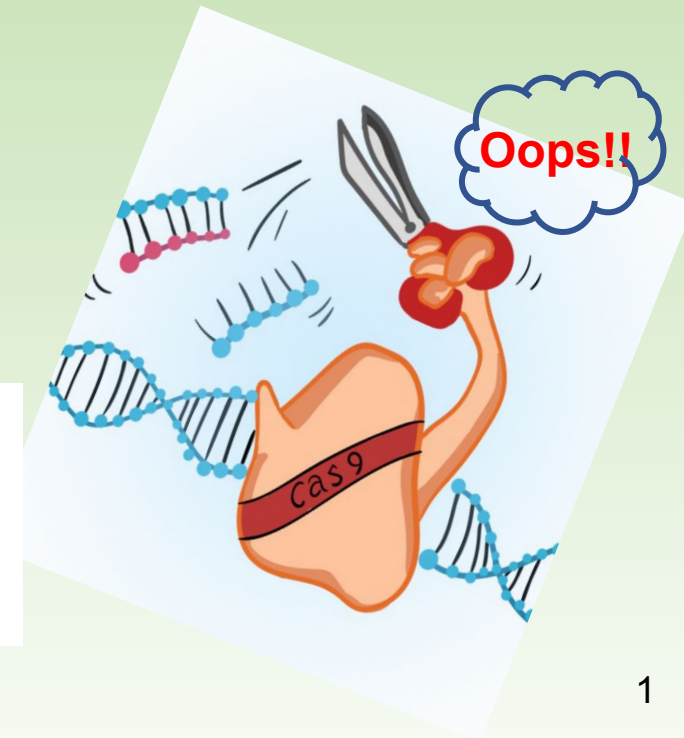


Integrated seminar on complex problems in gene editing

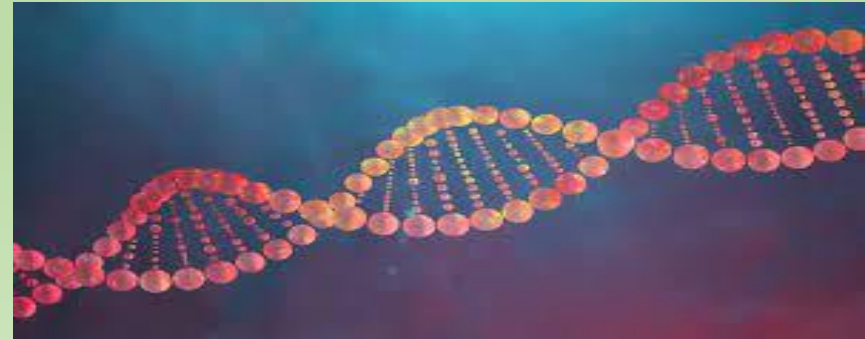
Off Target editing, a problem associated with CRISPR/Cas system

Sumedha Arora and Jasmine Randhawa
(PAU and McGill University)

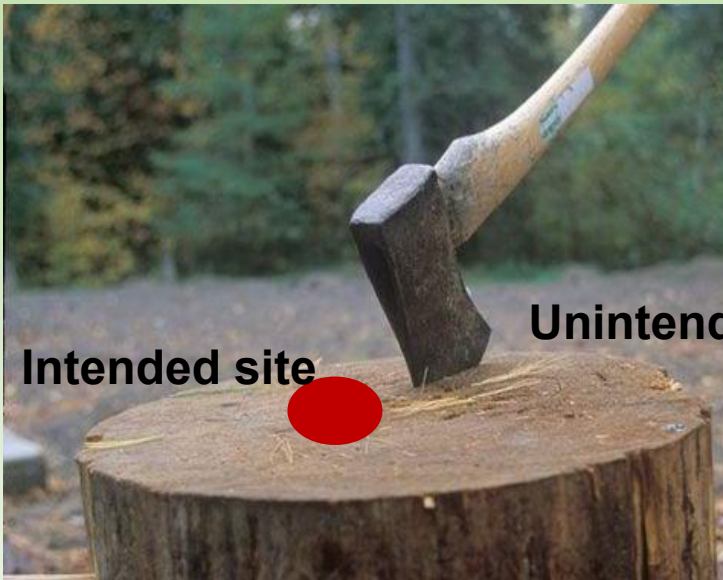
Instructors: Dr. Raj Duggavathi and Dr. Jaswinder Singh



What Is?



DNA

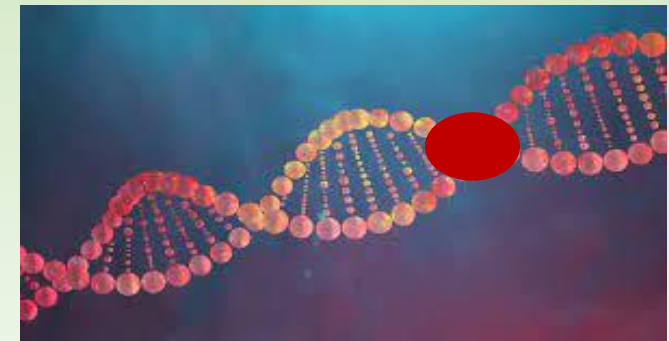


Intended site

Unintended site

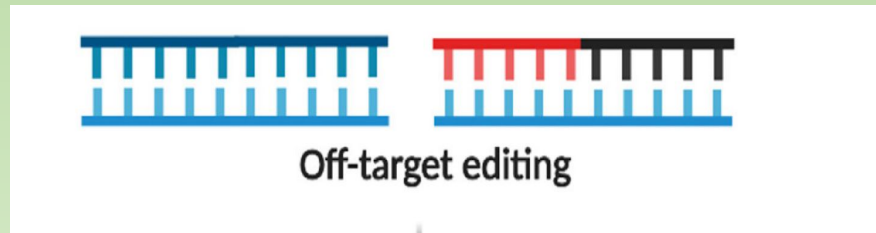


Unintended site

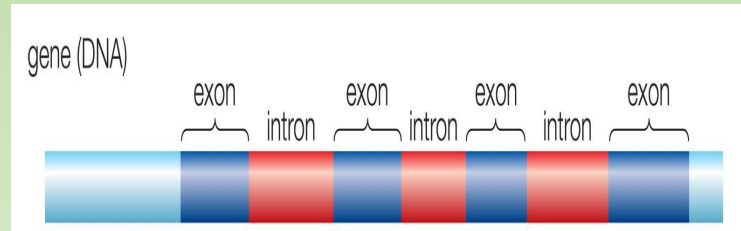


Intended site

Can go wrong!



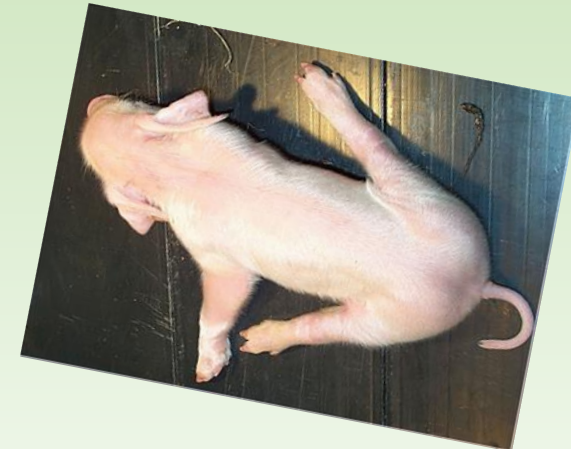
- Insertion
- Deletion



Disrupted gene structure



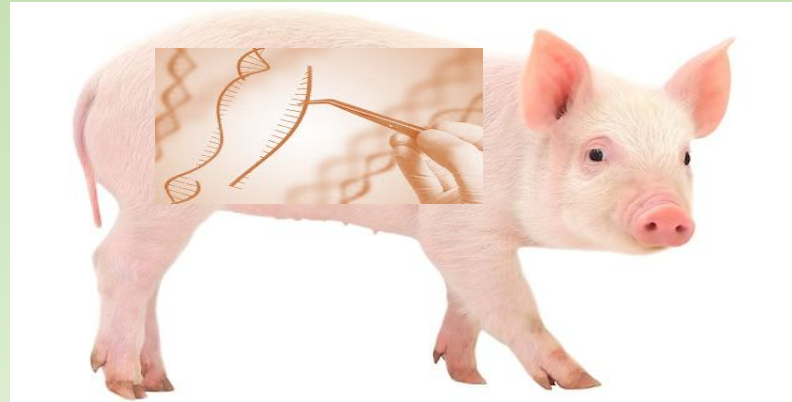
Abnormal Phenotype



Example



Increase pig meat production



MSTN (Muscle regulatory factor)

