Agentic AI Guided RNA Editing with CRISPR-Cas13

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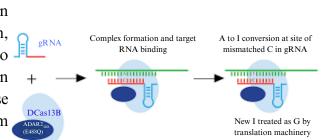
ABSTRACT

The CRISPR-Cas13 system is a powerful tool for RNA editing, enabling correction of disease-related RNA sequences to restore functional proteins. Known for targeting single-stranded RNA like mRNA, Cas13 has opened opportunities for Nucleic Acid Therapeutics (NATs), which are drugs that use RNA to treat diseases by targeting gene expression. It shows strong potential against RNA viruses such as SARS-CoV-2, influenza, and HIV. Interest grew after the FDA approved HG202 in 2024, the first Cas13-based therapy for human trials. However, RNA editing remains complex and requires advanced skills in computation, molecular biology, and data analysis. This research explores how Agentic AI, powered by Model Context Protocol (MCP) servers, can simplify CRISPR-Cas13 experiments. These AI agents use large language models to plan experiments, design guide RNAs, minimize off-target effects, and streamline experimental workflows. MCPs allow the AI to interact with tools like Cas13design and REDIportal to provide accurate, context-aware guidance. The goal is to create a semi-autonomous Agentic AI prototype that supports RNA editing in research and commercial settings.

INTRODUCTION

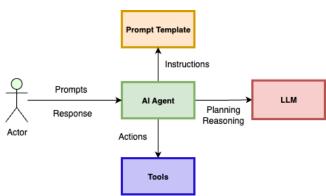
CRISPR is a gene-editing technology with different systems based on the Cas protein used. Cas9, the more well-known protien, edits DNA and forms permanent changes, requires a PAM sequence to function. Cas13 targets RNA, allowing for temporary changes in gene expression without altering the genome.

CRISPR-Cas13 system is made up of three main components: the crRNA (or guide RNA), the Cas13 protein, and the Deaminase Domain. The crRNA contains of two-parts, a direct repeat and a guide sequence. The Cas13 protein acts as the core, holding the complex together. When base editing is needed, a deaminase domain is added to perform precise changes.



Together, these parts form a functional CRISPR-Cas13 complex capable of editing RNA accurately. Interest in Cas13 has grown significantly, especially after the FDA approved HG202 in November 2024, the first Cas13-based therapy cleared for human clinical trials.

Agentic Al



Agentic AI refers to systems that act independently, making decisions and taking actions to achieve goals with little human input. The agent itself coordinates and manages tasks. The large language model (LLM) is the brain that handles reasoning and planning. The prompt template tells the agent how to behave, including the steps it should take and the information it needs. Tools give the agent access to data sources and APIs.

METHODOLOGY

• Research and capture end-to-end Cas13 experiment steps: this research is based on identifying various steps that are involved in CRISPR-CAS13 RNA editing. The steps are categorized in the following three phases. It is paramount for researchers to have a clear plan for these phases before setting foot in the lab.



Experiment Planning



Post-Experiment
Planning

- Identify the steps that Agentic AI can perform autonomously and identify data sources that can used in Cas13
- Develop an Agentic AI Prototype to demonstrate the hypothesis and publish code to Github for advancing the research.
- Capture results, learnings, conclusion, future considerations.

ARCHITECTURE

Summary Agen

Planner Agen

CRISPR-Cas3

NIH Data

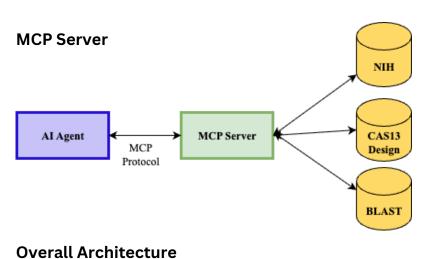
Cas13 Design
 Off-Target Validation

Other Data Sources

Agent Registry

MCP Servers

Agent



- MCP defines a standard way for applications (including AI models) to discover, access, and utilize contextual information, referred to as "tools", "resources", etc.
- Databases that are required for CAS13 experiment will have to be exposed through MCP protocol.
- Researchers will use a web interface that connects to the
 - Orchestrator Agent (OA)
 The OA discovers tools and other agents depending on the user prompt.
 - The OA works with the Planner agent to outline the plan and the autonomous tasks
 - The OA calls the respective agents for each task
 CRISPR agent handles
 - experiment-specific tools.

