



In Vitro Transcription for dgRNA

Amy Lyden¹, Emily Crawford², Jenai Quan¹, Saharai Caldera², Lara Pesce-Ares¹

¹CZ Biohub, ²CZ Biohub, UCSF

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Amy Lyden



ABSTRACT

For FLASH, DASH, and other CRISPR-cas9 protocols, we use T7 to transcribe our crRNA and tracrRNA to make dgRNA for cas9. It is more time-, labor-, and cost-effective to make dgRNAs instead of sgRNAs for large guide RNA libraries such as those used in DASH or FLASH. The two components of the dual guides are the crRNA (containing your variable 20 nt target plus a 22 nt constant region) and the tracrRNA (a 72 nt constant region).

GUIDELINES

Work in an RNAse free space! If possible, work inside a PCR workstation/hood, in a pre-PCR environment.

MATERIALS CATALOG # VENDOR NAME Thermocycler Ethanol 100% ND-1000 Thermo Fisher Scientific NanoDrop spectrophotometer Nuclease-free water AM9932 Ambion Thermo Fisher Scientific Qubit RNA HS Assay Kit 032852 SPRI beads (homemade) or Ampure XP beads View crRNA template (60nt) View IDT tracrRNA template (90nt) View IDT 10X T7 Buffer (400 mM Tris pH 7.9 - 200 mM MgCl2 - 50 mM DTT - 20 mM spermidine (Sigma 85558)) store at -80C T7 Enzyme (10mg/mL) NTP Set 100 mM Solution R0481 Thermo Fisher Scientific Magnetic Tube Rack for 1.5mL or 15mL tubes 12321D T7 transcription primer (18nt) View IDT STEPS MATERIALS CATALOG # NAME **∨ VENDOR** crRNA template (60nt) IDT View T7 transcription primer (18nt) View tracrRNA template (90nt) View IDT Nuclease-free water AM9932 **Ambion** crRNA template (60nt) IDT View

NAME Y	CATALOG # \vee VENDOR \vee	
Nuclease-free water	AM9932	Ambion
tracrRNA template (90nt)	View	IDT
T7 transcription primer (18nt)	View	IDT
NanoDrop spectrophotometer	ND-1000	Thermo Fisher Scientific
NTP Set 100 mM Solution	R0481	Thermo Fisher Scientific
10X T7 Buffer (400 mM Tris pH 7.9 - 200 mM MgCl2 - 50 mM DTT - 20 mM spermidine (Sigma 85558)) store-80C	e at	
T7 Enzyme (10mg/mL)		
SPRI beads (homemade) or Ampure XP beads	View	
Ethanol 100%		
Qubit RNA HS Assay Kit	Q32852	Thermo Fisher Scientific
Agilent Small RNA Bioanalyzer kit	5067-1548	

MATERIALS TEXT

- NTP quality varies from one vendor to another. We have had consistent success with Thermo cat # r0481 and Life Tech AM81110G, 20G, -30G, and -40G, used at a final concentration of 1 mM each
- We purify our own T7, and experiments should be optimized for each batch of T7, or for a commercial T7.

BEFORE STARTING

<u>Designing the crRNA(s)</u>: (contains your target sequence)

 \square S. pyogenes cas9 requires a 20-nt target directly 5' to a PAM motif "NGG" (where N is any nucleotide). The NGG is not present in the guide RNA itself. So when choosing a target you are looking for a sequence that matches the following pattern (and don't forget that you can target either strand):

where the 20 Ns in bold are your target site. Cas9 will cut between the 17th and 18th nt of the target, yielding the following products:

☐ The sequence of each crRNA should be as follows, with the Ns replaced by your 20 nt target:

The underlined portion is the T7 transcription site. T7 only requires its own 18 nt binding site to be double-stranded; the rest of the template can be single stranded. Thus the template can be constructed by purchasing two oligos from IDT: the reverse complement of the 60 nt sequence listed above, plus an 18 nt oligo to make the T7 site double stranded:

60mer reverse complement:

18mer T7:

TAATACGACTCACTATAG

The tracrRNA: (constant for all dgRNA) \square The sequence of the tracrRNA template should be as follows: TAATACGACTCACTATAGGACAGCATAGCAAGTTAAAATAAGGCTAGTCCGTTATCAACTTGAAAAAGTGGCACCGAGTCGGTGCTTTTT Just as with the crRNA, only the T7 binding site needs to be double stranded, so the following two oligos can be purchased from IDT: 90mer reverse complement: AAAAAGCACCGACTCGGTGCCACTTTTTCAAGTTGATAACGGACTAGCCTTATTTTAACTTGCTATGCTGTCCTATAGTGA **GTCGTATTA** 18mer T7: **TAATACGACTCACTATAG** Annealing T7 to crRNA and tracrRNA template Pool your crRNA in equimolar amounts. Usually, we order 96-well plates of 96 crRNA templates from IDT, with the oligos diluted in water at a concentration of 10µM crRNA template (60nt) by IDT View Add an equimolar amount of T7 primer to your crRNA pool. For example, reconstitute T7 primer to 10µM, and pool 500µL of your 10µM crRNA pool with 500µL of your T7 primer at 10µM. T7 transcription primer (18nt) by IDT View Add an equimolar amount of T7 primer to your tracr RNA. For example, if you have reconstituted your tracrRNA to 100µM, pool 500µL of your 3 tracrRNA at 100µM to 500µL of your T7 primer at 100µM. tracrRNA template (90nt) by IDT View

T7 transcription primer (18nt)

by IDT View 4 Anneal tracrRNA template + T7 primer and crRNA template + T7 primer by heating to 8 95 °C on a heat block or thermocycler for © 00:02:00 and allowing them to cool to room temperature slowly on the bench

Prepare for IVT reaction

5 Nanodrop or Qubit your tracrRNA template and crRNA template using ssDNA setting or kit.



6 Dilute your tracrRNA template with T7 primer annealed to 800ng/μL with water. Dilute your crRNA template with T7 primers to 40ng/μL with water.



In Vitro Transcription

- Make all reagents are at room temperature. Prepare the reaction mixtures below in the order specified. DO NOT prepare the reaction on ice, as some components are prone to precipitation.
- Mix NTPs together in equimolar amounts to have enough for the following reactions. For example, mix 200μ L A NTP at 100mM, 200μ L C NTP at 100mM, 200μ L G NTP at 100mM, and 200μ L U NTP at 100mM for a final solution of 25mM each.



Q Prepare a small amount of 1X T7 buffer (200µL for the reaction below). Dilute your T7 enzyme to 100µg/mL in 1X T7 buffer.

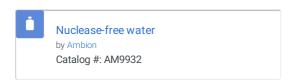




10

Prepare crRNA mixture by adding the following reagents to a 1.5mL tube in order.



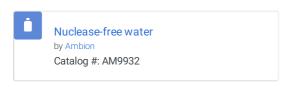


Volume	crRNA
1X	
380µL	RNAse-free water
120μL	10X T7 buffer*
300μL	NTPs 25mM each
100μL	T7 enzyme (1:100 diluted in 1X T7 buffer, final conc: 100µg/mL)
100μL / 4μg	crRNA template with T7 annealed, 40ng/µL
1mL	TOTAL

^{*}Experiments indicated that treating the 10x T7 buffer like 8.3x improved yields

11 Prepare tracrRNA mixture by adding the following reagents to a 1.5mL tube in order.





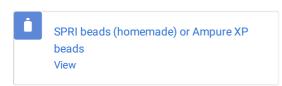
Volume	tracrRNA
1X	
470μL	RNAse-free water
120μL	10X T7 buffer*
300μL	NTPs 25mM each
100μL	T7 enzyme (1:100 diluted in 1X T7 buffer, final conc:
	100μg/mL)
10μL / 8 μg	tracrRNA template with T7 annealed, 800ng/µL
1mL	TOTAL

^{*}Experiments indicated that treating the 10x T7 buffer like 8.3x improved yields

12 Incubate at § 37 °C for © 02:00:00 and proceed immediately to purification.

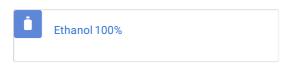
RNA Purification with SPRI beads

13 Use homemade SPRI beads or Ampure beads to purify gRNAs after transcription.





- 14 Equilibrate SPRI beads to room temperature.
- 15 For every 200 μL of IVT reaction, add 300μL of 100% ethanol. The solution should turn a cloudy white (precipitation of RNA) upon addition of ethanol. This step helps the short RNAs bind to the SPRI beads. This can be done in a 15mL tube or several 1.5mL tubes.



