Alternative CRISPR systems and CRISPR-diagnostics

Charlie Gilbert

Demonstrating CRISPR-Cas pathogen detection

- Both tubes contain Cas12 protein programmed to recognize a short target
 DNA sequence
- One tube with 'on-target' DNA sequence
- One tube with water only
- Mix 'em up and stick 'em in my pocket

- i. Alternative CRISPR-Cas systems
- ii. CRISPR-diagnostics a new tool for identifying and detecting organisms
- iii. Applying CRISPR-diagnostics to hepatitis B virus (HBV) viral load tests

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Alternative CRISPR-Cas systems

- Massive expansions in the known types of CRISPR-Cas system
- Most of this comes from everexpanding DNA sequence databases
 - → "What lives in this sludge?"
- Newly-discovered bacteriophages encode their own CRISPR systems

Clades of huge phages from across Earth's ecosystems

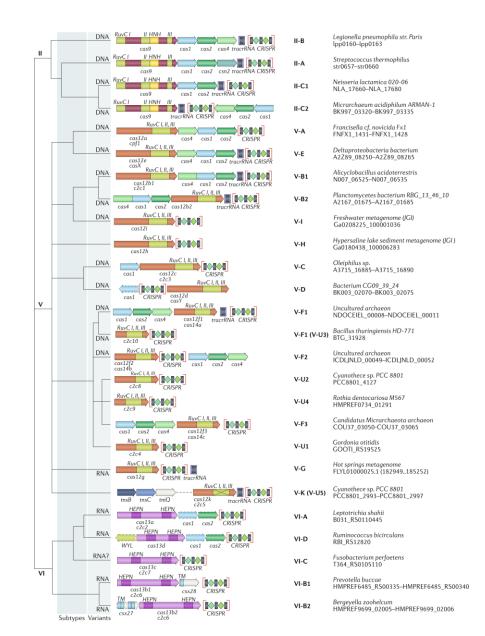
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2007-4 Received: 22 March 2019 Accepted: 2 January 2020 Published online: 12 February 2020

Open access

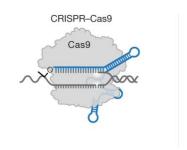
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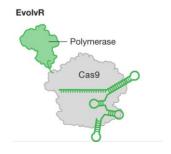
Audra Devoto, Cindy J. Castelle', Matthew R. Olm', Keith Bouma-Gregson', Yuki Amano', Christine He', Raphaël Méheust', Brandon Brooks', Alex Thomas', Adit avy', Paula Matheus-Carnevall', Christine Sun', Daniela S. A. Goltsman', Mikayla A. Borton', Allison Sharrar', Alexander L. Jaffe', Tara C. Nelson', Rose Kantor', Ray Keren', Katherine R. Lane', Ibrahim F. Farag', Shufei Lei³, Kari Finstad', Ronald Amundson', Karthik Anantharaman', Jinglie Zhou', Alexander J. Probst', Mary E. Power'o, Susannah G. Tringe', Wen-Jun Li', Kelly Wrighton', Sue Harrison'', Michael Morowitz'', David A. Relman', Jennifer A. Doudna', Anne-Catherine Lehours'', Lesley Warren', Jamie H. D. Gate', Joanne M. Santini'' & Jillian F. Banfield'^{Adasses}

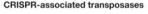
Basem Al-Shayeb¹³⁷, Rohan Sachdeva¹³⁷, Lin-Xing Chen¹, Fred Ward¹, Patrick Munk²,

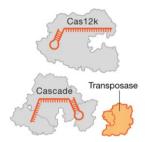


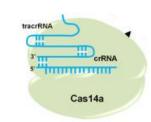
Different CRISPR-Cas systems have different characteristics

