

Validating existing gRNA libraries

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Introduction

In this vignette, we characterize a small mouse CRISPR knockout (CRISPRko) library that was designed to target tumor suppressors. The library was obtained from Addgene, and is stored in the folder `extdata` in the current directory.

Loading necessary packages

```
library(crisprDesign)
library(crisprBowtie)
library(crisprBase)
library(readxl)
library(BSgenome.Mmusculus.UCSC.mm10)
bsgenome <- BSgenome.Mmusculus.UCSC.mm10
```

We also load `crisprDesignData`, which is a data package containing already-processed Ensembl objects for gene annotation of human and mouse gRNAs:

```
library(crisprDesignData)
```

Reading in data

```
data <- read_excel("extdata/mtsg-grnas-readcounts.xlsx")
data <- as.data.frame(data)[,1:2]
colnames(data) <- c("ID", "spacer_20mer")

# Getting genes names:
data$gene_symbol <- sapply(strsplit(data$ID, split="_"), function(x)x[[1]])
head(data)
```

##	ID	spacer_20mer	gene_symbol
## 1	Fat1_sg1	GGGCAGTGTTTCAAAATCCA	Fat1
## 2	Fat1_sg2	GGAACACGAGCCGTCAGCGG	Fat1
## 3	Fat1_sg3	GGATTTCTGTTCTGCATCAA	Fat1
## 4	Fat1_sg4	GGTCCCATCTGTTGCCTCCA	Fat1
## 5	Fat1_sg5	GTTTGGAGATCCACTCGATA	Fat1
## 6	Arid1b_sg1	GTACCCAGTGCAAGCTACAG	Arid1b

Building a GuideSet object

We first define the nuclease for the analysis. We here use the standard wildtype Cas9 (SpCas9) from the `crisprBase` package:

```
data(SpCas9, package="crisprBase")
crisprNuclease <- SpCas9
crisprNuclease
```

```
## Class: CrisprNuclease
##   Name: SpCas9
##   Target type: DNA
##   Metadata: list of length 1
##   PAMs: NGG, NAG, NGA
##   Weights: 1, 0.2593, 0.0694
##   Spacer length: 20
##   PAM side: 3prime
##   Distance from PAM: 0
##   Prototype protospacers: 5'--SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS[NGG]--3', 5'--SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS[NAG]--3', 5'--
```

The default length of the spacer sequences is 20nt. This can be changed to a different length if needed, for instance 19nt:

```
# Not run
spacerLength(SpCas9) <- 19
```

We next need to define a bowtie index that we will use for alignment:

```
bowtie_index <- "/Users/fortinj2/crisprIndices/bowtie/mm10/mm10"
```

For instructions on how to build a Bowtie index from a given reference genome, see the genome index tutorial or the crisprBowtie page .

We first map the gRNAs to the reference genome with perfect match to obtain genomic coordinates of those gRNAs:

```
spacers <- unique(data$spacer_20mer)
aln <- runCrisprBowtie(spacers,
                      crisprNuclease=crisprNuclease,
                      bowtie_index=bowtie_index,
                      n_mismatches=0)
```

```
## [runCrisprBowtie] Searching for SpCas9 protospacers
```

```
head(aln)
```

```
##           spacer           protospacer pam           chr pam_site
## 1 GAAAACAGCCAAGGTTTGTA GAAAACAGCCAAGGTTTGTA CGG           chr8 106659780
## 2 GAAAACCCTGAAGTGCCAC GAAAACCCTGAAGTGCCAC GGG           chr17 29099403
## 3 GAAAACCCTGAAGTGCCAC GAAAACCCTGAAGTGCCAC GGG chr17_JH584267_alt 1798300
## 4 GAAAAGGAAGACCAGCCCC GAAAAGGAAGACCAGCCCC TGG           chr3 152219735
## 5 GAACCGACAAACAGTCCTGG GAACCGACAAACAGTCCTGG AGG           chr14 31255196
## 6 GAACCTAGATTTTGAGACAG GAACCTAGATTTTGAGACAG GGG           chr17 33952329
## strand n_mismatches canonical
## 1      +           0      TRUE
## 2      +           0      TRUE
## 3      +           0      TRUE
## 4      +           0      TRUE
## 5      +           0      TRUE
## 6      +           0      TRUE
```

`n_mismatches=0` specifies that we require a perfect match between spacer and protospacer sequences (on-targets).

Non-targeting controls should not have any alignments to the genome, and some guides might have multiple alignments if they were not designed carefully. For such guides, that's OK, we can pick up pick one genomic coordinate for now, and the multiple alignments annotation will be handled later on.