- For every 500μ L of IVT reaction + 100% ethanol, add 500μ L of SPRI beads to the solution of IVT reaction and ethanol and mix well by inverting or pipetting with a P1000.
- 17 Incubate at room temperature for © 00:05:00.
- Divide this mixture up into an appropriate number of 1.5mL Lo-Bind Eppendorf tubes and place on a 1.5 mL magnetic separation rack OR use a 15mL magnetic tube rack.

19 Wait © 00:05:00 to allow the beads to separate if using a 1.5mL rack OR © 00:15:00 if using a 15mL rack. 20 Remove and discard the supernatant. 21 Rinse the beads with 1mL of 80% ethanol if using a 1.5mL tube or ~10mL of 80% ethanol if using the 15mL tube. It is not necessary to resuspend the beads. 22 Wait **© 00:01:00** then remove and discard the ethanol. 23 Repeat the wash step as described above. (Add the same amount of 80% ethanol, wait \bigcirc 00:01:00, then discard the ethanol.) 24 Remove residual ethanol that collects at the bottom of the tube by using a P200 or P20. 25 Air dry the beads for 00:05:00 in a 1.5mL tube or 00:15:00 in a 15mL tube, or until the beads lose their glossy appearance. Sufficiently dry beads will appear matte. Be careful not to let the beads get too dry (appearing cracked or dusty). Elute the RNA by resuspending the beads with an appropriate amount of nuclease-free H2O depending on the desired volume and 26 concentration. For DASH guides which need to be at a final concentration of 40µM, lower is better (80µL per 1X reaction). For FLASH guides which need to be at a final concentration of 4µM, a higher volume can be used. 27 Allow the RNA to elute off the beads by incubating at room temperature for $\bigcirc 00:05:00$. 28 If necessary, pulse-spin the tubes to collect any liquid along the sides of the tubes. Place the tubes on the magnetic rack and allow them to separate until water is clear. This will take 2-5 minutes for a 1.5mL tube, 5-10 29 minutes for a 15mL tube. 30 Collect the eluted RNA, being careful not to take up beads. (Eg. If eluted in 80uL, collect 75µL). Quantify, anneal and aliquot dgRNA Using the HS RNA Qubit kit, quantify 1µL of the eluted tracrRNA and 1µL of the eluted crRNA. Follow standard HS RNA Qubit protocol. 31 Qubit RNA HS Assay Kit by Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #: Q32852

- 32 crRNA: For DASH, dilute the stock crRNA to 1100 $ng/\mu L$. This is equivalent to 80 μM . For FLASH or other lower concentration needs, dilute to 110 $ng/\mu L$ or $8\mu M$
- tracrRNA: For DASH, dilute the stock crRNA to 1900 ng/ μ L. This is equivalent to 80 μ M. For FLASH or other lower concentration needs, dilute to 190 ng/ μ L or 8 μ M
- If you want to check purity, run your 1:100 dilutions on a small RNA chip on the bioanalyzer immediately after denaturing them by heating to \$ 95 °C for © 00:03:00 . The crRNA and tracrRNA are 42 nt and 72 nt long, respectively.



Agilent Small RNA Bioanalyzer kit Catalog #: 5067-1548

- To form the dgRNA complex, mix together equilmolar amounts of crRNA and tracrRNA (equal volumes of the 80 μM crRNA stock and the 80 μM tracrRNA stock), heat to 895 °C for 00:00:30 and then cool slowly on the bench.
- 36 Store dgRNA at § -80 °C in small aliquots in order to avoid freeze-thaws. If there is crRNA or tracrRNA left over, freeze them separately -the dgRNA complex can be formed in the same way (§ 95 °C for © 00:00:30) immediately prior to complexing with Cas9.

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