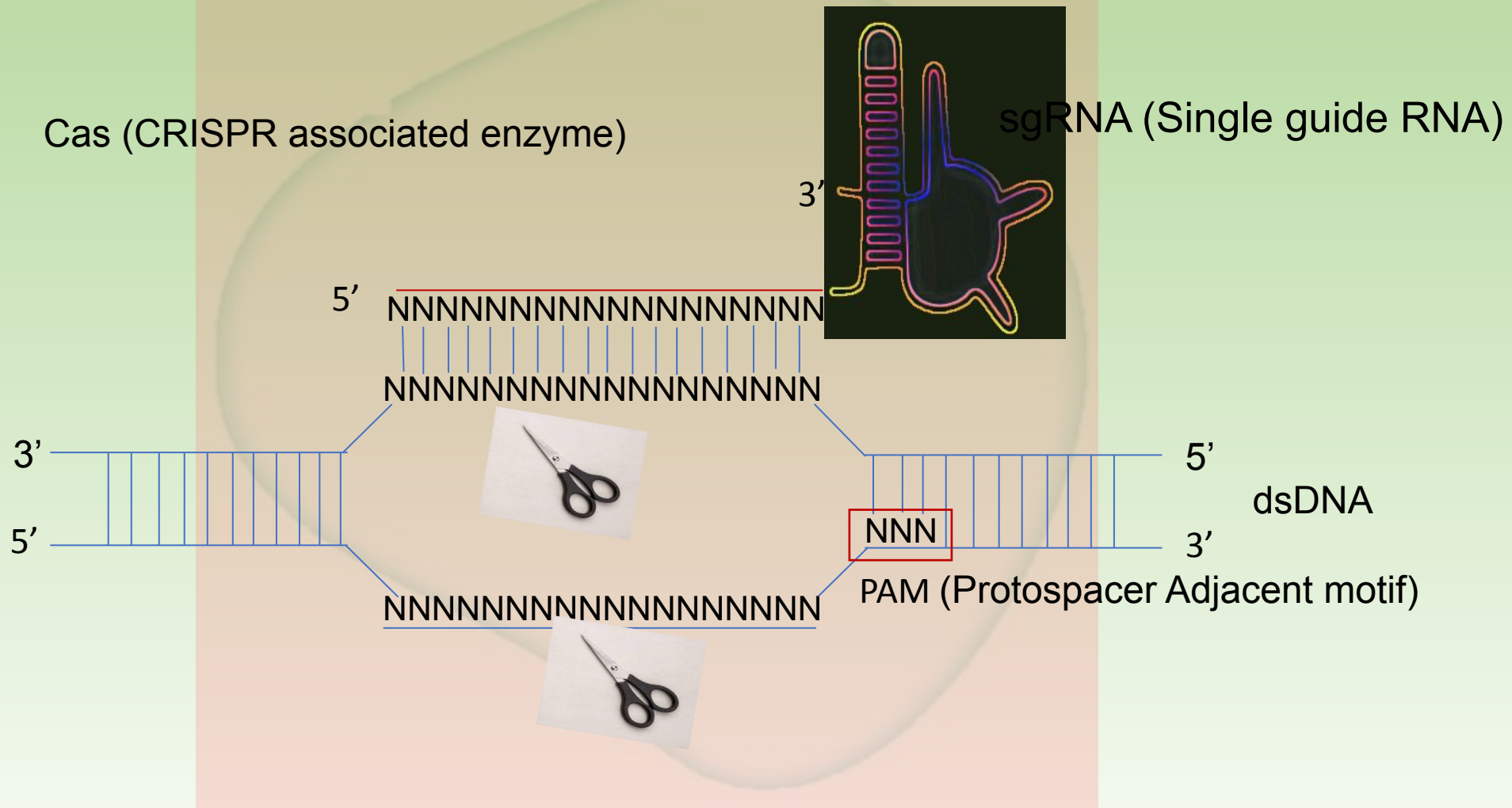


More muscle mass



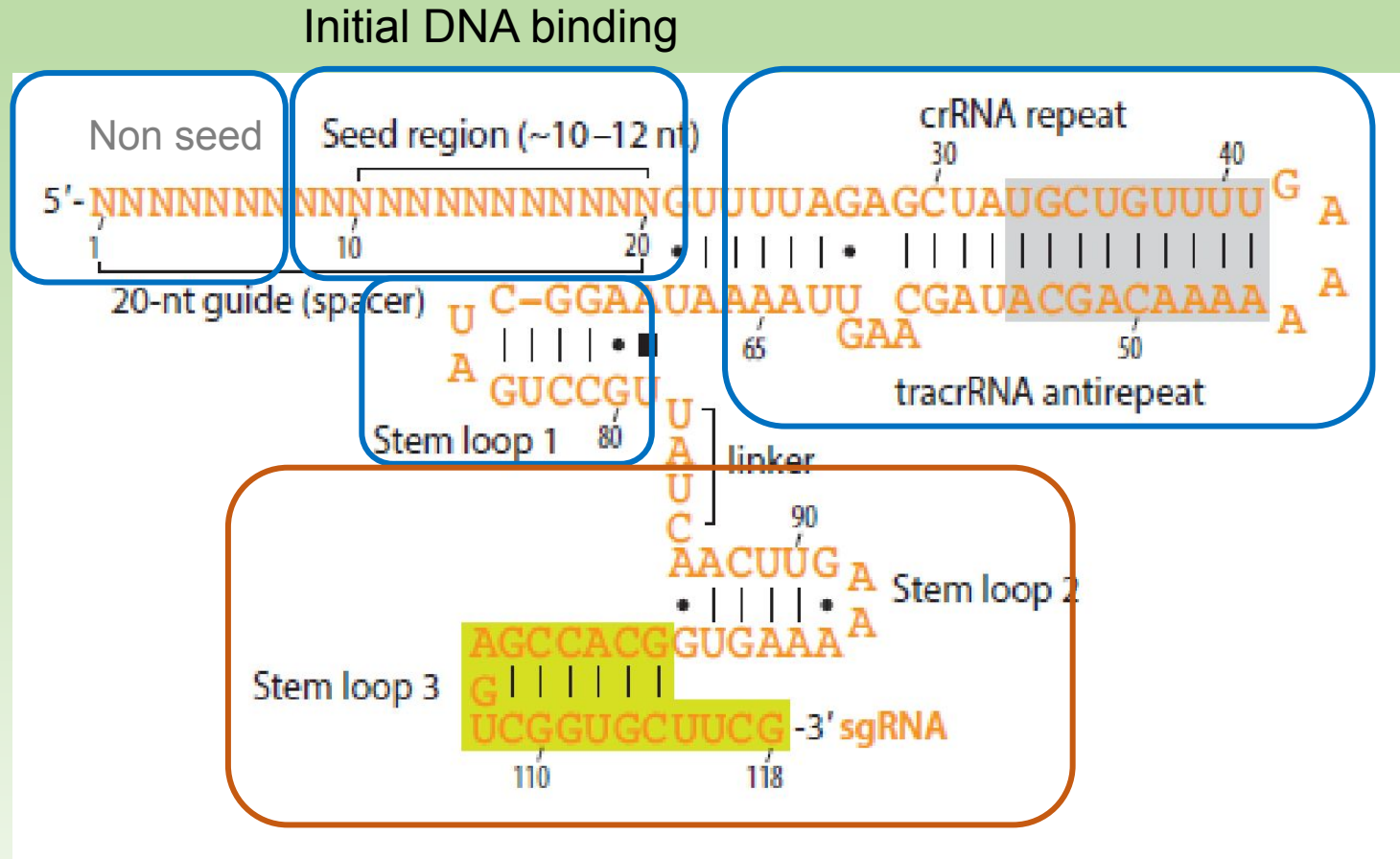
Abnormal legs

CRISPR/Cas



Components I: sgRNA

Cas nuclease domain

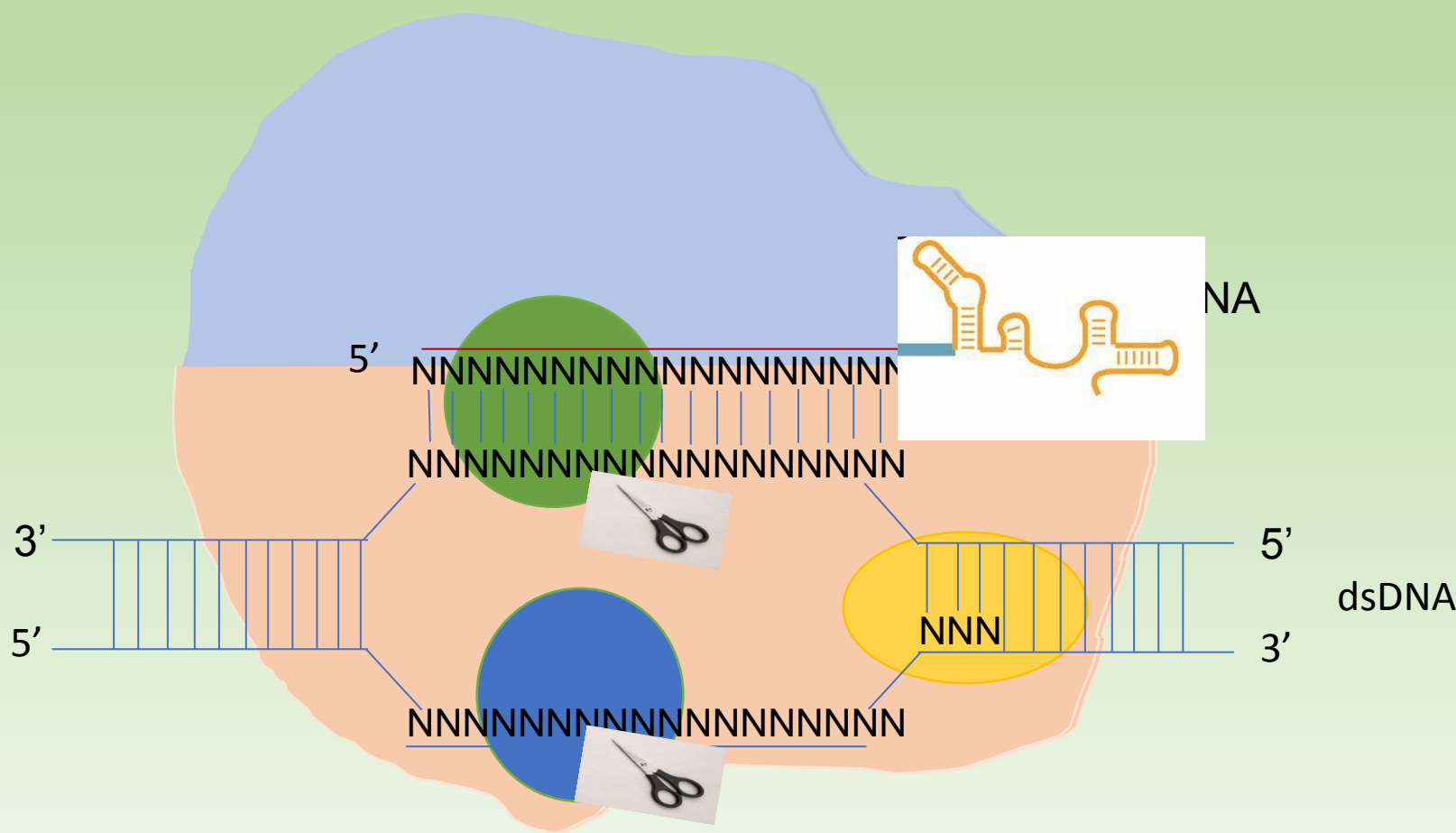


Cas binding

Stability

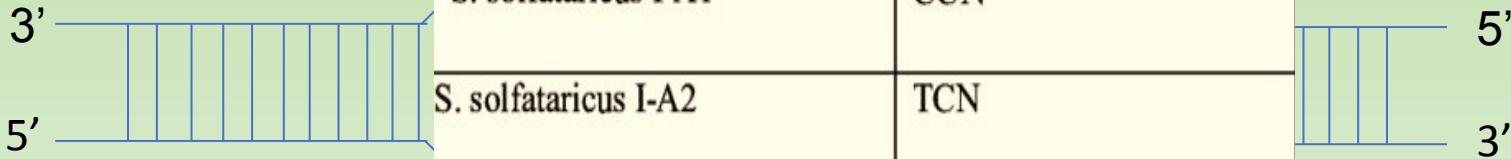
Structure of sgRNA

II: Cas enzyme



Structure of Cas enzyme

III: PAM sequence

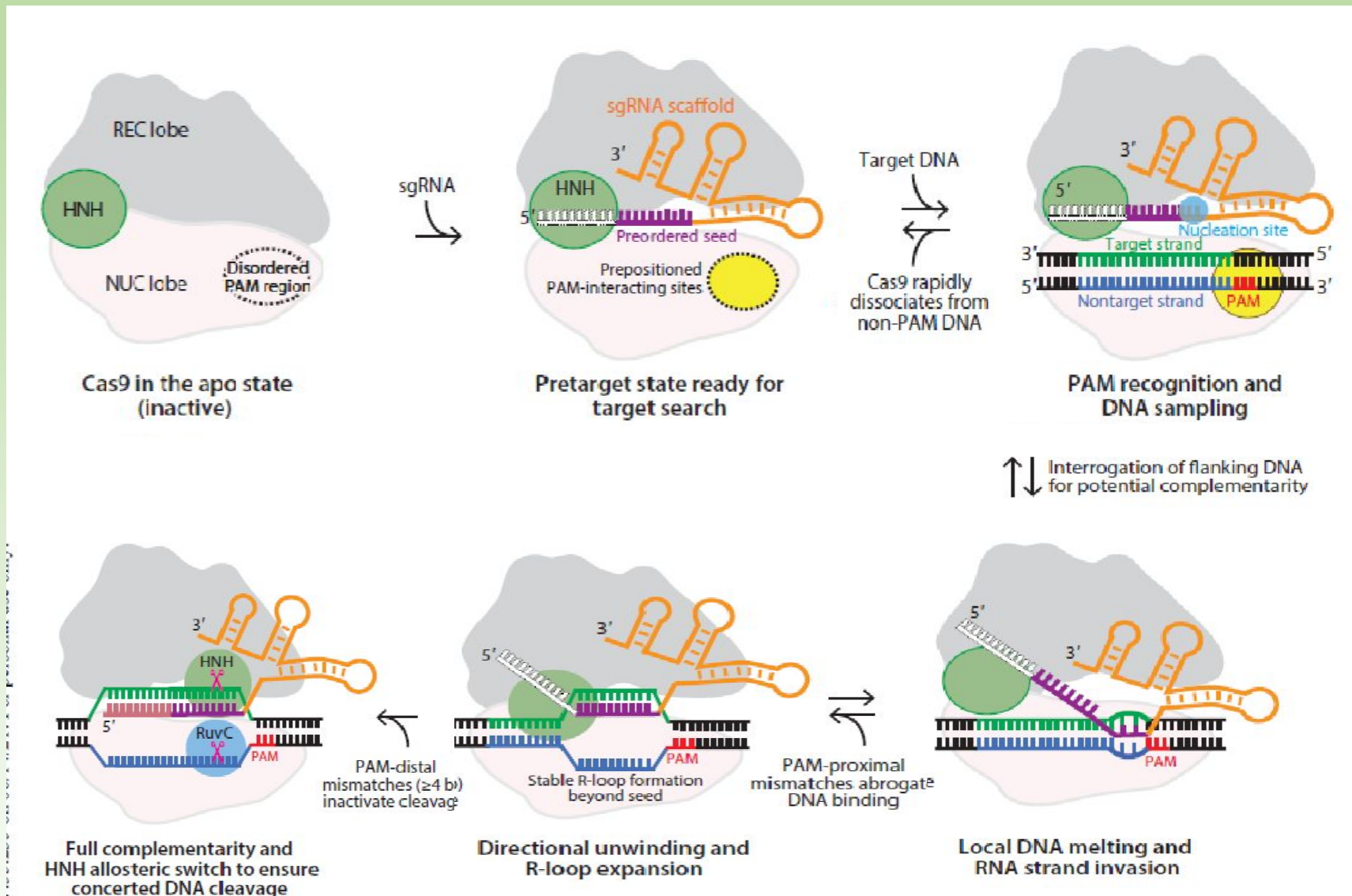


The diagram shows a double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) molecule with two strands. The top strand is labeled 3' on the left and 5' on the right. The bottom strand is labeled 5' on the left and 3' on the right. Several vertical