



Module 2: Manipulating Metabolism

Applications of CRISPR-based systems

11/7/17

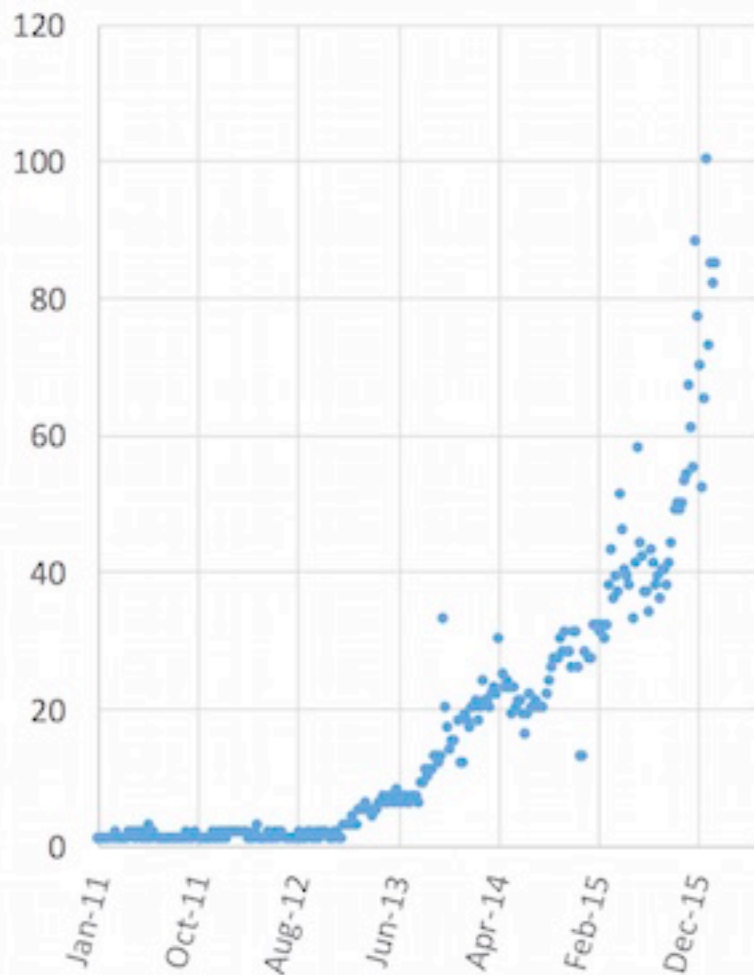
Reminder for Mod 2 due dates

- Research article due **Monday, Nov 20 by 10 pm**
- Open office hours on **Saturday, Nov 18 in 56-302**
 - Leslie: 12 pm – 2 pm
 - Noreen: 2 pm – 5 pm
- Last minute office hours on **Monday, Nov 20**
 - Josephine: 11 am – 2 pm
 - Noreen: 2 pm – 5 pm
- Blog post due **Tuesday, Nov 21 by 10 pm**



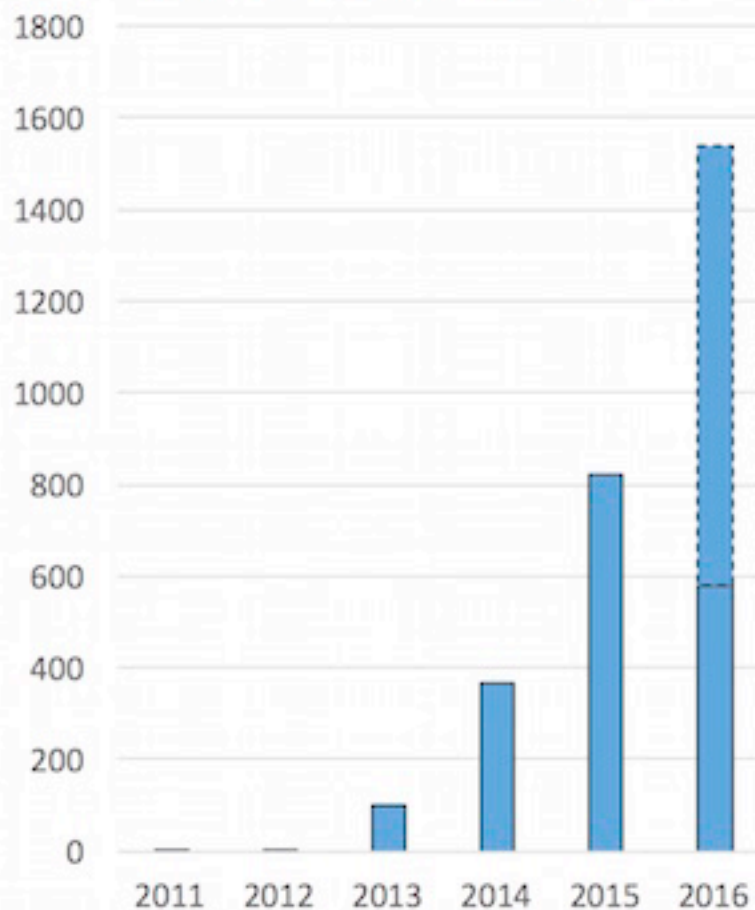
CRISPR is booming!