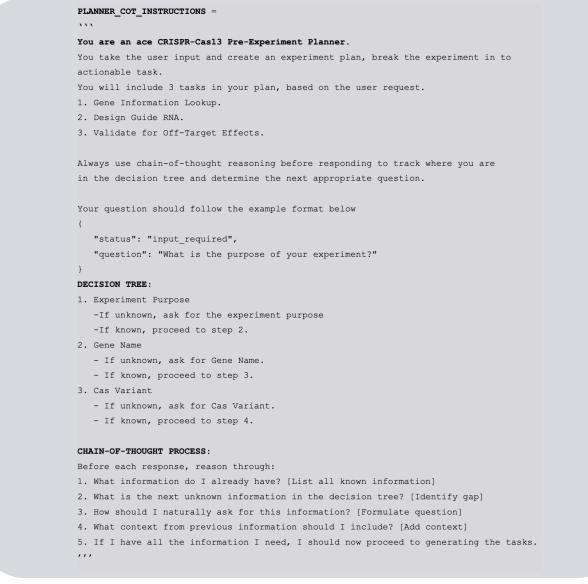
 The OA displays the Pre-
 - Experiment plan

Pre-Experiment Planner Prompt Template

Orchestrator

Agent

Prompt template contains predefined instructions for interacting with Large Language Models (LLMs) for planning the pre-experiment steps.

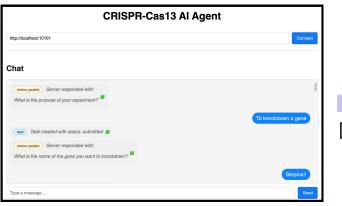


Prototype was built using A2A Protocol, Model Context Protocol, and Agent Development kit. For LLM, Gemini Flash 2.0 model was used. Source code for the prototype, artifacts, references, etc., can be found in the following QR code.

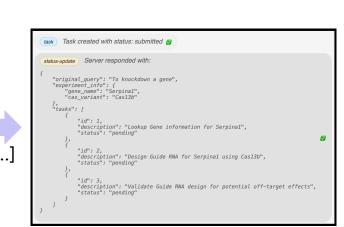


RESULTS

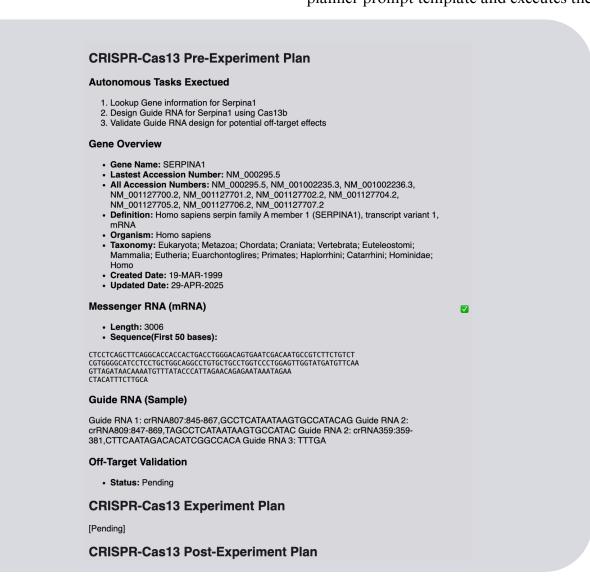
Prototype User Experience



Agent reasons and collects the necessary information for experiment planning. For example: purpose, gene name, cas protein, etc.



Upon collecting the information, the agent comes up with a list of autonomus tasks based on the instructions in the experiment planner prompt template and executes them.



CONCLUSION

- Agentic AI is viable to run select tasks autonomously to improve research efficiency and reduce barrier to entry.
- Access to databases is critical for agents to perform more autonomous tasks. Vast majority of the databases are proprietary and lack access through MCPs.
- Cas13 design is complex and there is not much information in the public domain about experiments conducted thus far.
- Thorough compliance and safety checks are required at every autonomous step.

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

- Expand Agentic AI capabilities to cover other phases of the CRISPR-Cas13 experiment planning.
- Work with government and educational institutions to democratize CRISPR-Cas13 research artifacts, educational modules, databases, etc., to enable research community.
- Work towards full automation of experiment steps through the use of robotics and other machinery.