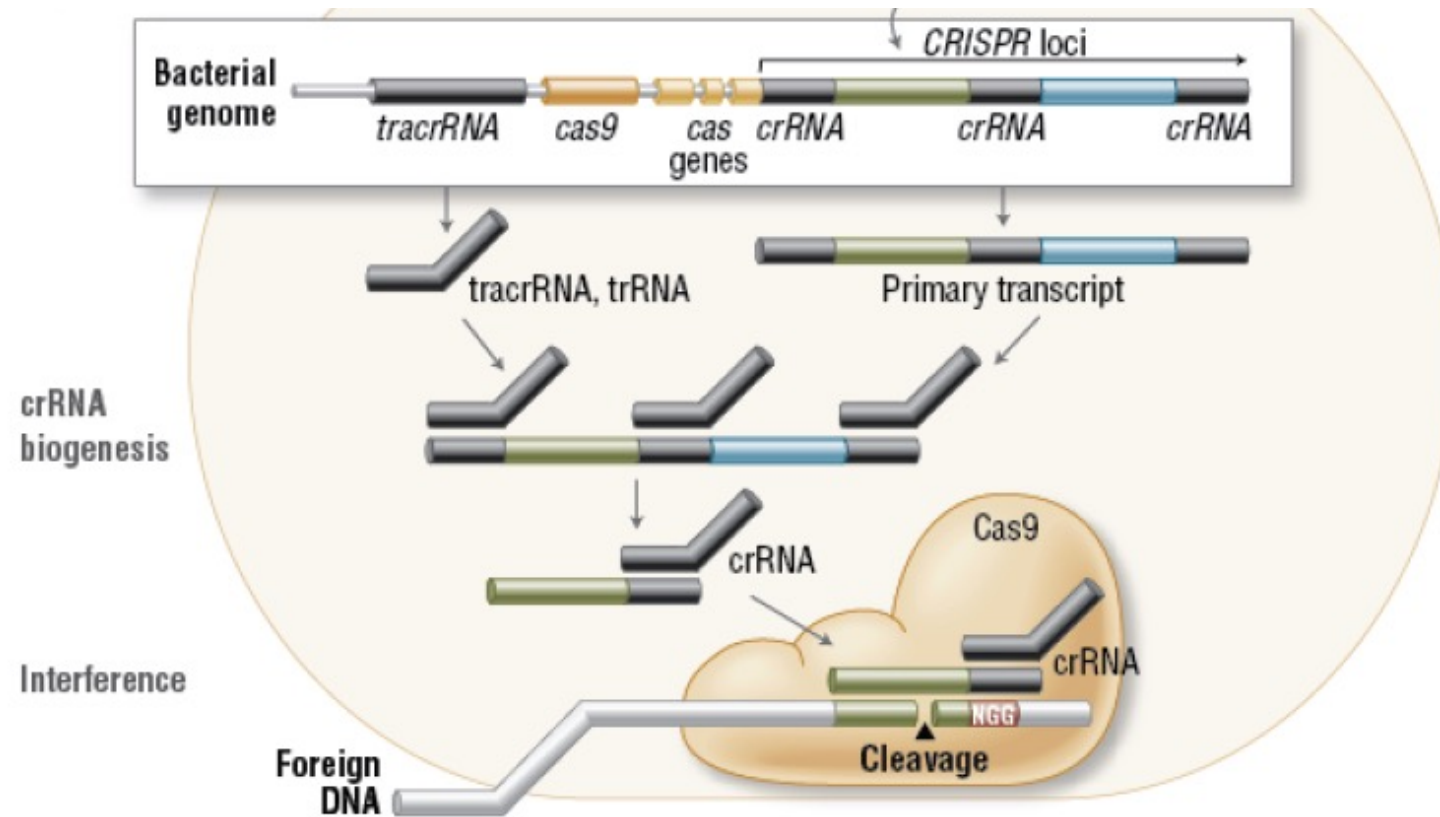
# Several CRISPR systems have been identified



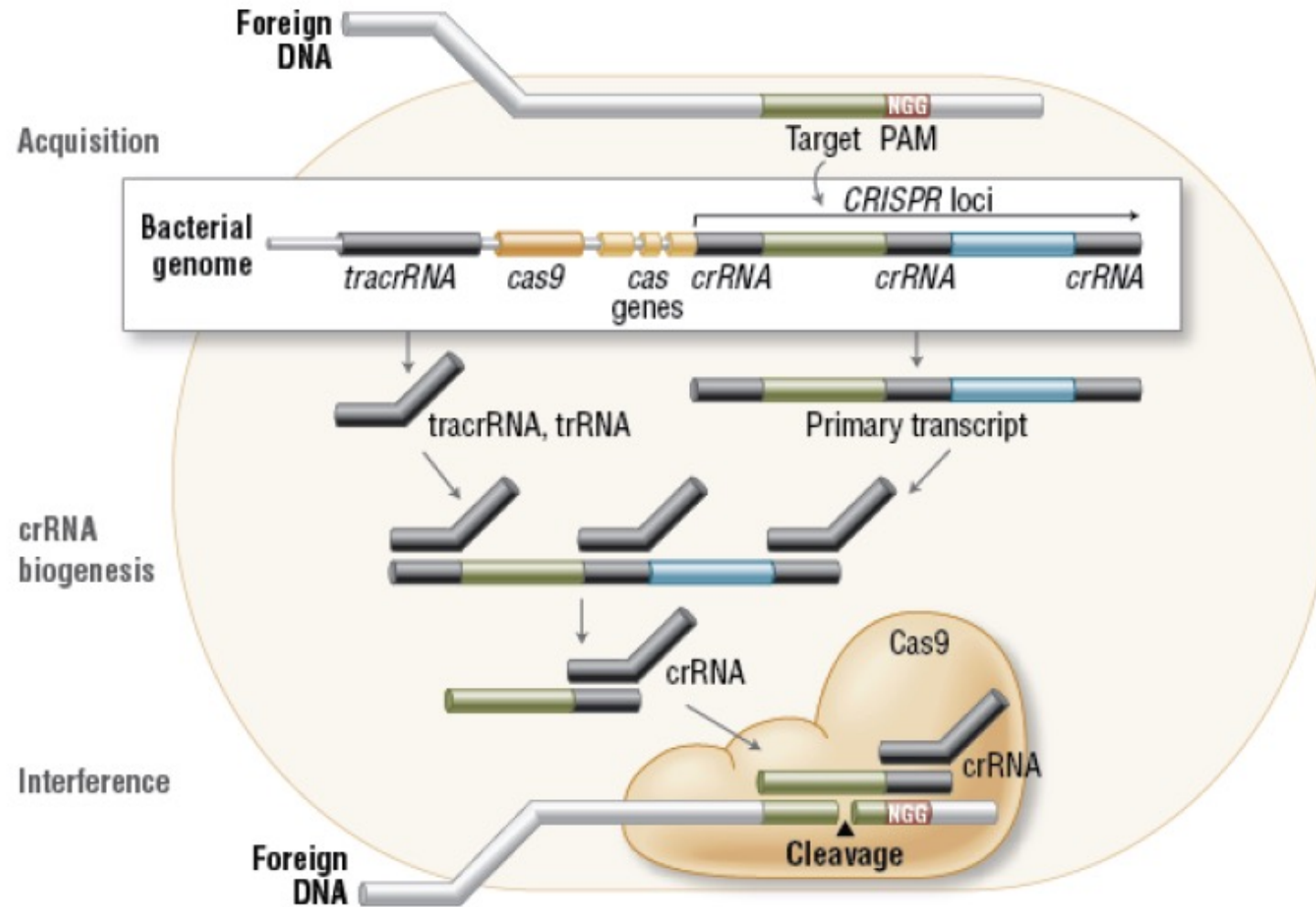
Let's review...



Let's review...



