



NYU



Transcription-Associated Cas9 Targeting in Eukaryotic Cells

A novel mechanism for conditional spatiotemporal control of Cas9 activity without modification of its core protein domains, gRNA components, or expression levels.

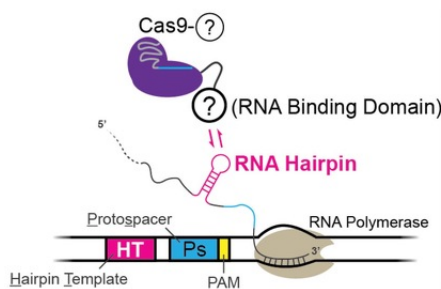


Figure 1. Schematic summary of Transcription-associated Cas9 Targeting (TraCT) in eukaryotic cells. Cas9 targeting of Protospacer (Ps) DNA is conditionally stimulated through TraCT, whereby transcription of a nearby Hairpin Template (HT) generates RNA Hairpin substrates that transiently recruit Cas9 via its fused RNA Binding Domain. The RNA Polymerase depicted here is transcribing from left to right. Positioning of the Protospacer-Adjacent Motif (PAM) is also shown.

Technology ID

BOE01-20

Category

Life Sciences/Research tools/Gene Editing
Jane Liew

Authors

Jef Boeke, PhD
Gregory Goldberg, PhD
Marcus Noyes, PhD

Learn more



Technology

NYU Langone Health researchers have engineered novel Cas9 fusions that conditionally interact with hairpin template (HT) elements near target sites, enhancing targeting when suboptimal PAM interactions limit activity. Using a novel Transcription-associated Cas9 Targeting (TraCT) mechanism, they have demonstrated control over gene editing activity, influenced by the orientation of the protospacer (Figure 1). Furthermore, the level of HT transcription dynamically scaled TraCT activity, generating allelic editing preference for highly transcribed alleles. This implies that TraCT could be applied for cell type-specific editing in animal cell populations with differentially transcribed HTs. Importantly, the team demonstrated that TraCT can function in human cells, making it a potentially useful tool for human gene editing. The TraCT innovation also includes a generalizable yeast two-hybrid platform to test for co-transcriptional protein-RNA interactions that does not require labor-intensive hi-res live-cell imaging or immunoprecipitation procedures. In conclusion, this technology offers a dynamic and precise method of gene editing, with potential applications in gene editing and gene therapy. The experiments conducted have demonstrated its efficacy and versatility, making it a promising tool for future research and development.

Background

Class 2 CRISPR-associated protein, Cas9, is a gene-editing tool that has surged in popularity due to its ease and dynamic use in removing, adding and altering DNA sequences. Cas9 takes

advantage of guide RNAs (gRNAs) to locate and cut DNA at desired locations. CRISPR-Cas sector market size was \$3.1B in 2022 with a 5-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 26.3%. As this tool gains popularity, its importance in selective and accurate gene editing becomes more prominent for utilizing this method in finding new therapies. This novel method provides a spatiotemporal control tool in gene editing approaches: transcription-associated Cas9 targeting in eukaryotic cells. The transcription-associated and spatiotemporal control of Cas9's targeting ability can be achieved without modifying the protein's core domains, gRNA components, or their expression levels.

Applications

- Therapeutic applications: The treatment of genetic diseases where precise timing and dosage of gene editing are crucial (e.g. Personalized medicines)
- Enables allelic editing in a diploid
 - In cases where a mutation could result in the production of a harmful substance, it allows for the specific knockout of an allele
 - It offers the ability to selectively edit one of two identical targets if the two alleles are transcribed at different levels
- Could be deployed to inactivate a highly expressed deleterious allele

Advantages

- Control over the spatial and temporal activity of Cas9 and conditional targeting can be achieved without necessitating any alterations to the protein's central domains, the core gRNA components, or their levels of expression
- Increased gene editing precision means it could be applied in more complex biological cells (i.e., eukaryotes)
- Can be used for transcription-dependent allelic editing and cell type-specific editing in animal cell populations
- Widely applicable in different areas of biotechnology, such as genetic engineering and gene therapy

Intellectual Property

Provisional patent application pending