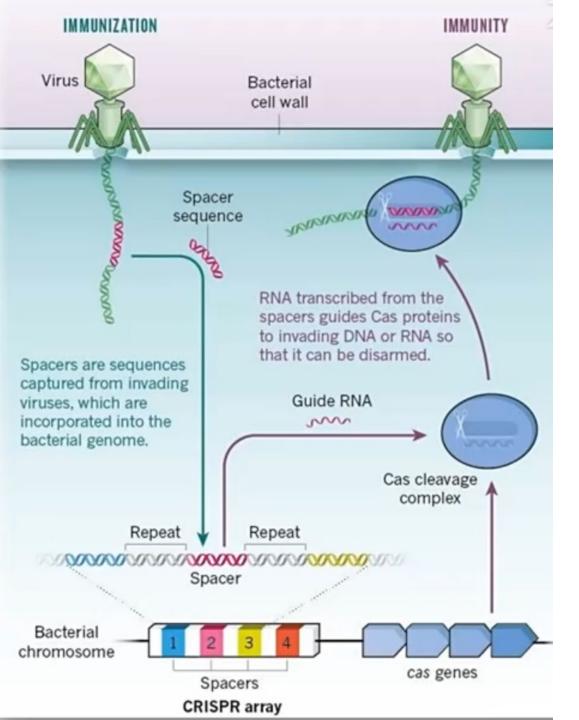
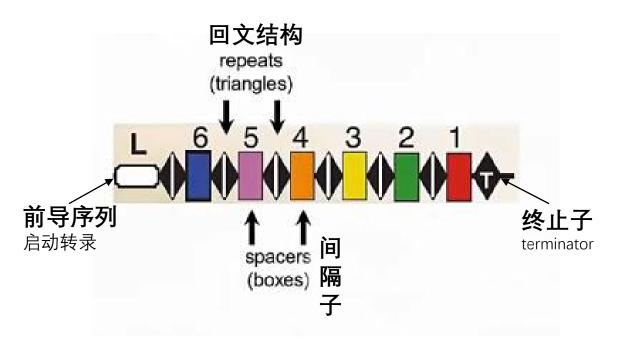
# CRISPR

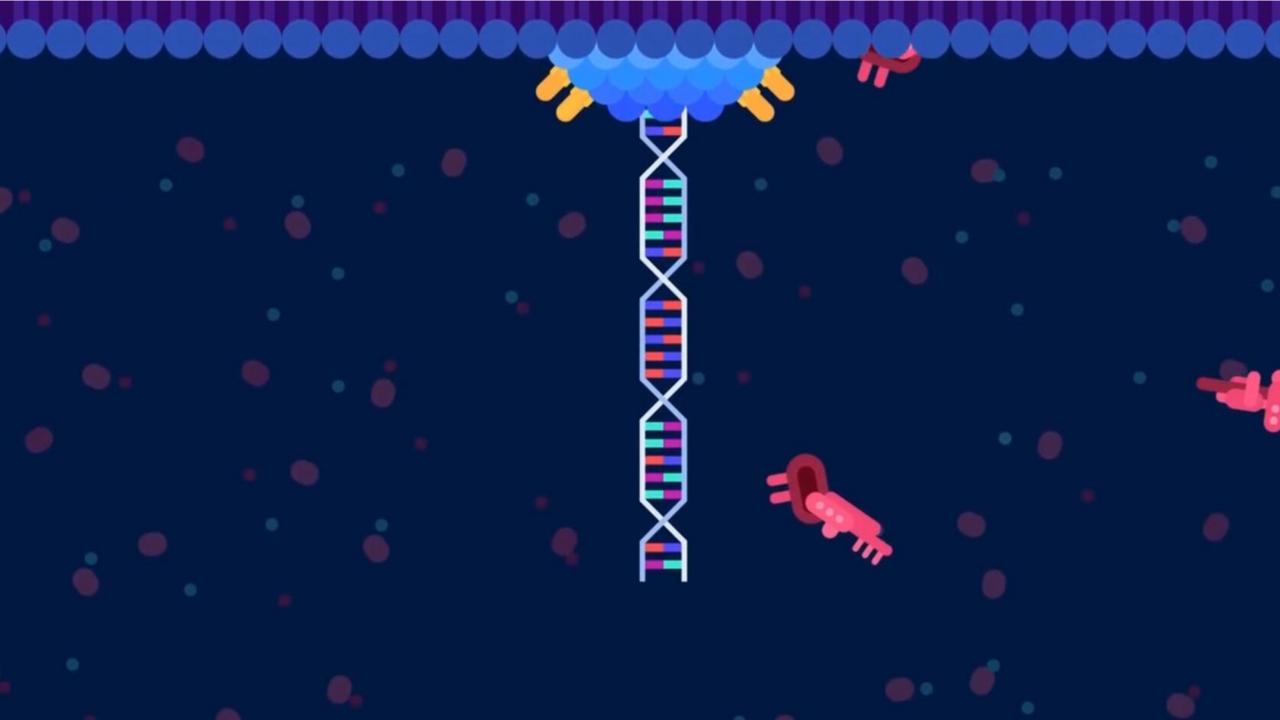
Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats







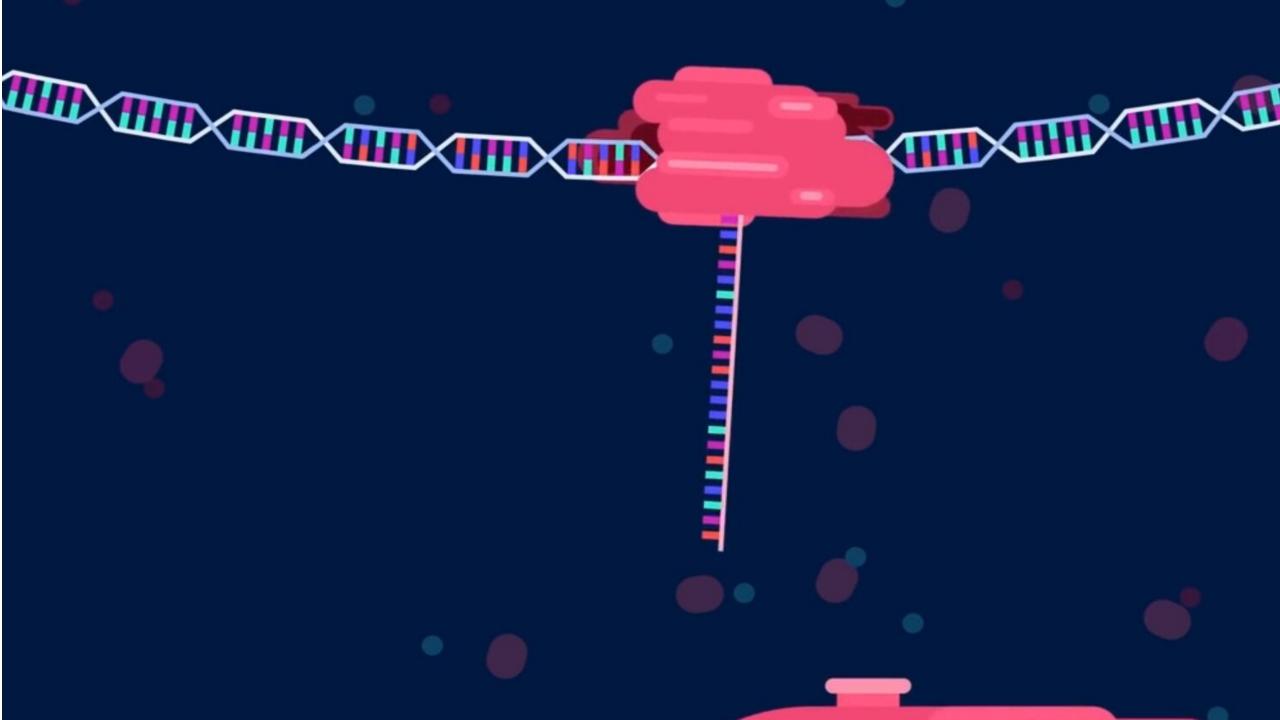




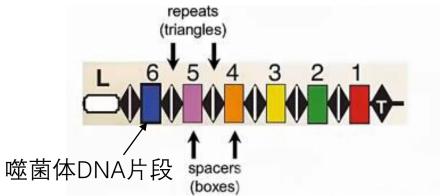
## **CRISPR**



VIRUS DNA







