



Population suppression with dominant female-lethal alleles is boosted by homing gene drive

Jinyu Zhu

Center for Life Sciences, Peking University

August 26th, 2024



Mosquitoes as pests



Anopheles gambiae
(transmitting **malaria**)

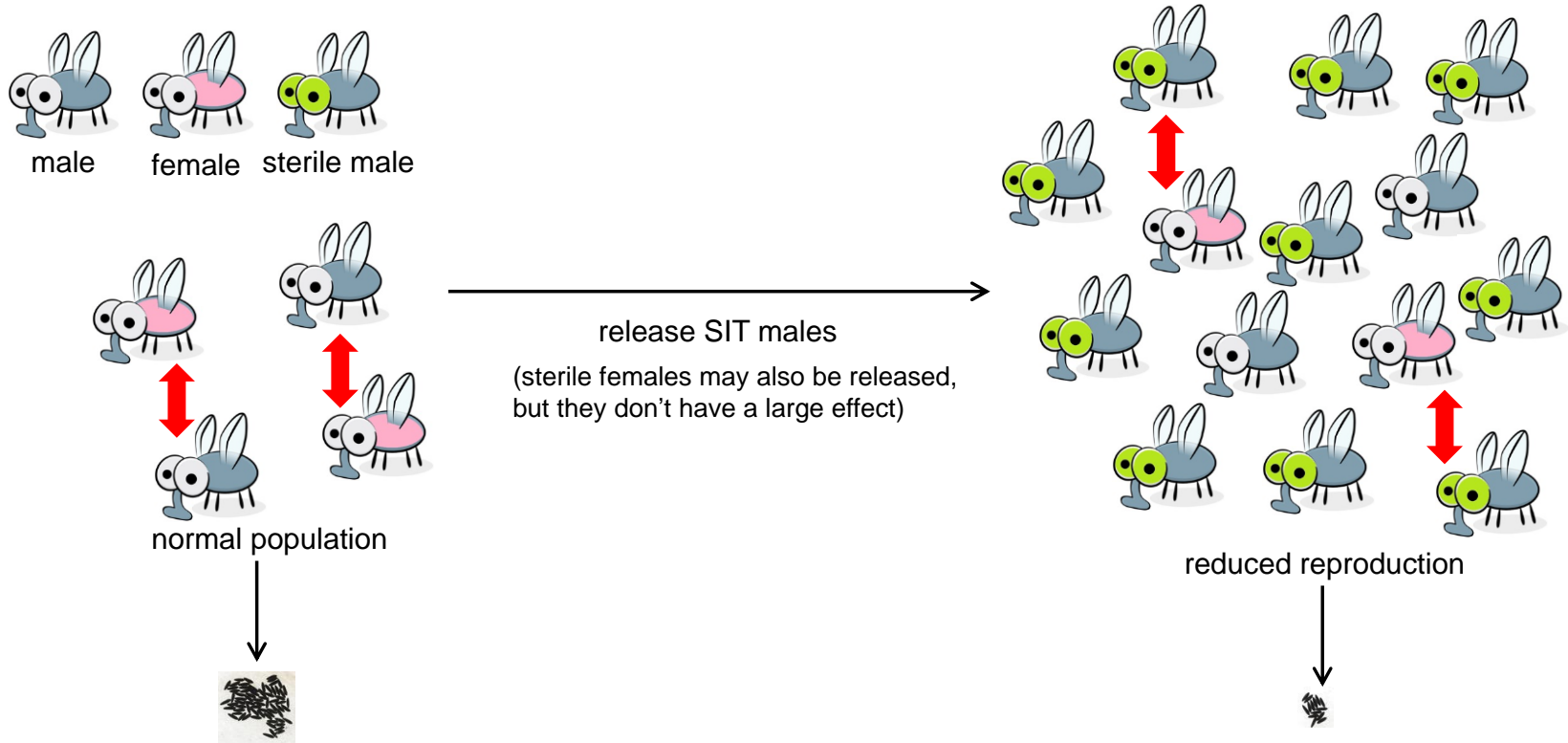


Aedes aegypti
(transmitting **dengue**,
yellow fever, **zika**, etc.)

| Vectors | Disease caused | Type of pathogen |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>Aedes</i> | Chikungunya | Virus |
| | Dengue | Virus |
| | Lymphatic filariasis | Parasite |
| | Rift Valley fever | Virus |
| | Yellow Fever | Virus |
| <i>Anopheles</i> | Zika | Virus |
| | Lymphatic filariasis | Parasite |
| <i>Culex</i> | Malaria | Parasite |
| | Japanese encephalitis | Virus |
| | Lymphatic filariasis | Parasite |
| | West Nile fever | Virus |

