



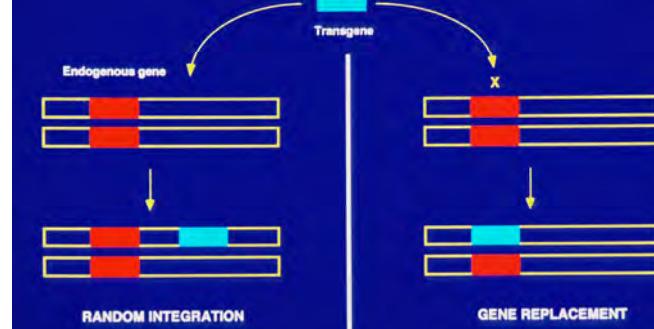
Universidad de Jaén



Terapias génicas hoy: CRISPR et al.

@LluisMontoliu
CNB-CSIC & CIBERER-ISCIII, Madrid

RANDOM INTEGRATION VERSUS HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION IN TRANSGENIC MICE

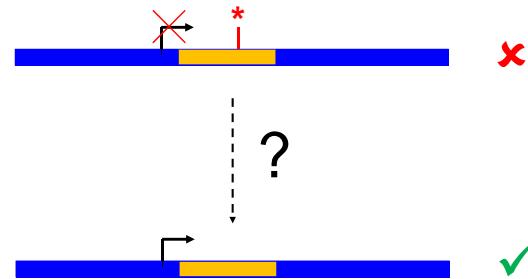


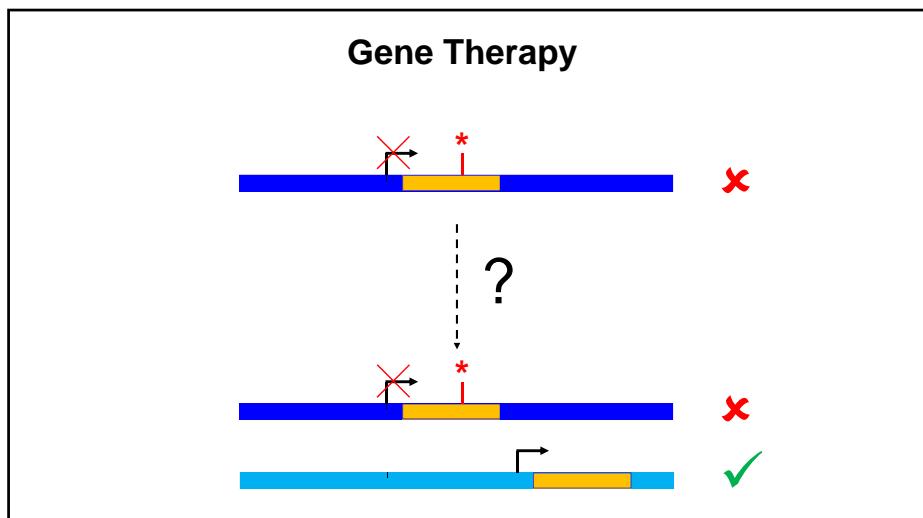
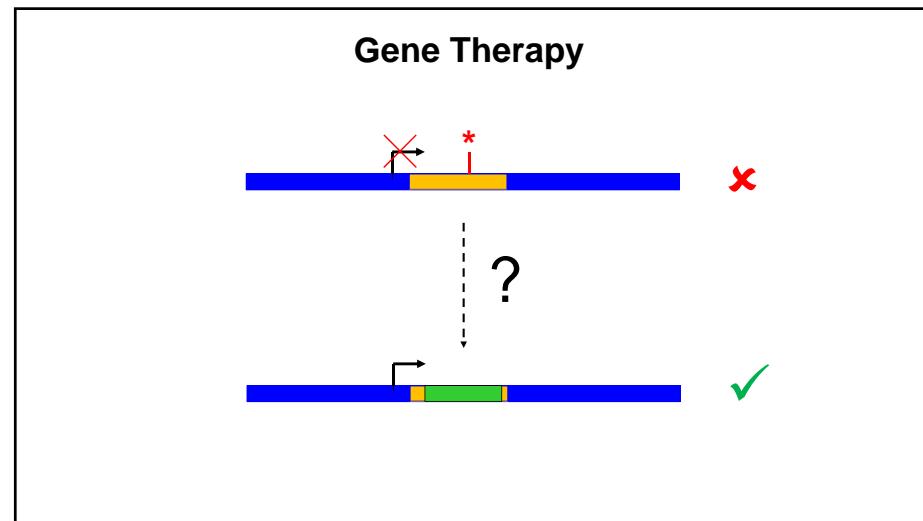
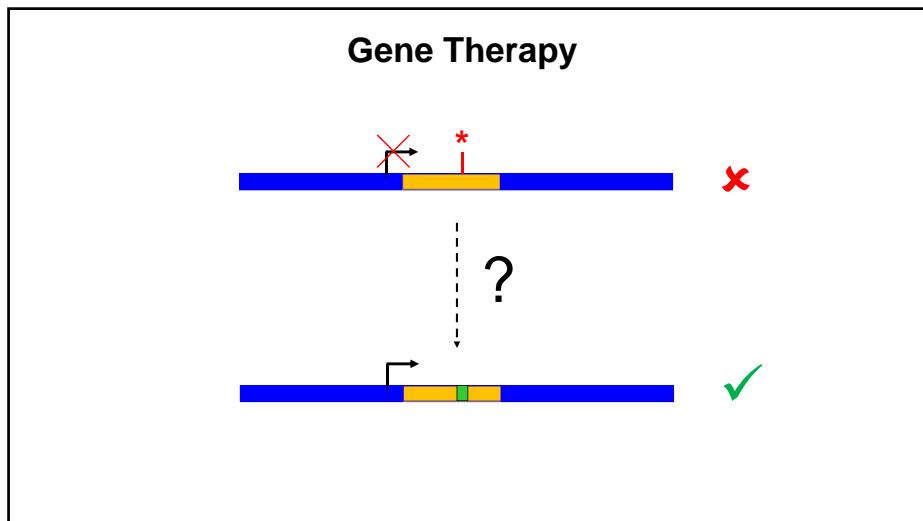
Gene Modification Random or Targeted

Challenges in Gene Therapy

1. To reach and fix the gene involved
2. To reach the cell(s) expressing that gene
3. To correct a significant amount of those cells
4. The correction should be therapeutically relevant
5. Not associated with toxicity / secondary effects
6. Therapy must be accessible and affordable (justice)

Gene Therapy







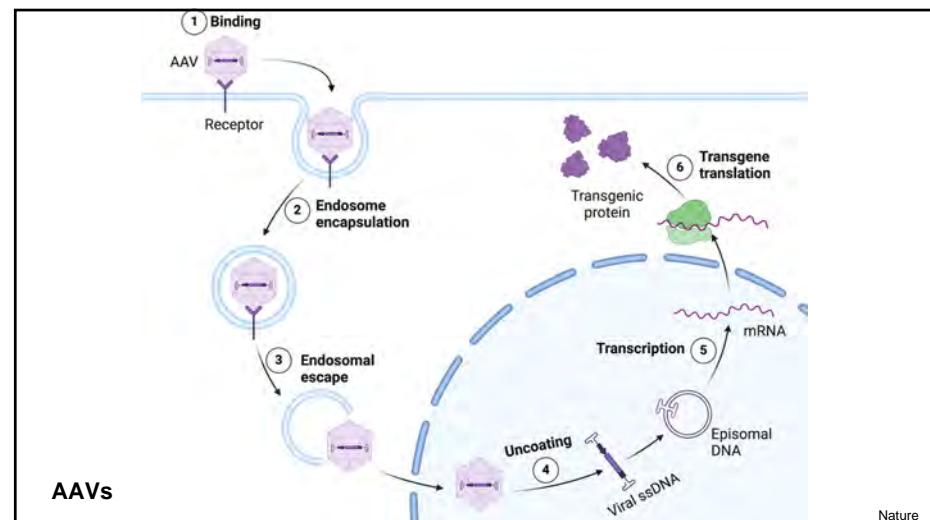
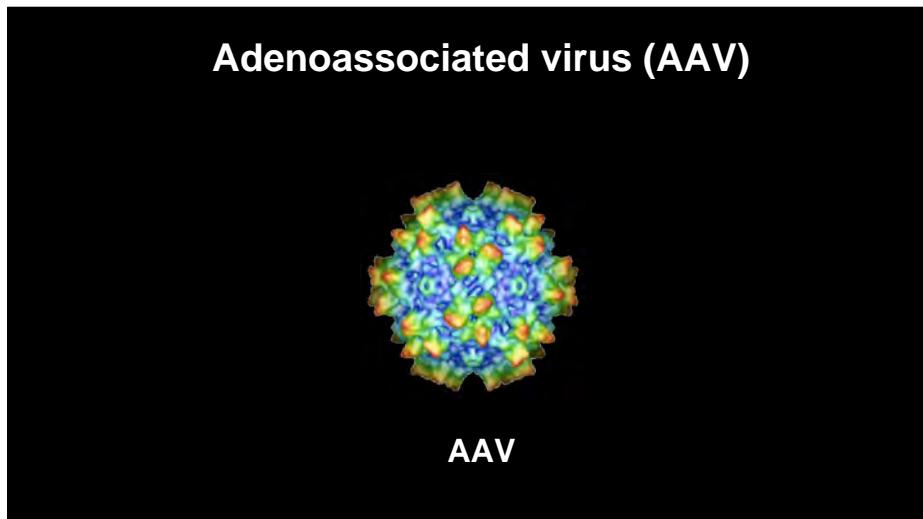
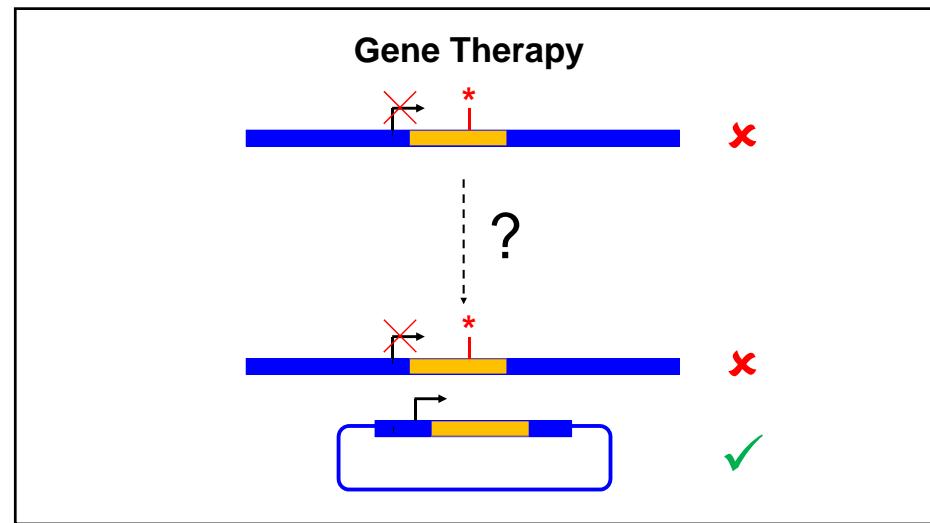
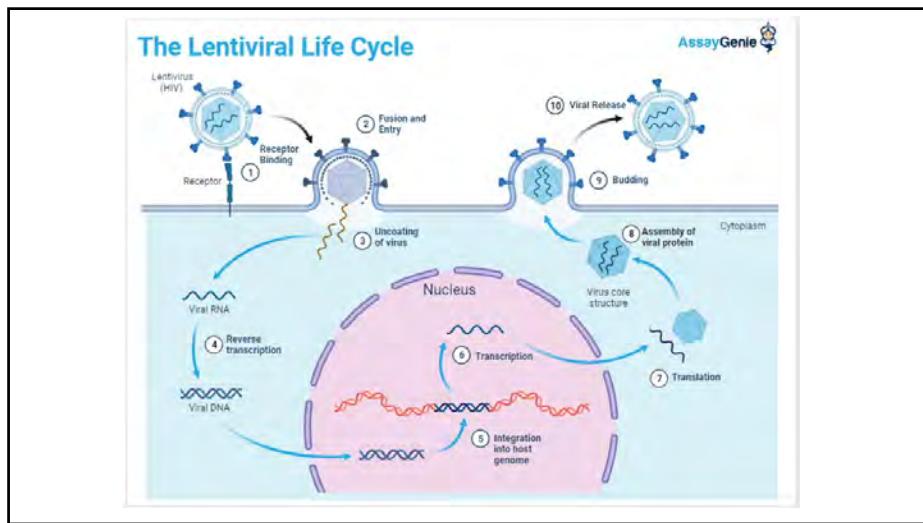
Lyfgenia (Bluebird Bio)
Lentivirus (one-time)
cDNA beta-globin gene
3,1 M\$ / patient

Approved by FDA in December 2023

Patients aged 12 and older with Sickle Cell Disease and a history of vaso-occlusive events (VOE)

Results: severe VOE reduced in 30/32 patients, eliminated in 28/32

Risk of developing hematologic malignancies



Luxturna (Spark Therapeutics, Inc.)
Treatment of retinal degenerative diseases (RPE65 gene)



Approved by FDA in 2017
Approved by EMA in 2018
First administered in Spain in 2012 (12 Oct) – 345.000€/eye