## cas

**CRISPR** associated protein

#### cas系统表达cas蛋白

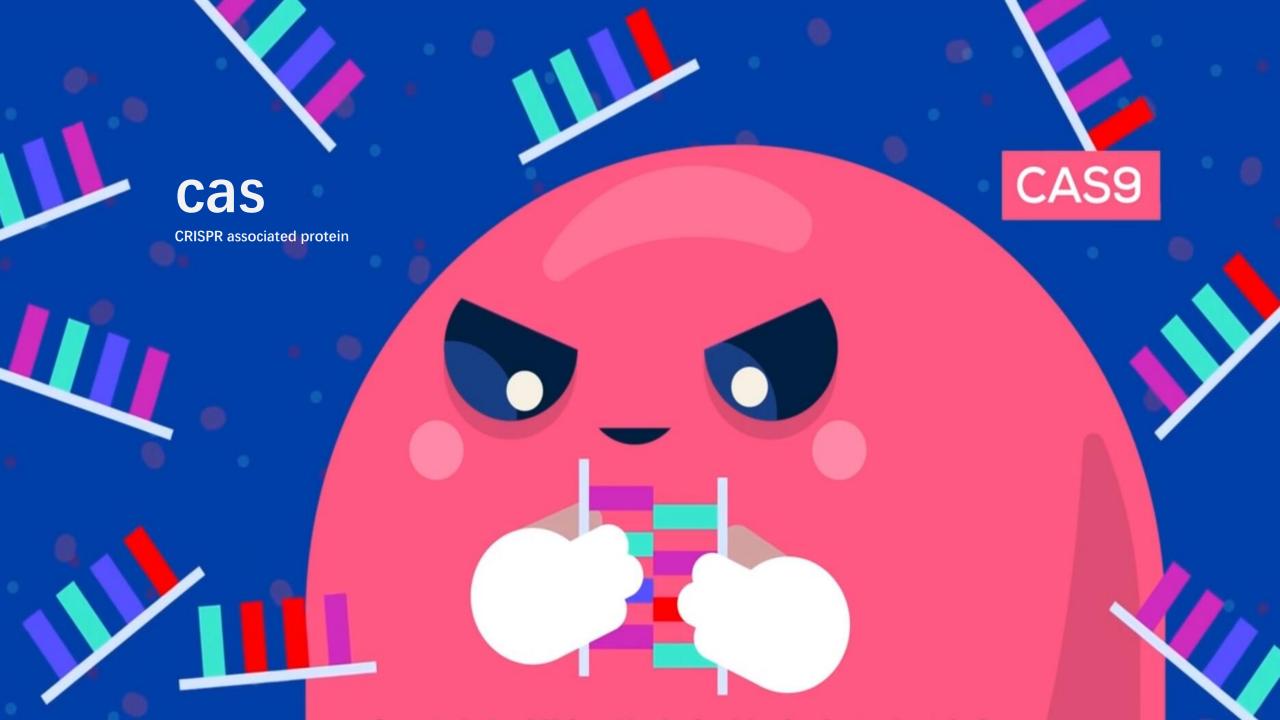
当噬菌体再次入侵时, cas系统会捕捉噬菌体注入的DNA并分解

cas蛋白是单链多肽

编码一种多亚基蛋白质 (cas)