# Let's review...



# How does the engineered CRISPRi system differ from native CRISPR?

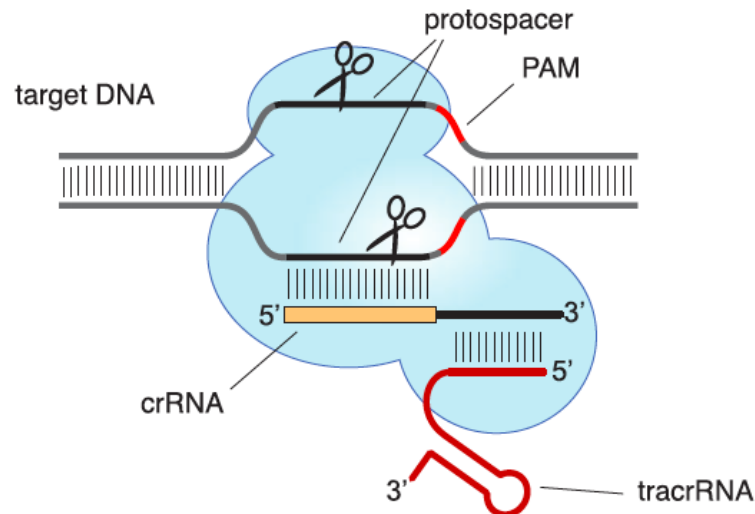
- Modifications to crRNA / tracrRNA complex
- Modifications to Cas9



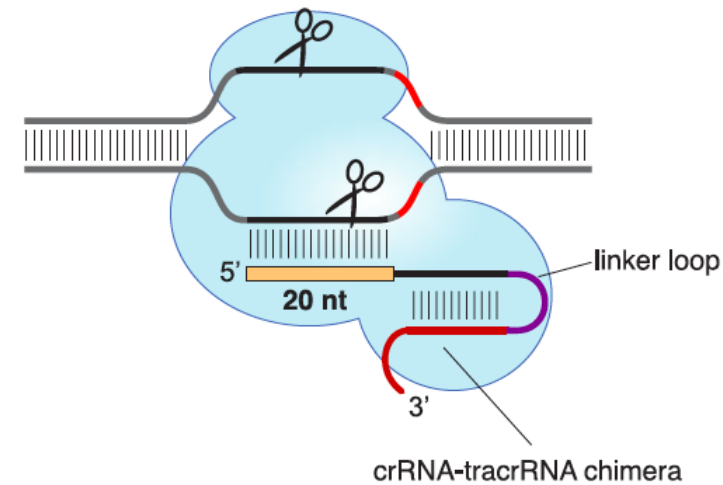
# CRISPRi system: sgRNA

- (s)gRNA molecule is a target sequence and tracrRNA fused by a linker loop such that a single transcript used to direct Cas9 cleavage

## crRNA / tracrRNA complex

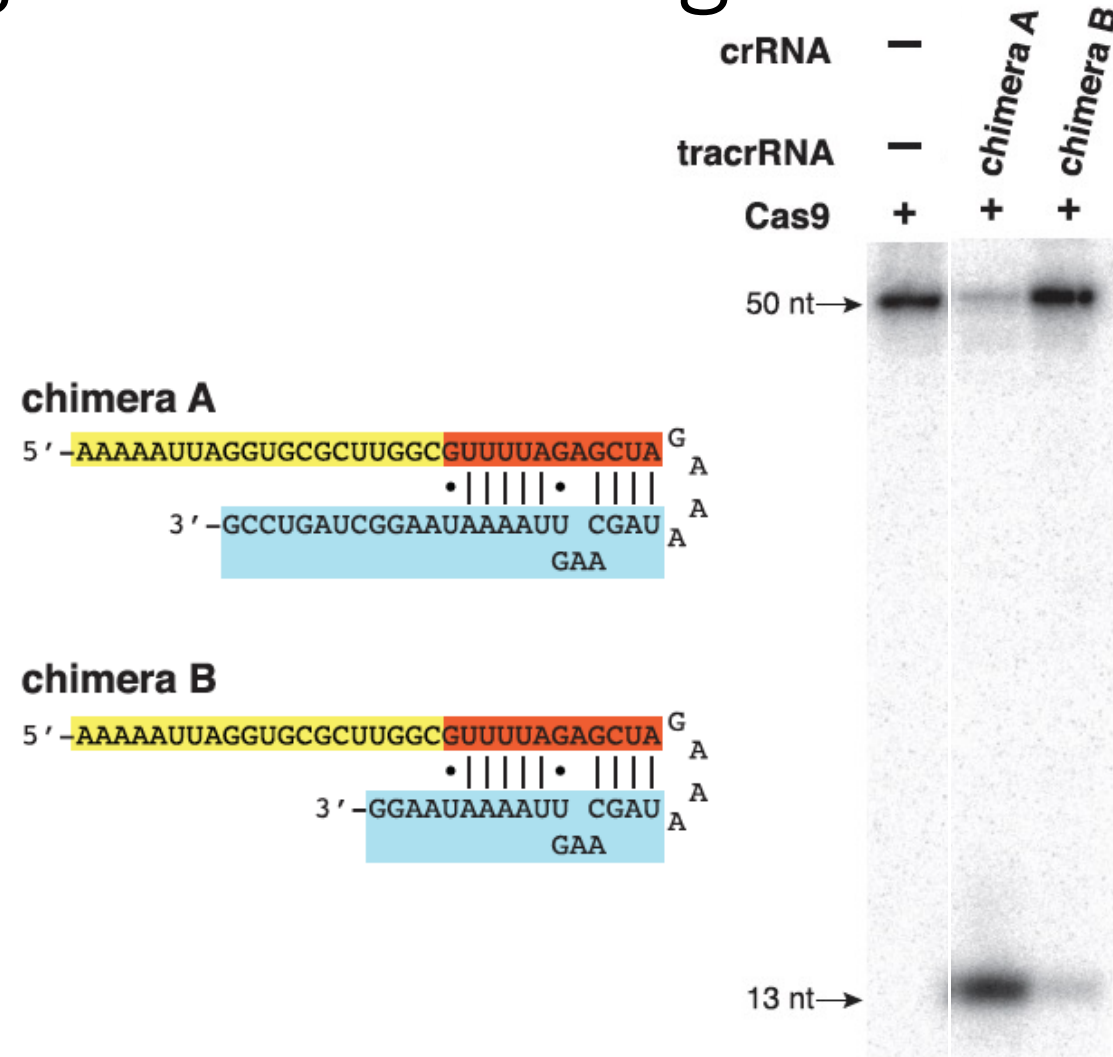


## (s)gRNA



# sgRNA able to target Cas9 cleavage

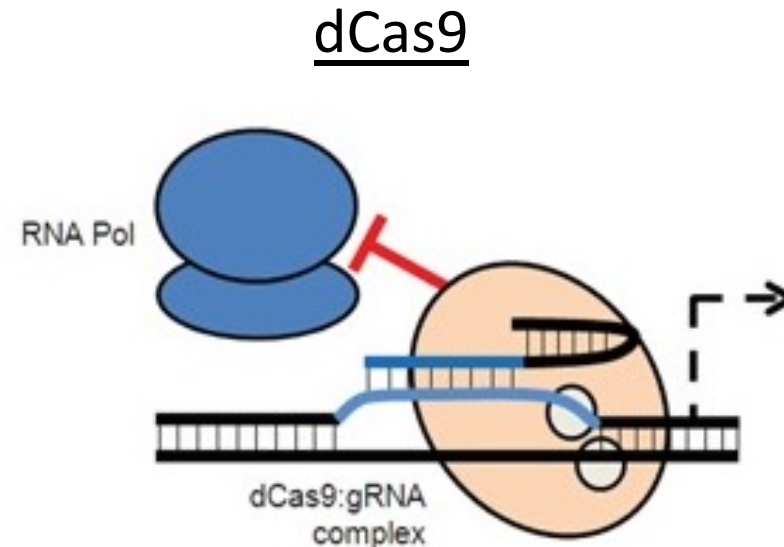
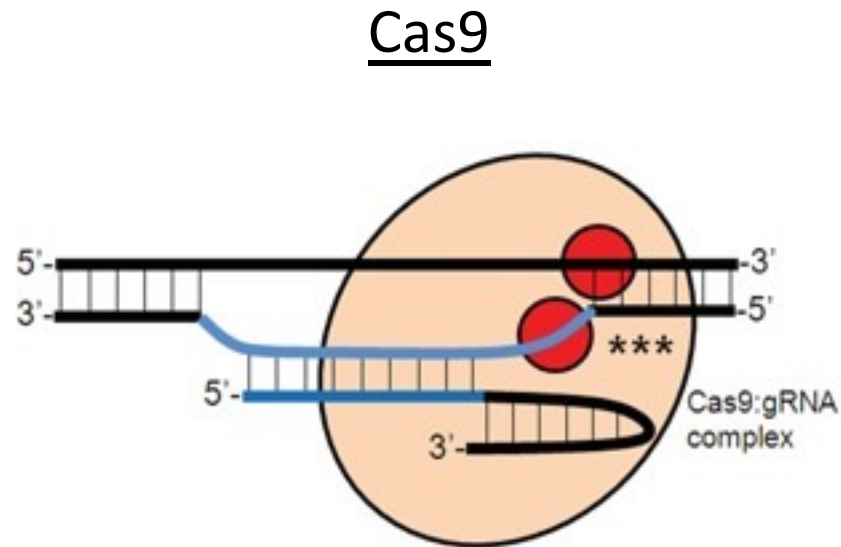
- 3' end of crRNA fused to 5' end of tracrRNA to generate chimera molecules (sgRNAs)
- dsDNA substrate 5'-labeled for cleavage assay