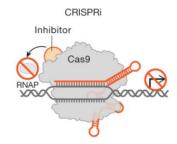


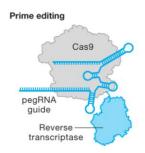


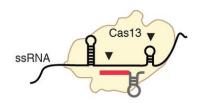


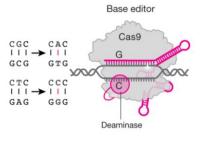




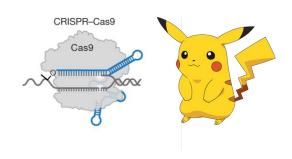


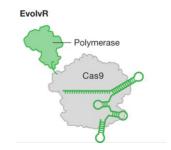




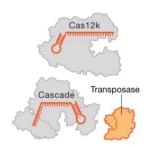


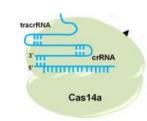
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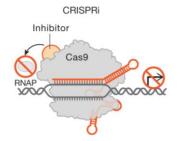


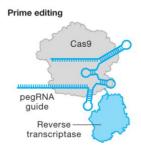


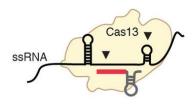


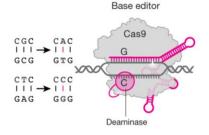




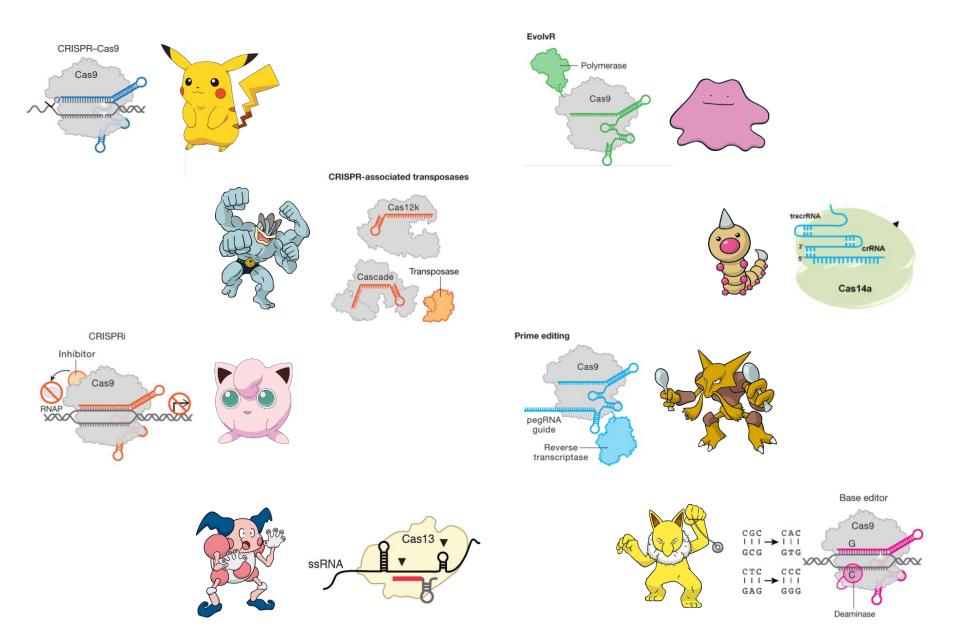






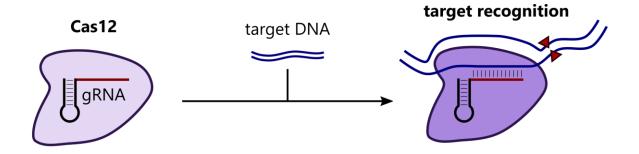


Different CRISPR-Cas systems have different characteristics



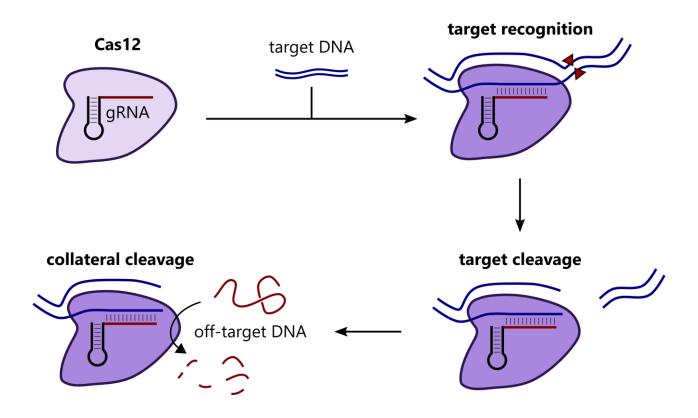
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Some Cas proteins perform collateral cleavage



