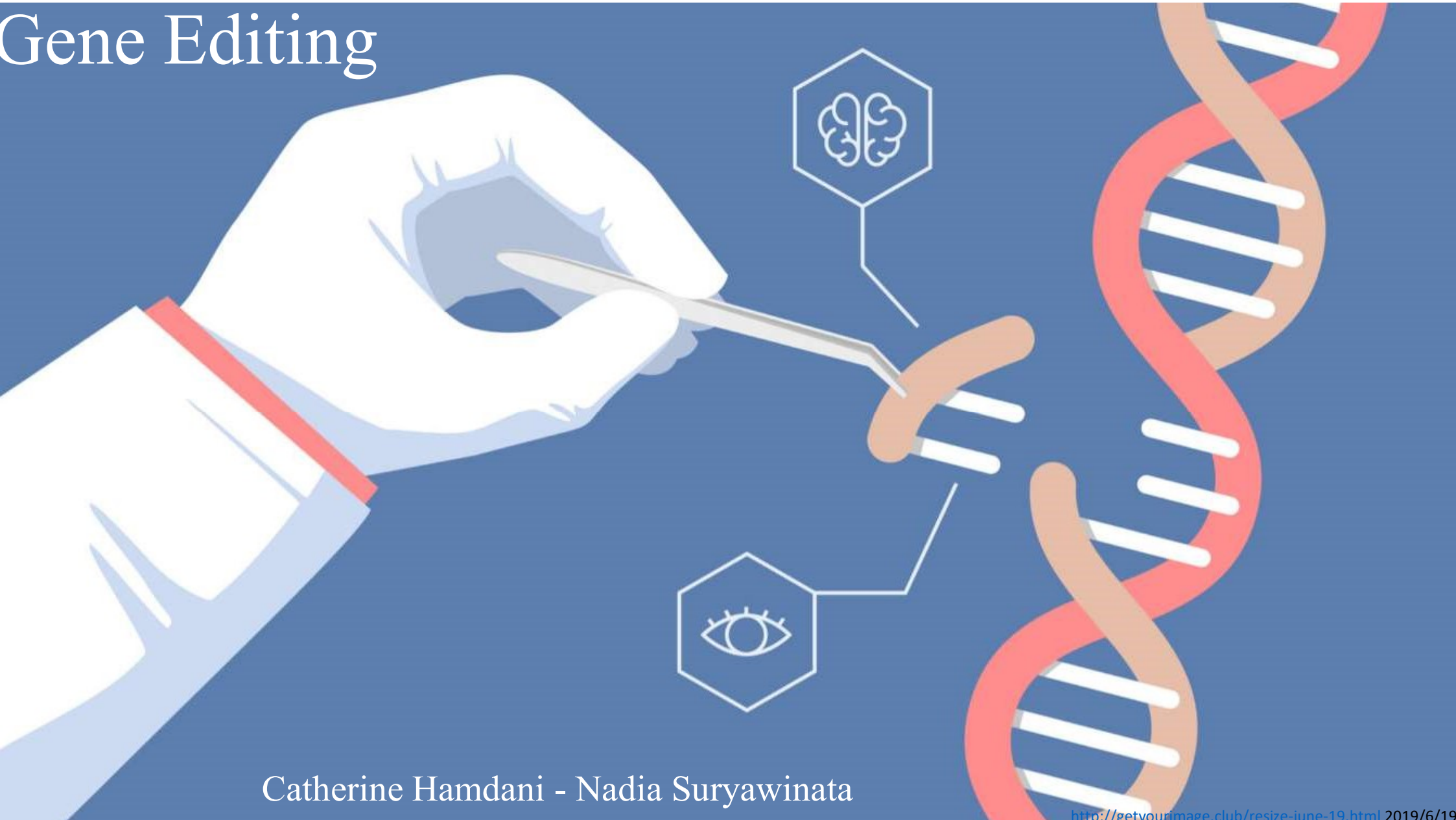


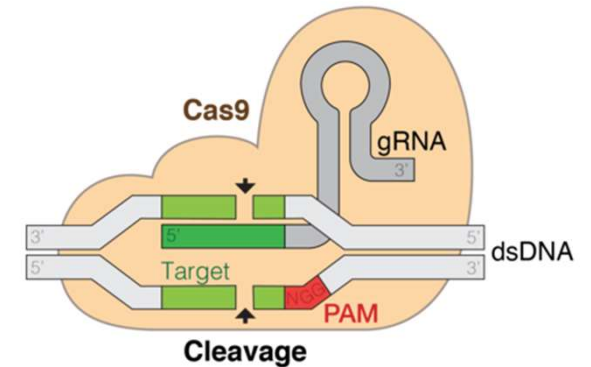
# Gene Editing



Catherine Hamdani - Nadia Suryawinata

## What is Gene Editing?

A type of genetic engineering where genes are inserted, deleted, or modified in an organism  
→ CRISPR-Cas9