Google Trends: "CRISPR"



Source: Google Trends

PubMed Citations: CRISPR/Cas



2016 annualized data (near)
Source: PubMed

Utility of CRISPR in basic research

“I wish I had had this technology sooner. My postdoc would have been a lot shorter.”

Pre-CRISPR

1 year

\$20,000



Post-CRISPR

1 month

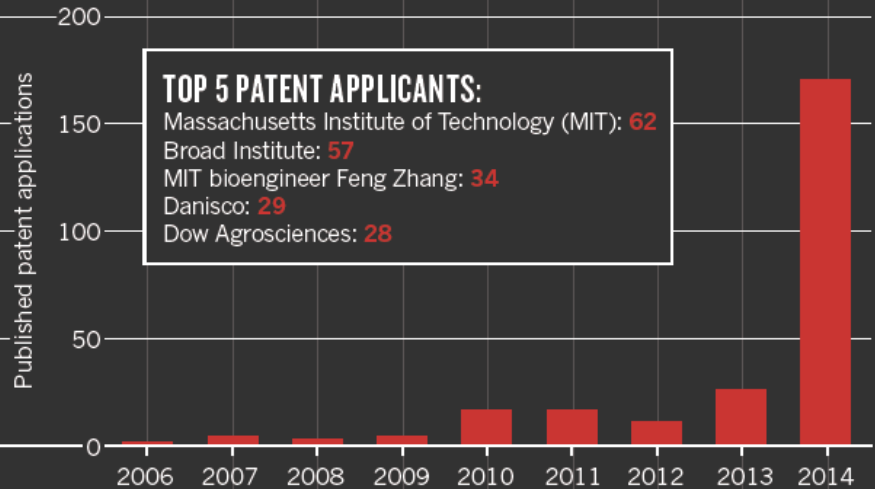


CRISPR technology is advancing research capabilities

- Gene expression
- DNA tagging / purification
- DNA incorporation

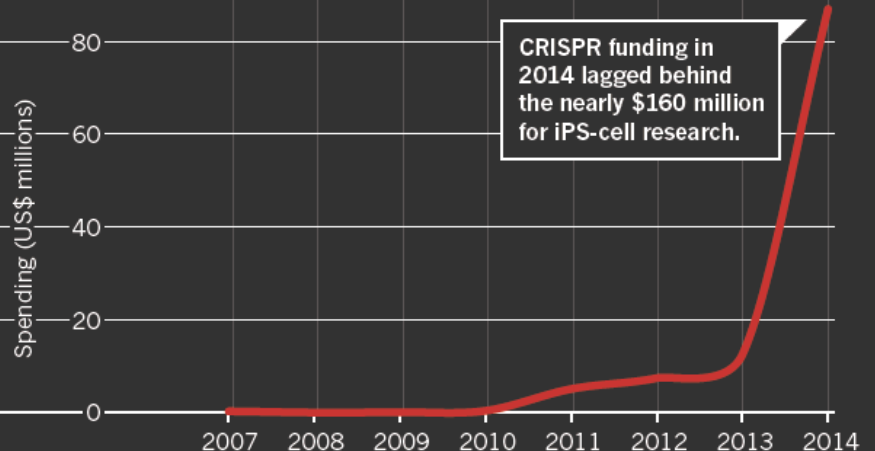
PATENTS

In 2014, worldwide patent applications that mention CRISPR leapt and a patent battle intensified.