# CRISPRi system: dCas9

- dCas9 protein contains mutated residues D10A and H840A that render it catalytically inactive and unable to cleave DNA, but still able to bind DNA

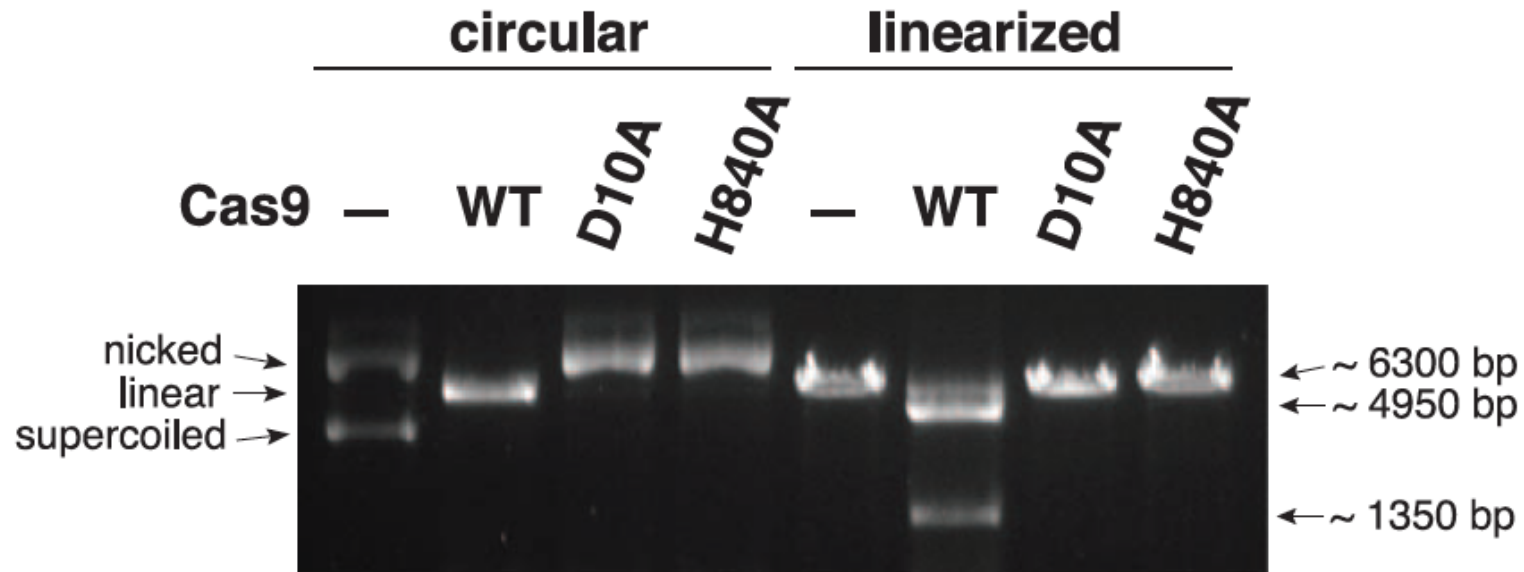
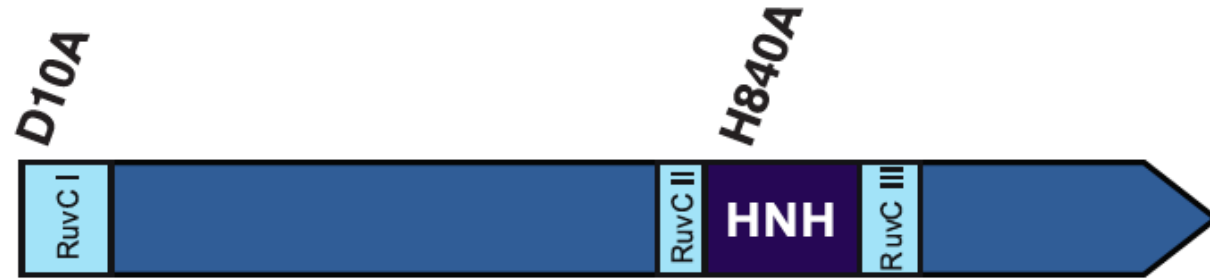