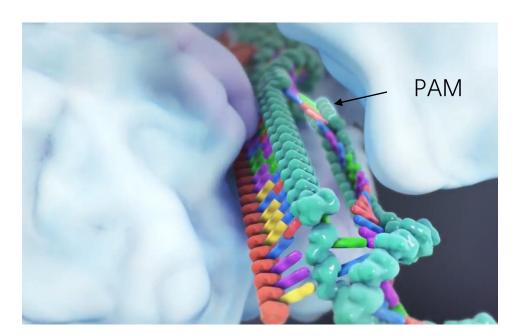
cas gene

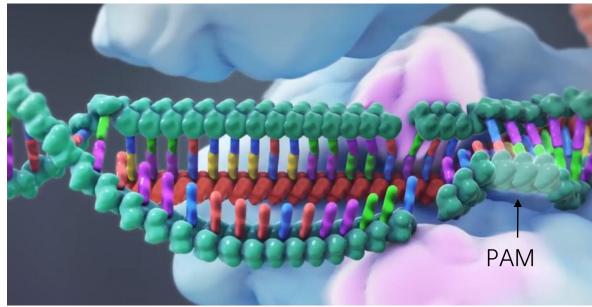




## PAM(5'-NGG-3')

• cas9通过PAM序列结合并侵入DNA,形成RNA-DNA复合结构,进而对目的DNA双链进行切割,使DNA双链断裂



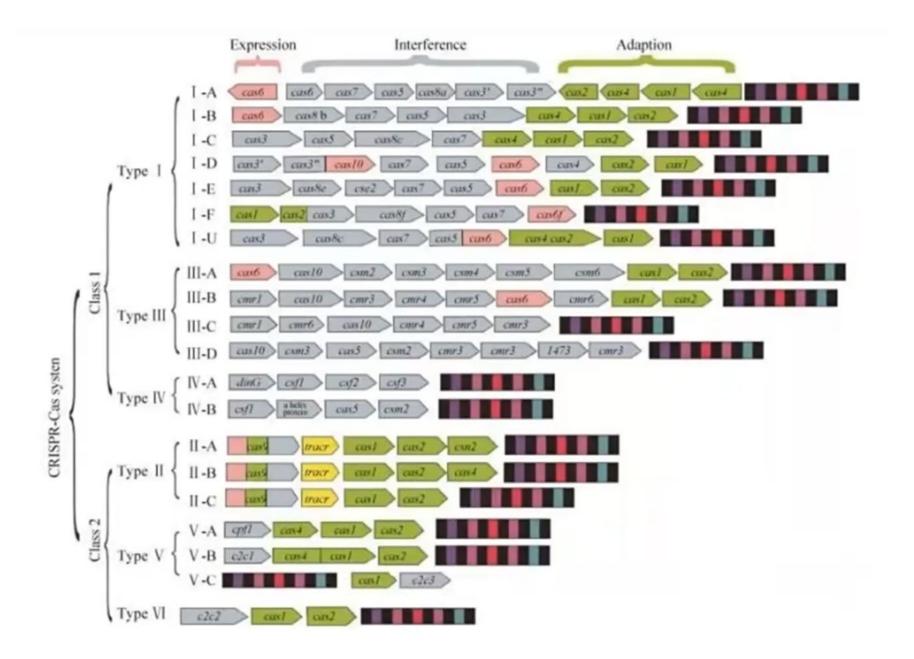


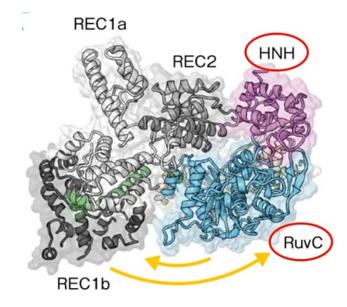
• PAM序列在病毒DNA上,所以cas9不会剪切细菌自身DNA