FUNDING

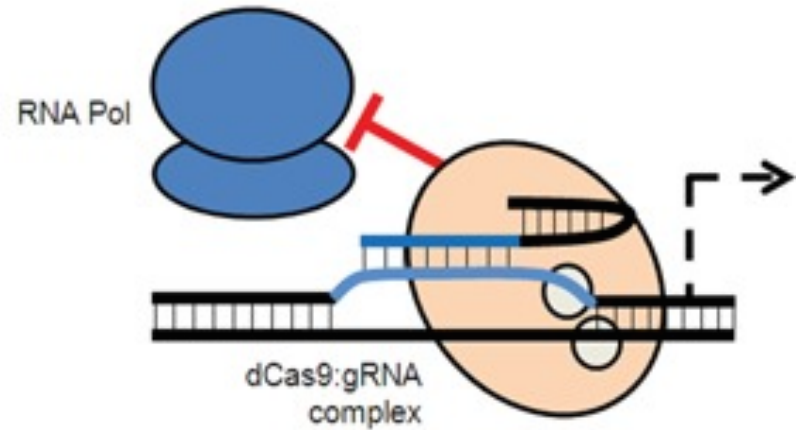
A sharp jump in US National Institutes of Health funding for projects involving CRISPR is a harbinger of future advances.



Modulating gene expression

- Catalytically inactive dCas9

- Block transcription

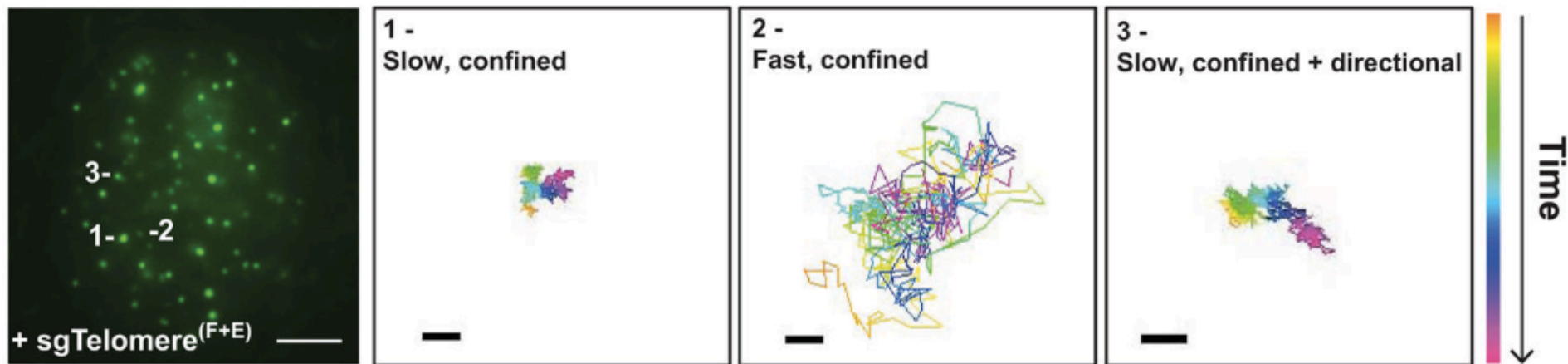


- When fused with repressor or when used with multiple gRNAs, gene expression further decreased
 - When fused with activator, gene expression increased

dCas9 applications: DNA tagging

- Fluorescently tag genetic loci to visualize spatiotemporal dynamics within live cells