Cas12 works like Cas9 – target what you want with guide RNA

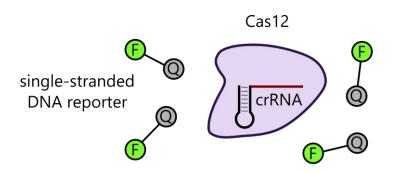
Some Cas proteins perform collateral cleavage



- Cas12 works like Cas9 target what you want with guide RNA
- But, once target is cleaved, Cas12 enters 'collateral cleavage' state and goes berserk

CRISPR-Cas diagnostic systems

FLUORESCENCE OFF



Fluorescent molecule is linked to a quencher molecule by DNA

CRISPR-Cas diagnostic systems

FLUORESCENCE OFF Cas12 target To reporter Cas12 Cas12 Cas12 Collateral cleavage of reporter target recognition

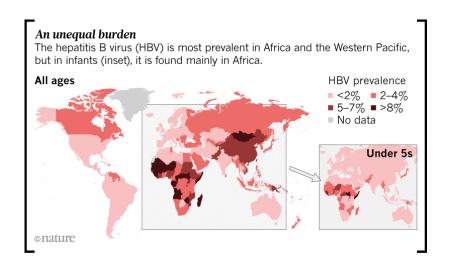
- Fluorescent molecule is linked to a quencher molecule by DNA
- When target DNA is added, Cas12 collateral cleavage activity releases the fluorescent molecule from the quencher
- Cas12 is a programmable DNA sensor
- Several systems use this approach: SHERLOCK, DETECTR, HOLMES

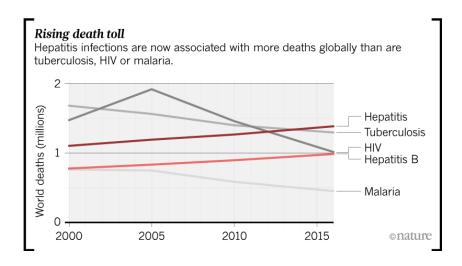
sensitivity too low to detect many pathogens, amplification step required

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Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

- In 2015, of 257 million people with chronic HBV infection 3% of world population
 - → Of which 9% knew their status
- Highly effective vaccine and antiviral therapy available
- But there is still a high global mortality estimated 887 000 deaths in 2015
- Many of the barriers to effective treatment are for socioeconomic reasons





Hepatitis B virus (HBV) viral load tests

- Tell you how much virus is in the blood of a patient, affects treatment decisions
- Currently qPCR-based: costs ~\$200, not point-of-care
- The need is for: semi-quantitative, cheap, point-of-care tests for use in low-resource settings

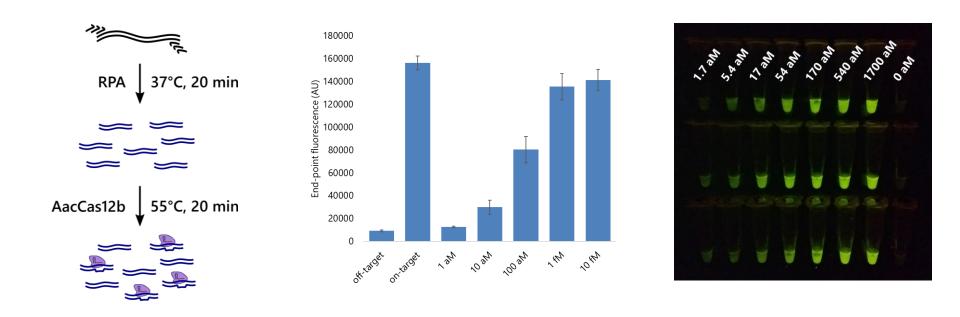
Research Article Viral Hepatitis JOURNAL OF HEPATOLOGY

The WHO guidelines for chronic hepatitis B fail to detect half of the patients in need of treatment in Ethiopia

Hanna Aberra¹, Hailemichael Desalegn¹, Nega Berhe^{2,3}, Bitsatab Mekasha¹, Girmay Medhin², Svein Gunnar Gundersen^{4,5}, Asgeir Johannessen^{3,6,*}