# HNH and RuvC endonuclease domains

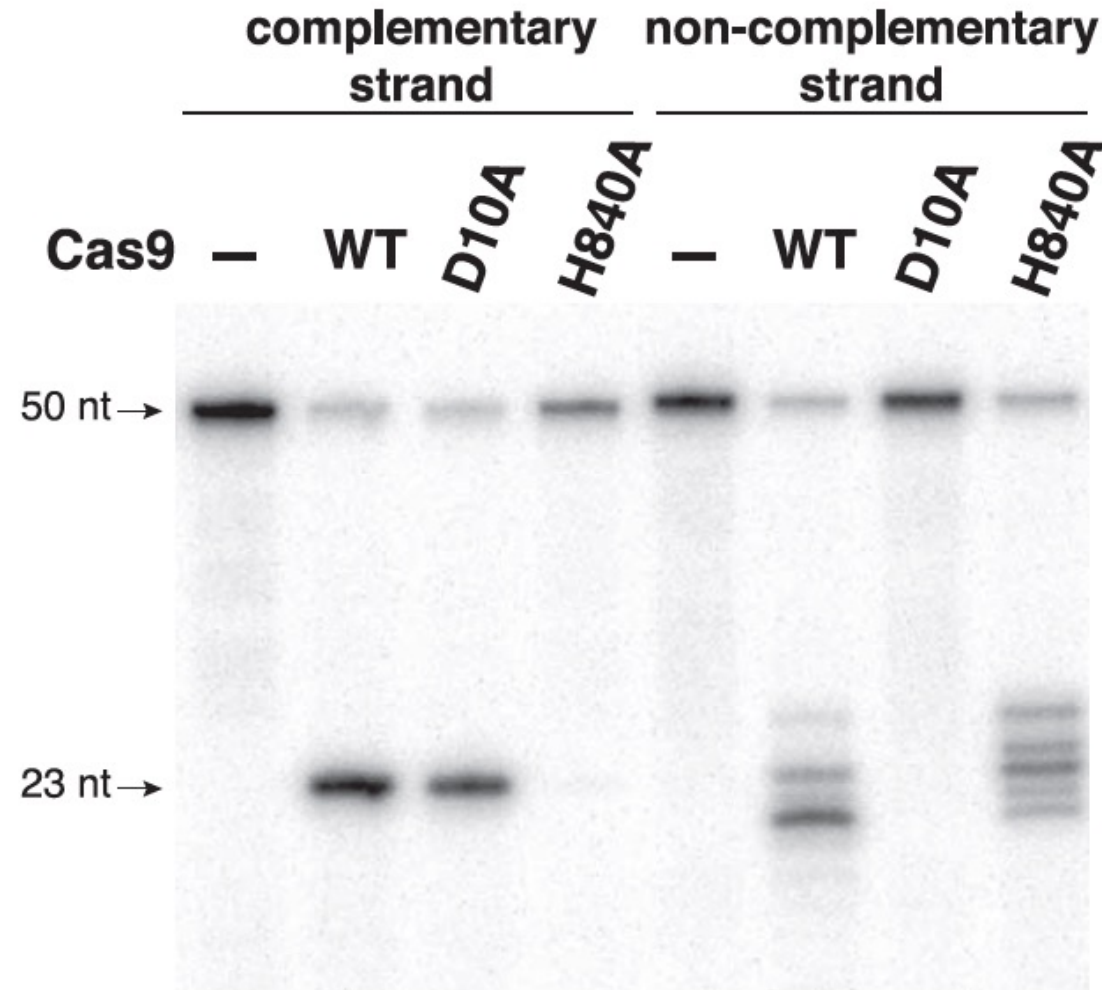


- RuvC
  - Endonuclease that resolves Holliday structure, intermediate structure in which dsDNA molecule is linked by single-stranded crossover
- HNH
  - Found in homing endonucleases, restriction endonucleases, transposases

# Cleavage requires HNH and RuvC domains

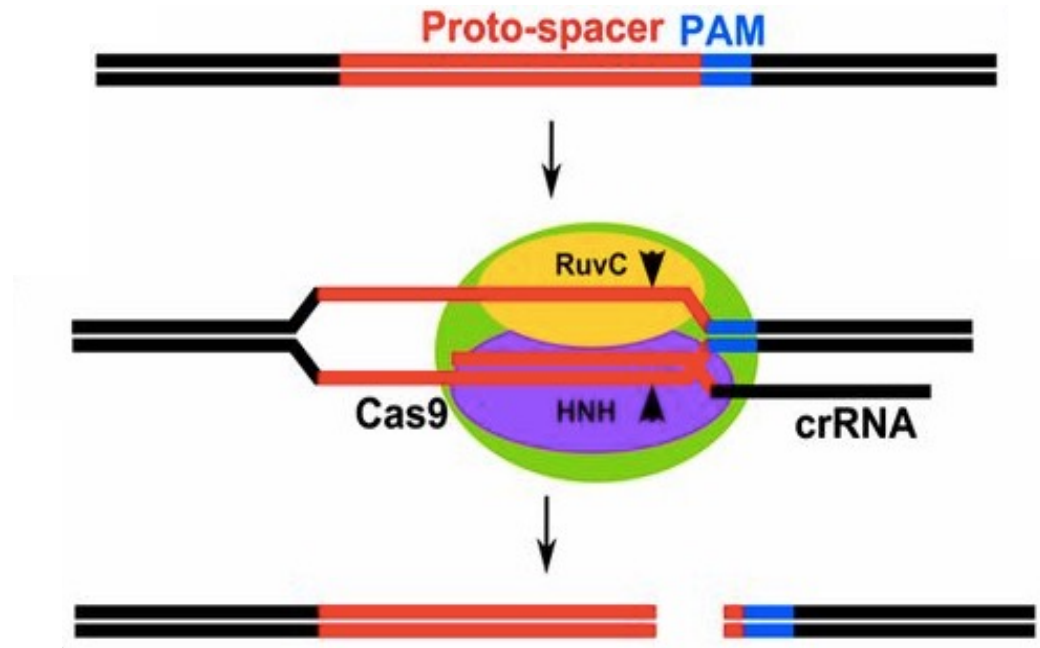


# HNH and RuvC domains target specific DNA strands

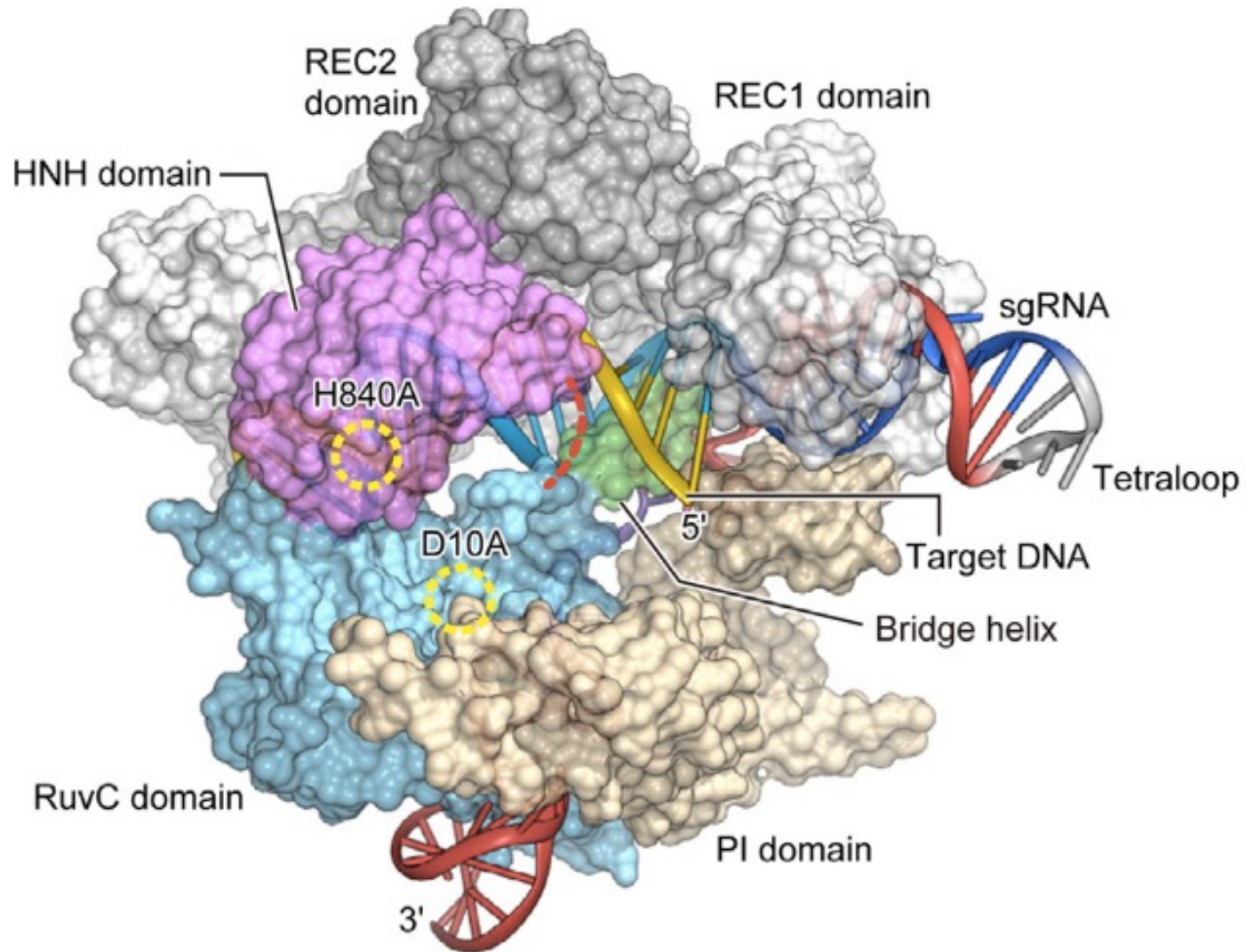


# Schematic of Cas9 DNA cleavage

- RuvC domain (D10A) cleaves non-template / coding strand
- HNH domain (H840A) cleaves template / non-coding strand
- Results in blunt end cut 3 bp from PAM site