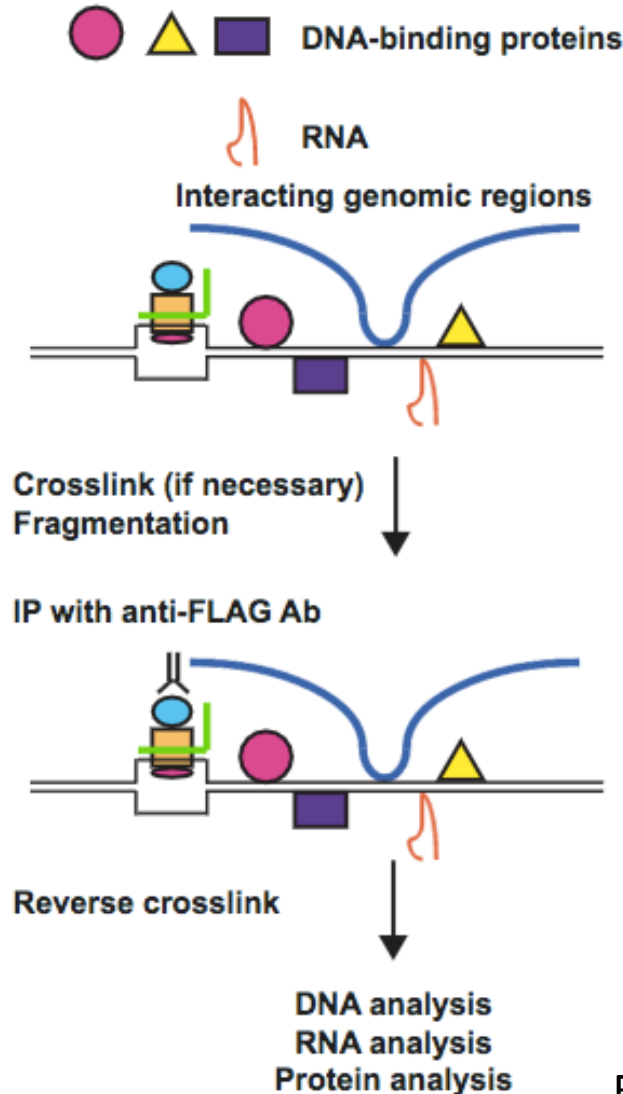
Tracking the telomere movement





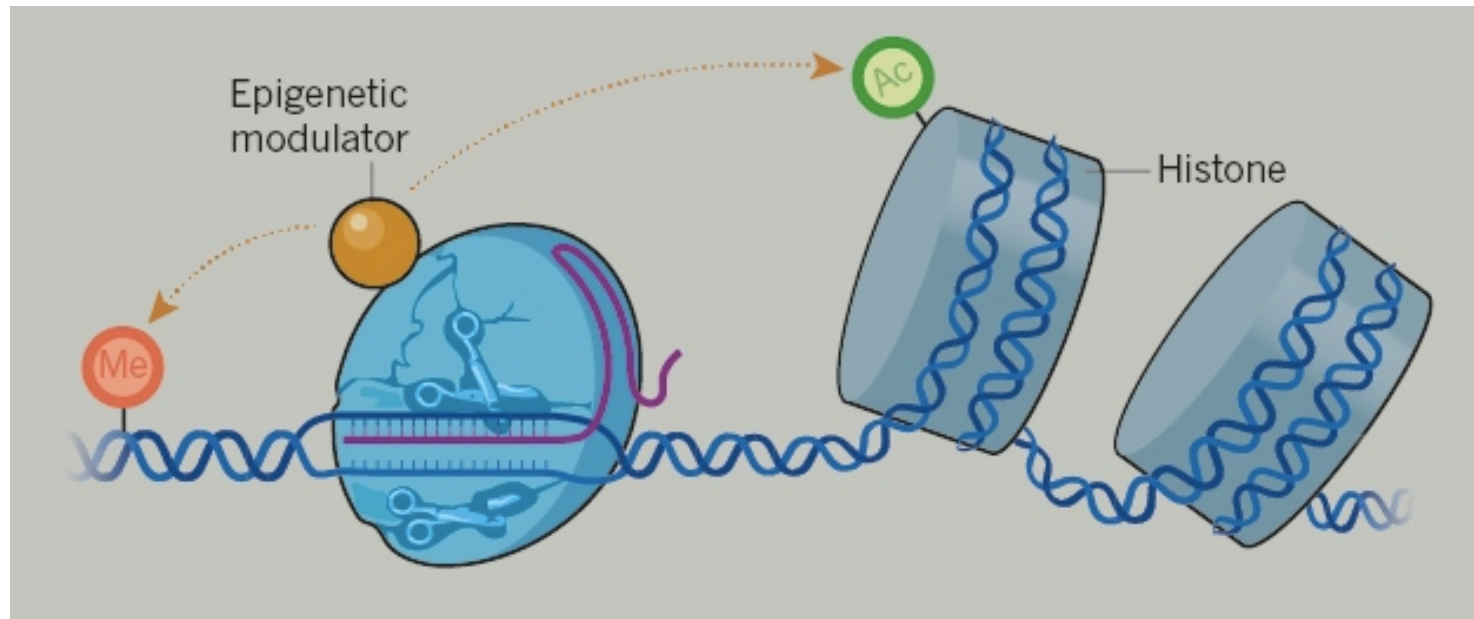
dCas9 applications: DNA purification

- Bind loci for purification to identify proteins that associate