Current list of gene therapies approved in the EU by EMA

15 products

| Name | Company | Date of approval | Disease |
|------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Abecma | BMS Pharma | 18 August 2021 | Multiple Myeloma – CAR-T cells-LV |
| Breyanzi | BMS Pharma | 4 April 2022 | Different types of lymphomas – CAR-T cells-LV |
| Carvykti | Janssen-Cilag International | 25 May 2022 | Multiple Myeloma – CAR-T cells-LV |
| Casgevy | Vertex Pharmaceuticals | 9 February 2024 | CRISPR edited blood cells – SCD/β-Thal-AAV |
| Hemgenix | CSL Behring GmbH | 20 February 2023 | Haemophilia B (factor IX) – AAV cDNA |
| Imlytic | Amgen Europe | 16 December 2015 | Melanoma – HSV1 |
| Kymriah | Novartis Europharm Ltd | 23 August 2018 | B-cell ALL and lymphomas – CAR-T cells LV |
| Libmeldy | Orchard Therapeutics | 17 December 2020 | Methylmalic Leukodystrophy – CD34+ cells LV |
| Luxturna | Novartis Europharm Ltd | 22 November 2018 | RP and LCA - AAV |
| Roctavian | BioMarin International Ltd | 24 August 2022 | Haemophilia A (factor VIII) – AAV cDNA |
| Strimvelis | Fondazione Telethon | 26 May 2016 | ADA – CD34+ cells RV |
| Tecartus | Kite Pharma | 14 December 2020 | Mantle Cell Lymphoma – CAR-T cells LV |
| Upstaza | PTC Therapeutics International Ltd | 18 July 2022 | L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency - AAV |
| Yescarta | Kite Pharma | 23 August 2018 | Different types of lymphomas – CAR-T cells-LV |
| Zolgensma | Novartis Europharm Ltd | 18 May 2020 | Spinal Muscular Atrophy - AAV |

Update: 3 June 2024 - <https://www.emea.europa.eu/en/medicinal-products/atmp/gene-therapy-medicinal-products/gene-therapy-node.html>

CRISPR-Cas is the future

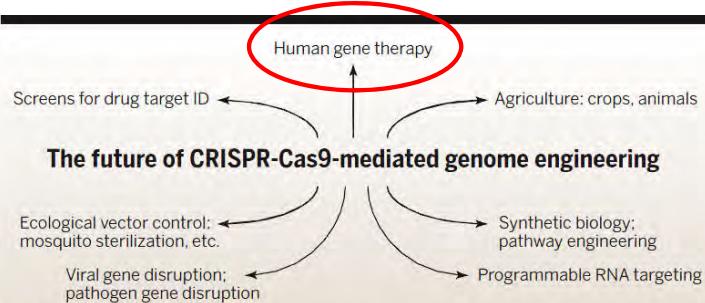
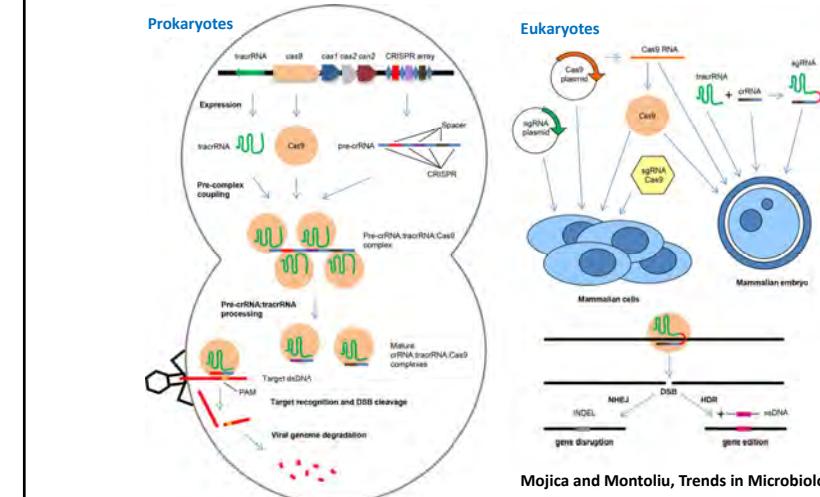
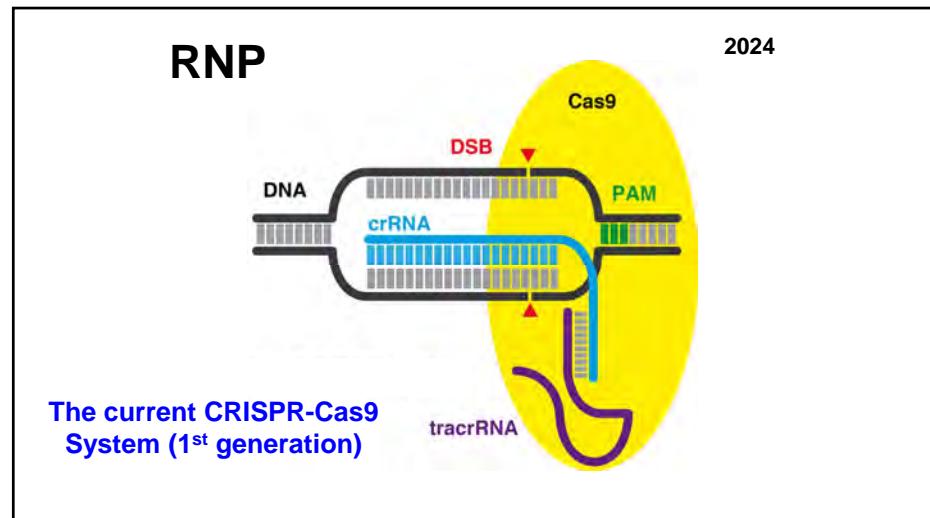
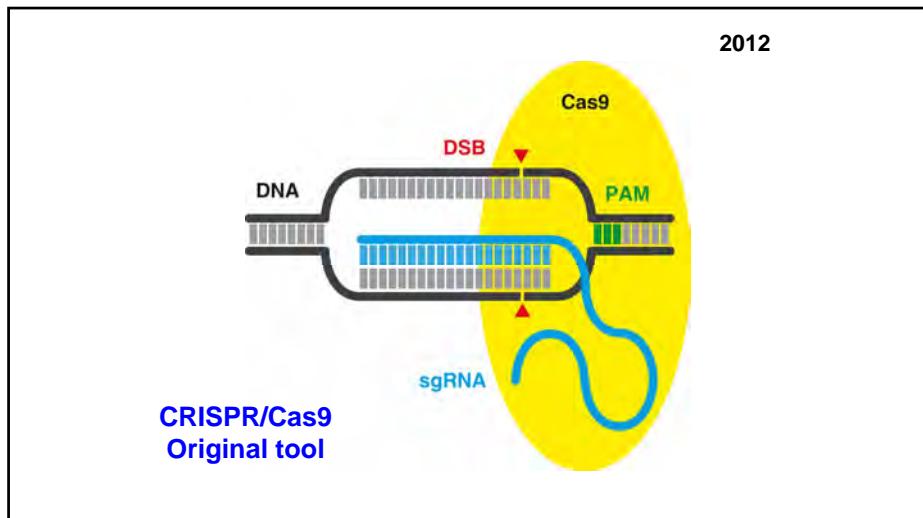
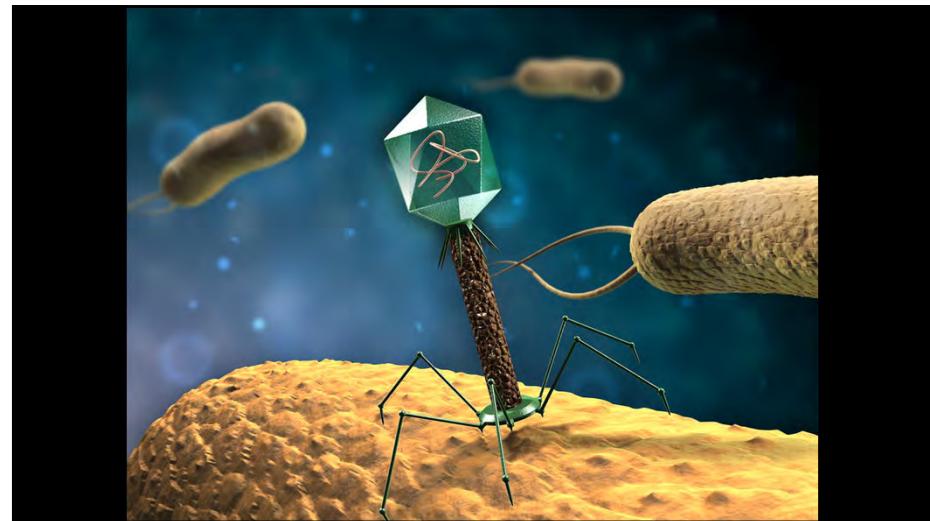
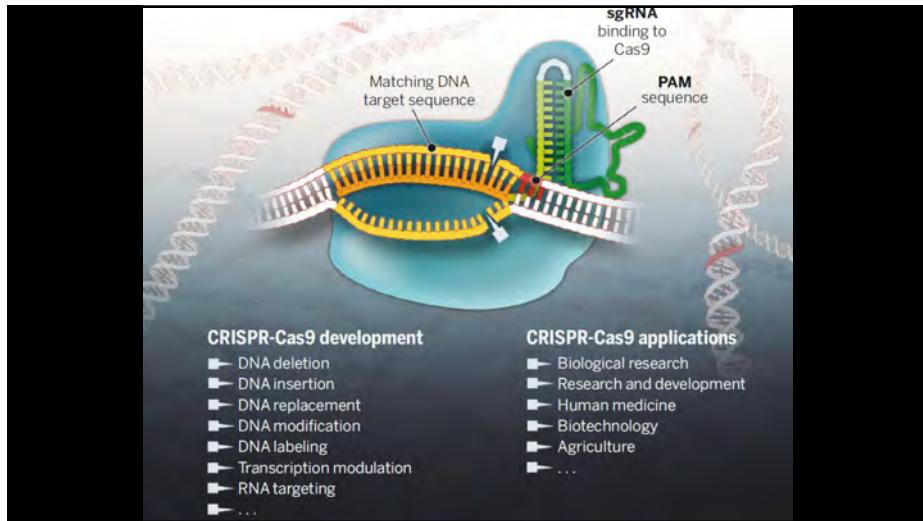


Fig. 6. Future applications in biomedicine and biotechnology. Potential developments include establishment of screens for target identification, human gene therapy by gene repair and gene disruption, gene disruption of viral sequences, and programmable RNA targeting.

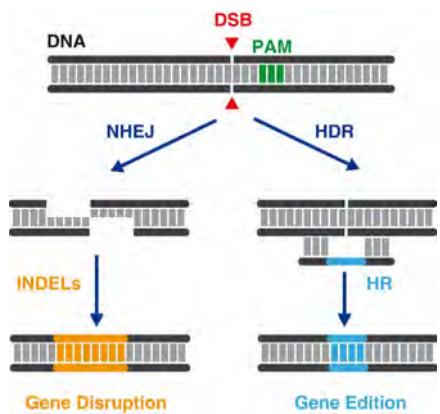
Doudna & Charpentier (2014) Science



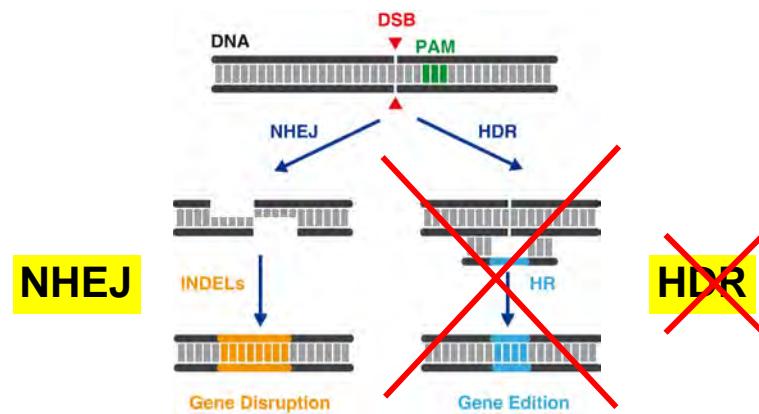
Mojica and Montoliu, Trends in Microbiology 2016



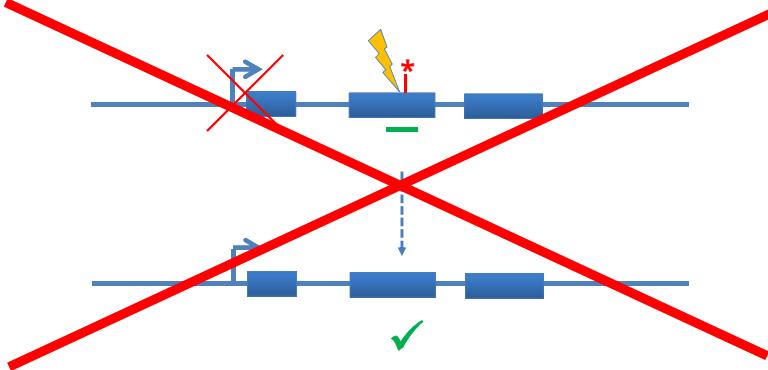
CRISPR mechanism of action (first generation CRISPR tools)



CRISPR mechanism of action (first generation CRISPR tools)

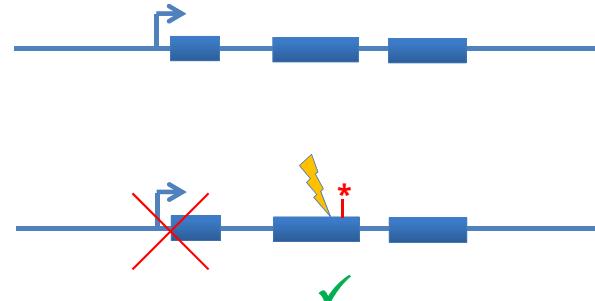


Gene Therapy with CRISPR

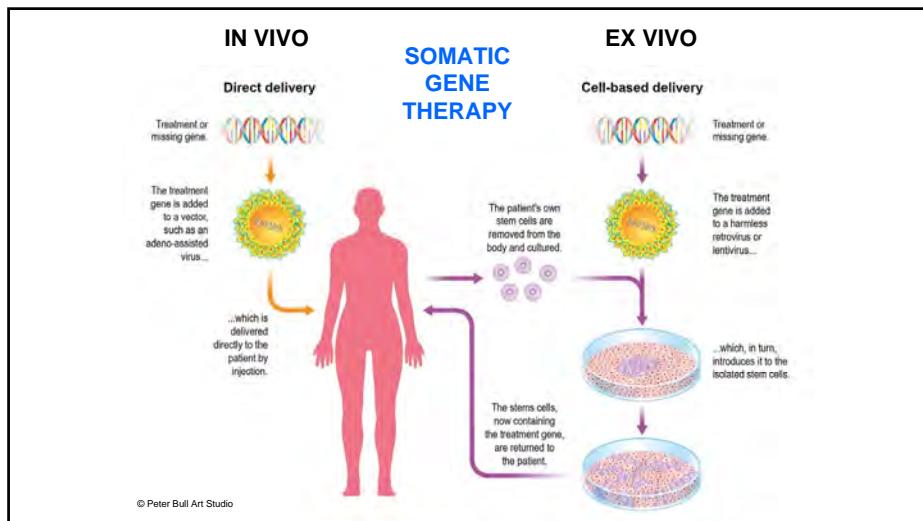


What we thought it would work

Gene Therapy with CRISPR



What we know it works



~2500 gene therapy clinical trials (recruiting)

U.S. National Library of Medicine
ClinicalTrials.gov

Find Studies About Studies Submit Studies Resources About Site PBS Login

Search Results
Viewing 1-10 out of 2446 studies

Focus Your Search (or refine system)

Condition/disease:

Other terms: Gene Therapy

Intervention/treatment:

Location:
Search by address, city, state, or country and select from the dropdown list.