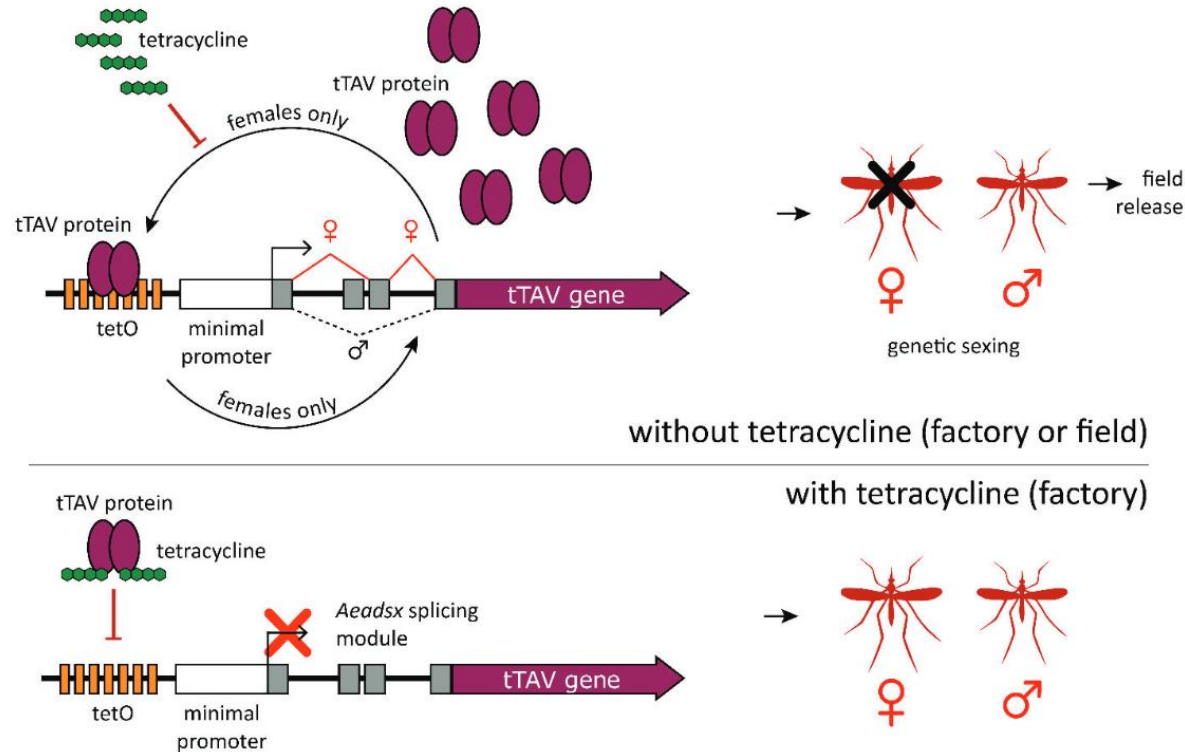
Population genetic control

Sterile Insect Technique (SIT)