lines represent nucleotides. In the center of the dsDNA, a yellow rectangular box highlights a specific region, which corresponds to the PAM sequences listed in the table below.

Bacterial species	PAM sequence
Streptococcus pyogens (Sp)	NGG
S. solfataricus I-A1	CCN
S. solfataricus I-A2	TCN
Neisseria meningitidis (Nm)	NNNGATT
Streptococcus thermophiles (St) Type II	NGGNG NNAGAAW
Streptococcus mutan (Sm)	NGG or NAAR

Types of PAM sequences in different bacteria

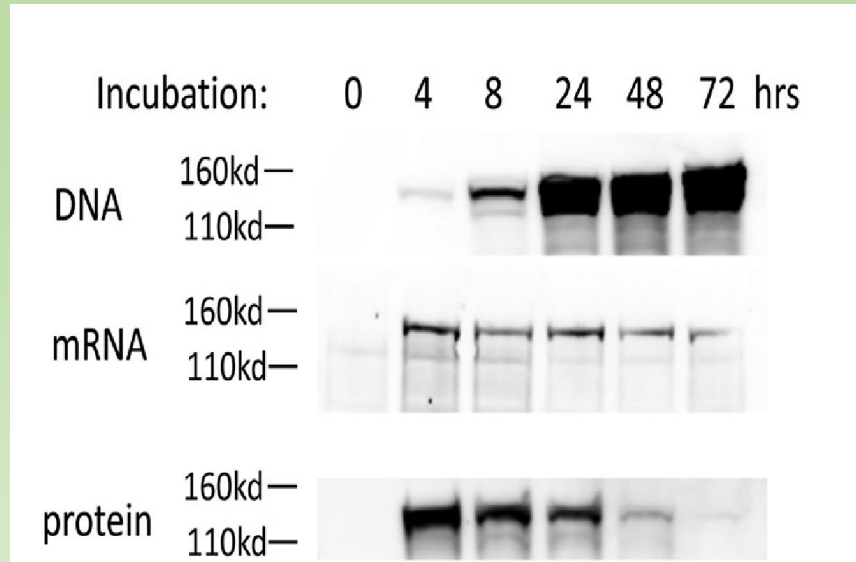
Mechanism



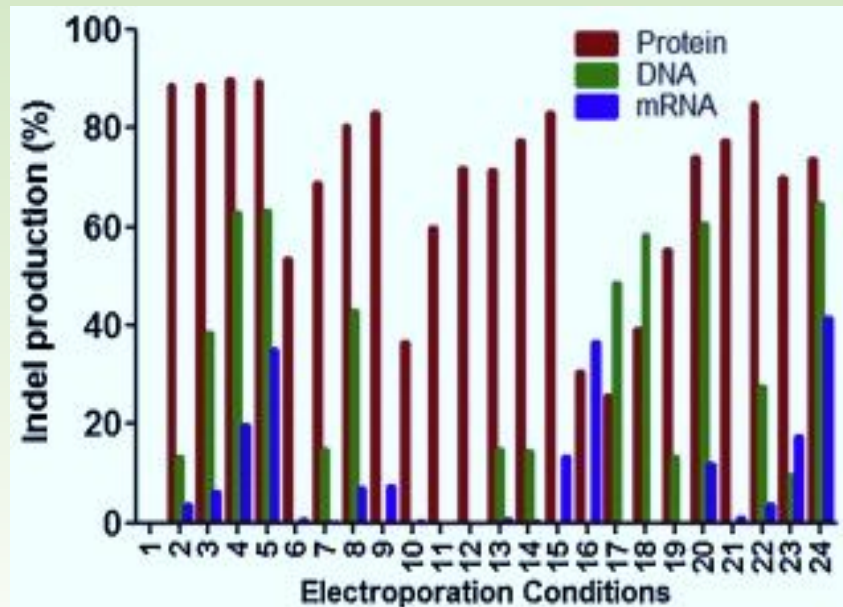
Delivered as?

Three ways:

- Plasmid DNA
- mRNA
- RNP Complex



Western Blot



Delivered as?