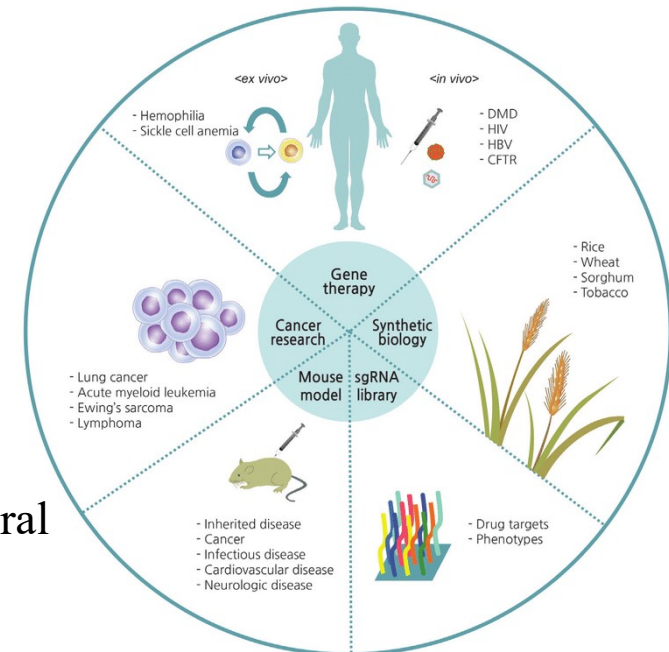
<http://junq.info/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/JUNQ-9-1.pdf> 2019/6/24

## Purpose?

- Curing illnesses caused by genetic errors → gene therapy
- Wiping out certain species from the world
- Creating illness resistant organisms
- Possibility of ‘designer babies’

## How was it found?

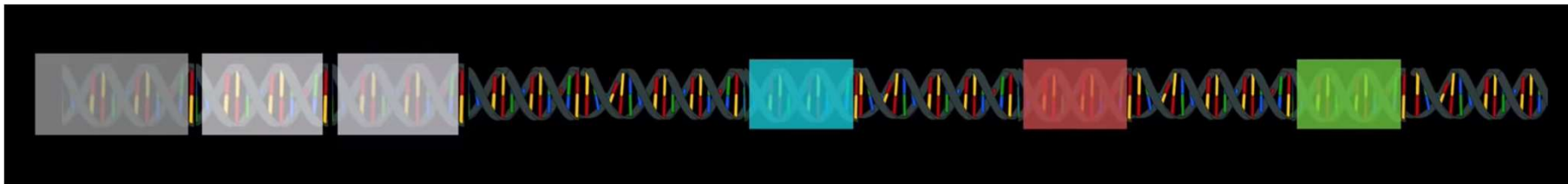
- A naturally occurring mechanism in prokaryotes to fight off viral infections
- Scientists found that the mechanism could be controlled



[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Overview-of-gene-editing-and-its-applications-Genetic-defects-can-be-corrected-via-gene\\_fig2\\_312025175](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Overview-of-gene-editing-and-its-applications-Genetic-defects-can-be-corrected-via-gene_fig2_312025175) 2019/6/24