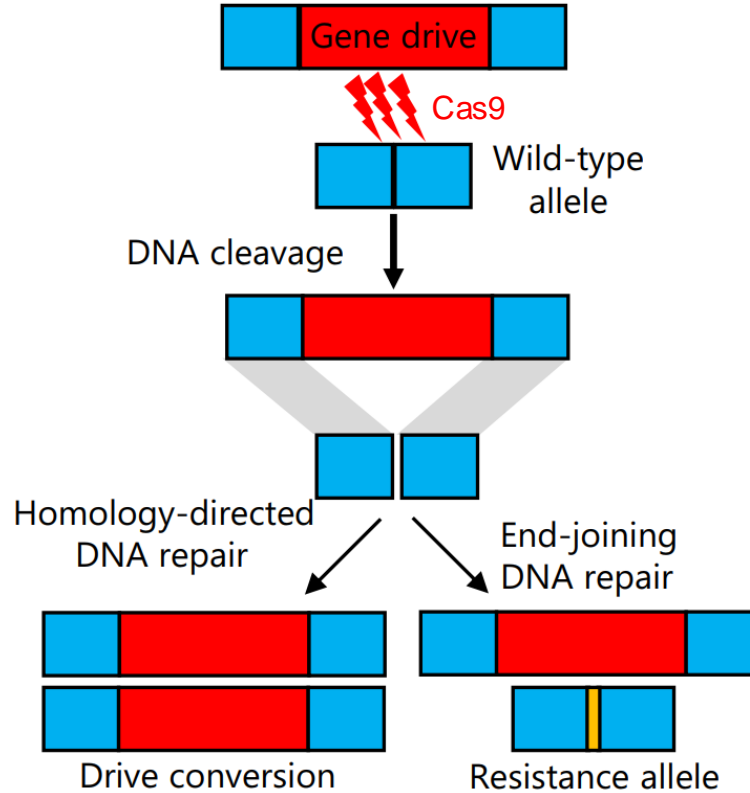


Population genetic control

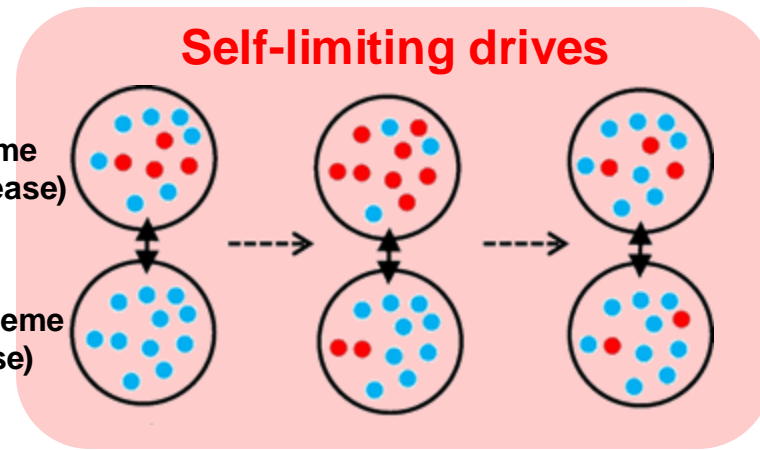
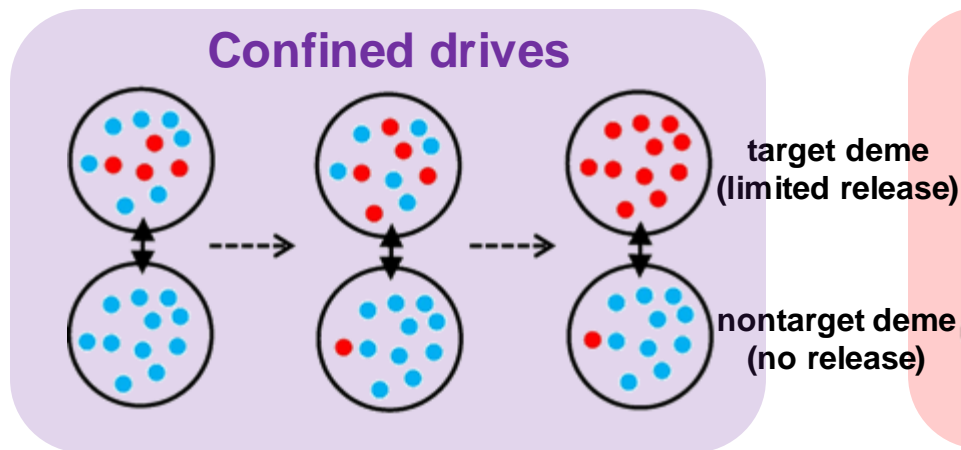
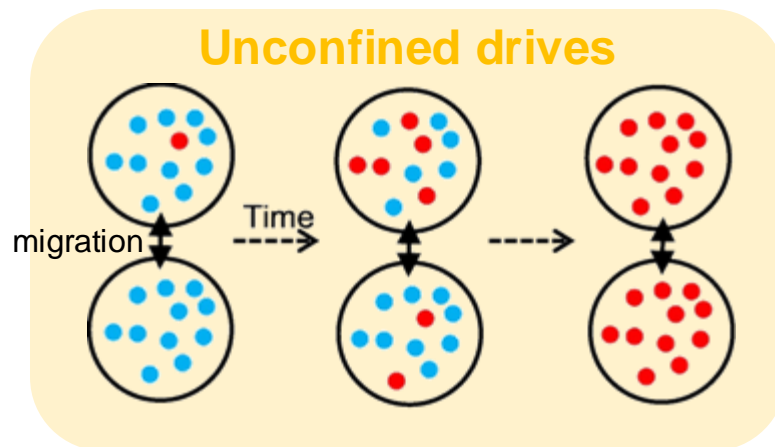
Female-specific Release of Insects carrying Dominant Lethals (fsRIDL)



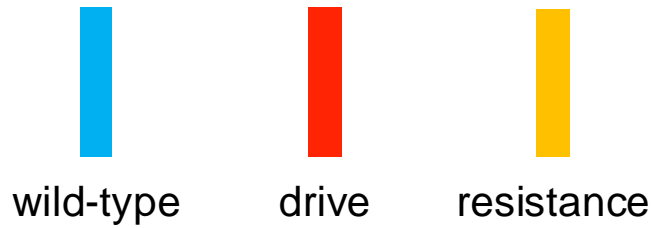
Homing gene drive



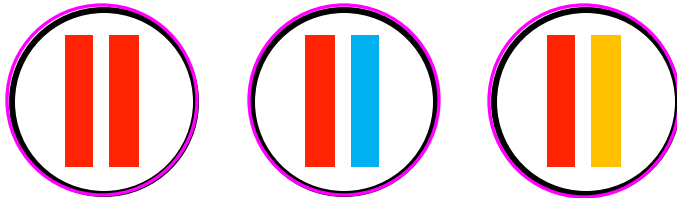
Biosafety concern: confinement of gene drives