Plasmid vector

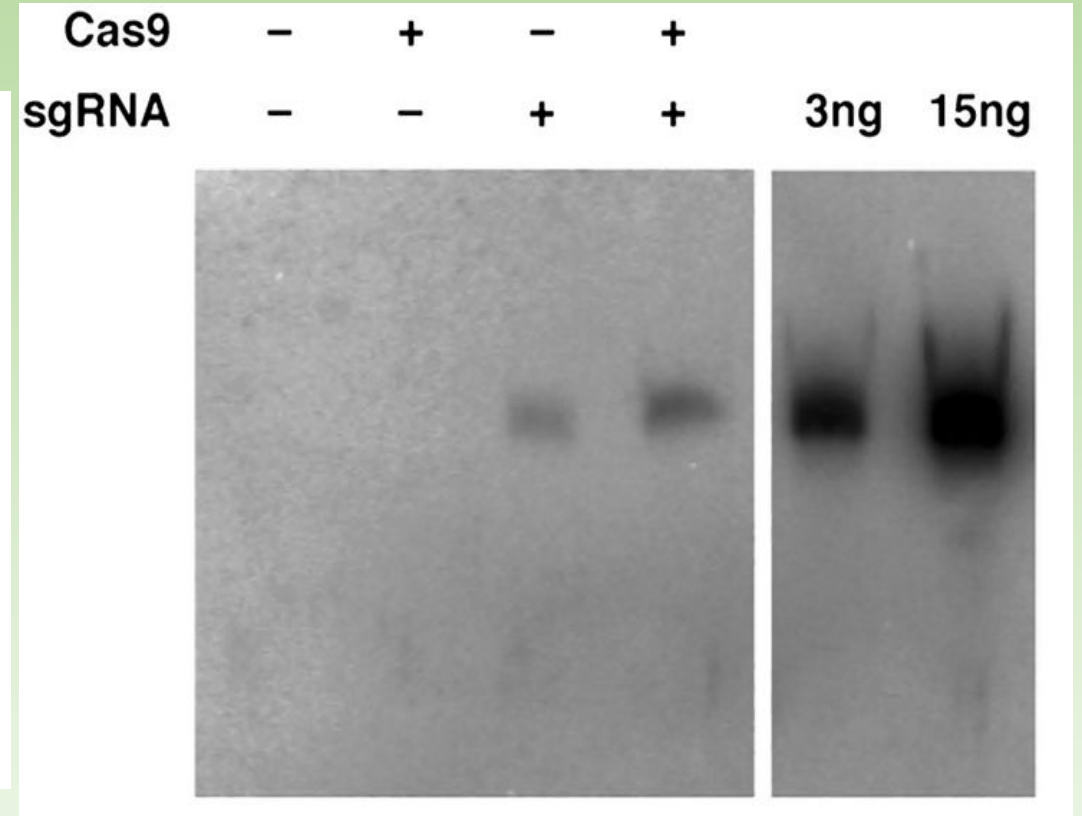
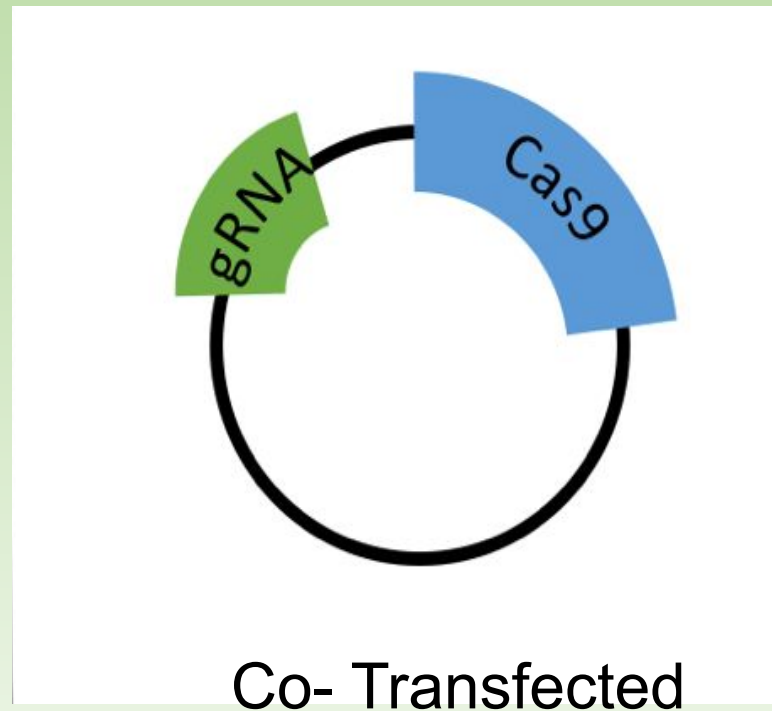
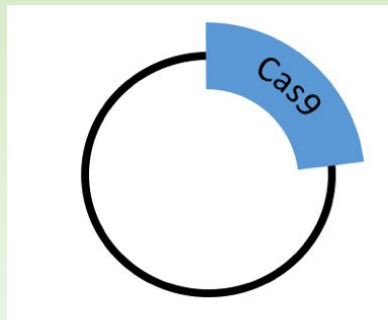
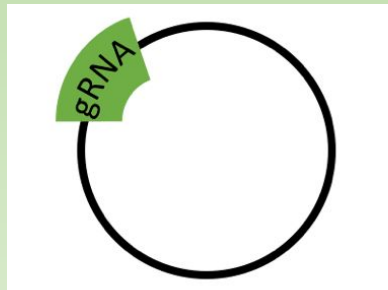
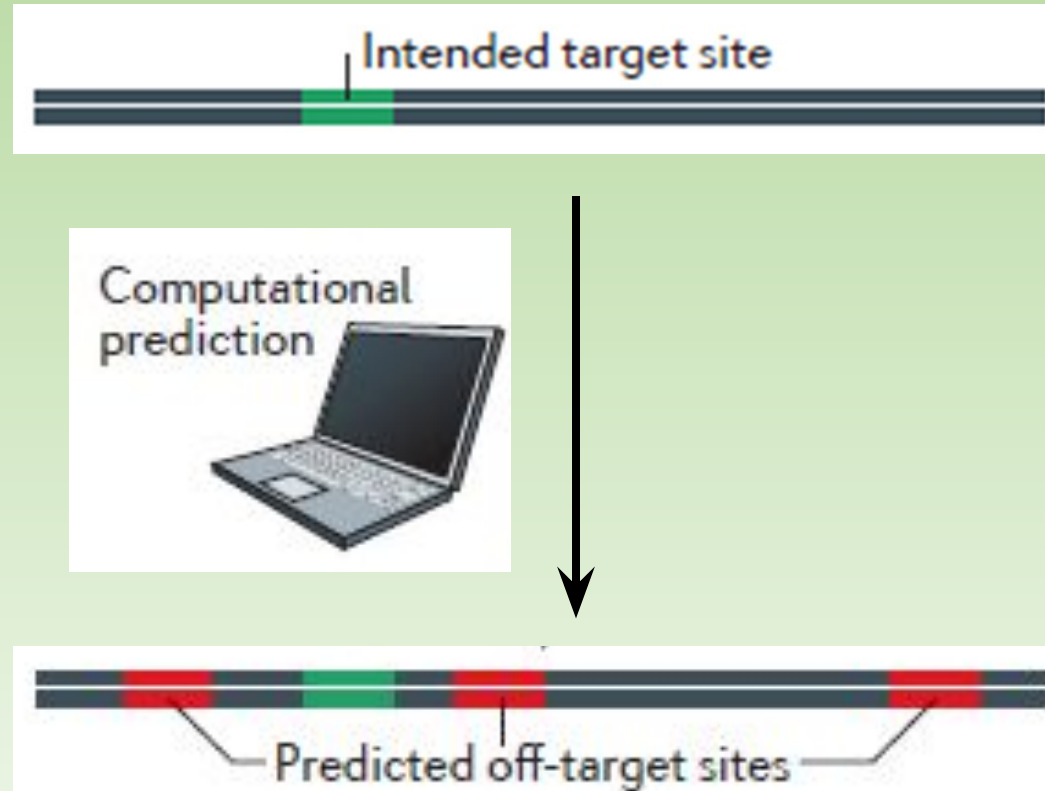