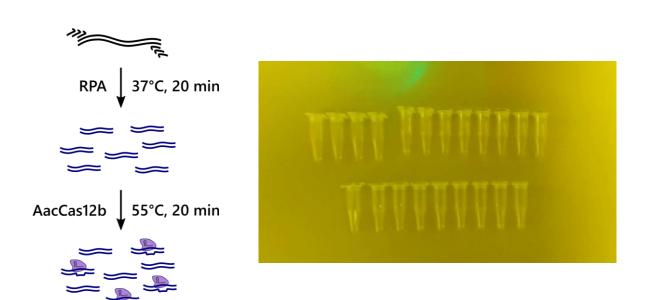
¹Medical Department, St. Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical College, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; ²Aklilu Lemma Institute of Pathobiology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; ³Regional Centre for Imported and Tropical Diseases, Oslo University Hospital, Ullevâl, Oslo, Norway; ⁴Research Unit, Sørlandet Hospital HF, Kristiansand, Norway; ⁵Department of Global Development and Planning, University of Agder, Kristiansand, Norway; ⁵Department of Infectious Diseases, Vestfold Hospital Trust, Tønsberg, Norway

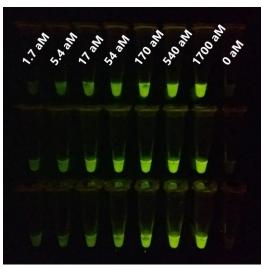
Developing a quantitative test for HBV DNA



We developed a semi-quantitative method to detect HBV DNA

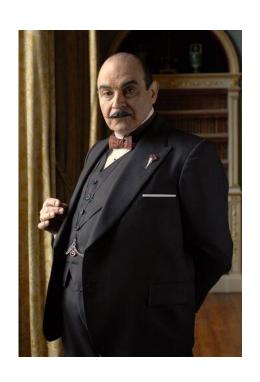
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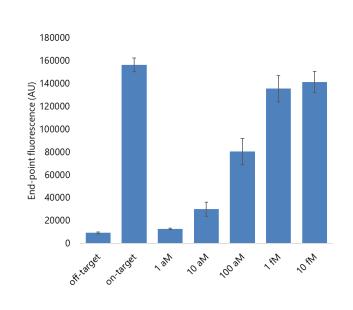


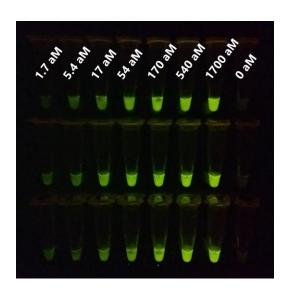


- We developed a semi-quantitative method to detect HBV DNA
- Fluorescence can be visualized with simple equipment

Developing a quantitative test for HBV DNA







- We developed a semi-quantitative method to detect HBV DNA
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HERCULE – Heat-**e**xtinguished **R**PA for **C**RISPR-Dx **u**tilisation in **l**ow-resource **e**nvironments

Applying CRISPR-diagnostics to other diseases

- CRISPR-diagnostics for numerous other targets under development:
 - → Zika, Dengue, HIV, typhoid, antimicrobial resistance, African swine fever virus, shrimp white spot syndrome
- Multiple SARS-CoV-2 diagnostics already developed

CRISPR-based surveillance for COVID-19 using genomically-comprehensive machine learning design

Hayden C Metsky,
 Catherine A Freije, Tinna-Solveig F Kosoko-Thoroddsen,
 Pardis C Sabeti,
 Cameron Myhrvold

doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.02.26.967026

This article is a preprint and has not been certified by peer review [what does this mean?].

An ultrasensitive, rapid, and portable coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 sequence detection method based on CRISPR-Cas I 2

Lucia Curti, Federico Pereyra-Bonnet Sr., Carla Gimenez doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.02.29.971127

This article is a preprint and has not been certified by peer review [what does this mean?].

- Other than commercially and medically important pathogens, what else?
 - → Which mushroom safe to eat?



Who know what other CRISPR systems are yet to be discovered?



Thank you

[check your pocket]