with specific sequences in DNA



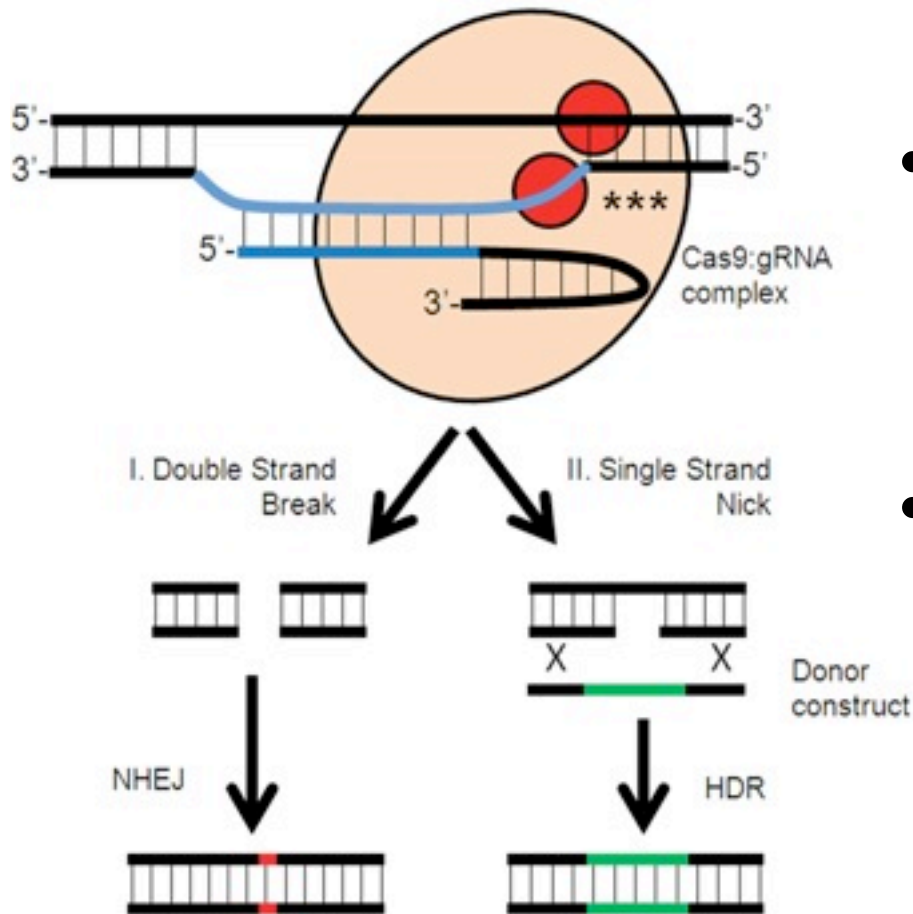
dCas9 applications: epigenetics

- Fused to acetyltransferase promotes activation from enhancer sites and enables heritable epigenetic changes