Fig: Northern Blot of sgRNA

Methods of Off-target detection

In silico Prediction



In silico Prediction tool



CasOT

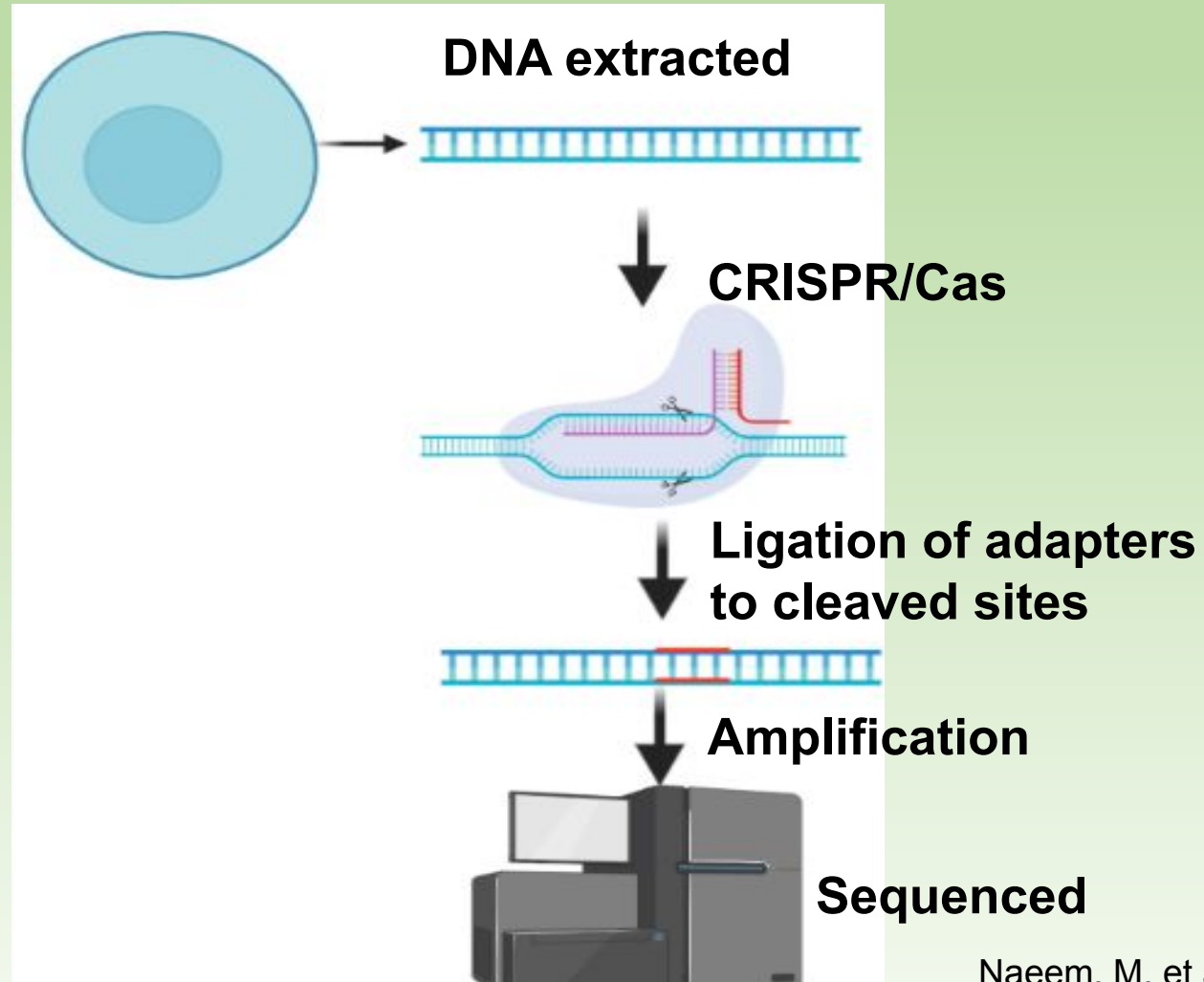


Cas-OFFinder



In Vitro Detection

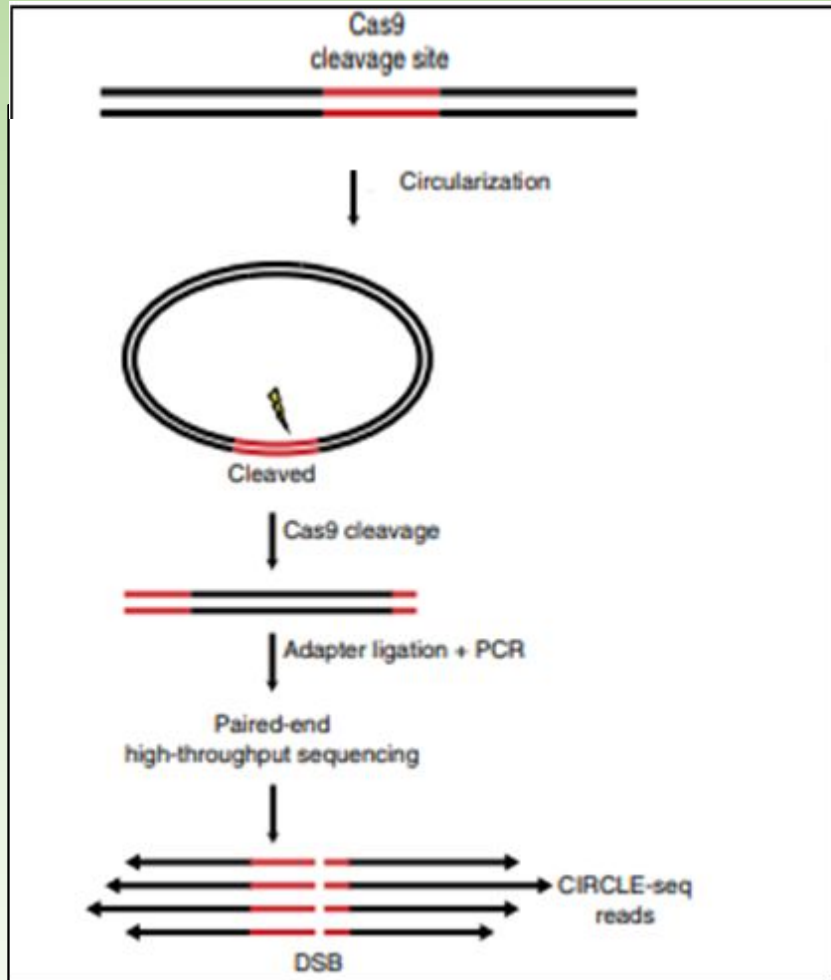
Crispr acts on cell free system



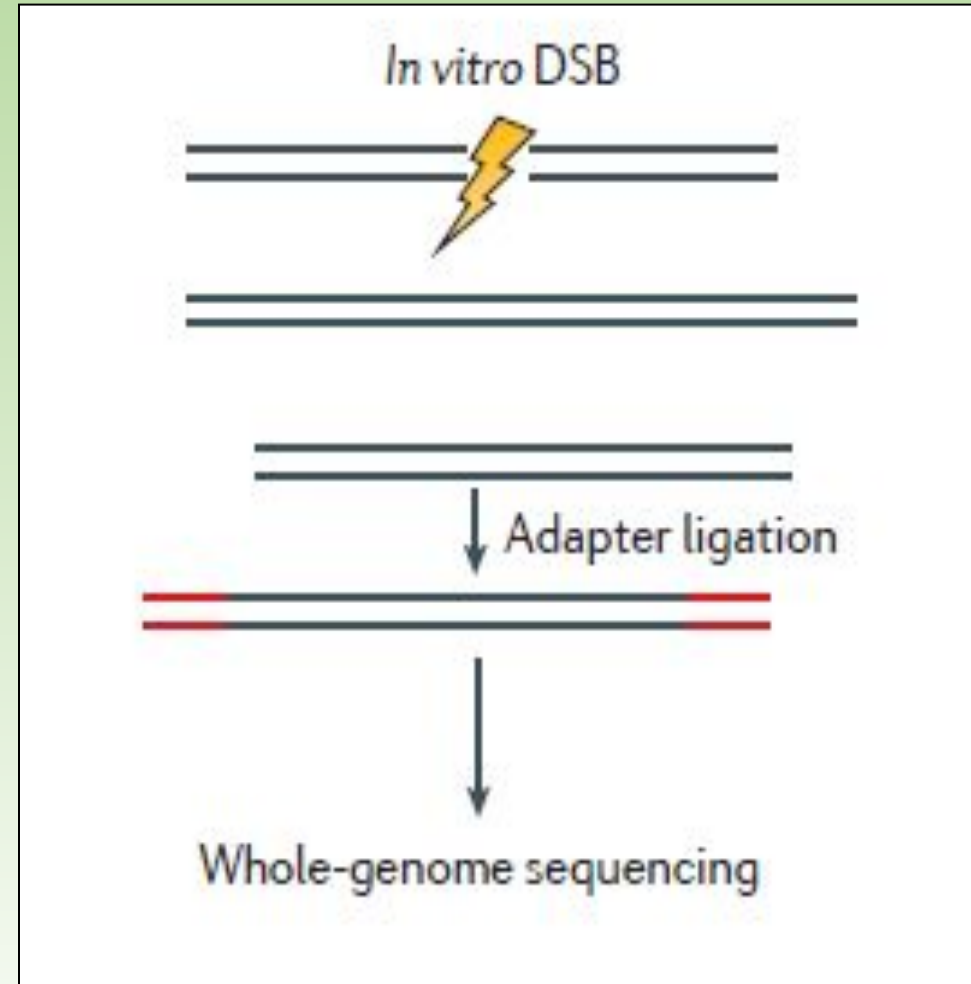
Naeem, M. et al, 2020

In Vitro Detection