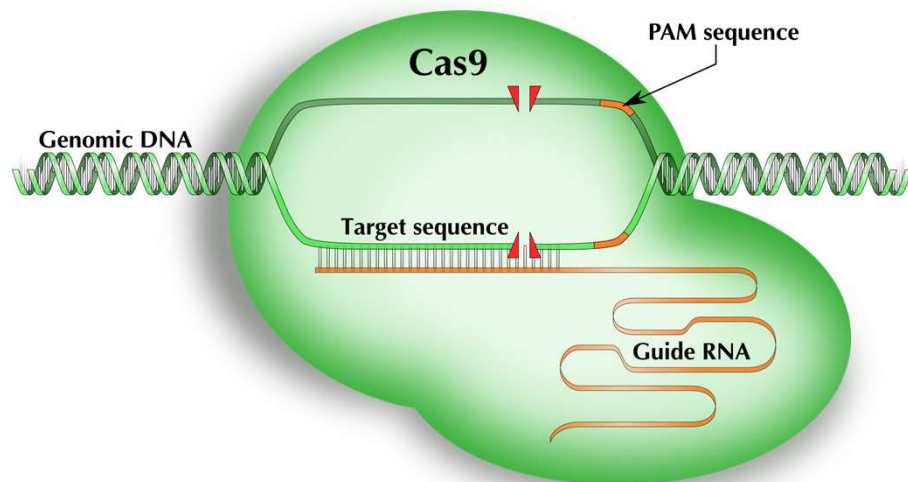
# CRISPR , *the bank of memories*

- CRISPR is a DNA sequence in prokaryotic organisms ex. bacteria
- In bacteria, it is made of DNA from viruses that attacked the bacteria, and is used to detect DNA from similar virus.
- Composed of short and palindromic sequences, with ‘spacer’ DNAs in between, and Cas genes
- Spacer DNA are DNA from viruses that attacked previously.
- When a virus attacks, Cas genes will be transcribed to make Cas complex, and transcribe crRNA from spacer DNA.

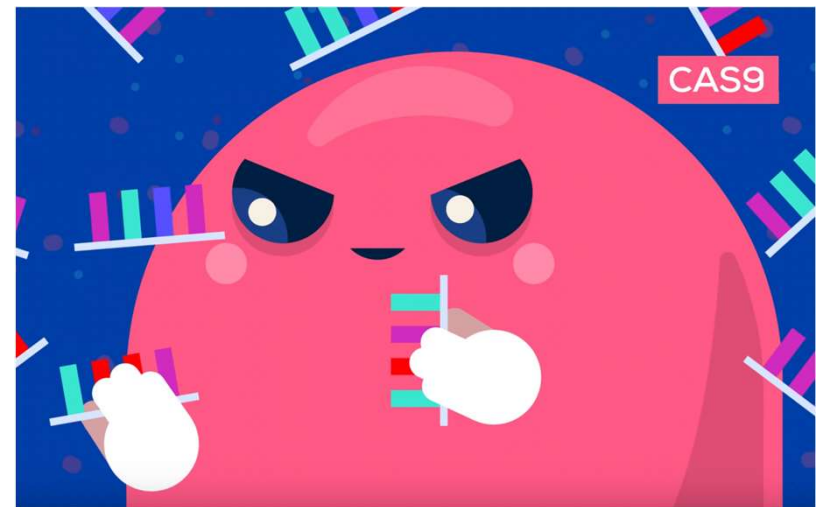


# Cas9 Complex (CRISPR associated protein 9)

- An enzyme composed of a guide RNA (sgRNA) that guides Cas9 to the correct sequence of DNA
- It will bounce along the DNA until the sgRNA can match with the specific sequence on DNA
- It unwinds the DNA, binds to it, then Cas9 protein will cut it, creating a double strand break.



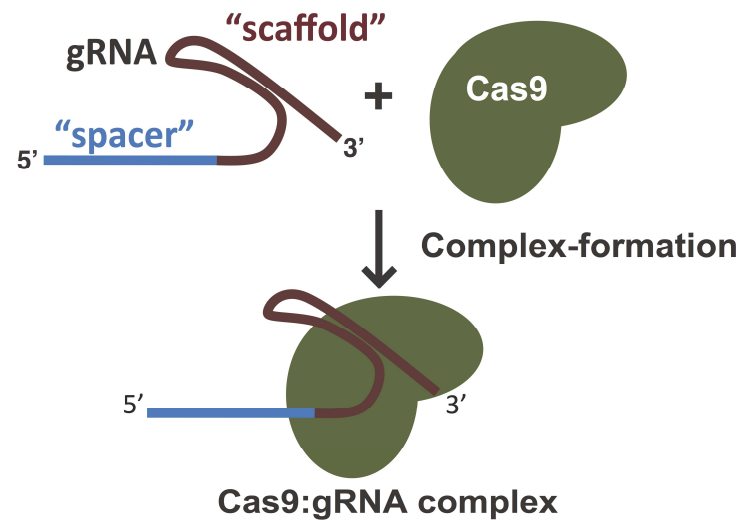
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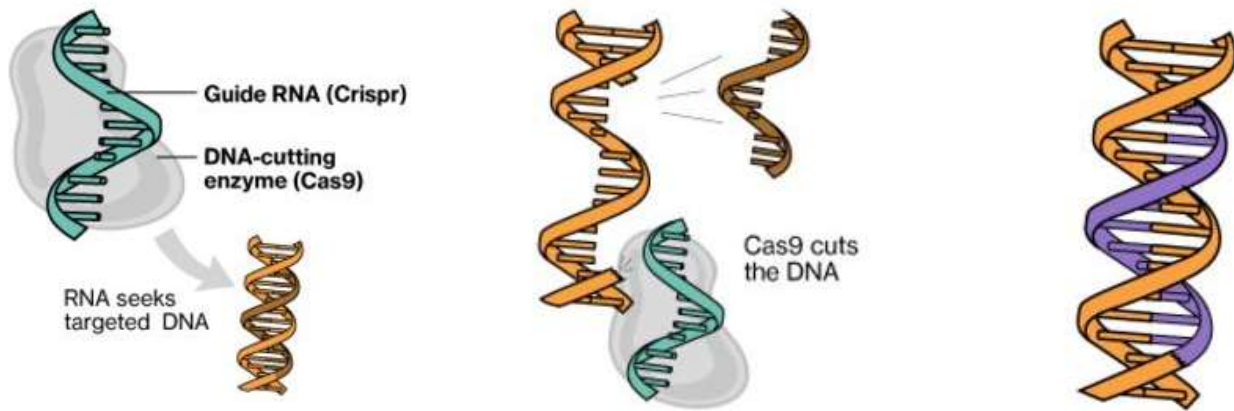
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# Guide RNAs (sgRNA)