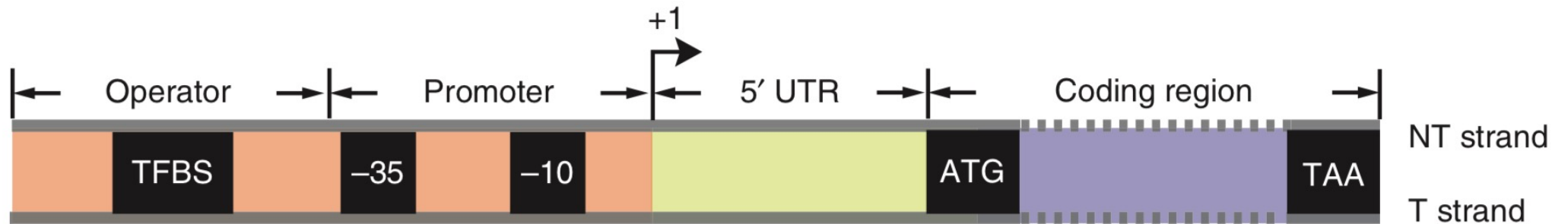


# Crystal structure of Cas9 / sgRNA complex

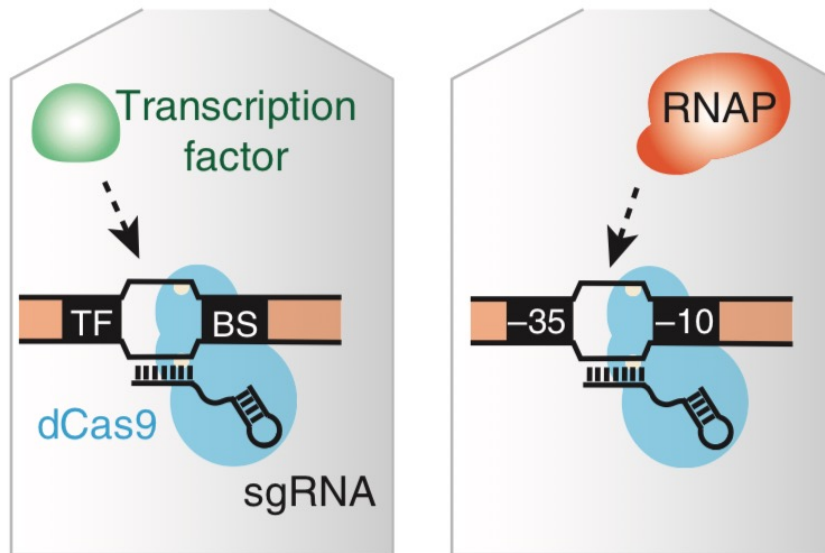




# CRISPRi inhibition of gene expression

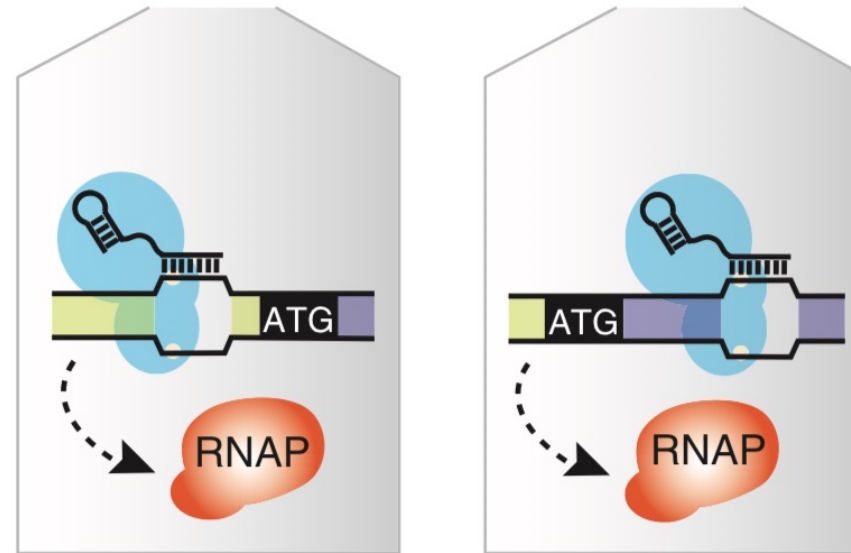


Block transcription initiation



Effective for both NT and T strands

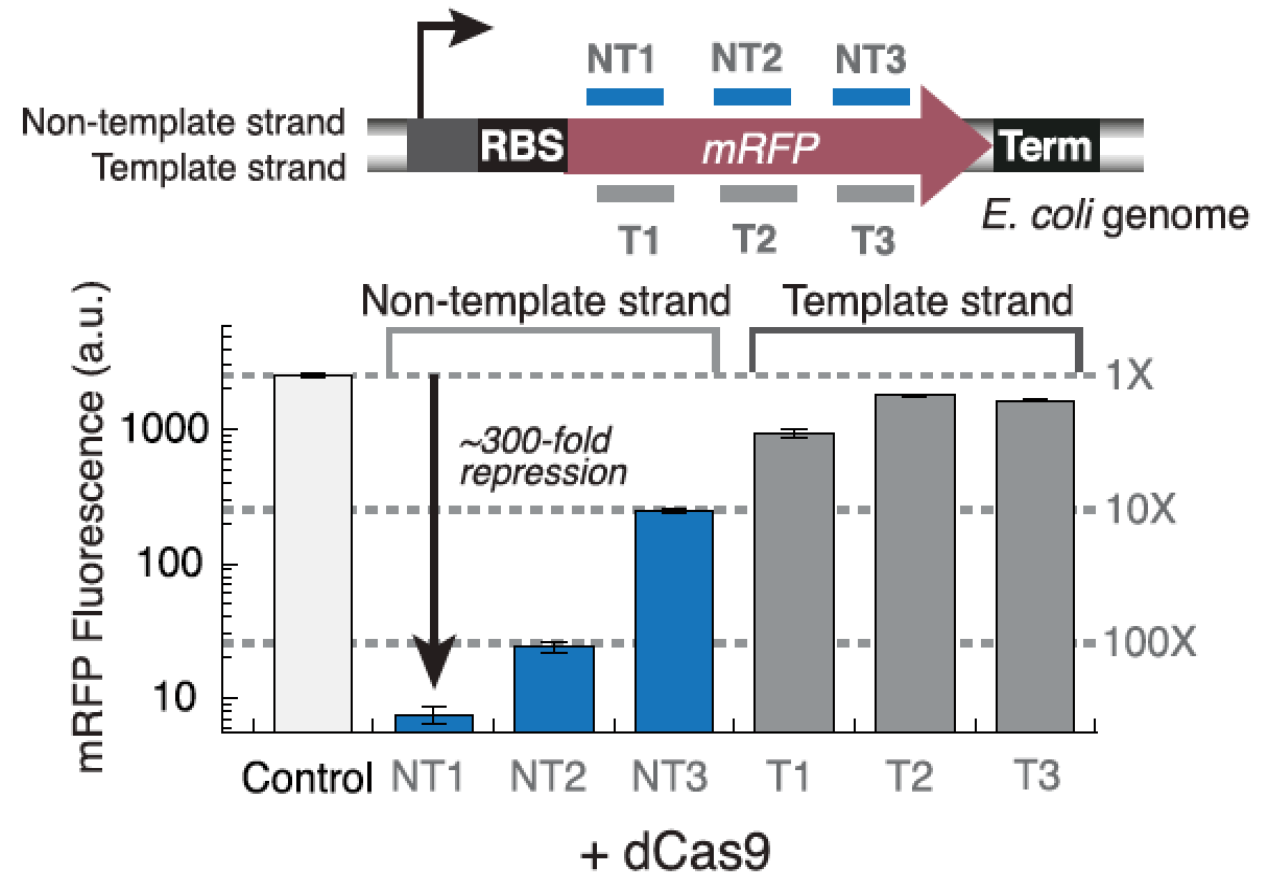
Block transcription elongation



Effective only for the NT strand

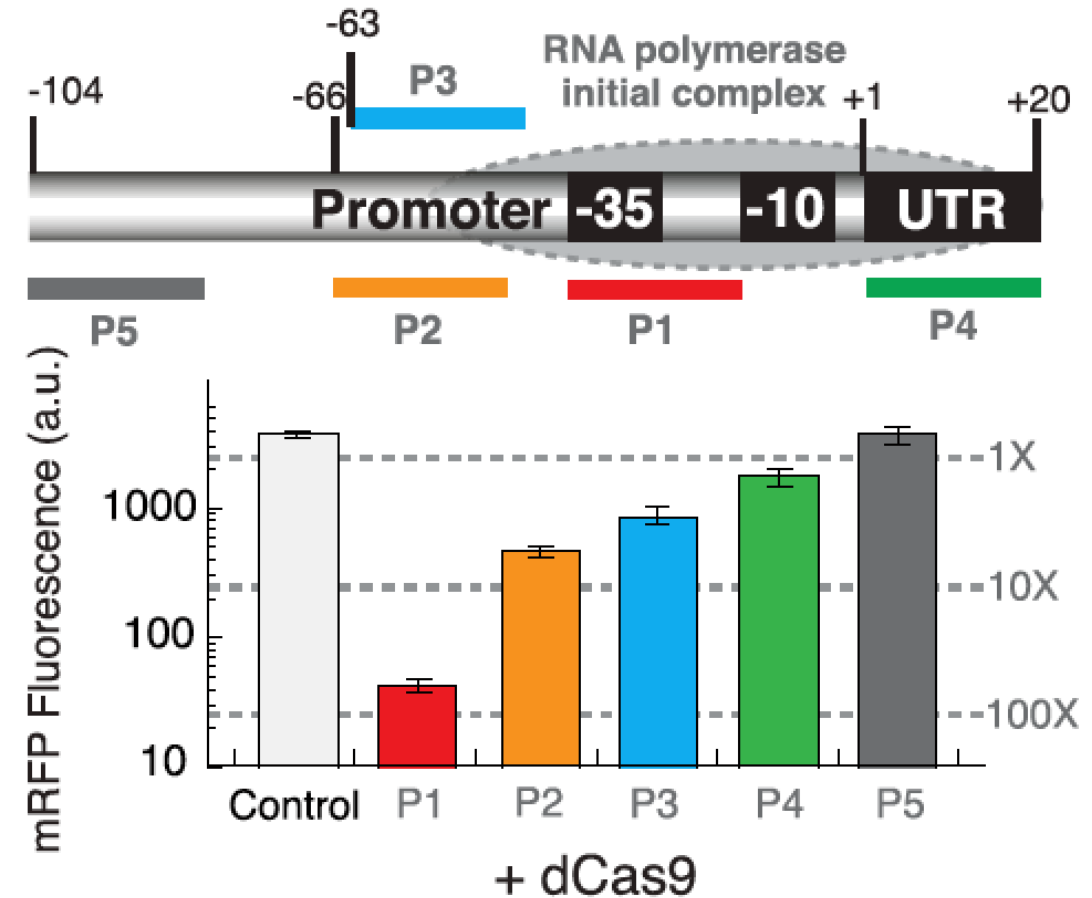