CIRCLE-seq

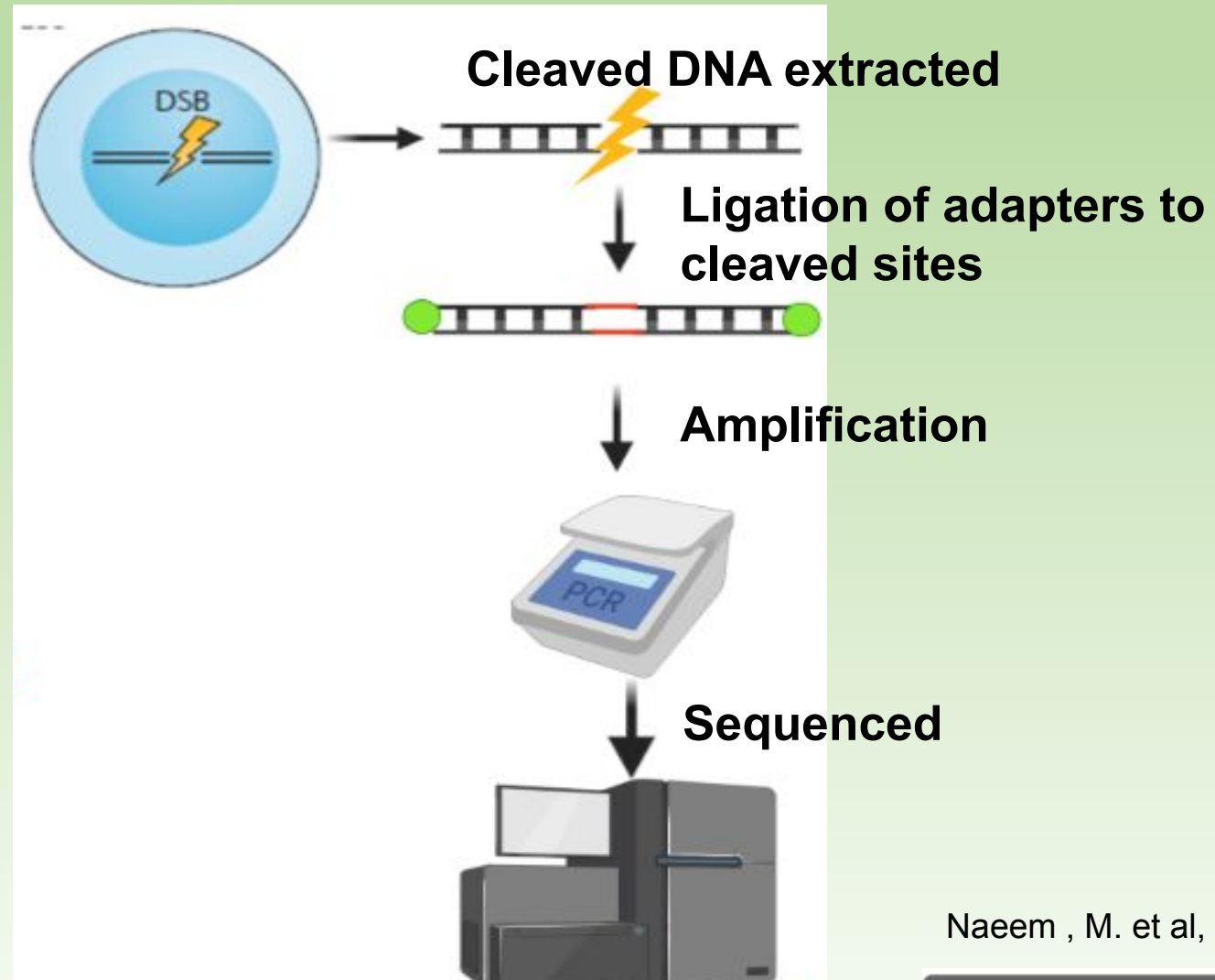


Digenome-seq



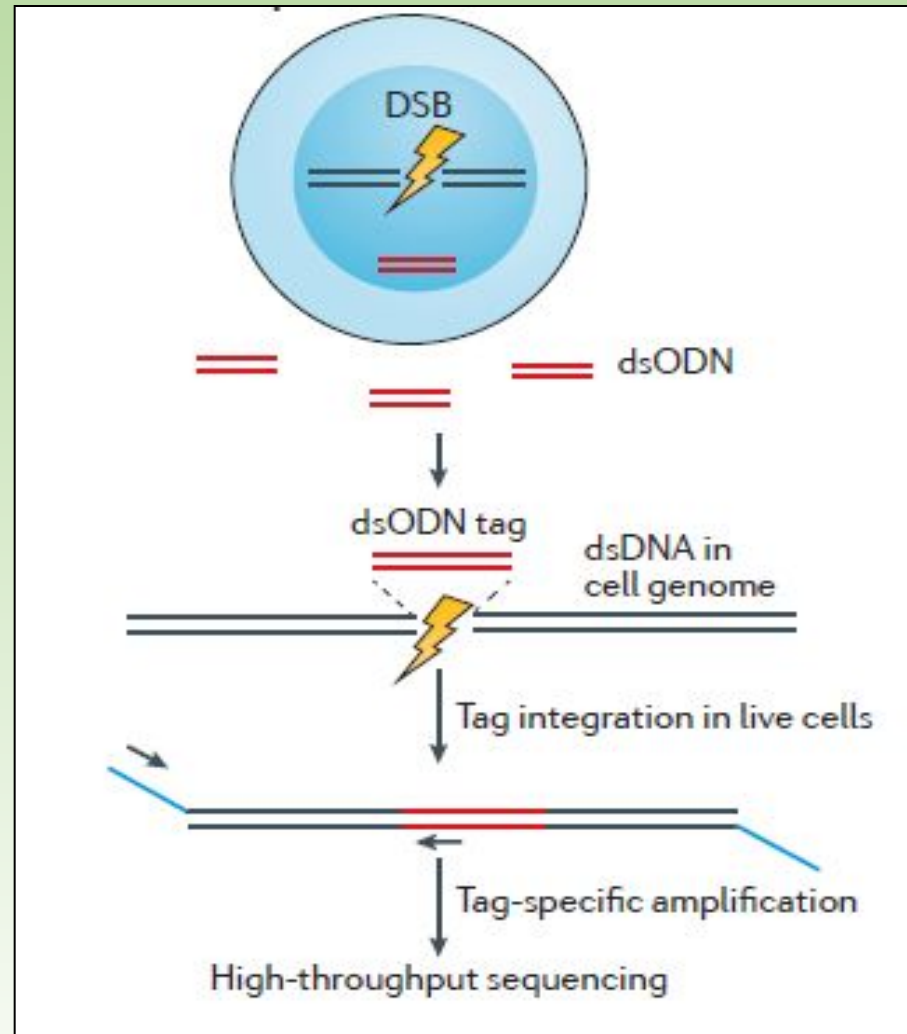
In Vivo Detection

Crispr acts within the cell

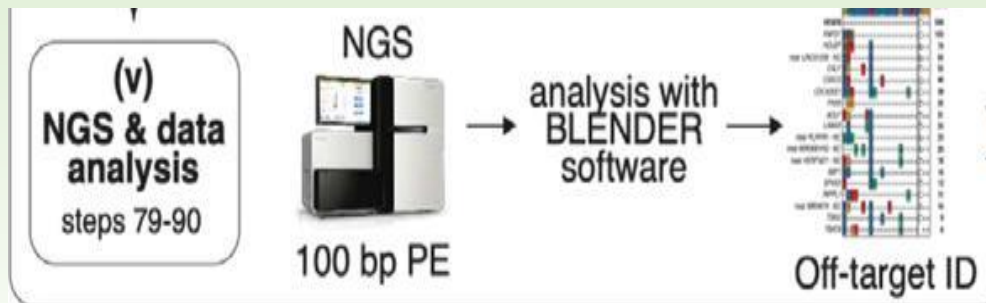
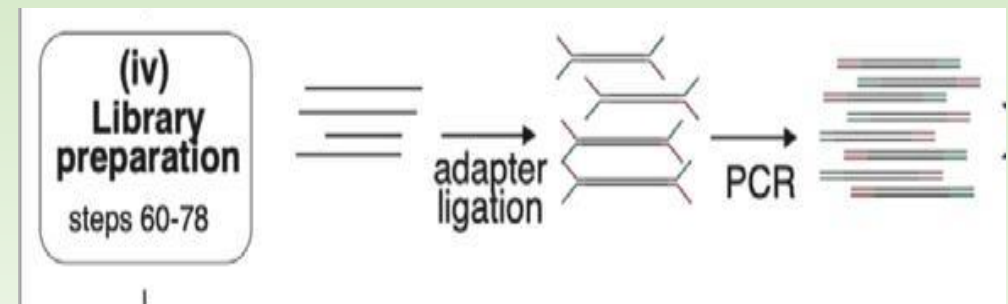
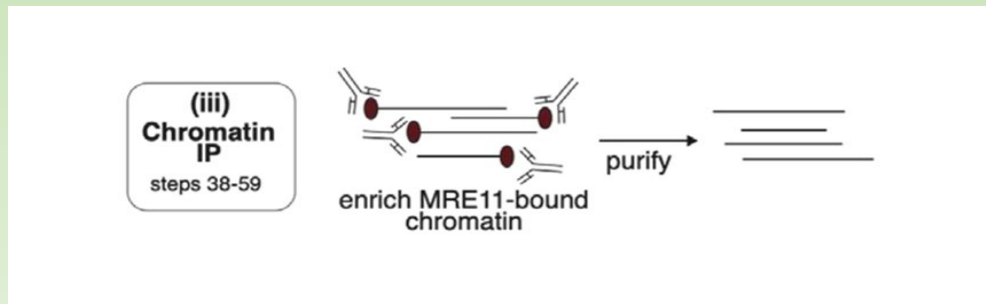
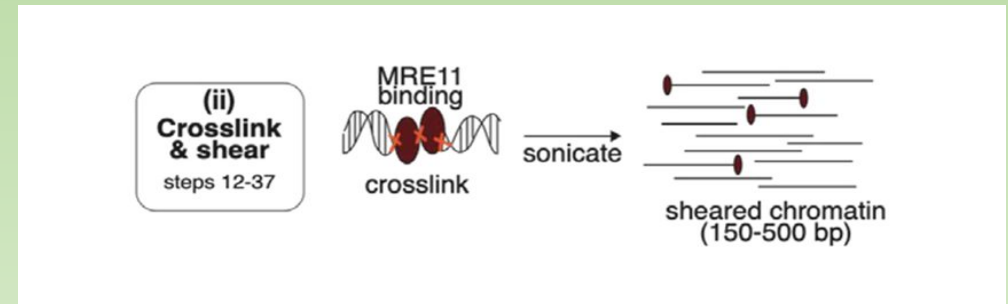
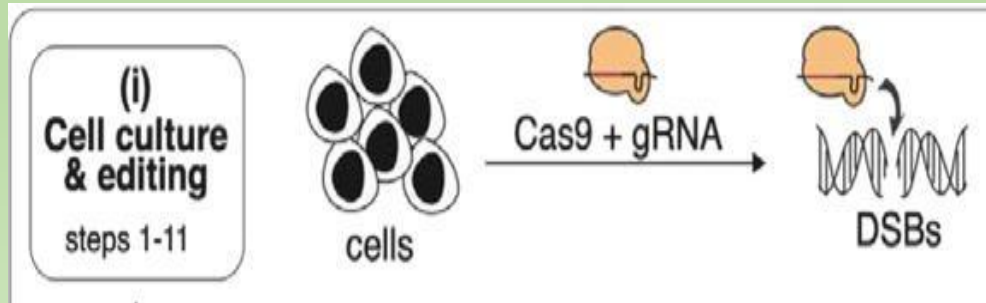