- Main job is to guide the Cas9 protein to the correct place on the DNA
- 2 parts:
  - Scaffold sequence: necessary for Cas binding
  - Spacer

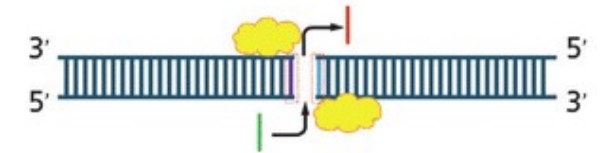


# How do scientists use this mechanism?



Scientist construct an artificial guide RNA with about 20 bases to match with the sequence they want to cut.

→ DNA cut by Cas9 → Double strand break

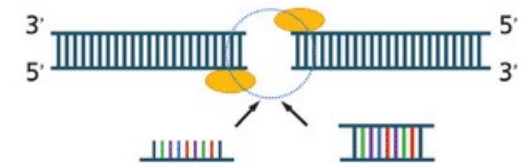


NHEJ

(Gene disruption by small insertions or deletions)

Natural DSB repair mechanism, most likely non-homologous end-joining

- Might cause mutations



HDR

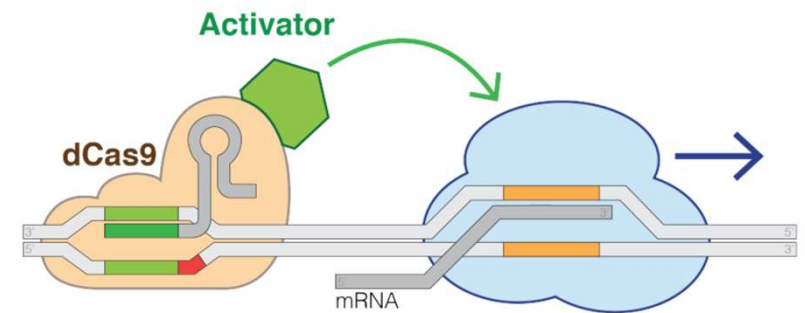
(Gene correction or insertion by recombination with donor template)

Scientist can insert a DNA template for the broken DNA to repair with

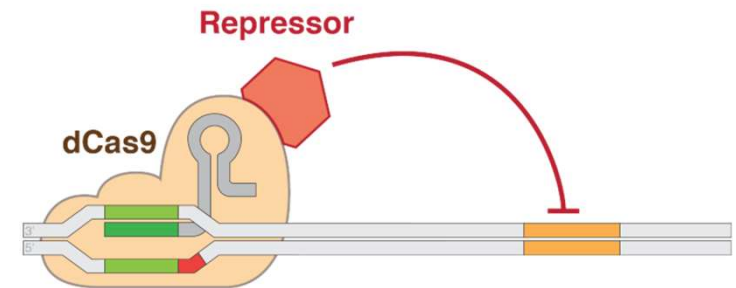
- Scientists can insert any information sequence they want

## Application: Activation/ Knockdown

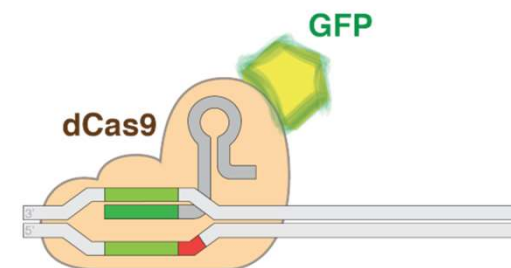
- Using “dead” versions of Cas9 (dCas9) → cannot cut DNA, but still able to target sequence
- Various regulatory factors are added to dCas9 → turn genes on /off
- Target site is methylated → inhibits transcription
- guide RNA targets the promoter



**Gene activation**



**Gene repression**



**Visualisation**