We keep only alignments to the standard chromosomes:

```
chrs <- paste0("chr",c(1:22, "X", "Y"))
aln <- aln[aln$chr %in% chrs,,drop=FALSE]
```

We add the genomic coordinates to the data.frame:

```
wh <- match(data$spacer_20mer, aln$spacer)
data$chr <- aln$chr[wh]
data$pam_site <- aln$pam_site[wh]
data$pam <- aln$pam[wh]
data$strand <- aln$strand[wh]
head(data)
```

##	ID	spacer_20mer	gene_symbol	chr	pam_site	pam	strand
## 1	Fat1_sg1	GGGCAGTGTTCAAAATCCA	Fat1	chr8	45023166	AGG	-
## 2	Fat1_sg2	GGAACACGAGCCGTCAGCGG	Fat1	chr8	45024178	TGG	+
## 3	Fat1_sg3	GGATTCTGTCTGCATCAA	Fat1	chr8	45013029	GGG	-
## 4	Fat1_sg4	GGTCCCATCTGTGCCTCCA	Fat1	chr8	45013065	CGG	-
## 5	Fat1_sg5	GTTTGGAGATCCACTCGATA	Fat1	chr8	45010453	TGG	-
## 6	Arid1b_sg1	GTACCCAGTGCAAGCTACAG	Arid1b	chr17	5291008	CGG	+

We can now build a proper GuideSet object in `crisprDesign` that will allow us to do (more) sophisticated analyses.

We need to filter out first guides that don't have a match to the genome:

```
data <- data[!is.na(data$pam_site),,drop=FALSE]
```

Finally, we create unique ids to identify the spacer sequences:

```
ids <- paste0("gRNA_", seq_len(nrow(data)))
head(ids)
```

```
## [1] "gRNA_1" "gRNA_2" "gRNA_3" "gRNA_4" "gRNA_5" "gRNA_6"
```

We are now ready to build the GuideSet object using the constructor function `GuideSet` from `crisprDesign`:

```
gs <- GuideSet(ids=ids,
               protospacers=data$spacer_20mer,
               pams=data$pam,
               pam_site=data$pam_site,
               seqnames=data$chr,
               strand=data$strand,
               CrisprNuclease=crisprNuclease,
               bsgenome=bsgenome)
gs$gene_symbol <- data$gene_symbol
```

The `GuideSet` object, and `crisprDesign`, provide rich functionalities to annotate and manipulate gRNAs. See the CRISPRko design tutorial to get an overview of the functionalities. For the rest of this tutorial, we only focus on characterizing the off-targets.

Off-target characterization

Having a `GuideSet` object, it is now a piece of cake to characterize the off-targets. We characterize off-targets using the bowtie aligner, with up to 3 mismatches between the spacer (gRNA) and protospacer (target DNA) sequences. The function `addSpacerAlignments` accomplishes that.

It has an optional argument `txObject` that can be used to provide gene model data to put the off-targets in a gene model context. We made such objects available for human and mouse in the `crisprDesignData` package (see `txdb_human` and `txdb_mouse`).

```
data(txdb_mouse, package="crisprDesignData")
txObject <- txdb_mouse
gs <- addSpacerAlignments(gs,
                          txObject=txObject,
                          aligner="bowtie",
                          aligner_index=bowtie_index,
                          bsgenome=bsgenome,
                          n_mismatches=2)
```

```
## [runCrisprBowtie] Using BSgenome.Mmusculus.UCSC.mm10
## [runCrisprBowtie] Searching for SpCas9 protospacers
```

The alignments are stored in a metadata column called `alignments`. See `?getSpacerAlignments` for more details about what the different columns are.

As an example, we can access the on- and off-target alignments of the first gRNA using the following commands:

```
aln <- gs$alignments[[1]]
aln
```

```
## GRanges object with 2 ranges and 14 metadata columns:
##           seqnames      ranges strand |           spacer           protospacer
##           <Rle> <IRanges> <Rle> | <DNAStringSet> <DNAStringSet>
## gRNA_1      chr8  45023166      - | GGGCAGTGTTTCAAAATCCA GGGCAGTGTTTCAAAATCCA
## gRNA_1      chr12 80656576      - | GGGCAGTGTTTCAAAATCCA AGGCAGGGTTTCAAAATCCA
##           pam pam_site n_mismatches canonical cut_site cds
##           <DNAStringSet> <numeric> <integer> <logical> <numeric> <character>
## gRNA_1      AGG  45023166           0      TRUE  45023169      Fat1
## gRNA_1      AGG  80656576           2      TRUE  80656579      <NA>
##           fiveUTRs threeUTRs exons introns intergenic
##           <character> <character> <character> <character> <character>
## gRNA_1      <NA>      <NA>      Fat1      <NA>      <NA>
## gRNA_1      <NA>      <NA>      <NA>      Slc39a9    <NA>
##           intergenic_distance
##           <integer>
## gRNA_1      <NA>
## gRNA_1      <NA>
## -----
## seqinfo: 22 sequences (1 circular) from mm10 genome
```

We can also add CFD and MIT scores to the off-targets to characterize the likelihood of SpCas9 to cut at the off-targets:

```
gs <- addOffTargetScores(gs)
```

The scores range from 0 to 1, and a higher score indicates a higher probability of the off-target to occur.