### CRISPR基因座



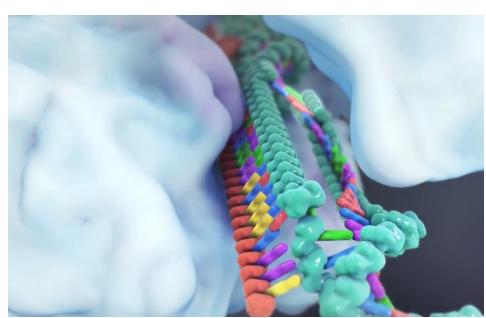


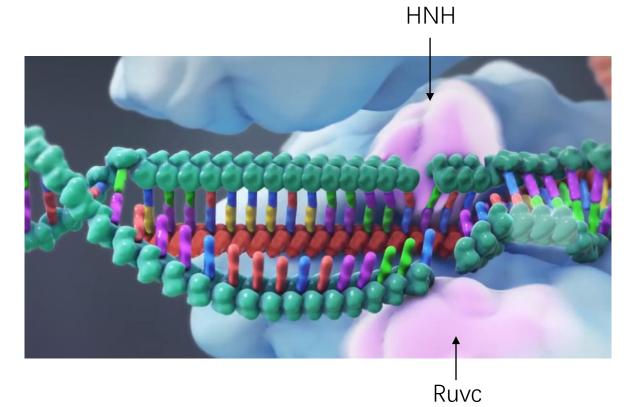


#### CRISPR cas9 组成

HNH: 切外源DNA与间隔序列互补链

Ruvc: 切外源DNA另一条链





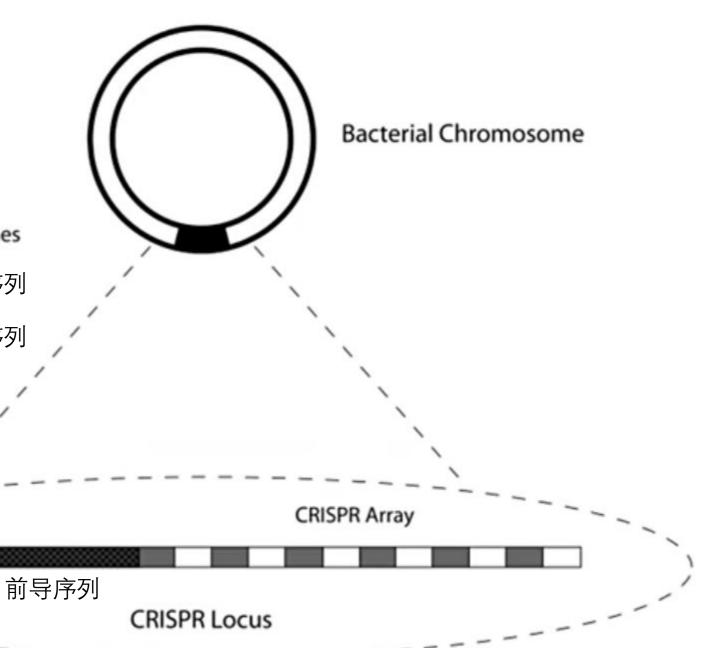
### CRISPR是细菌染色体的一部分



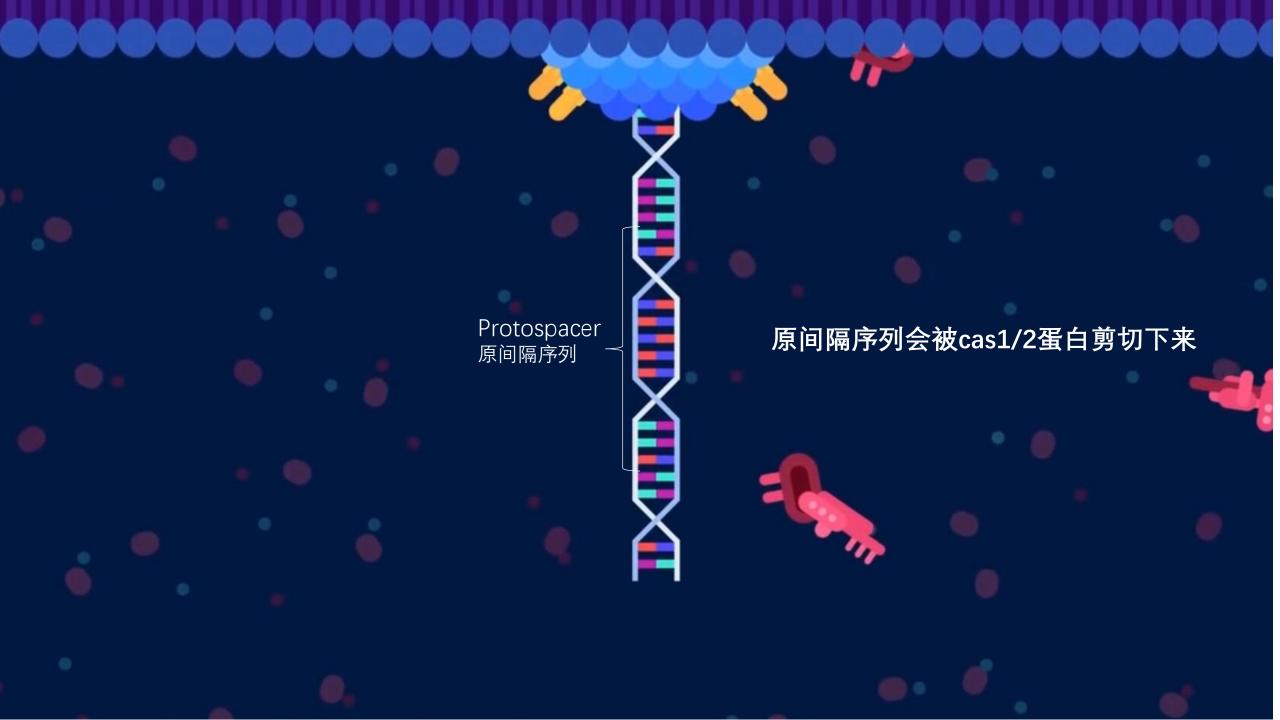
- \_\_\_\_\_ CRISPR Spacers (20-58 bp) 间隔序列
- CRISPR Repeats (21-40 bp) 重复序列