# Targeting the coding region with CRISPRi system

- sgRNA sequences designed to target coding region upstream within gene that encodes RFP
  - sgRNA sequences specific to non-template (NT1 – NT3) and template strand (T1 – T3)



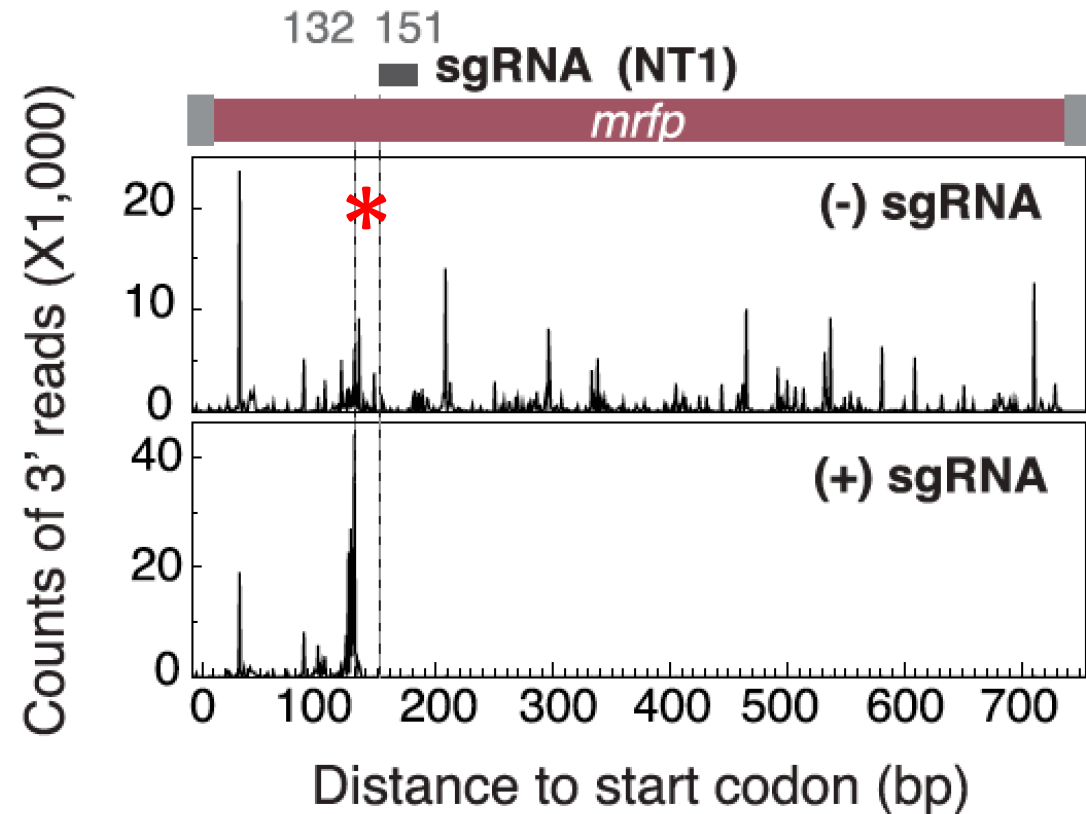
# Targeting the promoter with CRISPRi system

- sgRNA sequences designed to target promoter region upstream of gene that encodes RFP
  - sgRNA sequences = P1 – P5