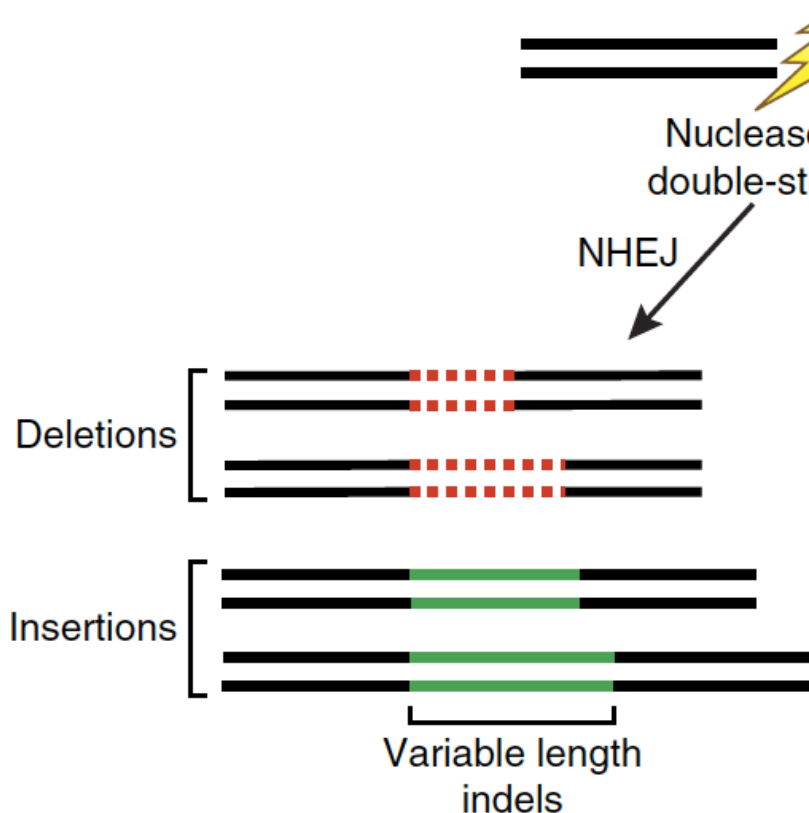
What if we want to engineer a permanent genetic mutation?

Mammalian cells able to repair dsDNA breaks



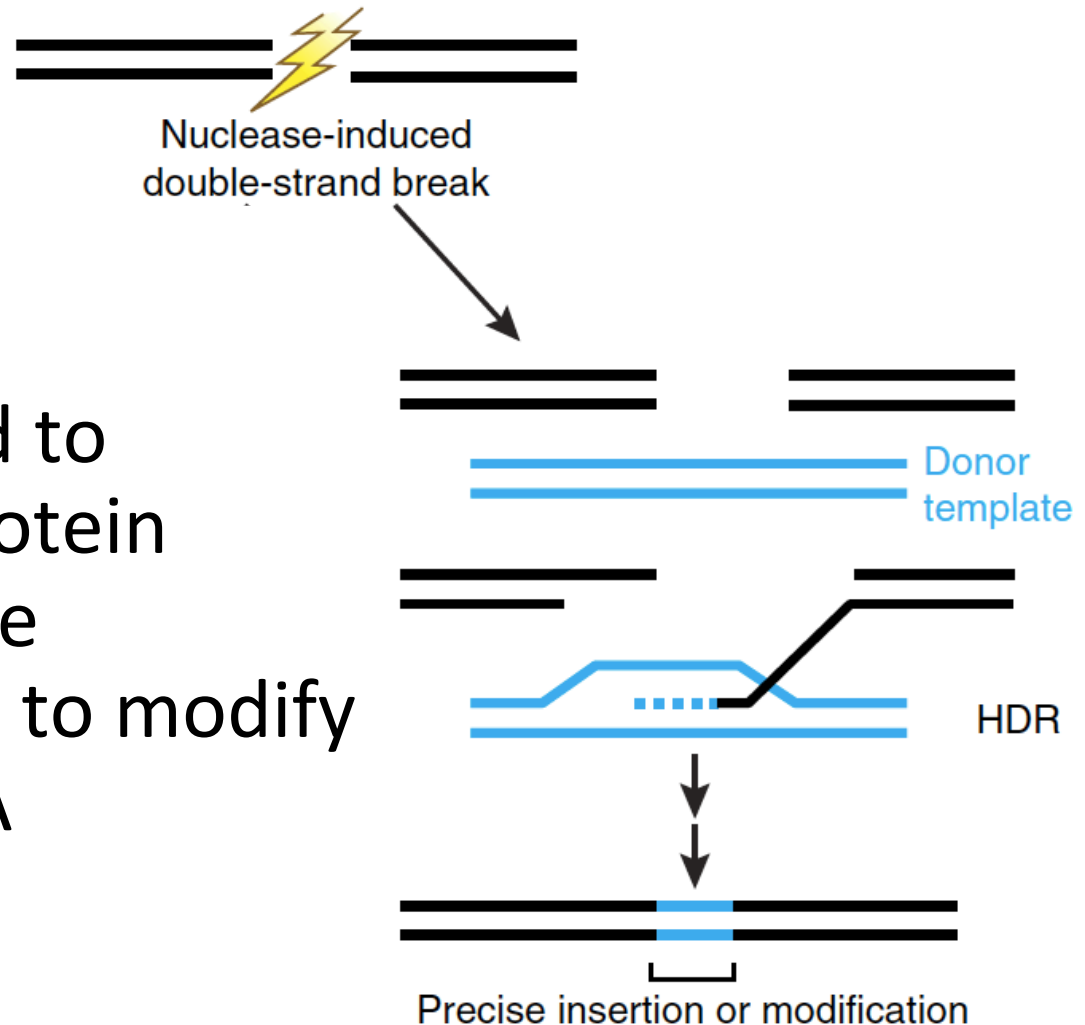
- Non-homologous end joining (NHEJ)
- Homology-directed repair (HDR) or homologous recombination (HR)