cas基因

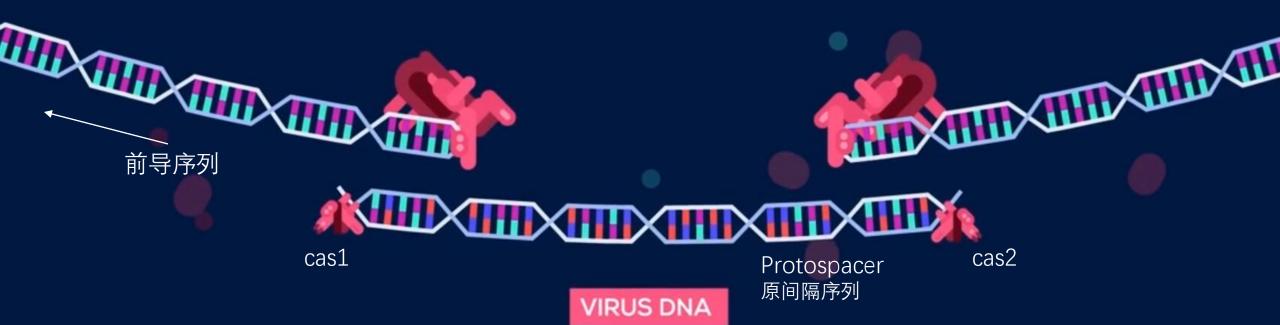
Leader Sequence



# 外源基因的捕获

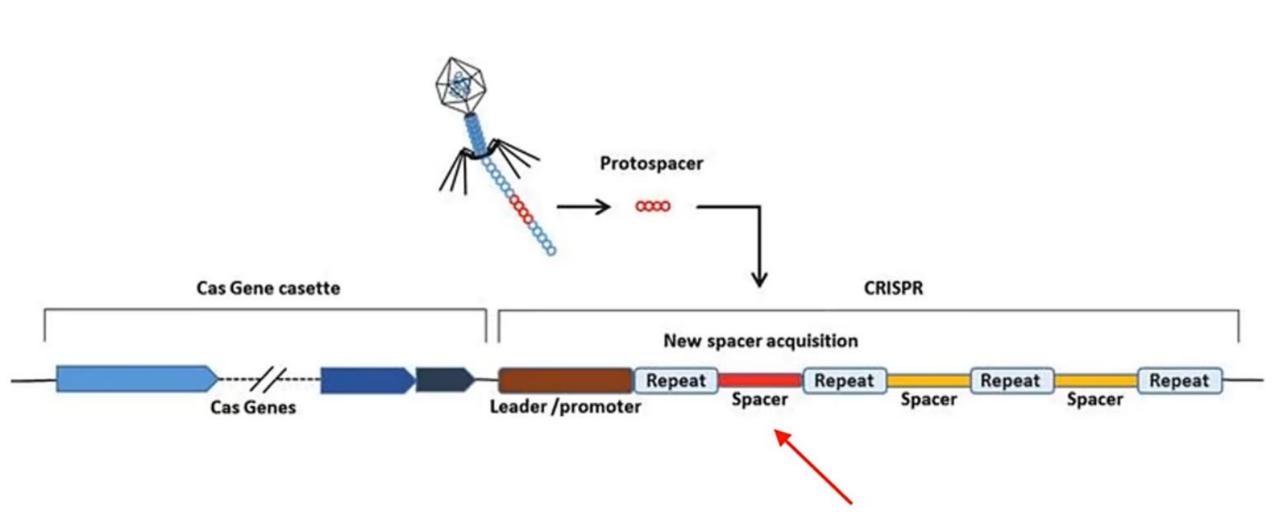