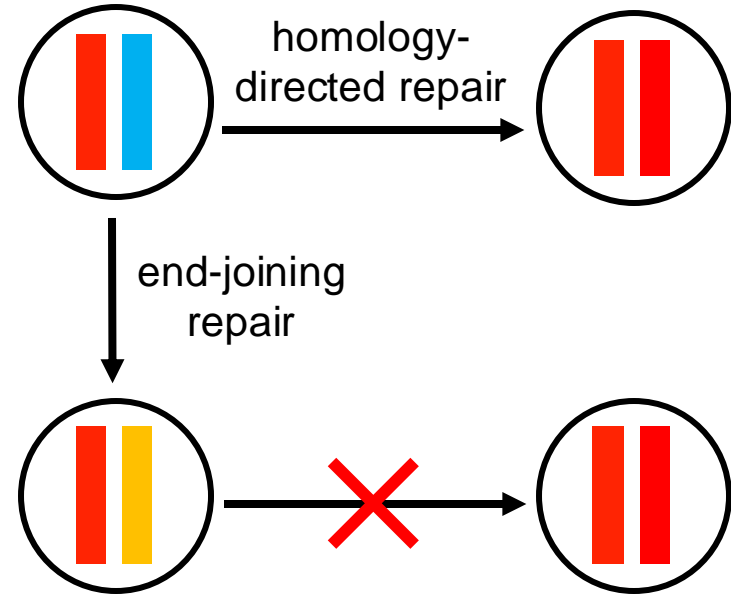
Design: Drive-RIDL



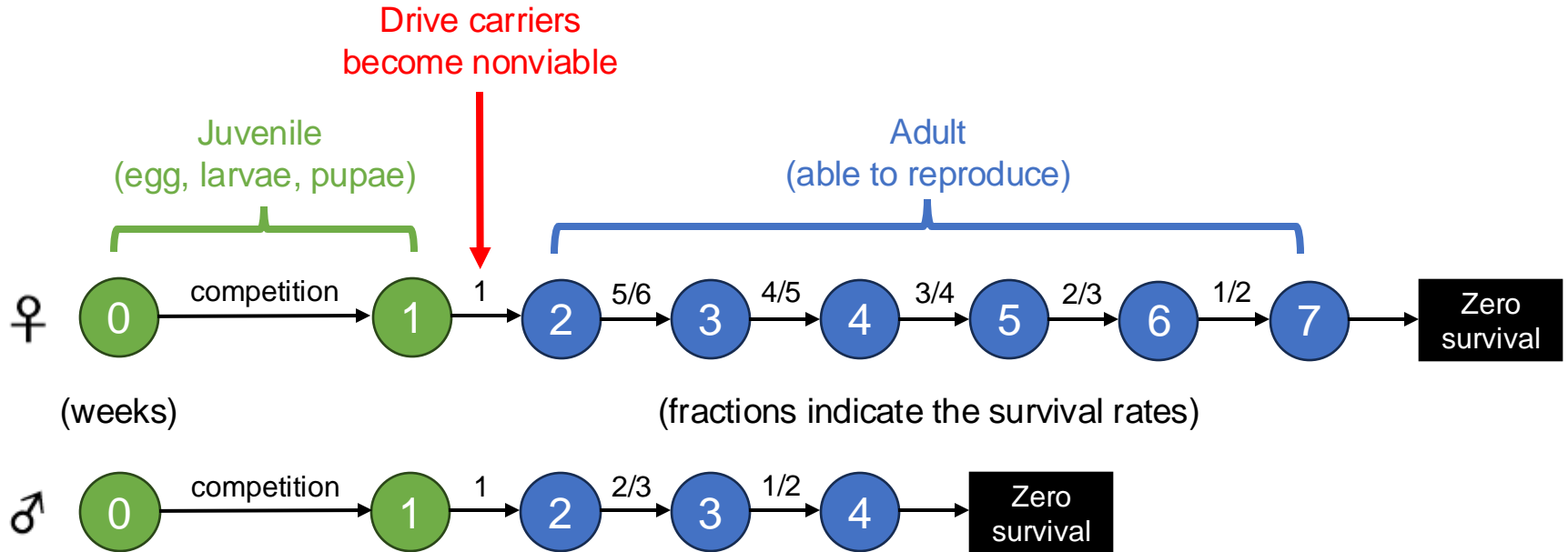
Females with the following genotypes are not viable without antibiotic:



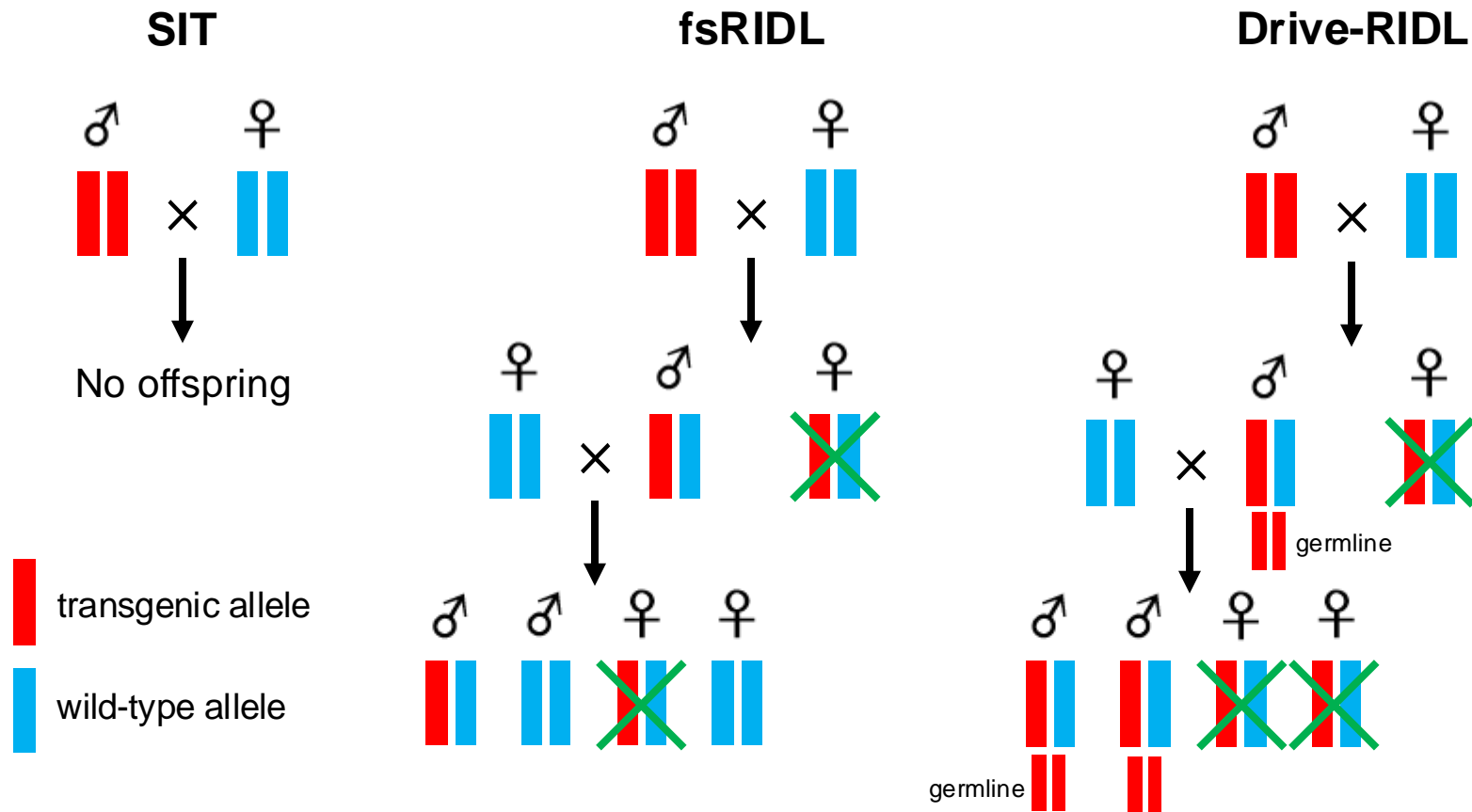
Drive conversion in male germline:



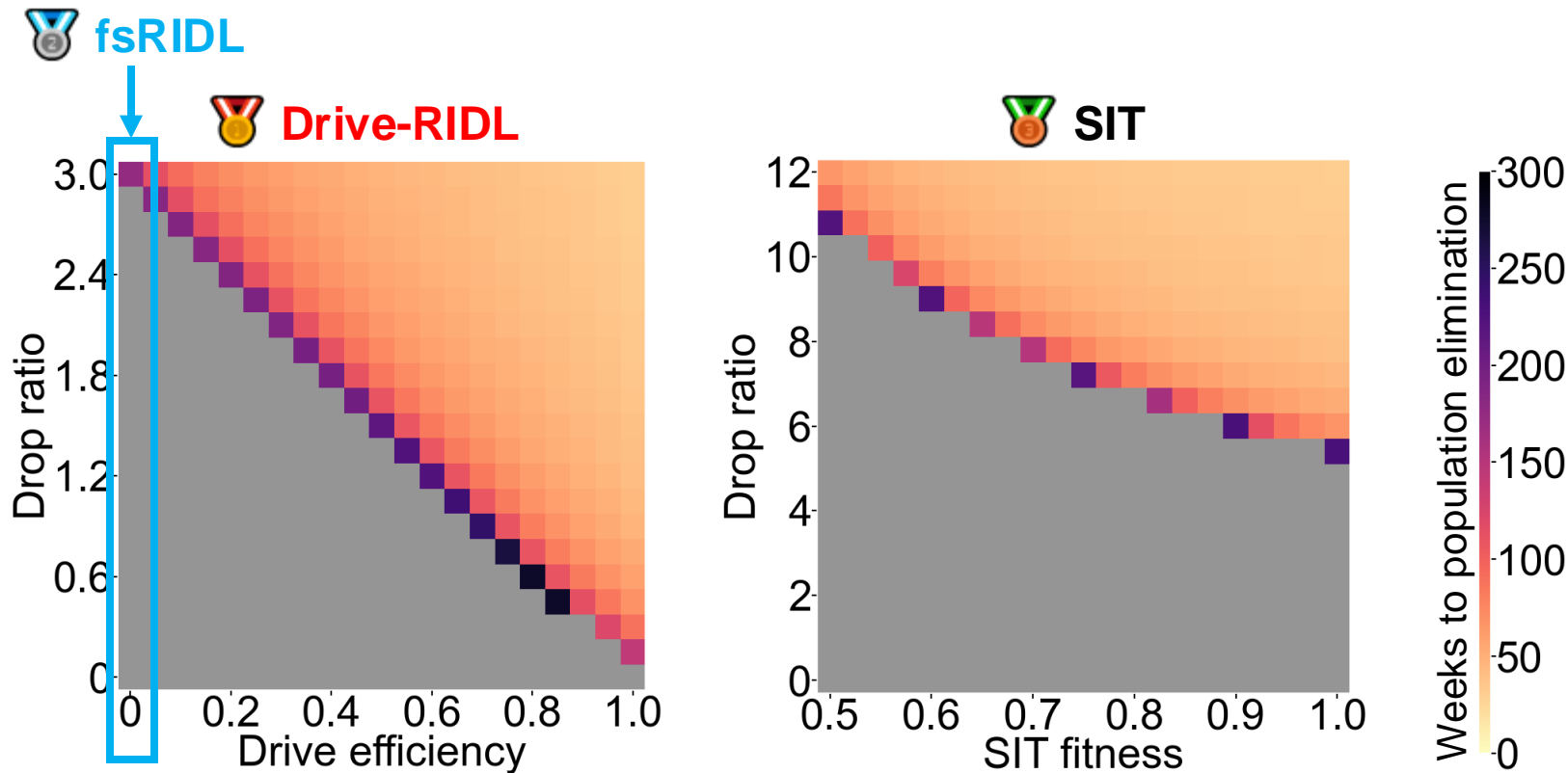
Simulating Drive-RIDL using a mosquito model