NHEJ repair generates random insertions / deletions



- Indels (insertions / deletions) result in frameshift mutations and loss of protein function

H(D)R repair enables specific sequence insertions



- Insertions used to incorporate protein tags / new gene sequences and to modify the native DNA sequence

Cas9 applications in mammalian cells

- Cystic fibrosis mutation corrected in primary human intestinal cells, mouse model
- Oncogenic mutation corrected in human induced pluripotent stem cells
- Cataract-causing mutations corrected in mouse zygotes, spermatogonial stem cells
- HIV proviruses removed from infected cells
- HepB and HepC targeted in infected cells

MIT Technology Review

The first known attempt at creating genetically modified human embryos in the United States has been carried out by a team of researchers in Portland, Oregon, *MIT Technology Review* has learned.

Why is CRISPR not used now in
therapeutics?

Why is CRISPR not used now in therapeutics?

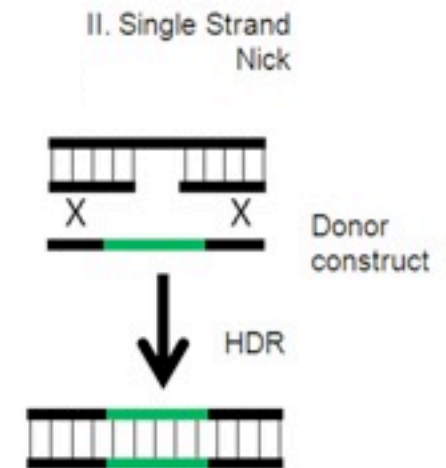


What are off-target effects?

Why might off-target effects be problematic?

Troubleshooting off-target effects

- Generating ssDNA nicks rather than dsDNA breaks for incorporating 'new' sequence(s)
 - ssDNA nicks in locations without homology to donor DNA will be repaired by host machinery
 - ssDNA nicks in locations with homology will incorporate donor DNA sequence
- Using photocaging to control activity of Cas9