Naeem , M. et al, 2020

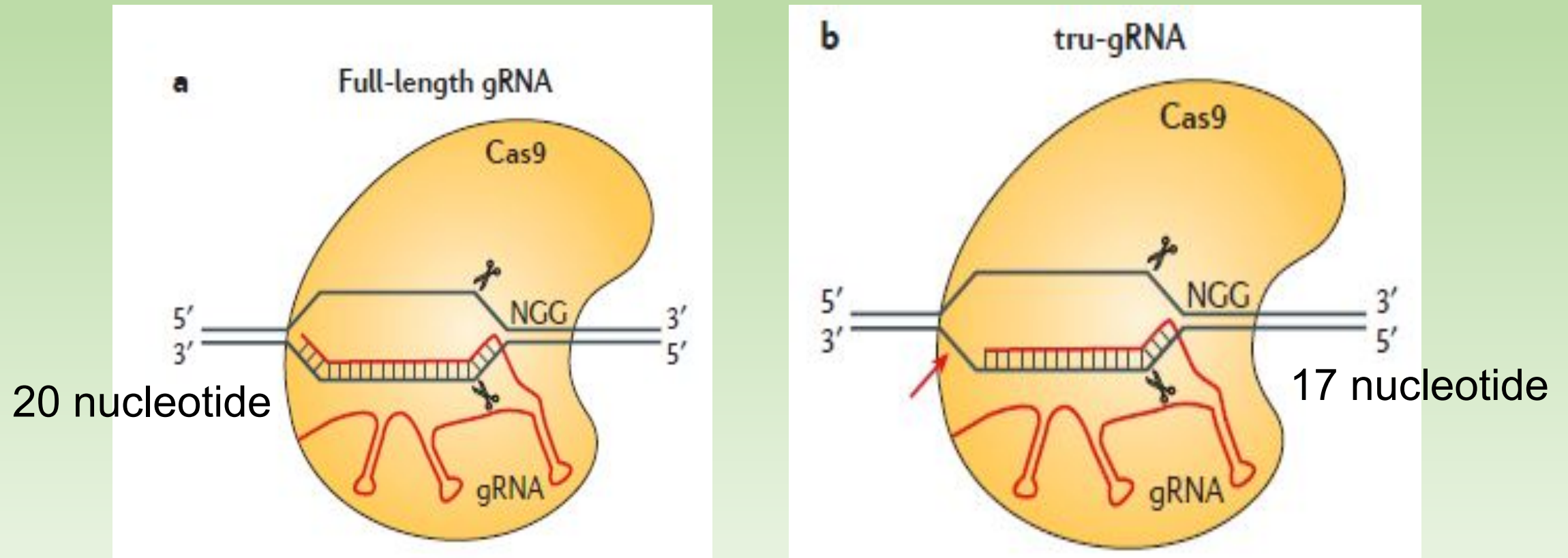
In Vivo Detection I: GUIDE-seq



II: Discover-seq

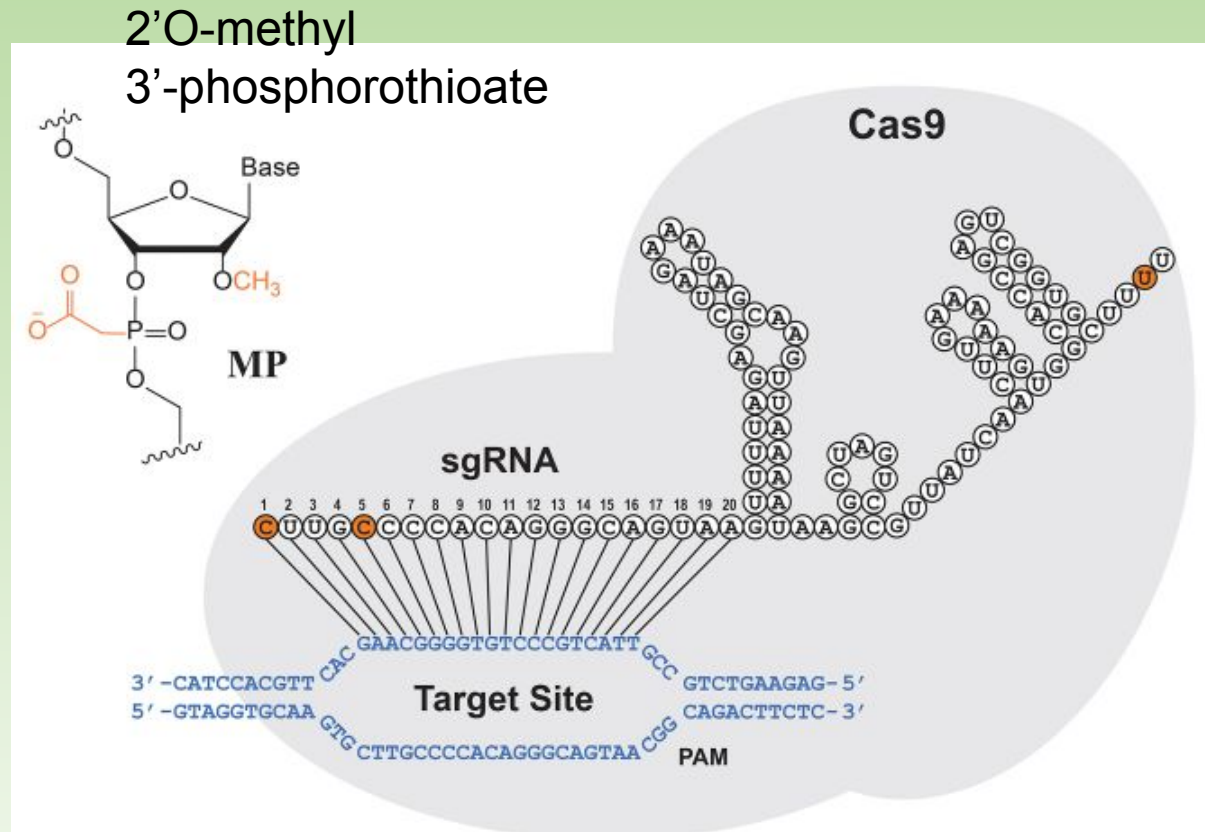


Strategies to minimize off-target effects I: Alteration of sgRNA



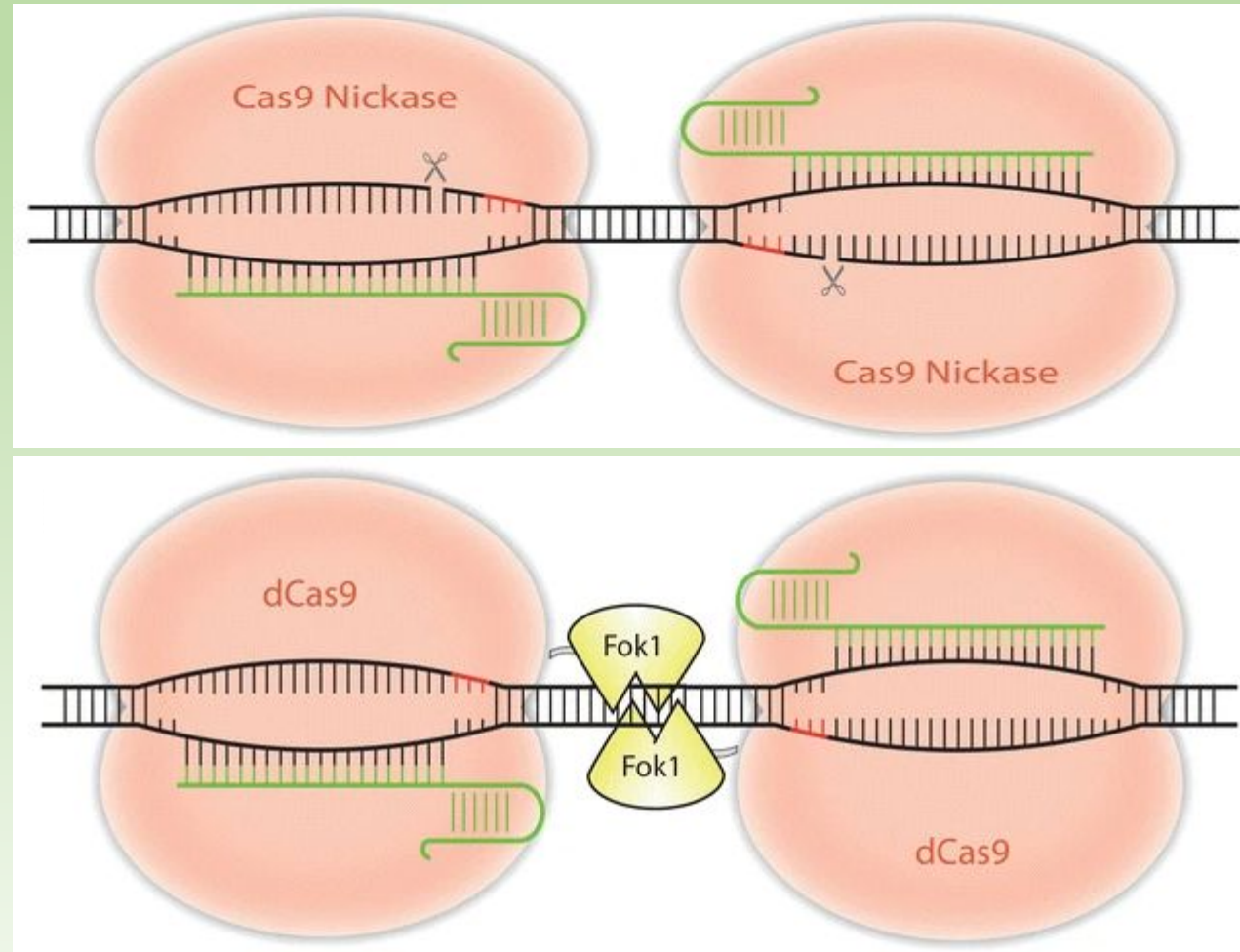
GC content- 40-60%

I: Alteration of sgRNA



II: Improved Cas 9 Variants

**Cas9
variants**



II: Improved Cas 9 Variants

SaCas9

NNGRRN (R: A or G)