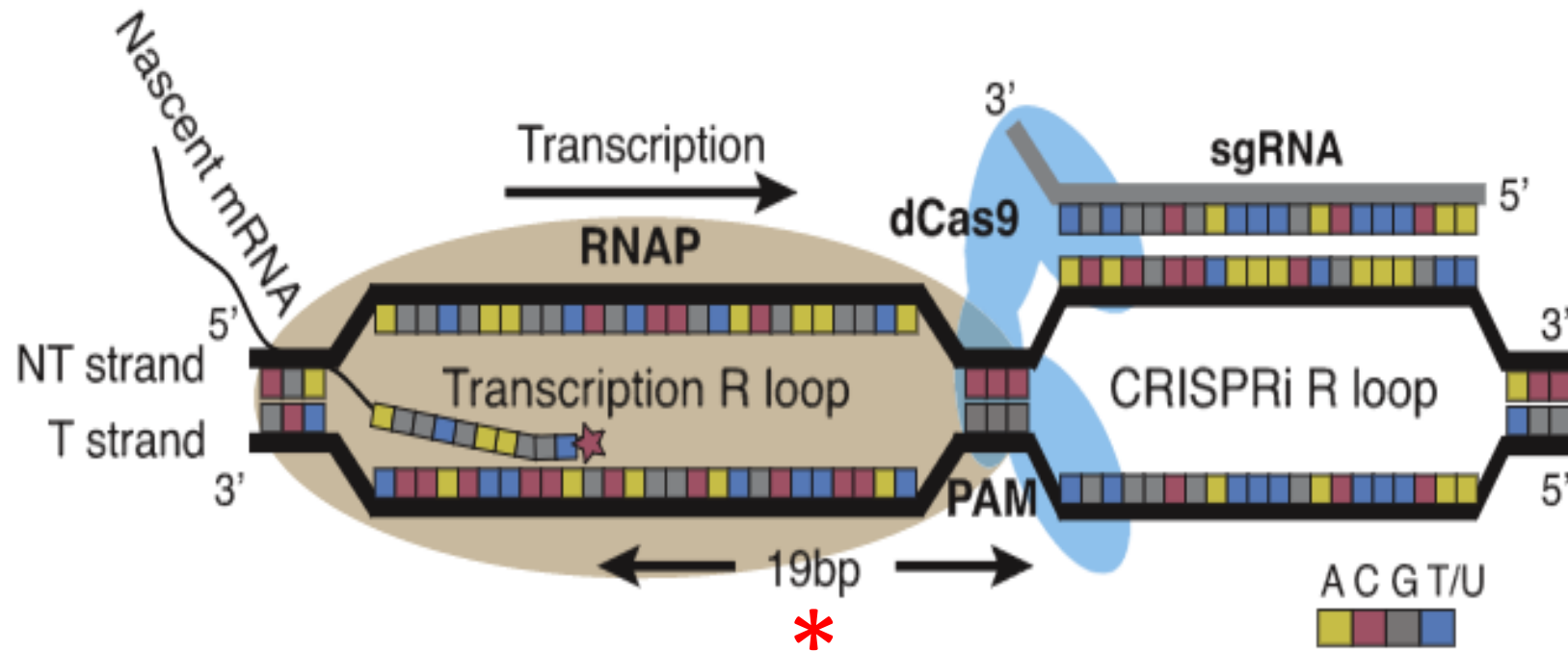


# CRISPRi blocks transcription

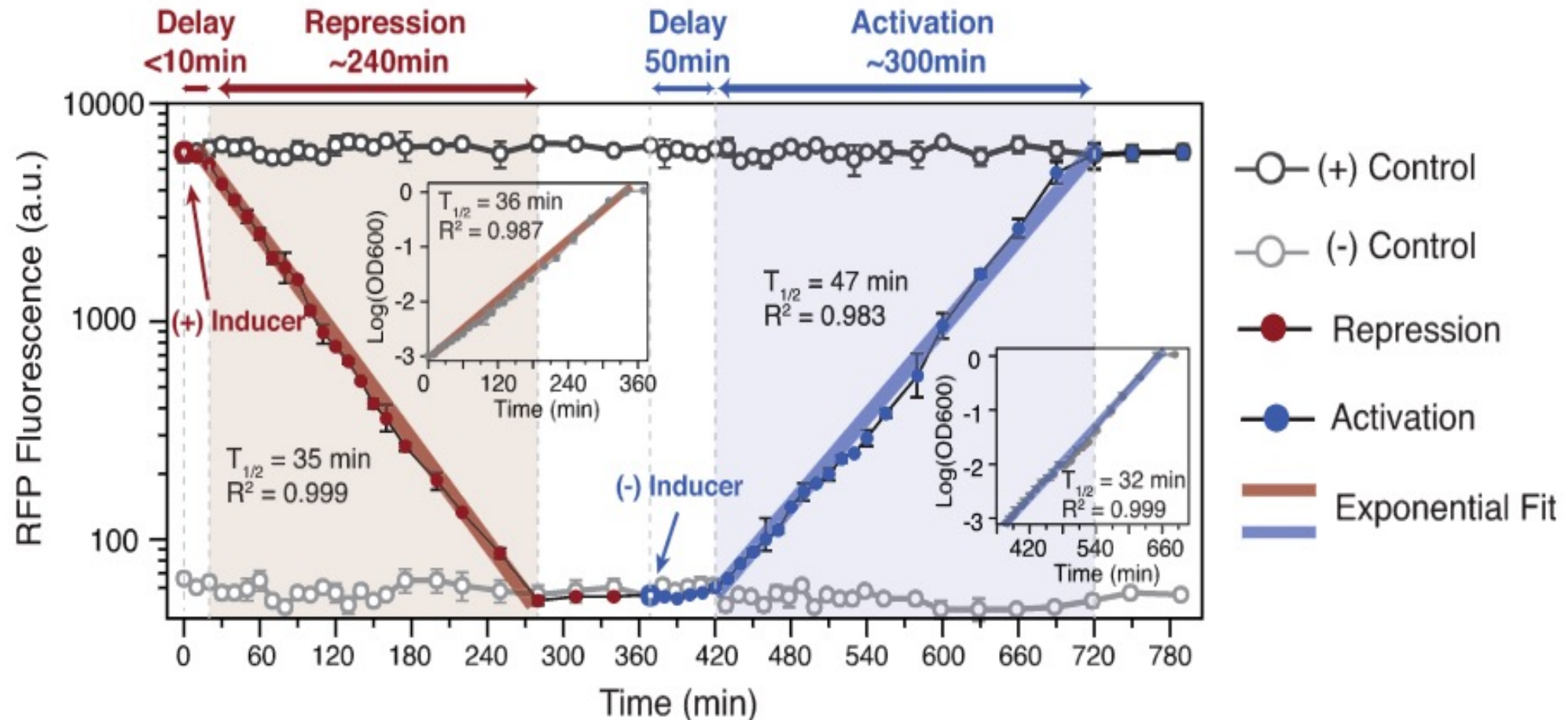
- FLAG-tagged RNAP separated from cellular components
- Associated / bound mRNA were sequenced
- mRNA specific to RFP counted and graphed according to read length



# CRISPRi collision model



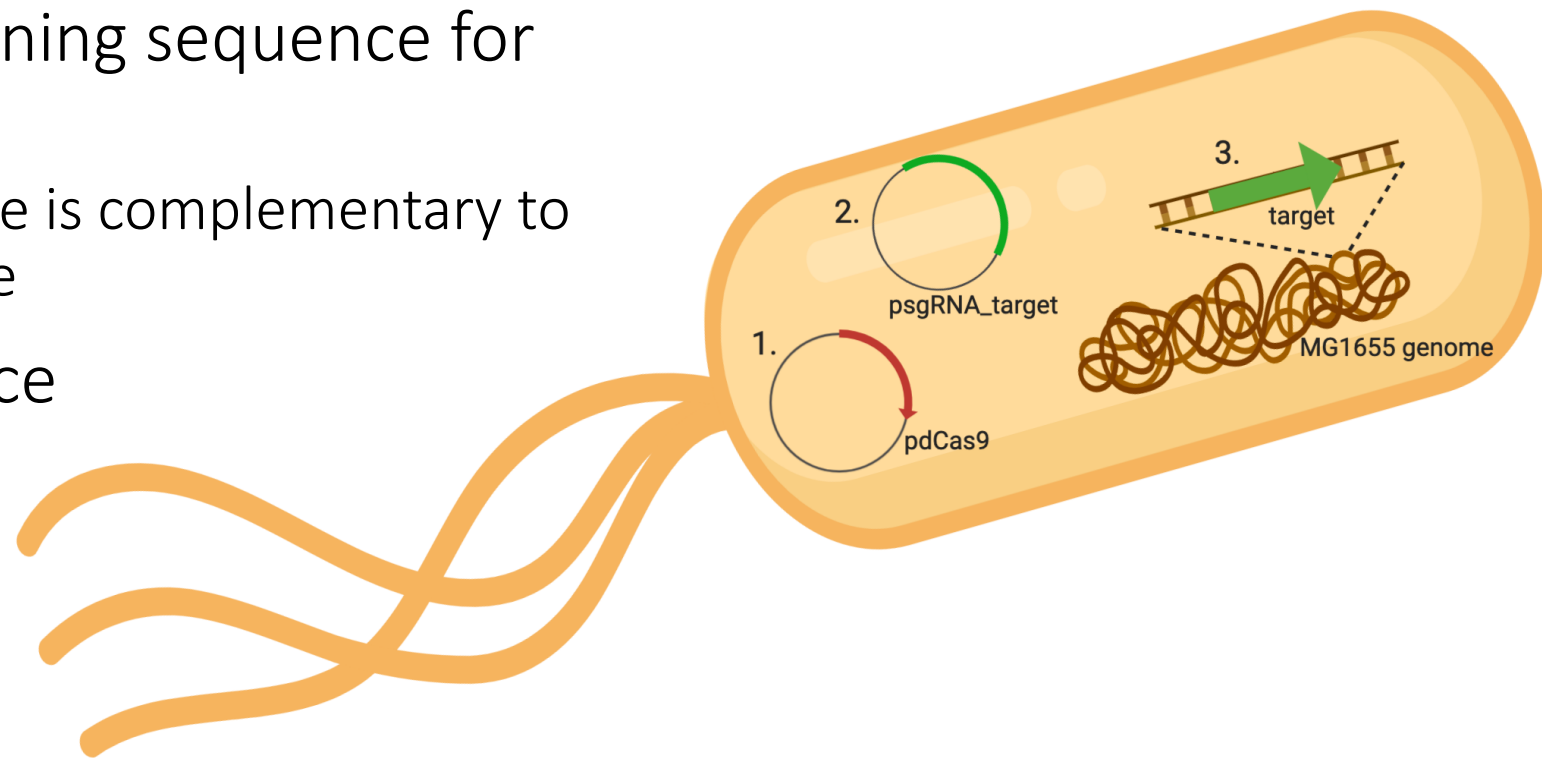
# aTc-inducible promoter used to control CRISPRi inhibition of targeted gene