Study Status: RECRUITING
NCT04286615
Gene Therapy for X Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency
Conditions: Gene Therapy
Locations: Chongqing, China

RECRUITING
NCT05166694
Evaluating Personalized Therapeutics Clinic (PTC) on Drug-Drug Interactions and Drug-Gene Interactions

~101 CRISPR clinical trials

U.S. National Library of Medicine
ClinicalTrials.gov

Find Studies About Studies Submit Studies Resources About Site PBS Login

Home > Search Results

Modify Search Start Over

86 Studies found for: CRISPR

List By Topic On Map Search Details

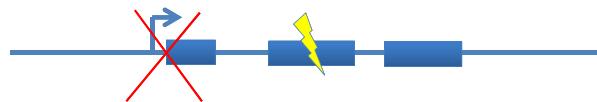
Show 1-10 of 86 studies 10 studies per page

| Row | Saved | Status | Study Title | Conditions | Interventions | Locations |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Not yet recruiting | Transplantation of Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats Modified Hematopoietic Progenitor Stem Cells (CRISPR SC0001) in Patients With Severe Sickle Cell Disease | Sickle Cell Disease | Drug: CRISPR_SC0001 | University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital, Oakland, California, United States |

Most are EX-VIVO

16 July 2024

Disrupting a gene: KO

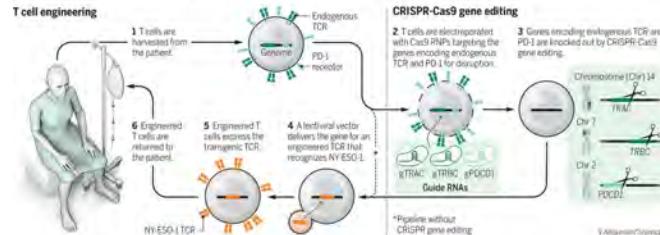


First generation of CRISPR tools

Cancer Immunotherapy with CRISPR

Modifying engineered T cells with CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing

Engineered T cells with enhanced antitumor activity can be generated through the targeted disruption of immunomodulatory genes, such as programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1), which encodes PD-1, and T cell receptor (TCR) genes (TRAC and TRBC), using CRISPR-Cas9 delivered as preformed ribonucleic acids (RNPs). These cells are then modified to express an engineered TCR that recognizes cancer testis antigen 1 (NY-ESO-1) expressed by cancer cells.

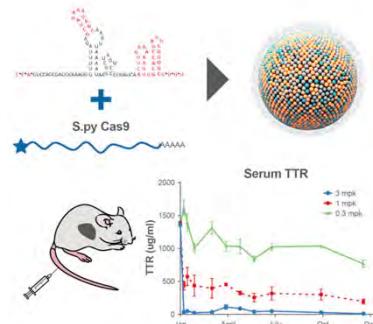


6 Feb 2020

Hamilton & Doudna (Science, 2020)
Stadtmauer et al. (Carl June Lab, Science 2020)

Transthyretine Amyloidosis congenital (ATTR) NANOTECHNOLOGY - Nanoparticles

1:100.000



Finn et al. *Cell Reports* 2018 22, 2227-2235 DOI: (10.1016/j.celrep.2018.02.014)
Copyright © 2018 Intellia Therapeutics, Inc.

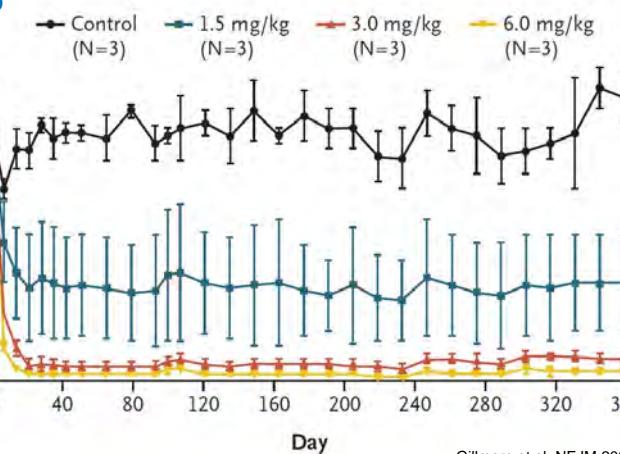


Intellia Therapeutics Receives Authorization to Initiate Phase 1 Clinical Trial of NTLA-2001 for Transthyretin Amyloidosis (ATTR)

Investors & Media
Press Releases
Events & Presentations
Corporate Governance
Oct 18, 2020
NTLA-2001: First single-course therapy that potentially halts and reverses ATTR
On track to dose first patient by year-end with a systematically delivered CRISPR/Cas9-based therapy

October 2020

A
NHP



Gillmore et al. NEJM 2021

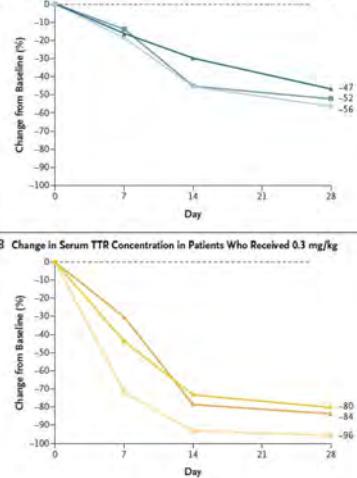


Paddy Doherty

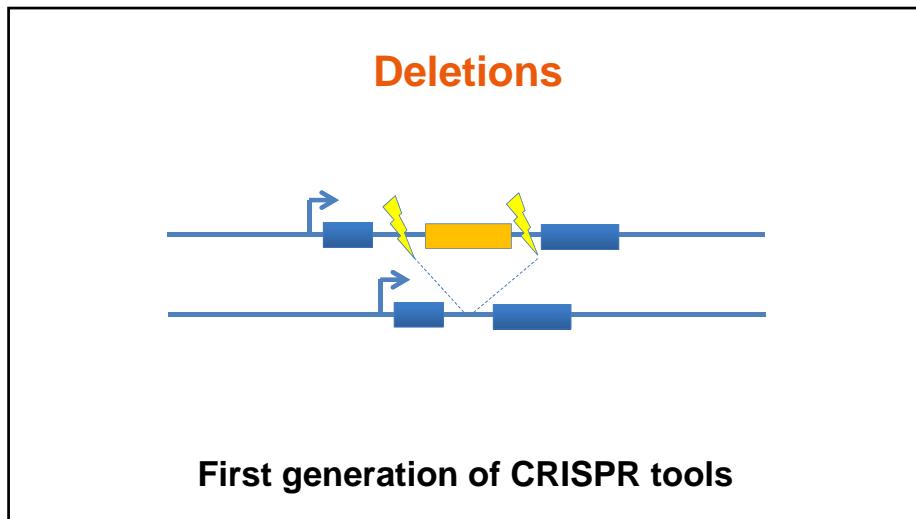
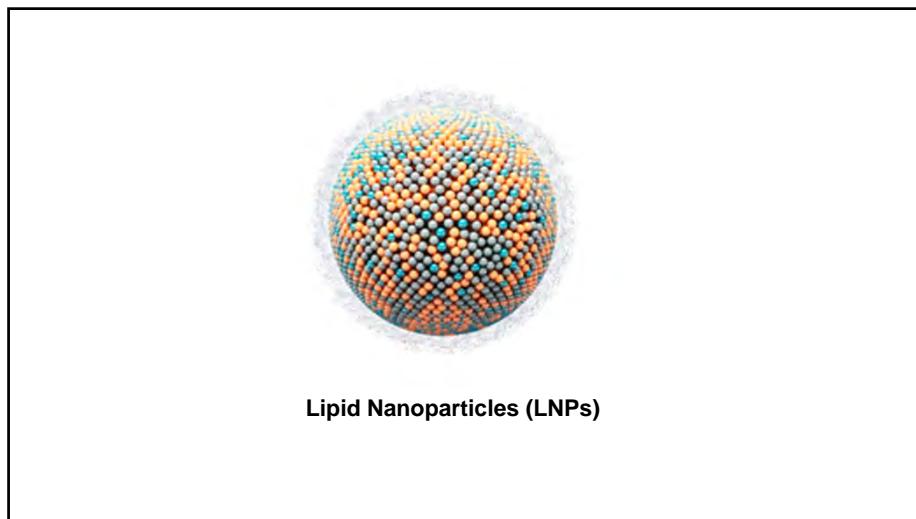
CRISPR to treat Transthyretine Amyloidosis congenital (ATTR)

Gillmore et al. NEJM 2021

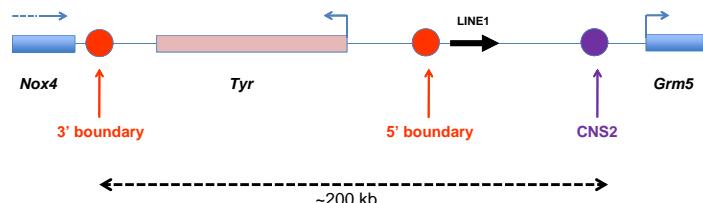
A Change in Serum TTR Concentration in Patients Who Received 0.1 mg/kg



B Change in Serum TTR Concentration in Patients Who Received 0.3 mg/kg

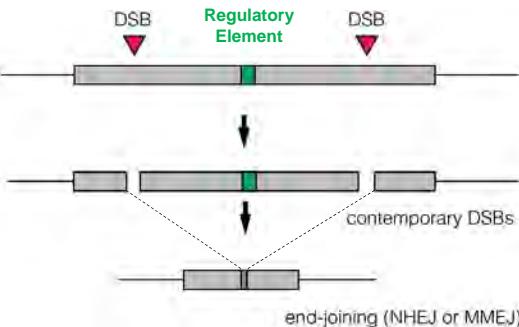


**How can we functionally analyze
the mouse *Tyr* DNA regulatory elements
at the endogenous locations?**



The known DNA regulatory elements at the mouse *Tyr* locus

**Using CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing
to target *Tyr* regulatory elements**

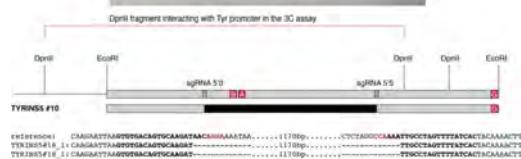


CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing

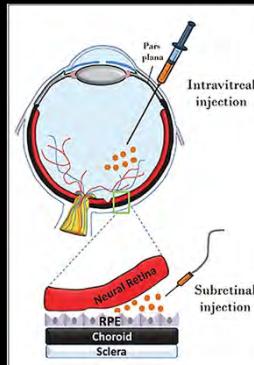
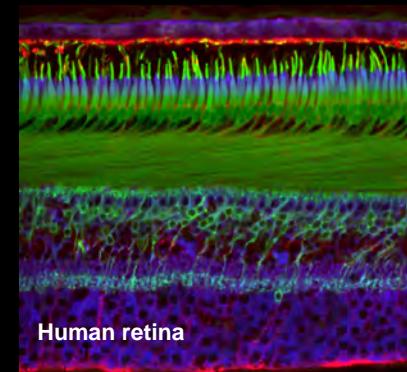
Deleting 5' *Tyr* regulatory elements with CRISPRs *in vivo*



Seruggia et al. 2015 Nucleic Acids Res.
Seruggia et al. 2020 Scientific Reports
Seruggia et al. 2022 PCMR
Fernandez et al. 2022 PCMR