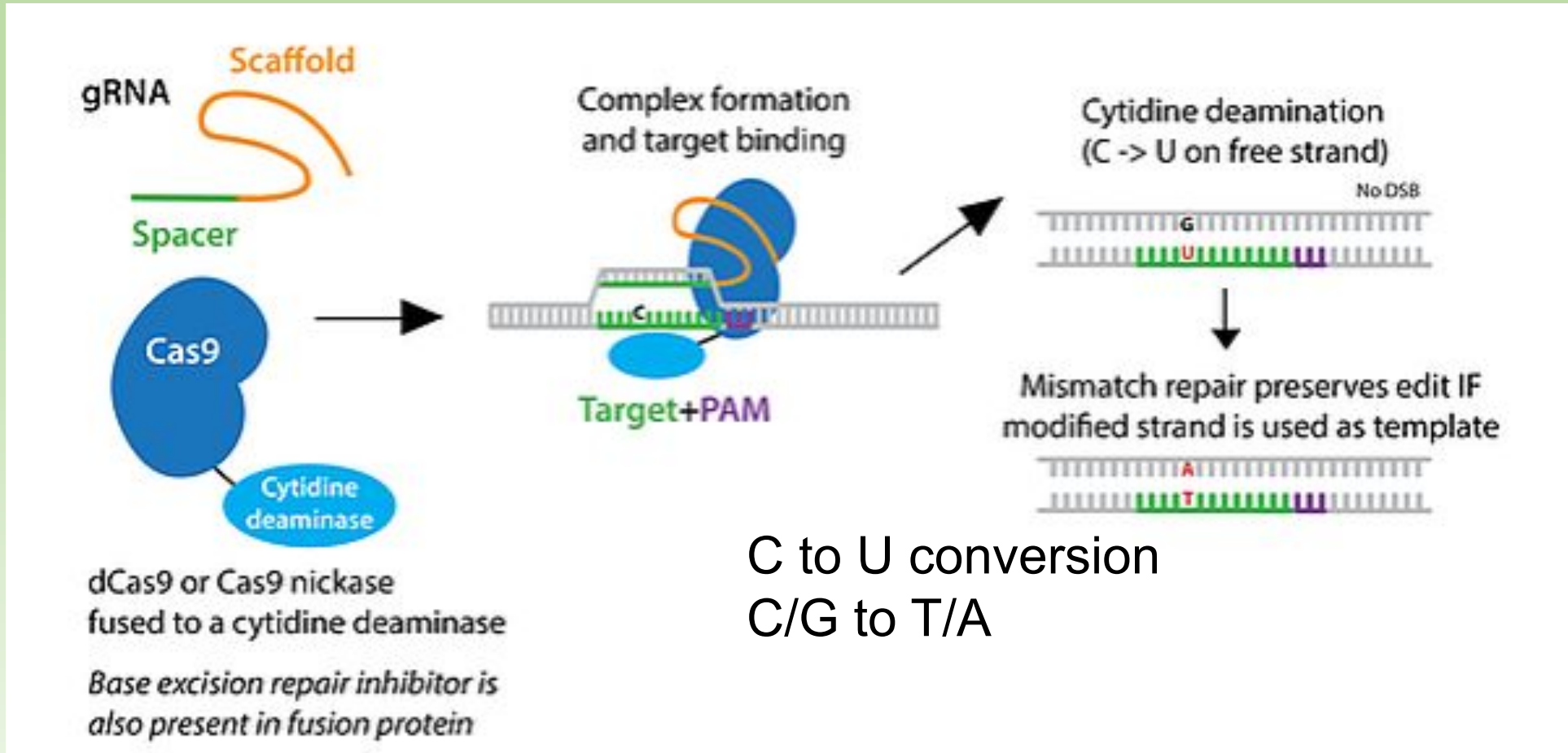
St3Cas9

NGGNG

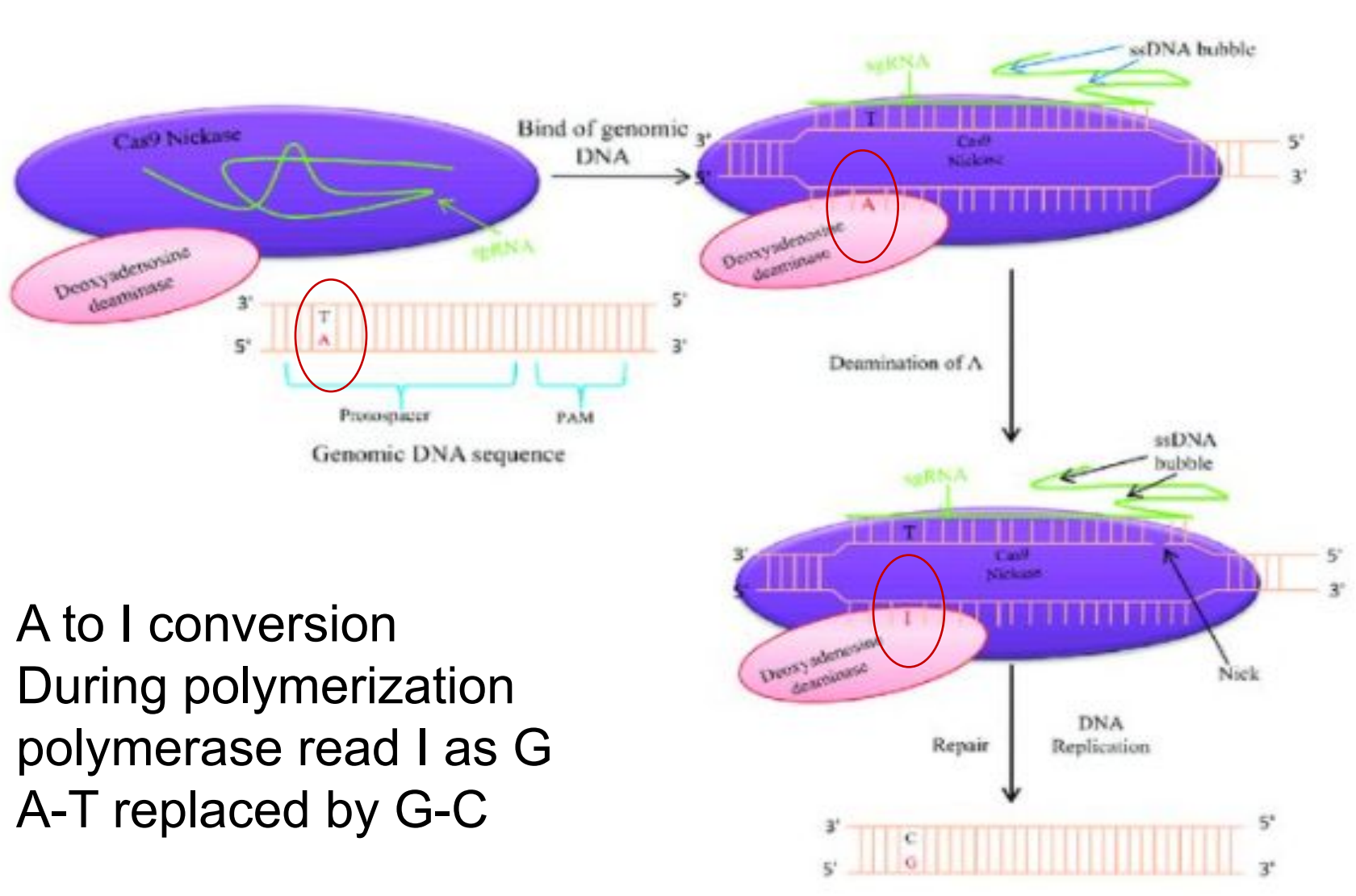
Cpf1

TTTV
(V: A, C or G)

III: Cytosine Base Editors

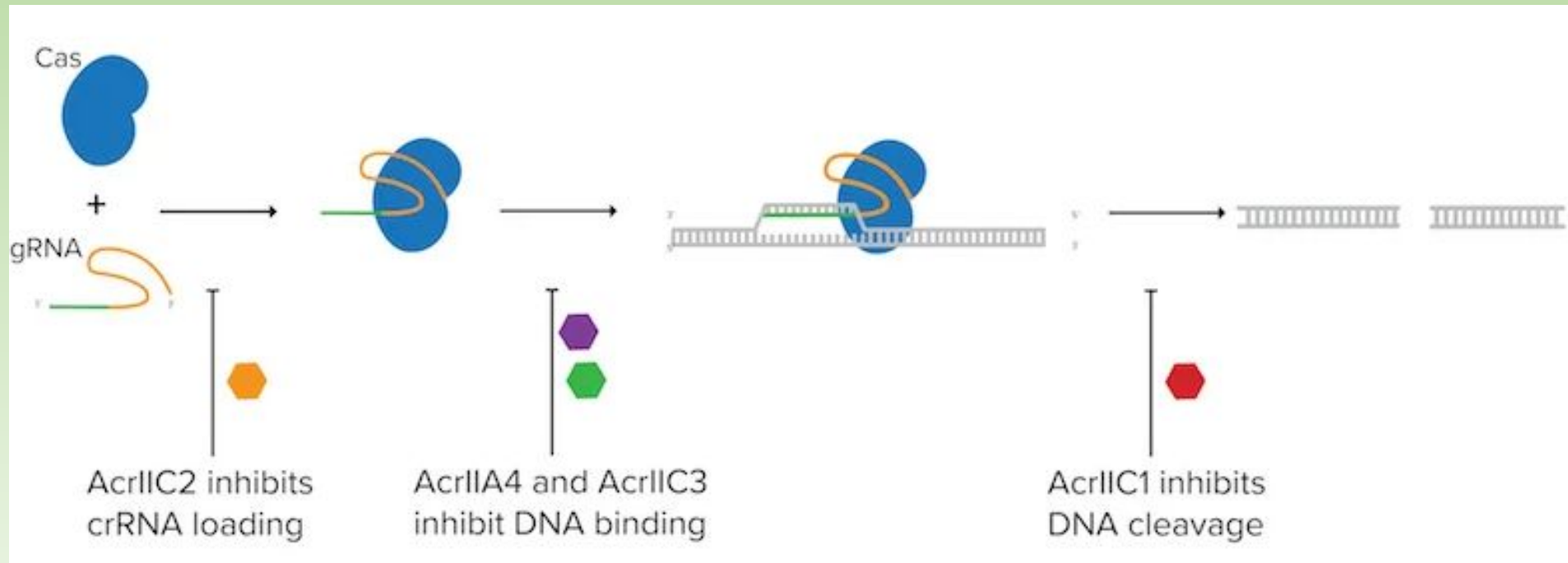


IV: Adenine Base Editors



A to I conversion
During polymerization
polymerase read I as G
A-T replaced by G-C

V: Anti CRISPR proteins



Conclusion

- Components of CRISPR/ Cas system are important for specific Cleavage
- Hence, they need to be designed to reduce the risk of off target editing.
- Different parameters can be implemented to minimize the risk possibility and detect off target mutations

Acknowledgement

- Instructors:
 - Dr. Raj Duggavathi
 - Dr. Jaswinder Singh
 - Dr. R.S Sethi
- Program Coordinators:
 - Ms. Lu Fan
 - Ms. Japman Kaur Kandola
- Course members



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Thankyou!