## **CRISPR**

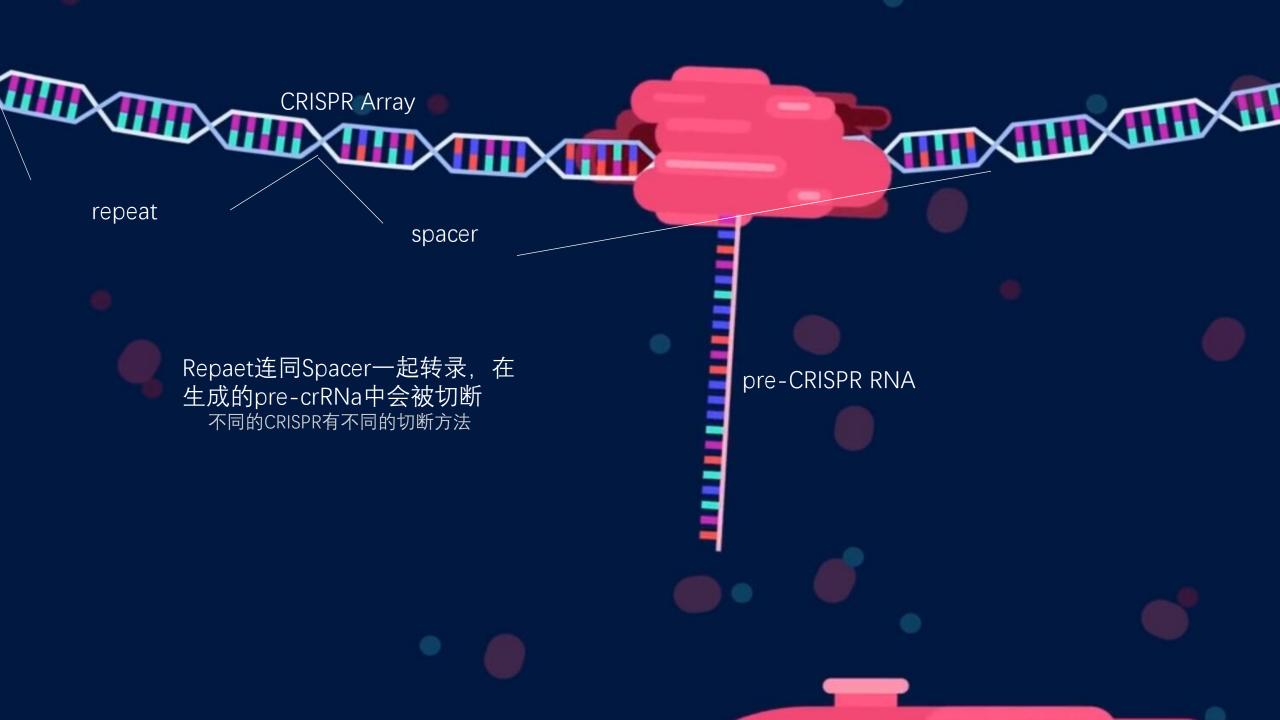


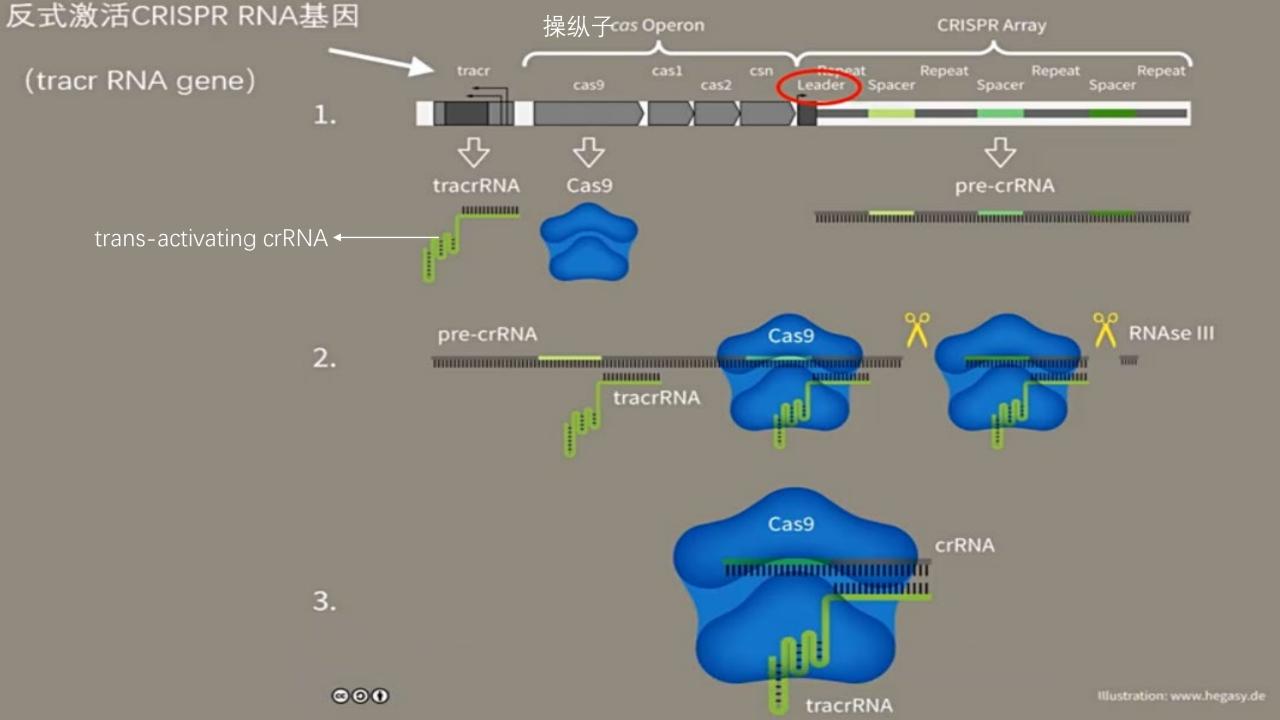
cas1/2识别的不是原间隔序列本身,而是处在原间隔序列下游的前间隔序列邻近基序(PAM)