**Correcting mutations in CEP290 gene with CRISPR
Leber Congenital Amaurosis type 10**



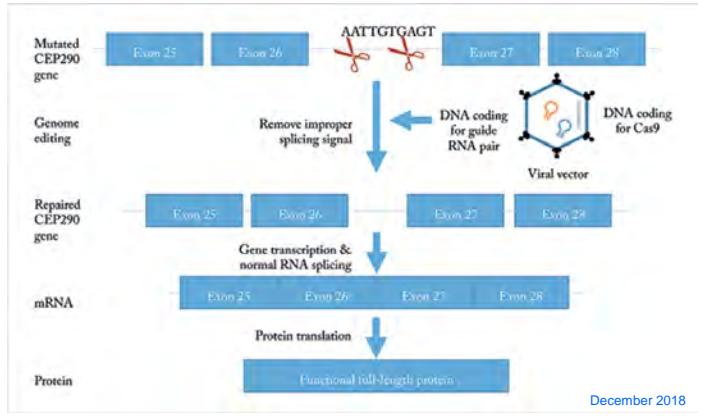
In vivo

Dec 2018

editas
MEDICINE

Allergan

Correcting a cryptic mutation in CEP290 gene with NHEJ CRISPR Leber's congenital amaurosis type 10



CRISPR to treat Leber Congenital Amaurosis type 10



SPECIALTIES ▾ TOPICS ▾ MULTIMEDIA ▾ CURRENT ISSUE ▾ LEARNING/CME ▾ AUTHOR CENTER PUBLICATIONS ▾

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Gene Editing for CEP290-Associated Retinal Degeneration

Authors: Eric A. Pierce, M.D., Ph.D., Tomas S. Aleman, M.D., Kanishka T. Jayasundera, M.D., Bright S. Ashimanya, O.D., Ph.D., Keunpyo Kim, Ph.D., Alia Rashid, M.D., Michael C. Jaskula, Ph.D., and Mark E. Penneis, M.D., Ph.D. Author Info & Affiliations

Published May 6, 2024 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2309915



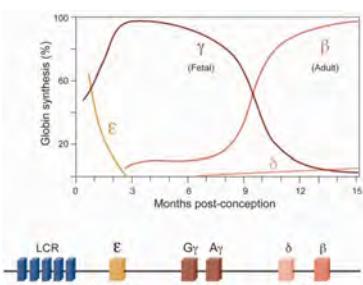
Carlene Knight

9 out of 11 patients treated improved their vision



6 May 2024

Treating sickle-cell disease and beta-thalassemia with CRISPR



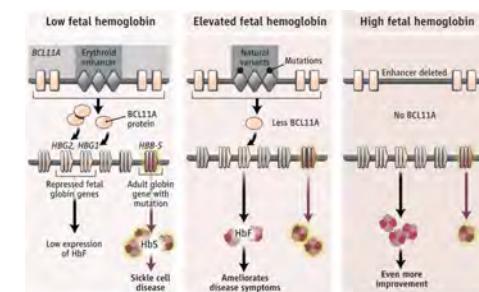
Bauer Lab (Dana Farber-Boston Children's)



First ex-vivo CRISPR therapy
approved in USA and Europe

February 2024

Treating sickle-cell disease and beta-thalassemia with CRISPR

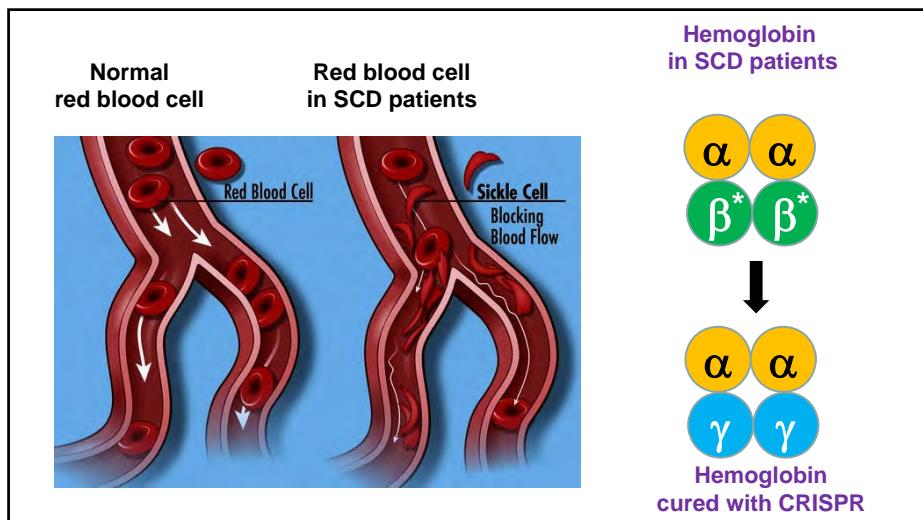


Bauer Lab (Dana Farber-Boston Children's)

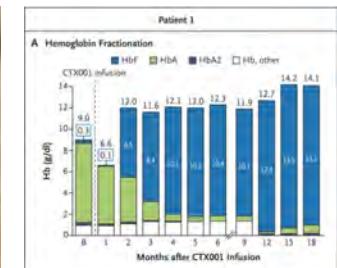


First ex-vivo CRISPR therapy
approved in USA and Europe

February 2024



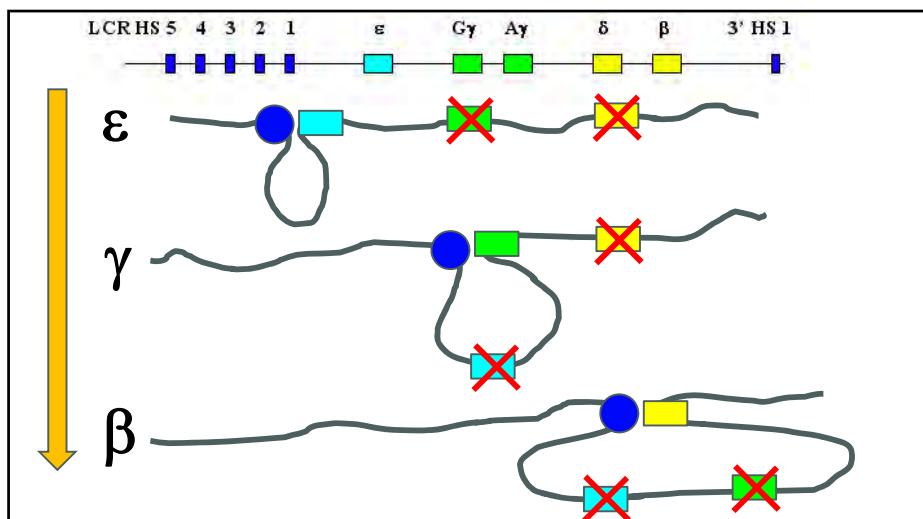
First CRISPR-treated Sickle Cell Disease patients cured (2020)



Victoria Gray (treated July 2, 2019)

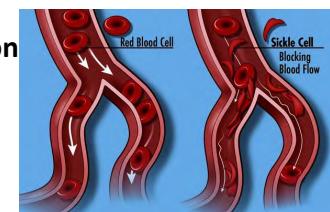
29/30 free of vaso occlusive crisis for at least 12 months

NPR



CASGEVY: First CRISPR therapy approved (sickle-cell disease & beta-thalassemia)

- 16 November – MHRA - UK
- 8 December – FDA – EE.UU.
- 15 December – EMA – recommendation
- 12 February – authorized CE/EMA
- Pending fixing price (Min. Health)
- In EEUU 2,2 million \$ / patient



CASGEVY: First CRISPR therapy approved (sickle-cell disease & beta-thalassemia)

- transfusion-dependent β-thalassemia (TDT) in patients 12 years of age and older for whom haematopoietic stem cell (HSC) transplantation is appropriate and a human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-matched related HSC donor is not available
- severe sickle cell disease (SCD) in patients 12 years of age and older with recurrent vaso-occlusive crises (VOCs) for whom haematopoietic stem cell (HSC) transplantation is appropriate and a human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-matched related HSC donor is not available.

CASGEVY: First CRISPR therapy approved (sickle-cell disease & beta-thalassemia) in Spain?

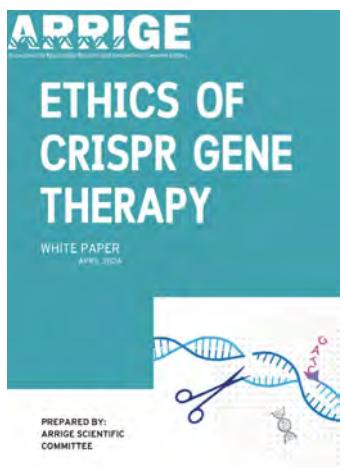
- Registro Español de Hemoglobinopatías y Anemias Raras (01/02/2024)
- Pacientes con Anemia Falciforme: ~1200
- Pacientes con Anemia Falciforme y seguimiento activo: 762
- Pacientes no sometidos a TPH con genotipo Sβ: 517
- Pacientes con crisis documentadas en 2022/23: 129
- Pacientes con al menos dos eventos vasooclusivos: 39



XII CONGRESO MUNDIAL DE BIOÉTICA
WORLD CONFERENCE ON BIOETHICS

Gijón, 13-15 mayo 2024

José Antonio Molina (Son Espases) y Elena Cela (Gregorio Marañon)



- Accessibility
- Affordability
- Justice / Equity

arrige.org

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Volume 00, Number 00, 2024
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DOI: 10.1089/crispr.2024.0042



The
CRISPR
Journal

PERSPECTIVE

Affordable Pricing of CRISPR Treatments is a Pressing Ethical Imperative

Jon Rueda,^{1,2,*} Iñigo de Miguel Berain,^{3,4} and Lluís Montoliu^{5,6,*}

Abstract

Casgevy, the world's first approved CRISPR-based cell therapy, has been priced at \$2.2 million per patient. Although this hefty price tag was widely anticipated, the extremely high cost of this and other cell and gene therapies poses a major ethical issue in terms of equitable access and global health. In this Perspective, we argue that lowering the prices of future CRISPR therapies is an urgent ethical imperative. Although we focus on Casgevy as a case study, much of our analysis can be extrapolated to the controversies over affordable access to other gene and cell therapies. First, we explain why this first-of-its-kind CRISPR therapy might be so expensive. We then analyze the ethical issues of equity and global health of early CRISPR treatments. Next, we discuss potential solutions to lower the prices of CRISPR gene therapies. We conclude that the approval of CRISPR transforms our obligations of justice and compels us to bring future gene therapies to the maximum possible number of patients with serious genetic diseases at affordable prices.

CRISPR Trials

Strategies to lower the price and produce cheaper therapies

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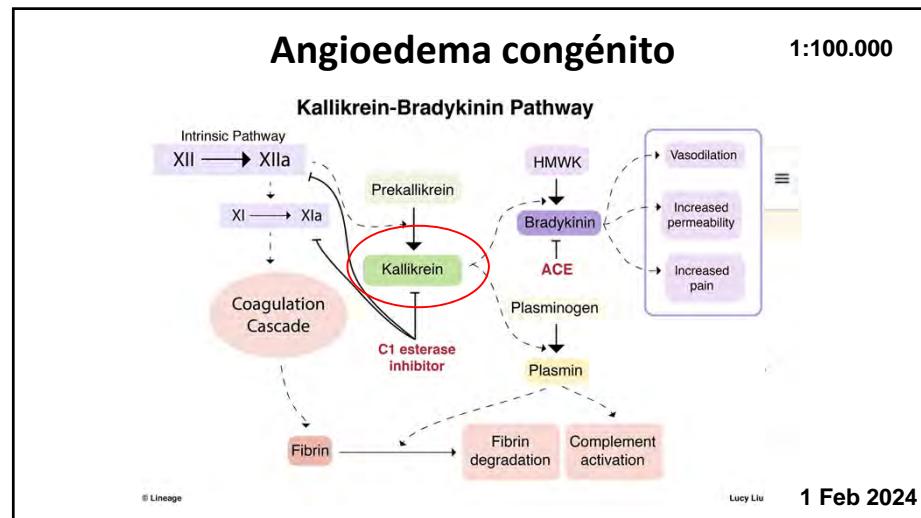
TRANSTHYRETIN (ATTR) AMYLOIDOSIS

- MAGNITUDE: A Phase 3 Study of NTLA-2001 in Participants With Transthyretin Amyloidosis With Cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CM). Learn more on [clinicaltrials.gov](#).
- Long-Term Follow-Up Study of Subjects Dosed with NTLA-2001. Learn more on [clinicaltrials.gov](#).
- Phase 1 Study of NTLA-2001 in Patients with Hereditary Transthyretin Amyloidosis with Polyneuropathy and Transthyretin Amyloidosis-Related Cardiomyopathy. Learn more on [clinicaltrials.gov](#).

HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA

- Long-Term Follow-Up (LTFU) of Subjects Treated With NTLA 2002. Learn more on [clinicaltrials.gov](#).
- Phase 1/2 Study of NTLA-2002 in Adults with Hereditary Angioedema. Learn more on [clinicaltrials.gov](#).