Modeling the three systems

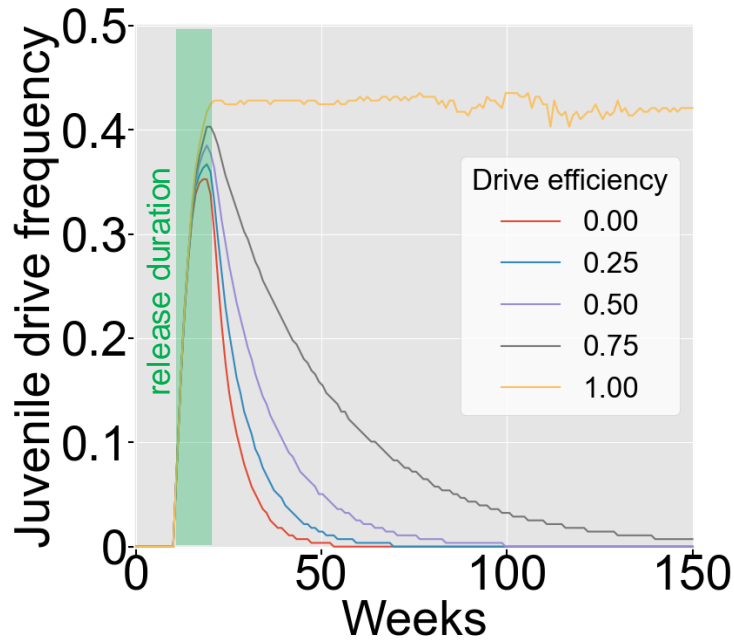


Population suppression is boosted by Drive-RIDL

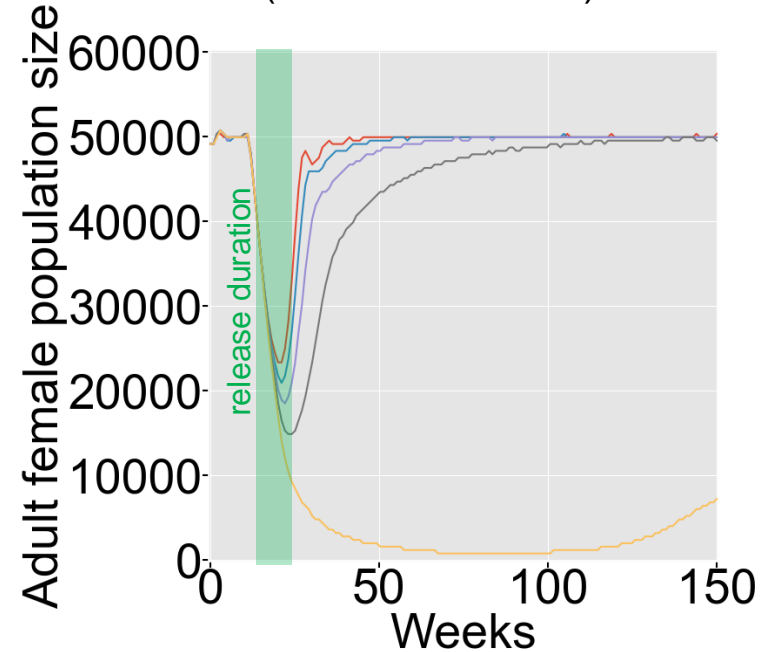


Drive-RIDL is self-limiting

10-week limited release
(release ratio = 3)

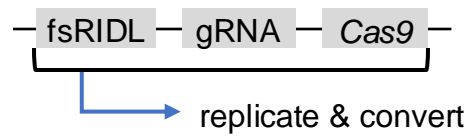


10-week limited release
(release ratio = 3)

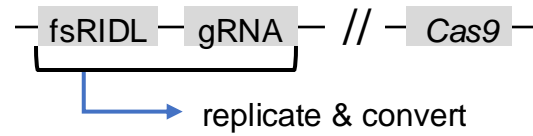
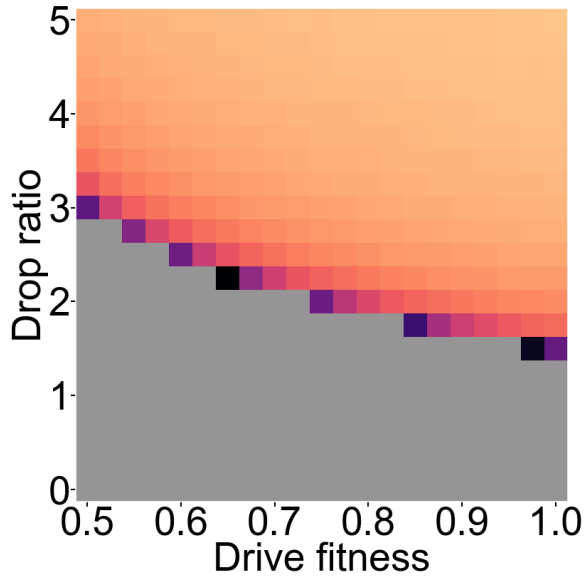


Split and TARE drives exhibit similar performance

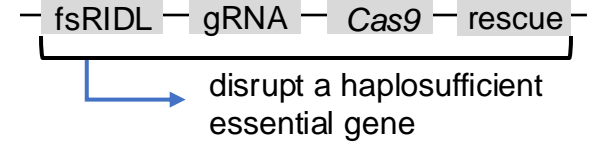
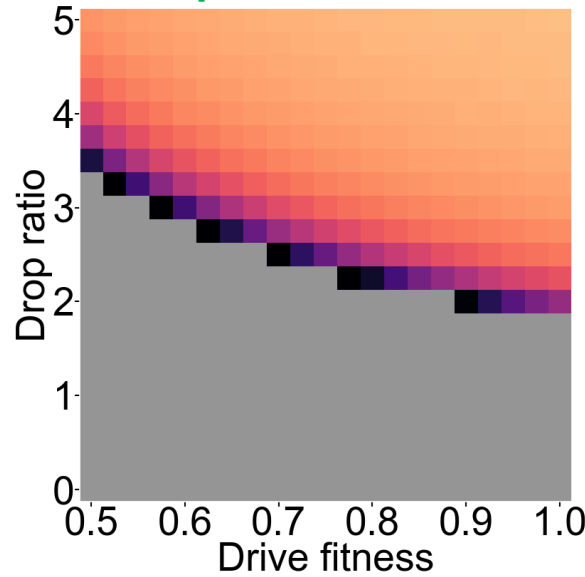
extra confinement, slightly lower power