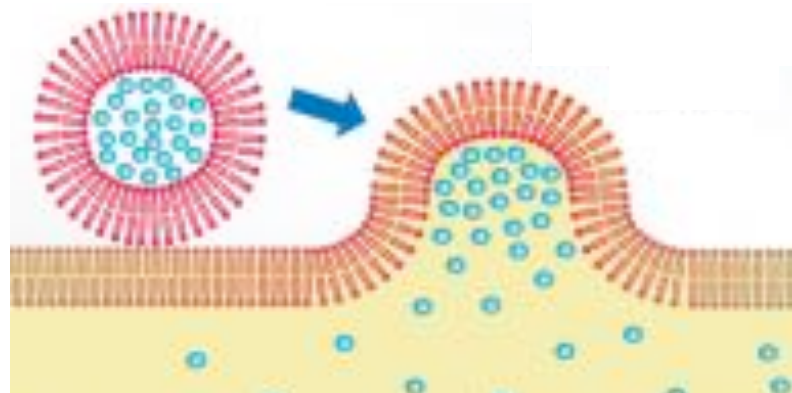


How might CRISPR therapeutics be delivered to mammalian cells?

Developing delivery methods

- Adeno-associated virus injects system into cells

- Lipids fuse with membrane and transfect cells



- Nanoparticles or peptides penetrate cells

Concerns regarding CRISPR technology

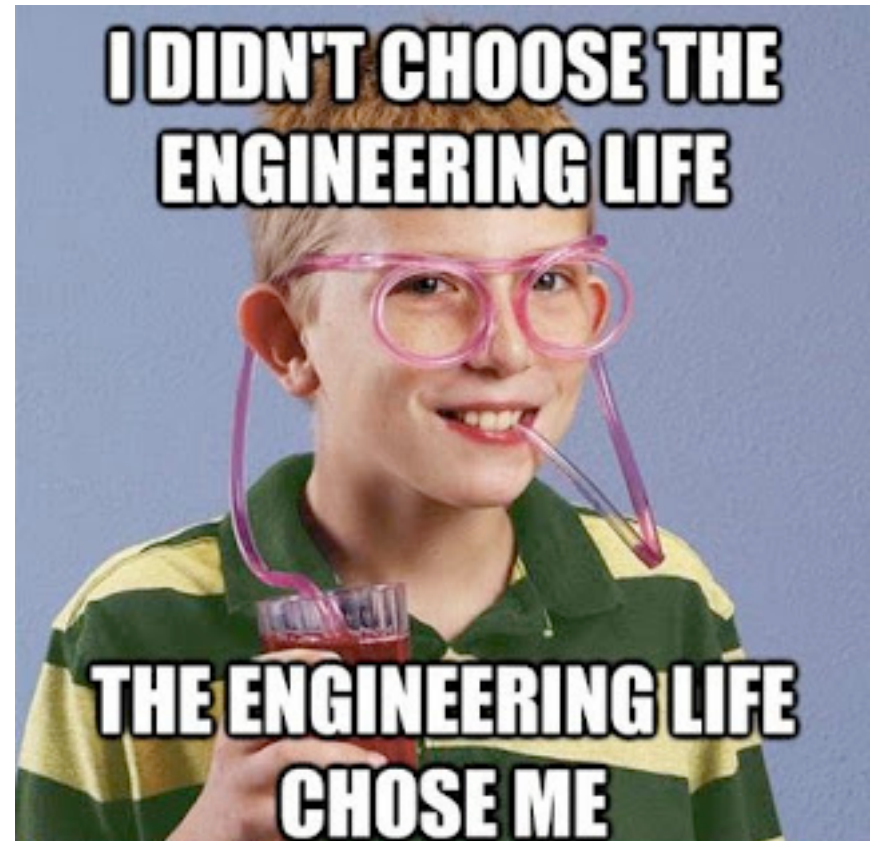
“This power is so easily accessible by labs — you don't need a very expensive piece of equipment and people don't need to get many years of training to do this... We should think carefully about how we are going to use that power.”



Stanley Qi from Ledford (2015) *Nature News Feature*

What is biological engineering?

“20.109 definitely taught me more about the real world than any other class I have taken ever. Not only was it the most useful and practical class I have taken, it was one that made me finally understand what biological engineering really is.”



In the laboratory...

1. Measure fermentation products



Announcements:

- No lecture Thursday and no laboratory Thursday / Friday
- Module 3 begins next week (Tuesday, Nov 14) with Angie Belcher