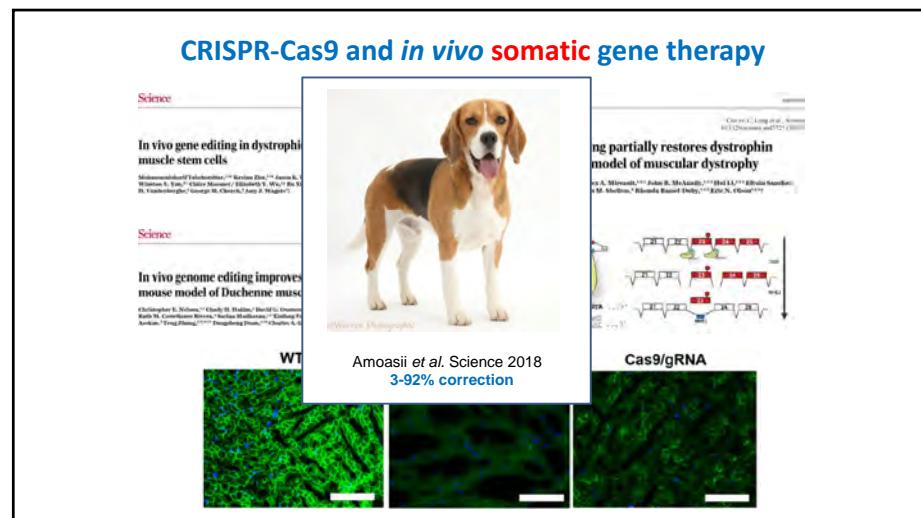
Participation in a clinical trial is a decision that is made between a patient, their treating physician and the clinical trial site investigator. If you are interested in joining one of our trials, please consult with your physician.

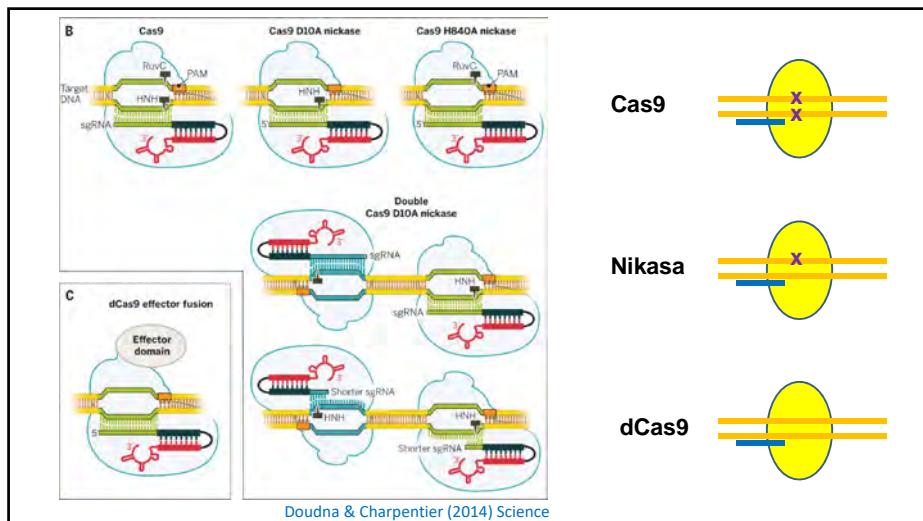


Intellia Therapeutics Strategies to lower the price and produce cheaper therapies

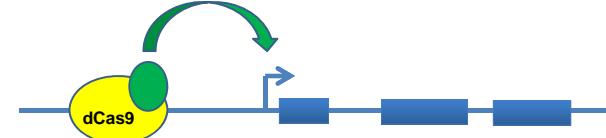
ATTR → LNPs + mRNA/Cas9 + RNA guide (TTR)

HA → LNPs + mRNA/Cas9 + RNA guide (KLKB1)





Activating a gene

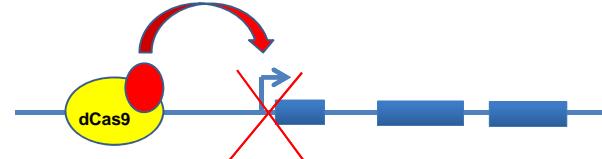


Epigenetic use (activation) of CRISPR tools

Single patient gene therapies



Repressing a gene



Epigenetic use (silencing) of CRISPR tools

Durable and efficient gene silencing *in vivo* by hit-and-run epigenome editing

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-024-07087-8>

Martino Alfredo Cappelluti¹, Valeria Millicca Poletti², Sara Valsoni², Piergiuseppe Quarato², Simone Merlini¹, Ivan Merello¹ & Angelo Lombardo^{1,2*}

Received: 6 March 2023

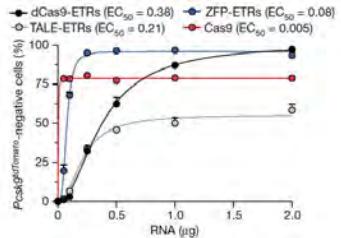
Accepted: 17 January 2024

Published online: 28 February 2024

Open access

Check for updates

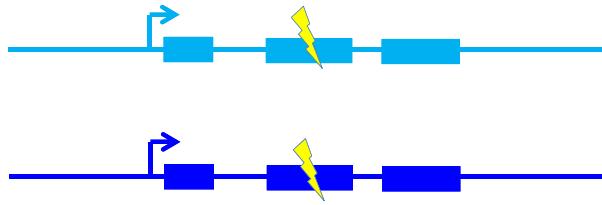
Permanent epigenetic silencing using programmable editors equipped with transcriptional repressors holds great promise for the treatment of human diseases^{1–3}. However, to unlock its full therapeutic potential, an experimental confirmation of durable epigenetic silencing after the delivery of transient delivery of editors *in vivo* is



Epigenetic use
(silencing) of ZFP
tools & LNPs

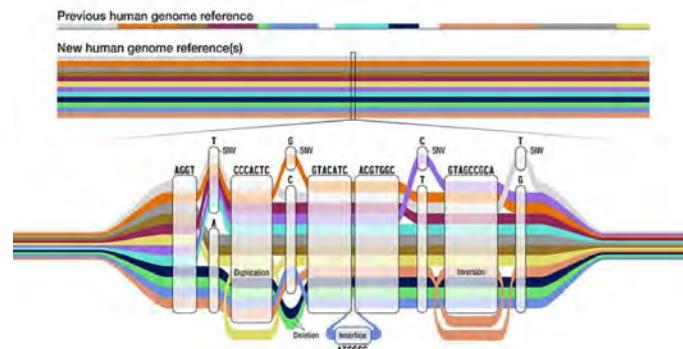


Inactivating similar genes

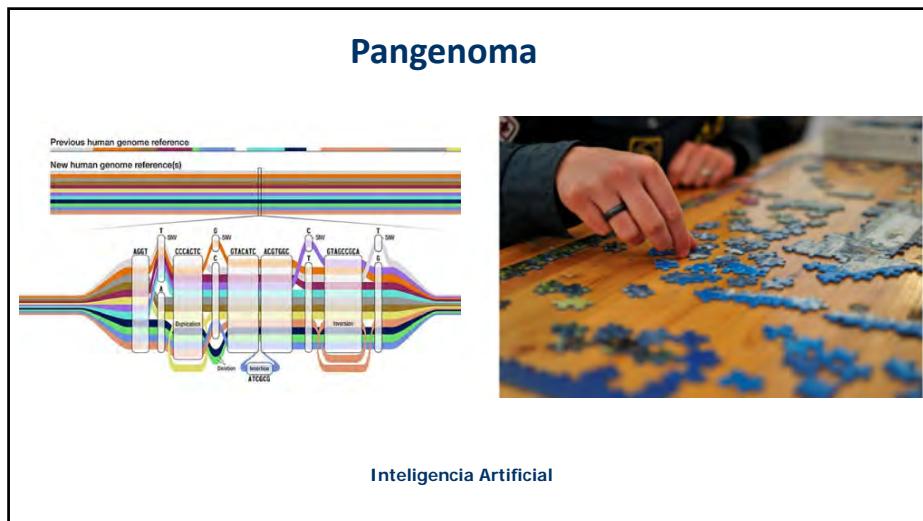


off target effects

Pangenome



AI



sgRNA guides targeting BCL11A enhancers can also target another gene on the same chromosome 2 hence promoting deletions/inversions...

nature genetics

Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-022-01257-y>

Human genetic diversity alters off-target outcomes of therapeutic gene editing

Received: 4 July 2022

Samuele Cancellieri^{1,2}, Jing Zeng^{2*}, Linda Yingqi Lin^{2,3,4}, Manuel Tognon^{1,2},

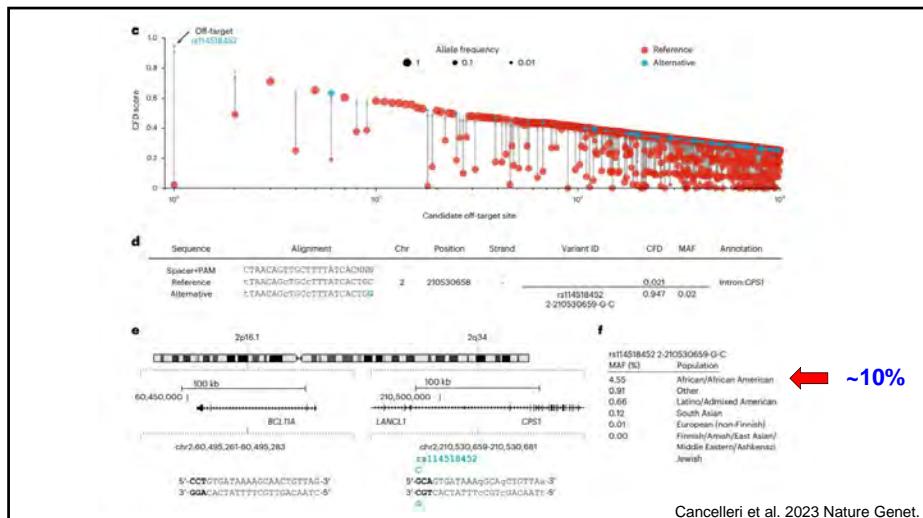
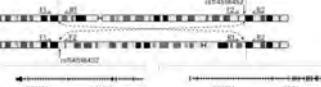
My Anh Nguyen², Jiecong Lin², Nicola Bomberi¹, Stacy A. Maitland²,

Marioara-Felicia Ciuculescu², Varun Katta², Shengdar Q. Tsai^{2,5},

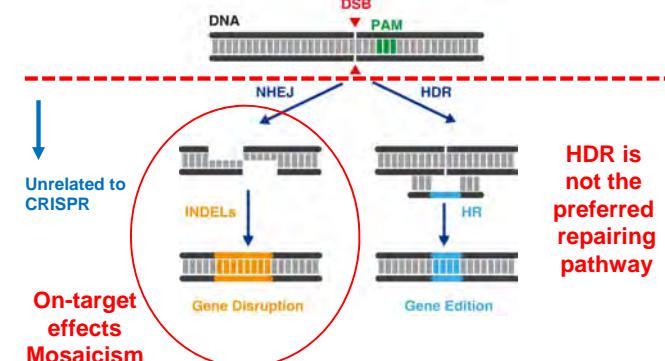
Myriam Arman^{2,6}, Scot A. Wolfe^{2,7}, Rosalba Giugno^{2,8},

Daniel E. Bauer^{2,9}, & Luca Pinello^{2,10}

Check for updates



on target effects - mosaicism

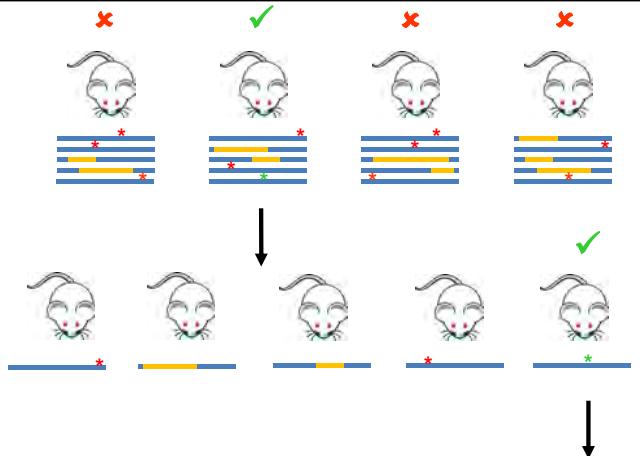
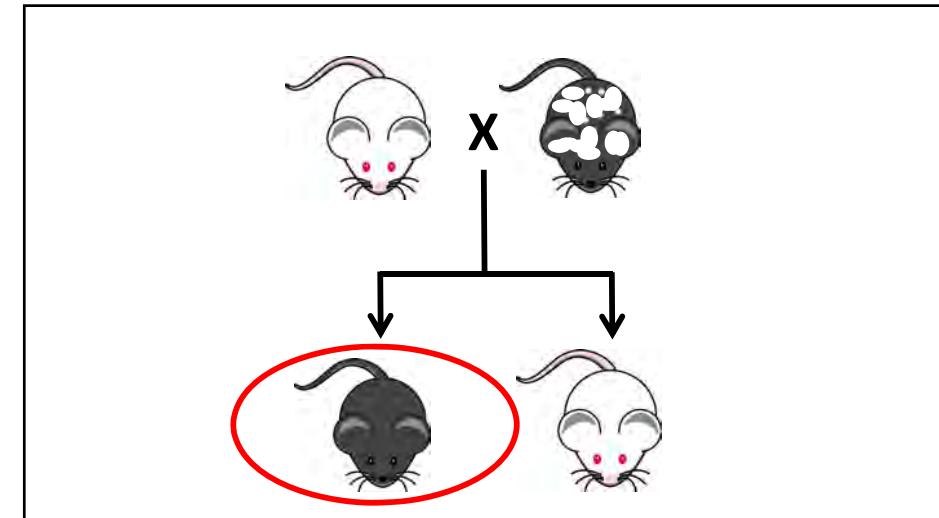


On-targets: the real problem



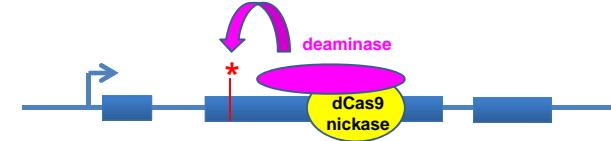
One 8-cell embryo = 16 possible alleles

- Founder animals are nearly always complex mosaic
- Many different alleles can be present
- Not all of them might transmit through germline