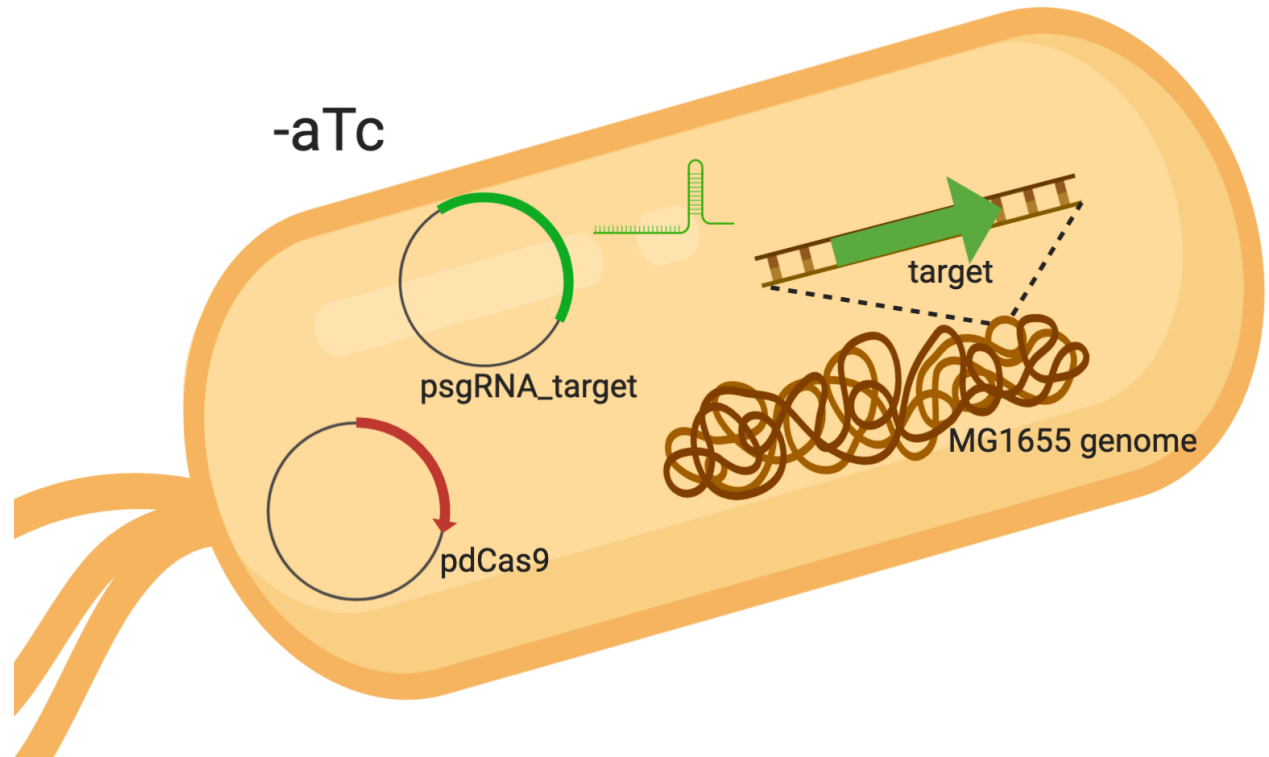
# Components of CRISPRi system

1. Plasmid containing gene that encodes dCas9
2. Plasmid containing sequence for sgRNA
  - sgRNA sequence is complementary to target sequence
3. Target sequence



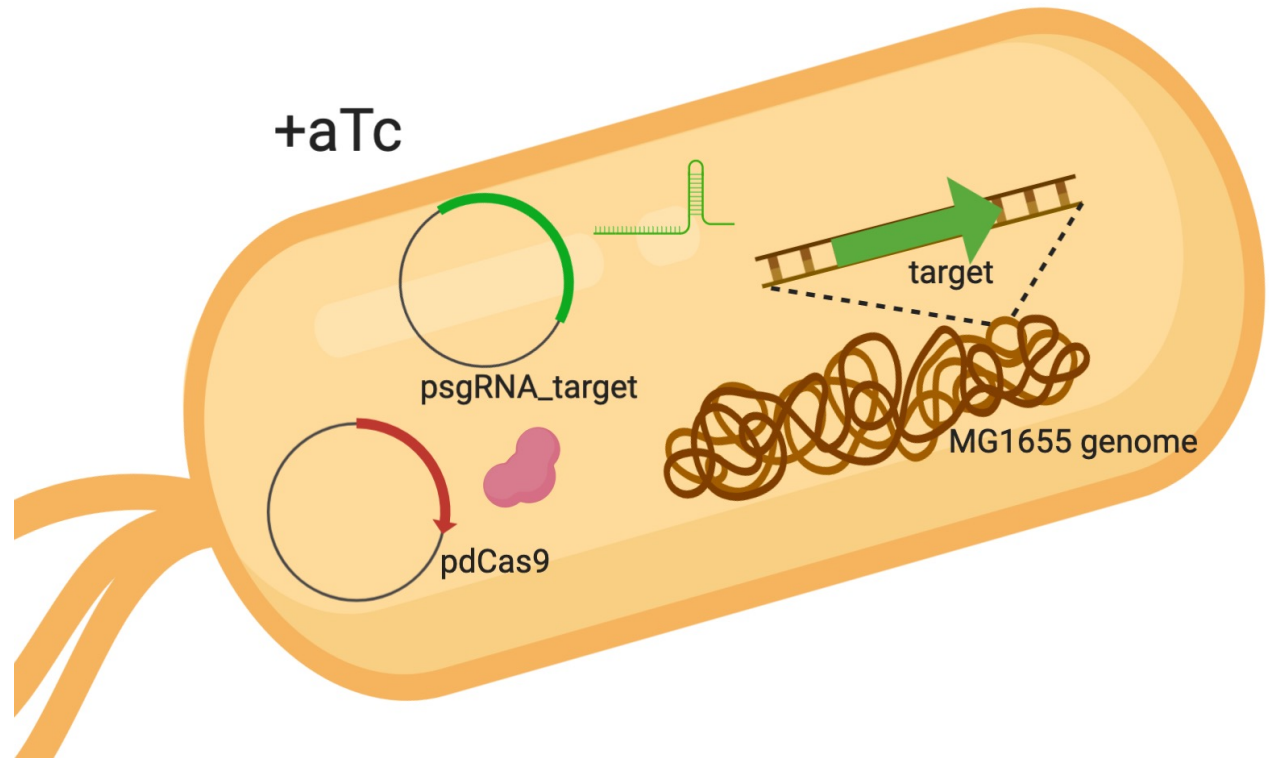
# CRISPRi inactive in absence of inducer

- pgRNA\_target expressed constitutively
  - Always transcribed and binding to target gene



# CRISPRi inhibits gene expression in presence of inducer

- pdCas9 expressed when aTc added
  - When transcribed associates with pgRNA\_target / target gene



# What is the take-home message?

- CRISPRi is a tool for non-permanent genetic manipulation
- Know how CRISPRi differs from the native CRISPR system
- Know how the CRISPRi system inhibits expression of a targeted gene