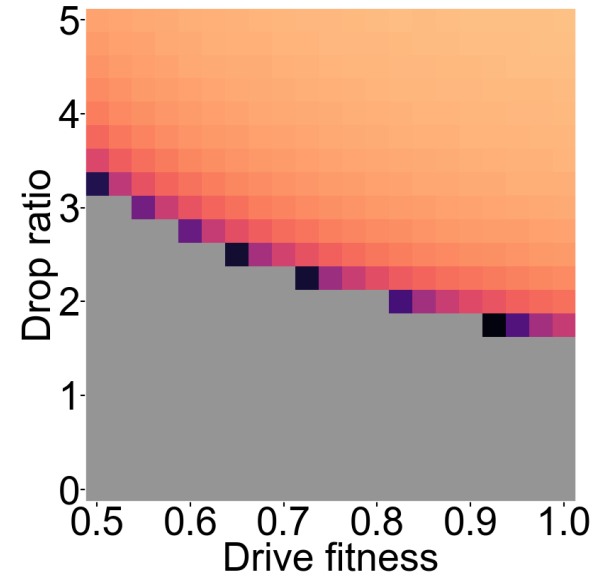
Drive-RIDL



Split Drive-RIDL

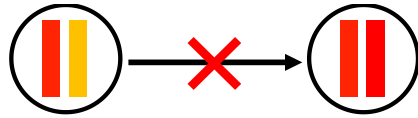


TARE Drive-RIDL

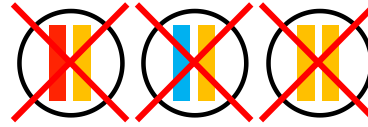
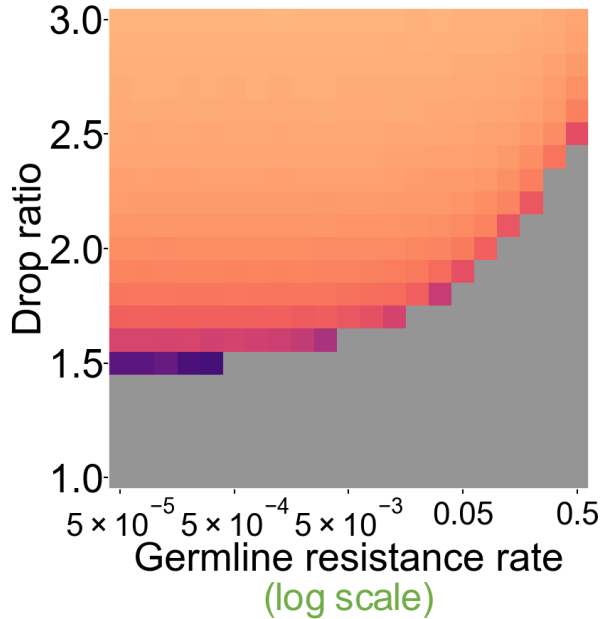