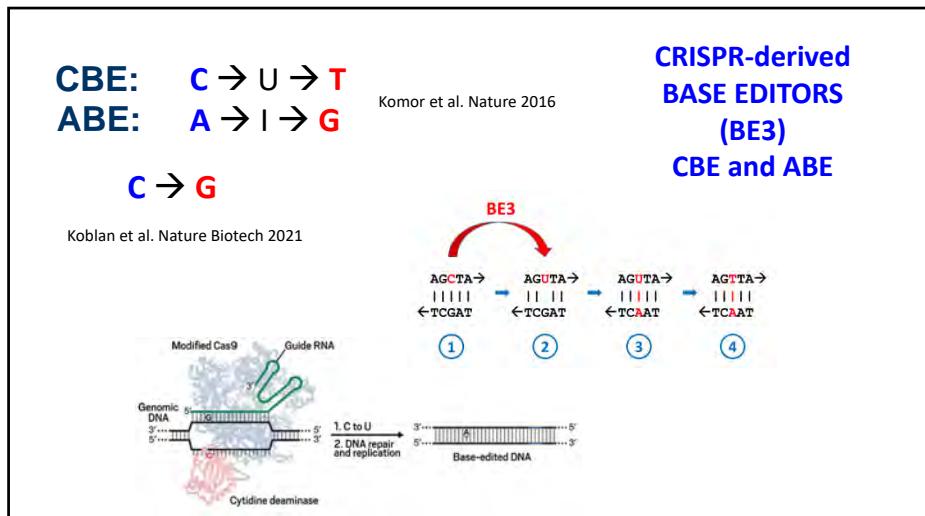




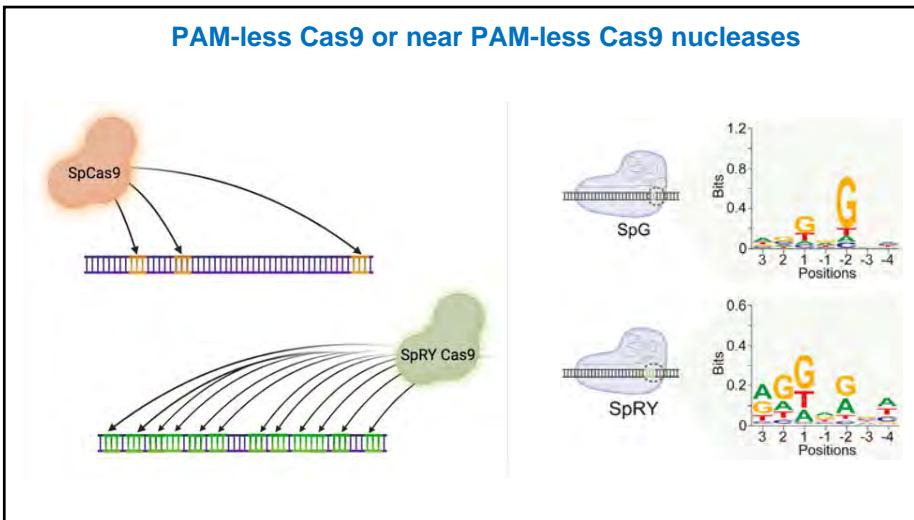
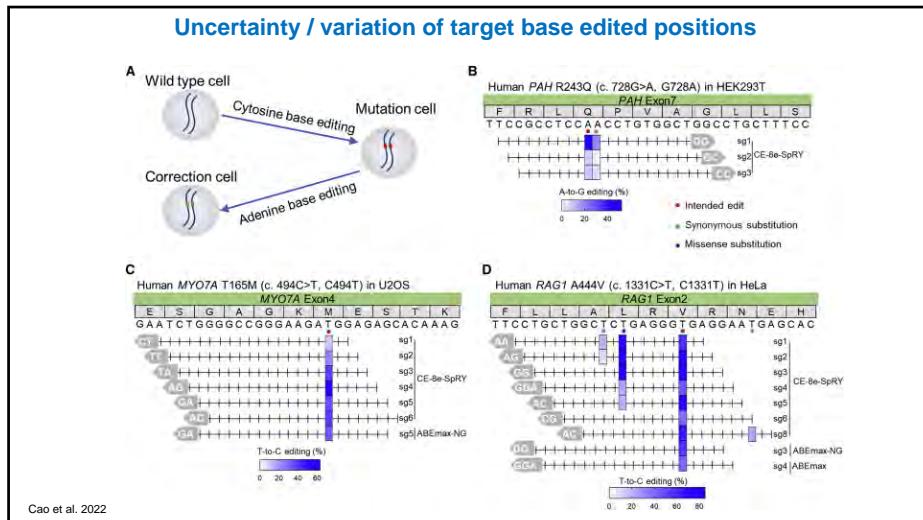
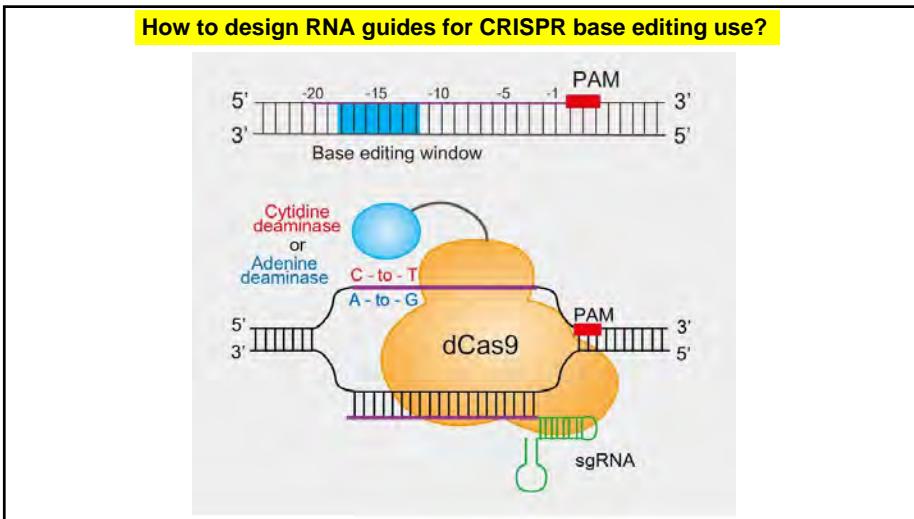
Base editing a gene

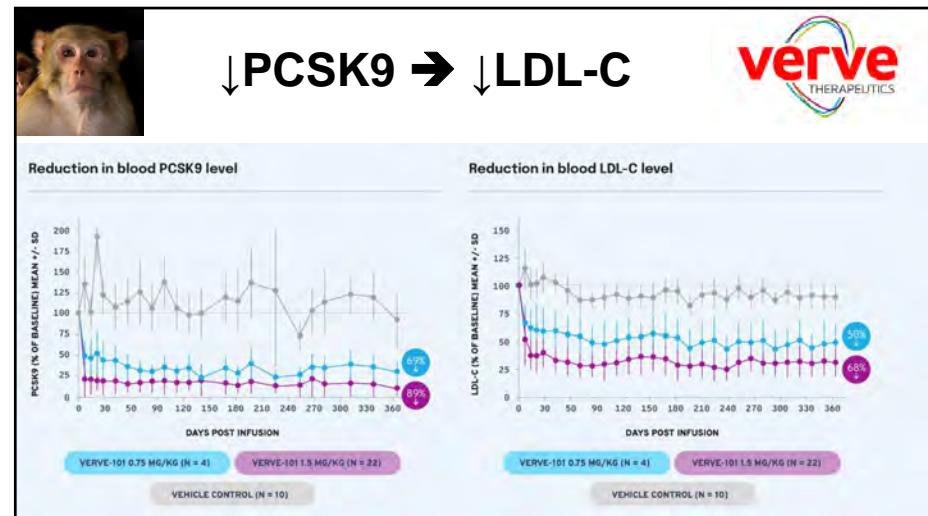
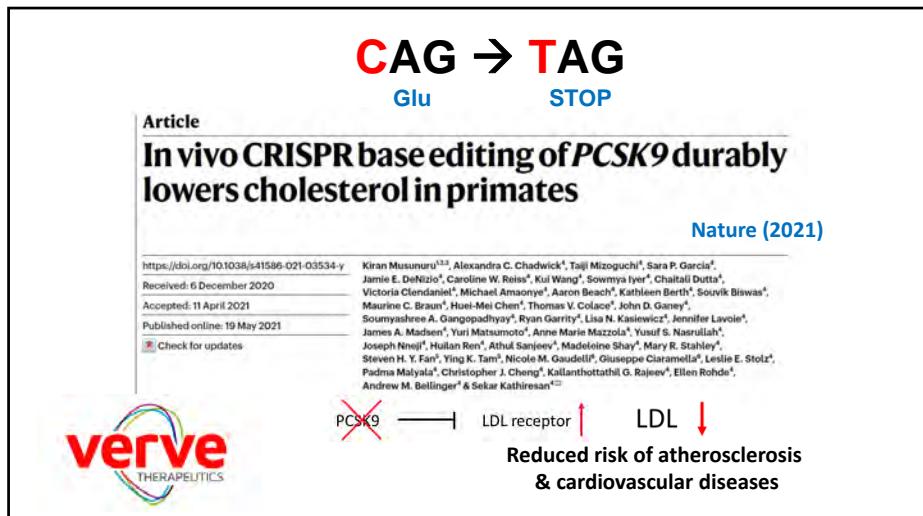
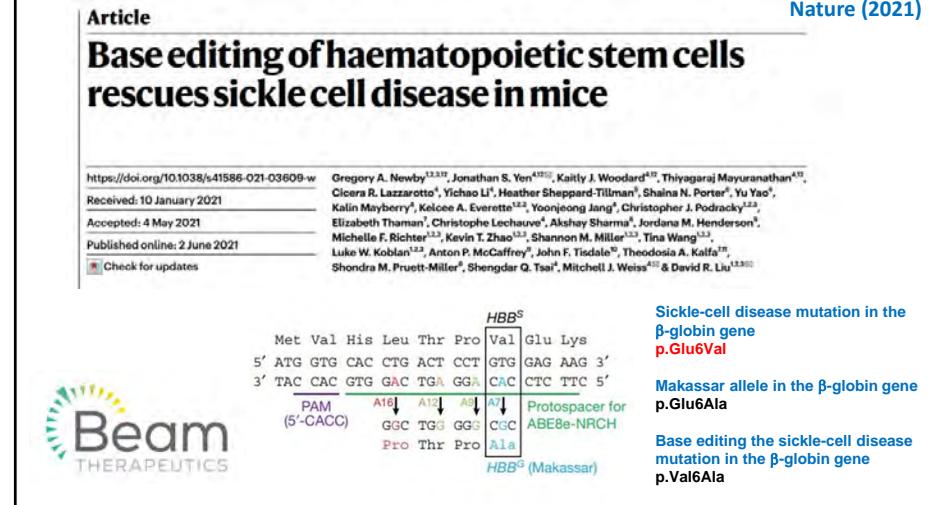
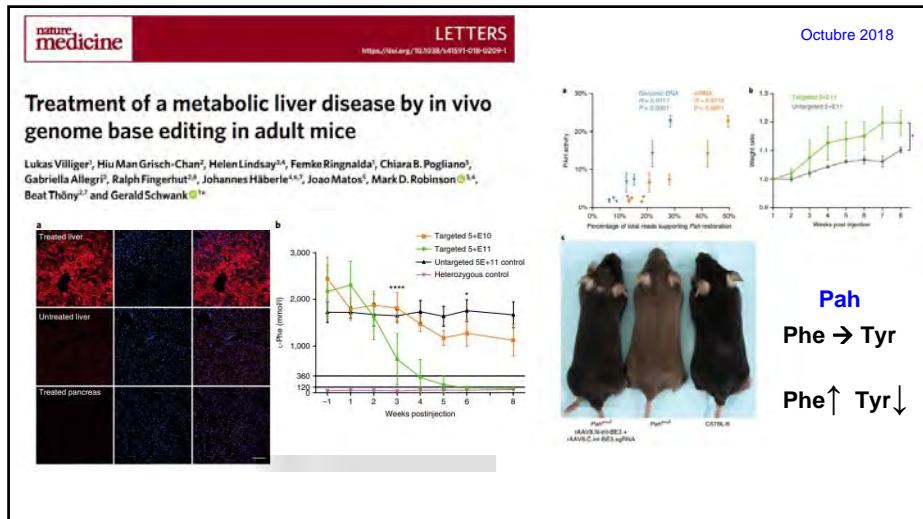


Second generation of CRISPR tools



C → T
A → G
C → G





Base editing to cure a ALL (acute lymphoblastic leukemia)



- TCR inactivated
- CD7 inactivated
- CD52 inactivated
- universal CAR-T added

NEWS RELEASE 10-DEC-2022
World-first use of base-edited CAR T cells to treat resistant leukemia at Great Ormond Street Hospital
[Clinical Trial | People](#)
[Report | *Cell* Proceedings](#)
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Alyssa May 2022

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Base-Edited CAR7 T Cells for Relapsed T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

Robert Chiesa, M.D., Christos Georgiadis, Ph.D., Farhatullah Syed, Ph.D., Hong Zhan, Ph.D., Annie Etuk, Ph.D., Soragia Athina Gkazi, Ph.D., Roland Preece, Ph.D., Giorgio Ottaviano, M.D., Toni Braybrook, M.Bio., Jan Chu, M.Sc., Agnieszka Kubat, B.Sc., Stuart Adams, Ph.D., Rebecca Thomas, Ph.D., Kimberly Gilmour, Ph.D., David O'Connor, M.B., B.S., Ch.B., Ajay Vora, M.B., B.S., and Waseem Qasim, M.B., B.S., Ph.D., for the Base-Edited CAR T Group*

