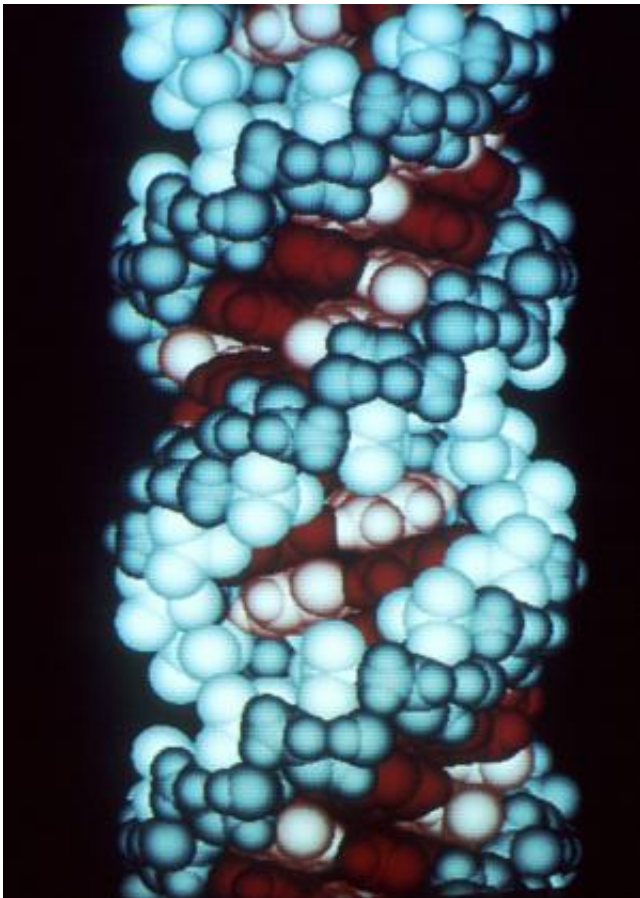


Researchers unlock new CRISPR system for targeting RNA

June 2 2016



This is a computer graphic of an RNA molecule. Credit: Richard Feldmann/Wikipedia

Researchers from the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the National Institutes of Health,

Rutgers University- New Brunswick and the Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology have characterized a new CRISPR system that targets RNA, rather than DNA.

The new approach has the potential to open a powerful avenue in cellular manipulation. Whereas DNA editing makes permanent changes to the genome of a cell, the CRISPR-based RNA-targeting approach may allow researchers to make temporary changes that can be adjusted up or down, and with greater specificity and functionality than existing methods for RNA interference.

In a study published today in *Science*, Feng Zhang and colleagues at the Broad Institute and the McGovern Institute for Brain Research at MIT, along with co-authors Eugene Koonin and his colleagues at the NIH, and Konstantin Severinov of Rutgers University-New Brunswick and Skoltech, report the identification and functional characterization of C2c2, an RNA-guided enzyme capable of targeting and degrading RNA.

The findings reveal that C2c2—the first naturally-occurring CRISPR system that targets only RNA to have been identified, discovered by this collaborative group in October 2015—helps protect bacteria against viral infection. They demonstrate that C2c2 can be programmed to cleave particular RNA sequences in bacterial cells, which would make it an important addition to the molecular biology toolbox.

The RNA-focused action of C2c2 complements the CRISPR-Cas9 system, which targets DNA, the genomic blueprint for cellular identity and function. The ability to target only RNA, which helps carry out the genomic instructions, offers the ability to specifically manipulate RNA in a high-throughput manner—and manipulate gene function more broadly. This has the potential to accelerate progress to understand, treat and prevent disease.

"C2c2 opens the door to an entirely new frontier of powerful CRISPR tools," said Feng Zhang, senior author, and Core Institute Member of the Broad Institute. "There are an immense number of possibilities for C2c2 and we are excited to develop it into a platform for life science research and medicine."

"The study of C2c2 uncovers a fundamentally novel biological mechanism that bacteria seem to use in their defense against viruses," said Eugene Koonin, senior author, and leader of the Evolutionary Genomics Group at the NIH. "Applications of this strategy could be quite striking."

Currently, the most common technique for performing gene knockdown is small interfering RNA (siRNA). According to the researchers, C2c2 RNA-editing methods suggest greater specificity and hold the potential for a wider range of applications, such as:

- Adding modules to specific RNA sequences to alter their function—how they are translated into proteins—which would make them valuable tools for large-scale screens and constructing synthetic regulatory networks, and
- Harnessing C2c2 to fluorescently tag RNAs as a means to study their trafficking and subcellular localization.

In this work, the team was able to precisely target and remove specific RNA sequences using C2c2 - lowering the expression level of the corresponding protein. This suggests C2c2 could represent an alternate approach to siRNA, complementing the specificity and simplicity of CRISPR-based DNA editing and offering researchers adjustable gene "knockdown" capability using RNA.

C2c2 has advantages that make it suitable for tool development:

- C2c2 is a two-component system, requiring only a single guide RNA to function, and
- C2c2 is genetically encodable—meaning the necessary components can be synthesized as DNA for delivery into tissue and cells.

"C2c2's greatest impact may be made on our understanding the role of RNA in disease and cellular function," said co-first author Omar Abudayyeh, a graduate student in the Zhang Lab.

More information: [DOI: 10.1126/science.aaf5573](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaf5573) "C2c2 is a single-component programmable RNA-guided RNA-targeting CRISPR effector," *Science*, 10.1126/science.aaf5573

Provided by Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard

Citation: Researchers unlock new CRISPR system for targeting RNA (2016, June 2) retrieved 10 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-06-crispr-rna.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.