Weeks to population elimination 0 100 200 300

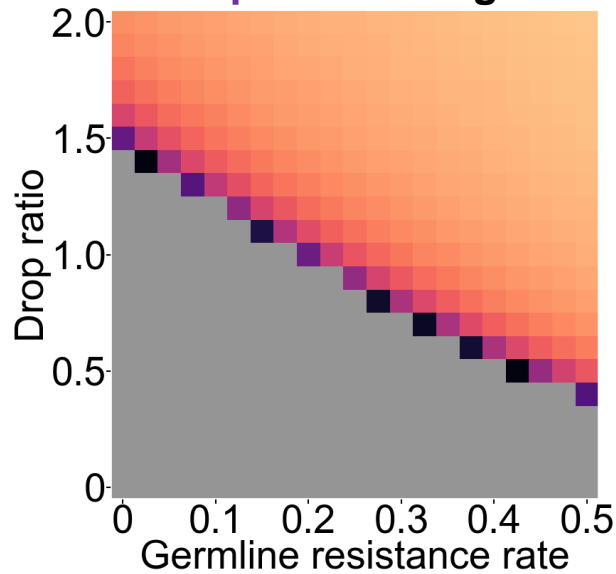
Rescue drives weed out resistance



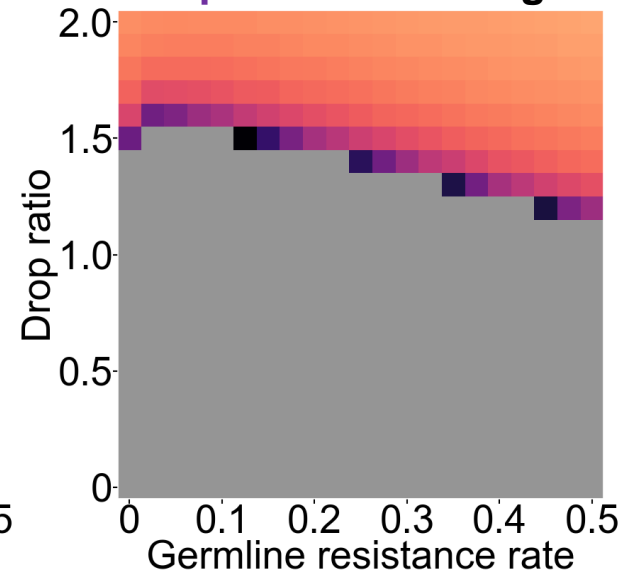
No rescue



Haplolethal target

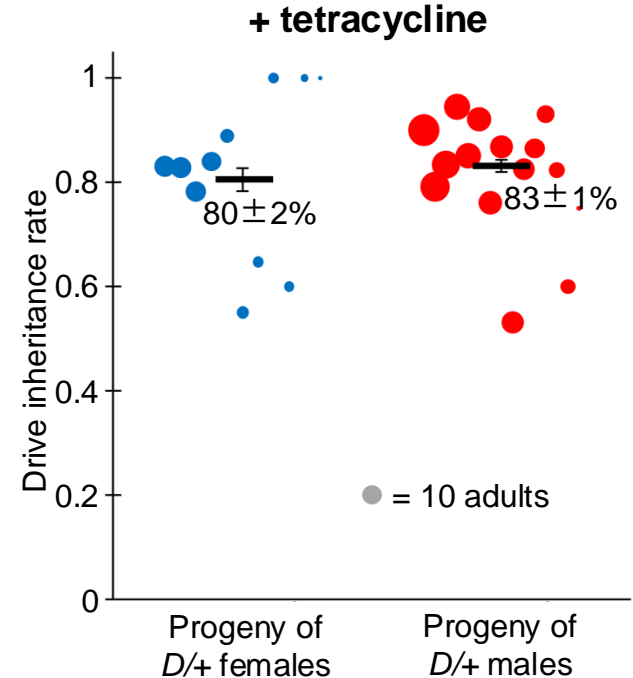
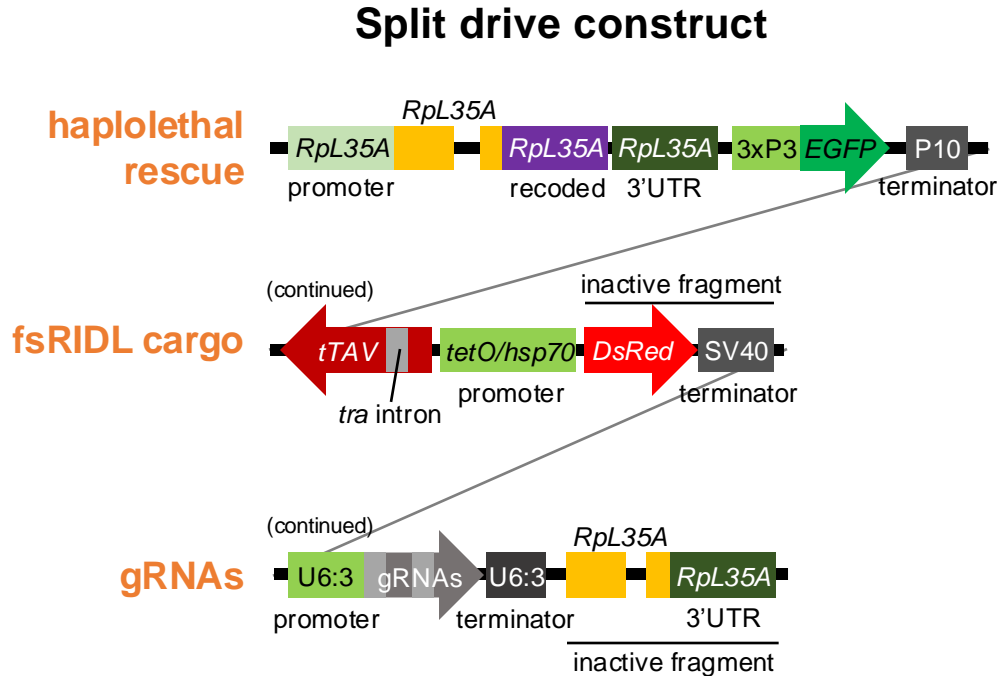


Haplosufficient target



Weeks to population elimination 0 100 200 300

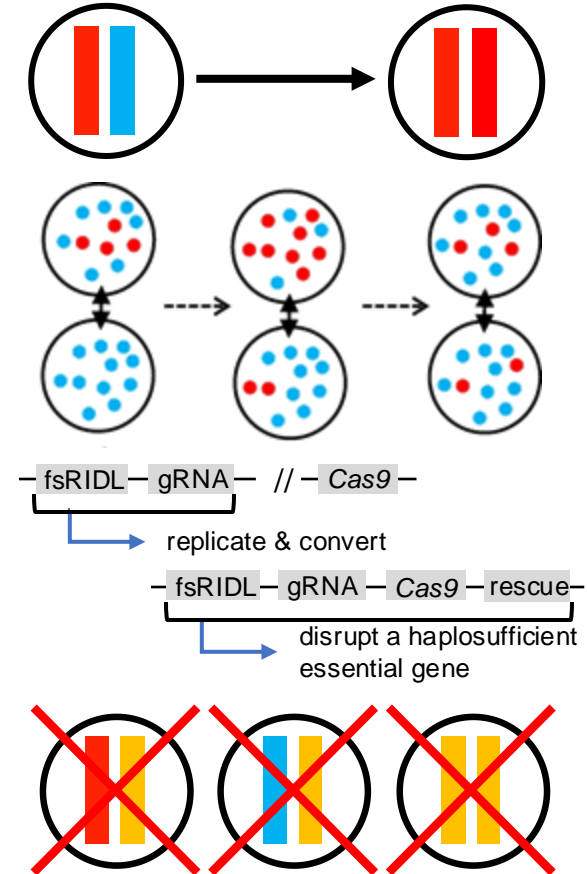
Experimental demonstration in *Drosophila melanogaster*



All *D/D* and most *D/+* female offspring were nonviable without tetracycline

Conclusions

- **Gene drives** can substantially improve the population suppression power of female dominant lethal genes.
- Unlike typical homing drives, Drive-RIDL is **self-limiting**, making it potentially easier and safer to use.
- **Split/TARE** Drive-RIDLs provide extra confinement at a slight cost to the suppression power.
- A haplolethal/haplosufficient **rescue** improves the drive performance with a high germline resistance rate.



Thank you for listening!



Acknowledgement:



- Jackson Champer
- Yiran Liu
- Jingheng Chen
- Xuejiao Xu



Incomplete lethality of female heterozygotes