14 June 2023

ADENINE BASE EDITING
CD35 SCID Stem Cell → Adenine base editor (Cas9 nuclease + adenosine deaminase) → Edited patient Stem Cell (CGA to GCT, Arg)
IN VITRO T CELL DIFFERENTIATION
Edited patient Stem Cell → Artificial Thymic Organoid (ATO) → Developing T cell → Mature T cell
Adenine Base Editing restored: CD3/TCR expression, T cell maturation, TCR diversity, T cell function

ABE base editor to correct SNP in *CD3D* gene
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID)
Done with hHESC in mice

McAuley et al. *Cell*, 2023

High-fidelity PAMless base editing of hematopoietic stem cells to treat chronic granulomatous disease

18 OCTOBER 2024 • VOL 16 • ISSUE 739 • DOI: 10.1126/scitranslmed.abb729

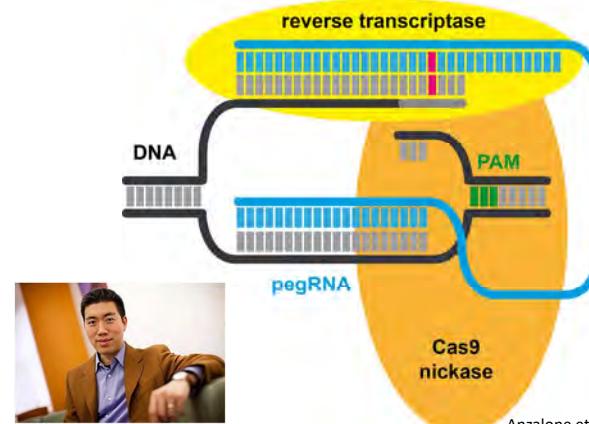
• X-linked chronic granulomatous disease (X-CGD) is an inborn error of immunity (IEI) resulting from genetic mutations in the cytochrome b-245 beta chain (CYBB) gene.
• For the prototypical X-CGD mutation CYBB c.676C>T, ABE8e-SpRY achieved up to 70% correction
• ABE base editor + SpRY pamless Cas9

Prime editing a gene



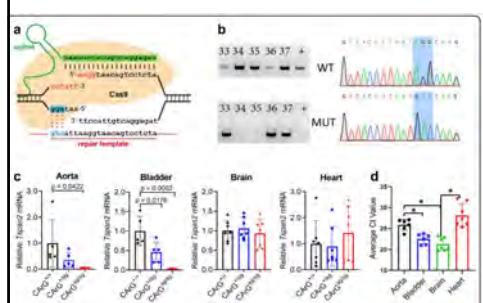
Third generation of CRISPR tools

Prime editing a gene



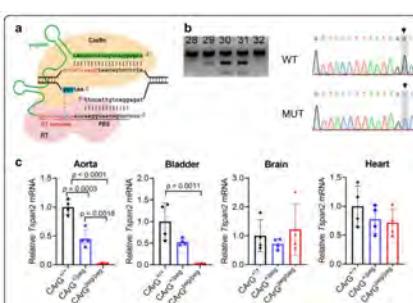
Anzalone et al. Nature 2019

CRISPR-Cas9 mediated gene editing

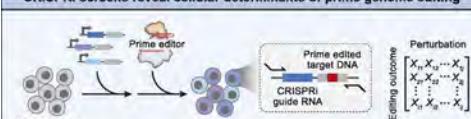


Gao et al. 2021 Genome Biol

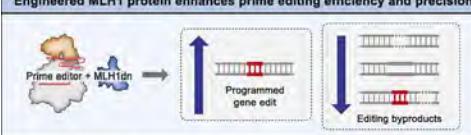
vs Prime-mediated gene editing



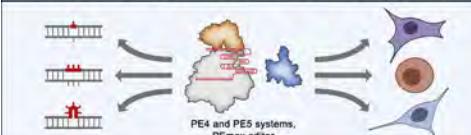
CRISPRi screens reveal cellular determinants of prime genome editing



Engineered MLH1 protein enhances prime editing efficiency and precision



Improved prime editing systems characterized across edit and cell types



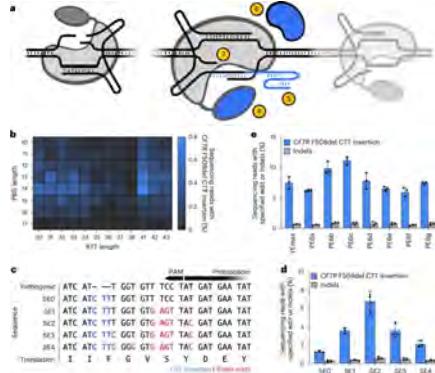
DNA mismatch repair (MMR) inhibits prime editing

Prime editing can be enhanced with MLH1dn (transiently inhibiting MMR) → PE4 and PE5

$$PE_{\text{max}} = PE4/5 + epegRNA$$

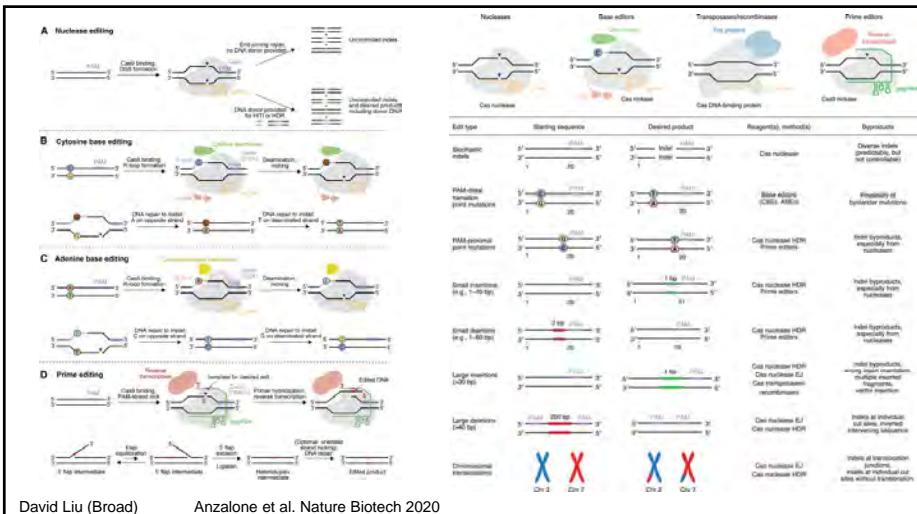
David Liu's Lab, 28 october
Chen et al. Cell (2021)

Optimized Prime Editing corrects CF F508 Δ mutation



- epegRNA (3' protective structure)
- Co-expression of MLH1dn
- translationally silent edits to evade cellular mismatch repair (MMR)
- engineered and evolved prime editor proteins
- works with PEmax and PE6
- doesn't work with PE2 or PE3

Sousa et al. Nature Biomed. Eng. (2024)



CRISPR & gene therapy (today) – clinical trials

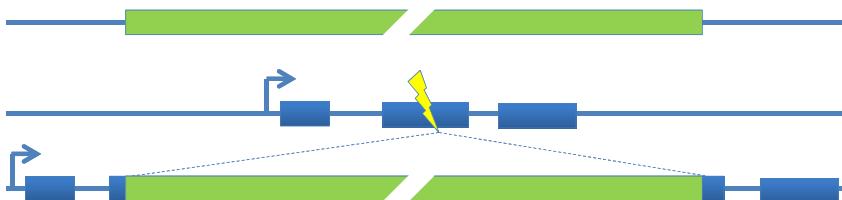
- Inactivating genes → Cas9 (1st), base editors (2nd) or epigenetic editing (dCas9/ZP/TALE)
- Correcting genes → Base editors (2nd), prime editors (3rd)
- Delivery technologies → AAVs, VLPs, mRNA, EV, LNPs



Not everything is solved in genome editing

CRISPR-Cas systems suffer from known limitations

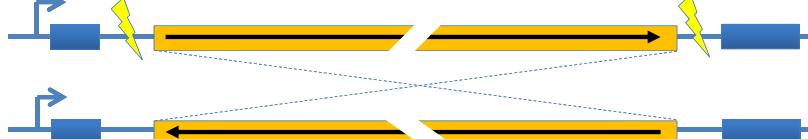
Large Insertions are challenging with CRISPR



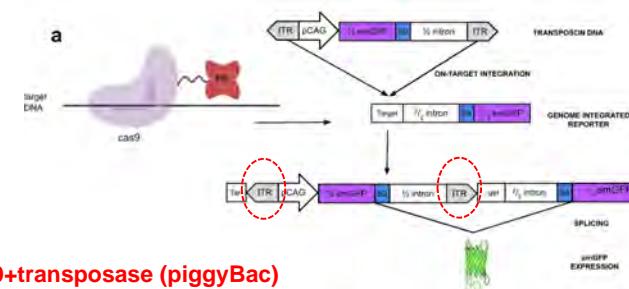
Large Deletions are challenging with CRISPR



Large Inversions are challenging with CRISPR



Find and cut-and-transfer (FiCAT) mammalian genome engineering



Cas9+transposase (piggyBac)

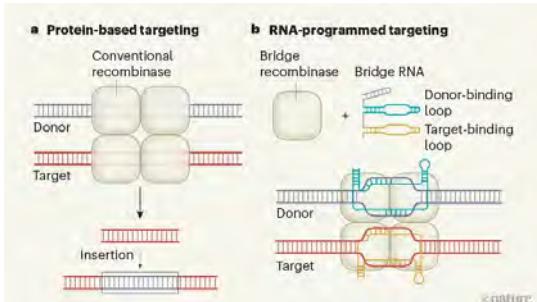
Duplication of ends / not clean recombination

Marc Güell lab

Pallarés-Masmitjà et al. Nature Comm. (2021)

Integra
therapeutics

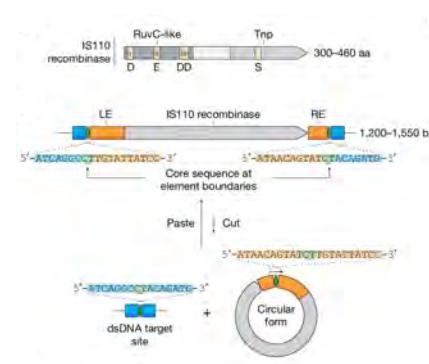
Bridge editing (RNA-programmed targeting)



Patrick Hsu lab

Tou & Kleinstiver, Nature (2024)

Bridge editing (RNA-programmed targeting)



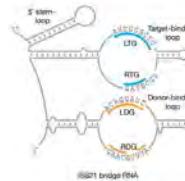
The IS110 family of mobile genetic elements (transposons)

IS = Insertion Sequences

Small recombinase (300-460 aa)

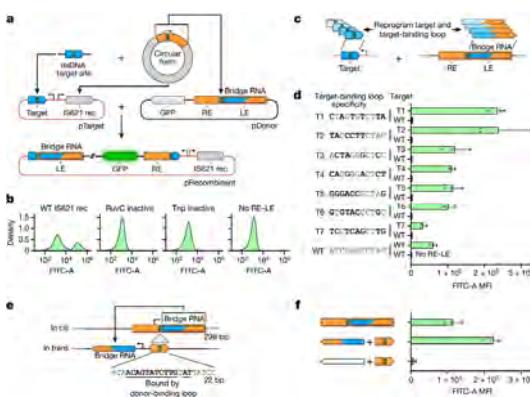
Small bridge RNA (150-250 nt) with two loops, for target and donor DNA

Minor duplications of ends (CT)



Durrant et al. Nature (2024)

Bridge editing (RNA-programmed targeting)



Durrant et al. Nature (2024)

It is possible to program the RNA sequences in the donor and target loops of the bridge RNA

Bridge editing versus FiCAT



- can insert up to ~5 kb
- >85% efficiency
- Tested only in bacteria so far
- Duplicates only “TC” at target sites
- ~30% off targets

Durrant et al. Nature (2024)

- can insert up to ~10 kb
- 25-30% efficiency
- Works in mouse and human cells
- Duplicates ITR at target sites
- Low or absent off targets

Pallarés-Masmitjà et al. Nature Comm. (2021)

Cas9
Streptococcus pyogenes
Staphylococcus aureus

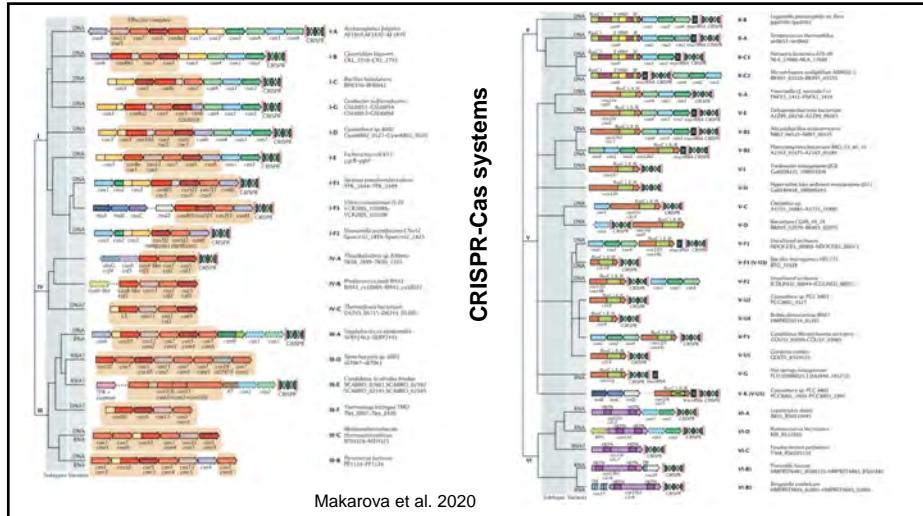
Casti Bang Wong, Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, Cambridge, MA.