Session Info

```
sessionInfo()
```

```
## R version 4.2.1 (2022-06-23)
## Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin17.0 (64-bit)
## Running under: macOS Catalina 10.15.7
##
## Matrix products: default
## BLAS:   /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.2/Resources/lib/libRblas.0.dylib
## LAPACK: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.2/Resources/lib/libRlapack.dylib
##
## locale:
## [1] en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/C/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats4      stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods
## [8] base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] readxl_1.4.1
## [2] BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg38.dbSNP151.minor_0.0.9999
## [3] BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg38.dbSNP151.major_0.0.9999
## [4] BSgenome.Mmusculus.UCSC.mm10_1.4.3
## [5] BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg38_1.4.4
## [6] BSgenome_1.65.2
## [7] rtracklayer_1.57.0
## [8] Biostrings_2.65.2
## [9] XVector_0.37.0
## [10] GenomicRanges_1.49.1
## [11] GenomeInfoDb_1.33.5
## [12] IRanges_2.31.2
## [13] S4Vectors_0.35.1
## [14] crisprDesignData_0.99.17
## [15] crisprDesign_0.99.133
## [16] crisprScore_1.1.14
## [17] crisprScoreData_1.1.3
## [18] ExperimentHub_2.5.0
## [19] AnnotationHub_3.5.0
## [20] BiocFileCache_2.5.0
## [21] dbplyr_2.2.1
## [22] BiocGenerics_0.43.1
## [23] crisprBowtie_1.1.1
## [24] crisprBase_1.1.5
## [25] crisprVerse_0.99.8
## [26] rmarkdown_2.15.2
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] rjson_0.2.21             ellipsis_0.3.2
## [3] Rbowtie_1.37.0           bit64_4.0.5
## [5] lubridate_1.8.0          interactiveDisplayBase_1.35.0
## [7] AnnotationDbi_1.59.1     fansi_1.0.3
## [9] xml2_1.3.3               codetools_0.2-18
## [11] cachem_1.0.6             knitr_1.40
```

## [13] jsonlite_1.8.0	Rsamtools_2.13.4
## [15] png_0.1-7	shiny_1.7.2
## [17] BiocManager_1.30.18	readr_2.1.2
## [19] compiler_4.2.1	httr_1.4.4
## [21] basilisk_1.9.2	assertthat_0.2.1
## [23] Matrix_1.4-1	fastmap_1.1.0
## [25] cli_3.3.0	later_1.3.0
## [27] htmltools_0.5.3	prettyunits_1.1.1
## [29] tools_4.2.1	glue_1.6.2
## [31] GenomeInfoDbData_1.2.8	dplyr_1.0.9
## [33] rappdirs_0.3.3	tinytex_0.41
## [35] Rcpp_1.0.9	Biobase_2.57.1
## [37] cellranger_1.1.0	vctrs_0.4.1
## [39] crisprBwa_1.1.3	xfun_0.32
## [41] stringr_1.4.1	mime_0.12
## [43] lifecycle_1.0.1	restfulr_0.0.15
## [45] XML_3.99-0.10	zlibbioc_1.43.0
## [47] basilisk.utils_1.9.1	vroom_1.5.7
## [49] VariantAnnotation_1.43.3	hms_1.1.2
## [51] promises_1.2.0.1	MatrixGenerics_1.9.1
## [53] parallel_4.2.1	SummarizedExperiment_1.27.1
## [55] RMariaDB_1.2.2	yaml_2.3.5
## [57] curl_4.3.2	memoise_2.0.1
## [59] reticulate_1.25	biomaRt_2.53.2
## [61] stringi_1.7.8	RSQLite_2.2.16
## [63] BiocVersion_3.16.0	highr_0.9
## [65] BiocIO_1.7.1	randomForest_4.7-1.1
## [67] GenomicFeatures_1.49.6	filelock_1.0.2
## [69] BiocParallel_1.31.12	rlang_1.0.4
## [71] pkgconfig_2.0.3	matrixStats_0.62.0
## [73] bitops_1.0-7	evaluate_0.16
## [75] lattice_0.20-45	purrr_0.3.4
## [77] GenomicAlignments_1.33.1	bit_4.0.4
## [79] tidyselect_1.1.2	magrittr_2.0.3
## [81] R6_2.5.1	generics_0.1.3
## [83] DelayedArray_0.23.1	DBI_1.1.3
## [85] pillar_1.8.1	KEGGREST_1.37.3
## [87] RCurl_1.98-1.8	tibble_3.1.8
## [89] dir.expiry_1.5.0	crayon_1.5.1
## [91] utf8_1.2.2	tzdb_0.3.0
## [93] progress_1.2.2	grid_4.2.1
## [95] blob_1.2.3	digest_0.6.29
## [97] xtable_1.8-4	httpuv_1.6.5
## [99] Rbwa_1.1.0	