前间隔序列邻近基序由2-6个碱基组成,对于CRISPR-cas9系统的PAM序列是5'-NGG-3'



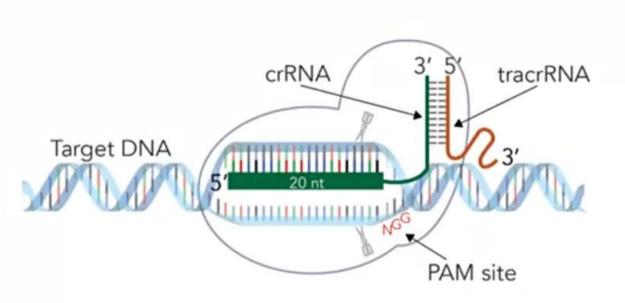
# crRNA的形成



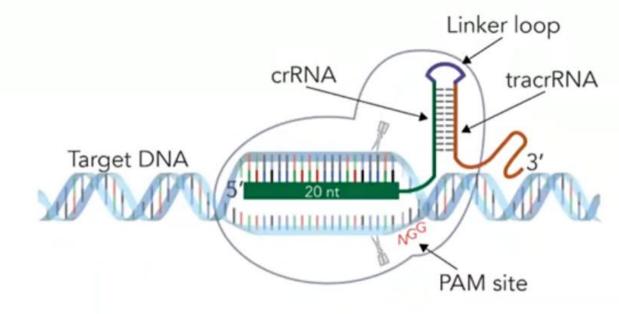


## 切割之后trans-activating crRNA能够与pre-crRNA没有分离,结合成了一条sgRNA

(small guide RNA)



A. 2-part crRNA:tracrRNA complex



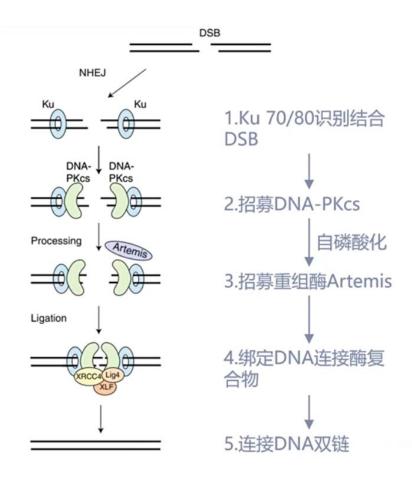
B. Single fusion sgRNA trigger

# DSB

# 染色体 (双链) 断裂

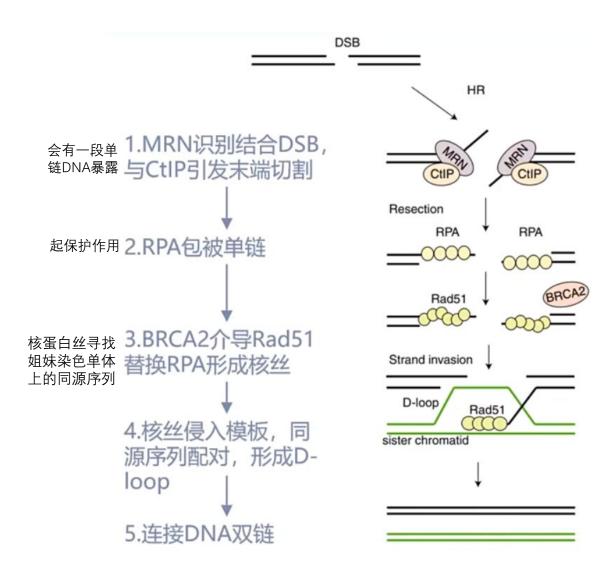
- 双链断裂之后一般有两种方式修复DSB
  - NHEJ 非同源末端连接
  - HR 同源重组

#### NHEJ非同源末端连接



此过程不需要同源序列当模板,容易造成碱基的随机插入和缺失,导致基因功能性缺失,利用这个特点可以实现基因的敲除

#### HR 同源重组



这种方式需要同源序列当模板, 能够实现真正意义上的修复

这个过程只发生在细胞周期的S或G2期

# 应用

- 基因敲除 (Knock-out)
- 基因敲入 (Knock-in)
- 基因抑制、基因激活(Repression or Activation)
- 多重编辑(Multiplex Editing)
- •