Matthew Porteus 2019 *Nature Med.*

nature medicine

Current CRISPR tools are derived from pathogenic bacteria

- Cas9 antibodies found in human serum
- Anti-Cas9 T lymphocytes found in human blood
- 79% individuals have antibodies against SaCas9
- 65% individuals have antibodies against SpCas9
- 46% individuals have anti-Cas9 T cells
- Immunosuppression or alternative Cas proteins

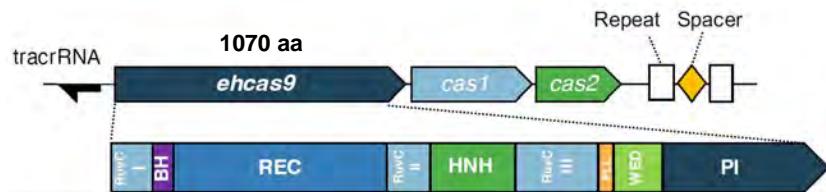


Received: 6 February 2023 | Accepted: 12 April 2023
DOI: 10.1111/1751-7915.14266

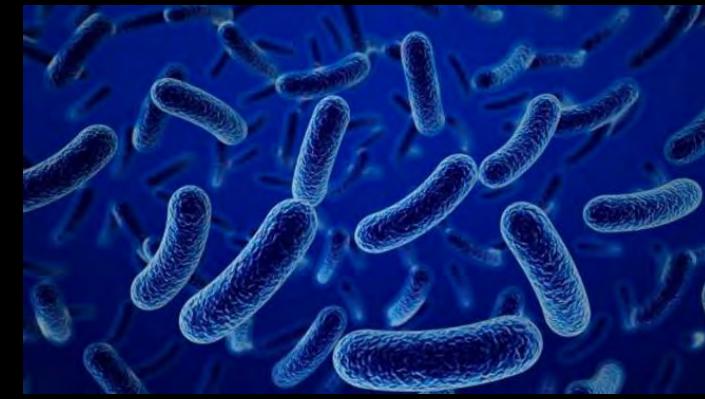
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Identification of the EH CRISPR-Cas9 system on a metagenome and its application to genome engineering

Belen Esquerra-Ruvira¹ | Ignacio Baquedano¹ | Raúl Ruiz¹ | Almudena Fernández^{2,3} | Lluís Montoliu^{2,3} | Francisco J. M. Mojica^{1,4}



El Hondo, Elche



What about CRISPR systems from ancestral bacteria?

Svante Pääbo (~10.000 to ~400.000 years old DNA)

Article

A 2-million-year-old ecosystem in Greenland uncovered by environmental DNA

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-05453-y>

Received: 30 September 2021

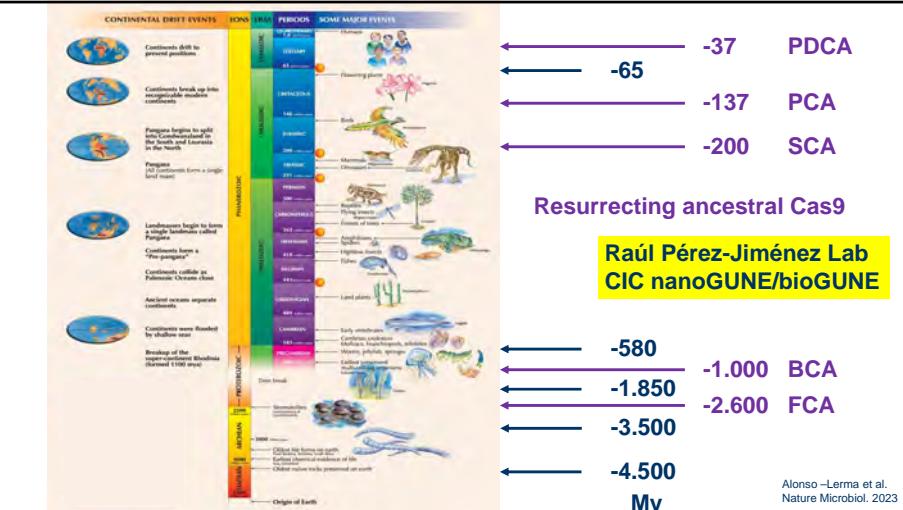
Accepted: 18 October 2022

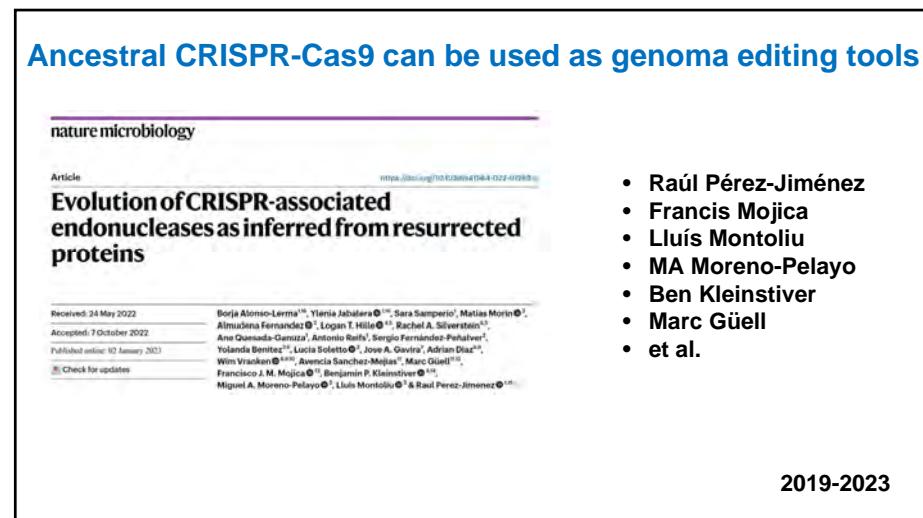
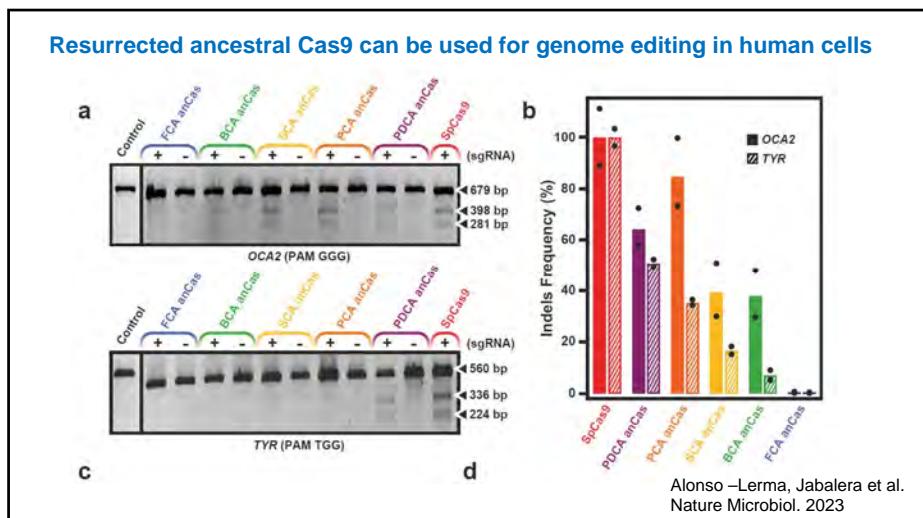
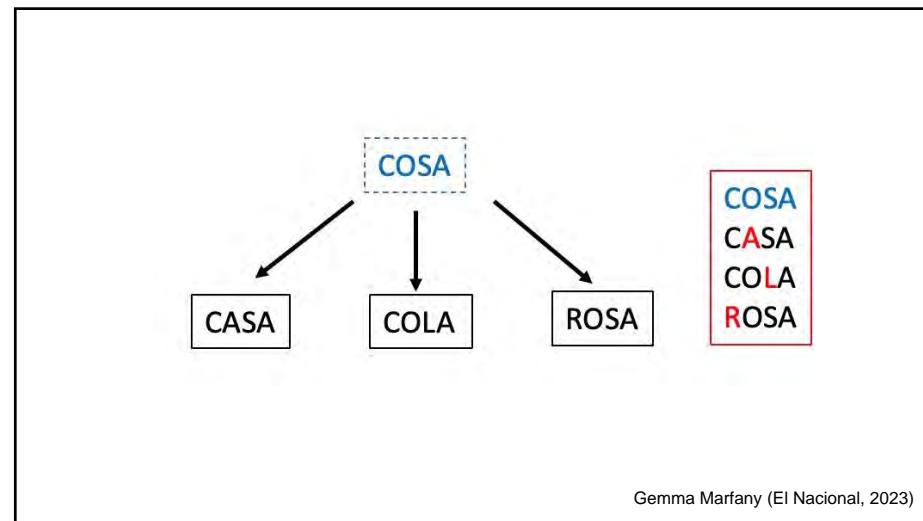
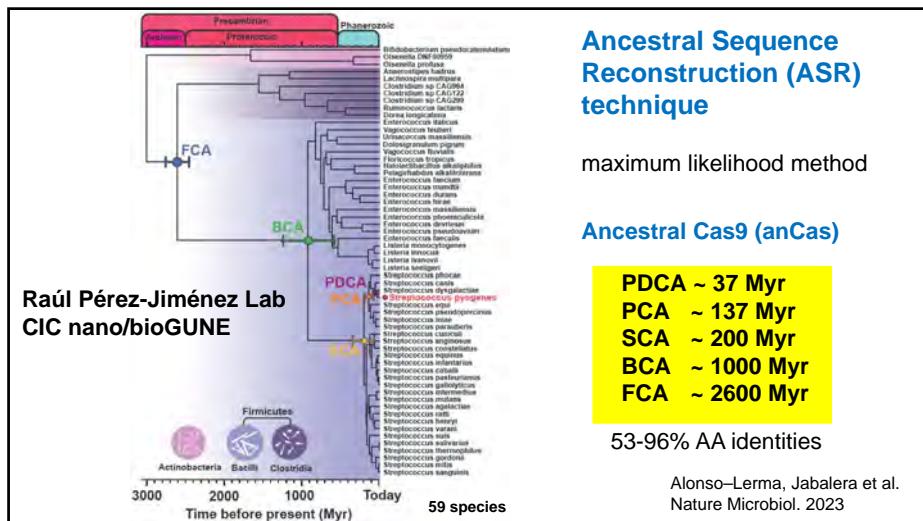
Published online: 7 December 2022

Open access

Check for updates

Kurt H. Kjær^{1,2,3}, Mikkel Winther Pedersen^{1,2,7}, Bianca De Sanctis^{2,3}, Binia De Cahsan⁴, Thorfinn S. Korneliussen⁵, Christian S. Michaelsen^{1,5}, Karina K. Sand¹, Stanislav Jelavić^{1,6}, Anthony H. Ruter¹, Astrid M. A. Schmidt^{1,7,8}, Kristian K. Kjeldsen⁹, Alexey S. Tesakov¹⁰, Ian Snowball¹¹, John C. Gosse¹², Inger G. Alsov¹³, Yucheng Wang^{1,2}, Christoph Döckter¹⁴, Magnus Rasmussen¹⁴, Morten E. Jørgensen¹⁴, Birgitte Skadhaug¹⁴, Ana Prohaska¹², Jeppe Å. Kristensen^{13,15}, Morten Bjerager¹⁷, Morten E. Allentoft¹³, Eric Coloma^{13,18}, PhyloNorway Consortium^{19,20}, Alexandra Rouillard²¹, Alexandra Simakova²², Antonio Fernandez-Guera²³, Chris Bowler²⁴, Marc Macias-Fauria²², Lasse Vinner¹, John J. Welch²⁵, Alan J. Hidy²³, Martin Sikora¹, Matthew J. Collins^{24,26}, Richard Durbin², Nicolaj K. Larsen¹ & Eske Willerslev^{12,26,27}





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Education

CRISPRpedia

CRISPRpedia is a free, textbook-style resource that explains and illustrates all things CRISPR.

<https://innovativegenomics.org/crisprpedia/>

Example SpyCas9 (1.1.1)

| Nuclease Activity | Targeting Context | gRNA Design and Multiplexability |
|---------------------|---|--|
| # ① cis activity | ① PAM (3') crRNA+tracr+ factors Native CRISPR Array | # Native CRISPR Array |
| trans activity X | | Minimal, Synthetic Multiplexing Design |
| | | sgRNA Multiplexing Design |

<http://caspedia.org/>

LAB: Almudena Fernández, Gema Garrido, Ana Guardia, Marta Cantero, Inés Arroba, Alex Bassons, Arturo Martín, Andrea Montero, Yolanda Benítez, Sergio Calderón, Jaime Fiel, Laura Luna Gutiérrez, Ana Pérez, Laura Fernández

CRIOL: Julia Fernández, María Jesús del Hierro, Marta Castrillo, Cristina Bernal

HISTO: Soledad Montalbán, Óscar Sánchez

Partners:

- ALBA: Asociación de ayuda a personas con albinismo
- feder: Federación Española de Enfermedades Raras
- GenE-HumDi
- PLATAFORMA ISCIII: Biobancos y Biomodelos
- mied: Un lugar para la ciencia y la tecnología
- ciber | ER: CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN BIOMÉDICA EN RED Enfermedades Raras
- EMMA: mouse repository
- INFRAFRONTIER: mouse disease models
- frA: FUNDACIÓN RAMÓN ARECES
- GOB. DE ESPAÑA
- MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA E INNOVACIÓN