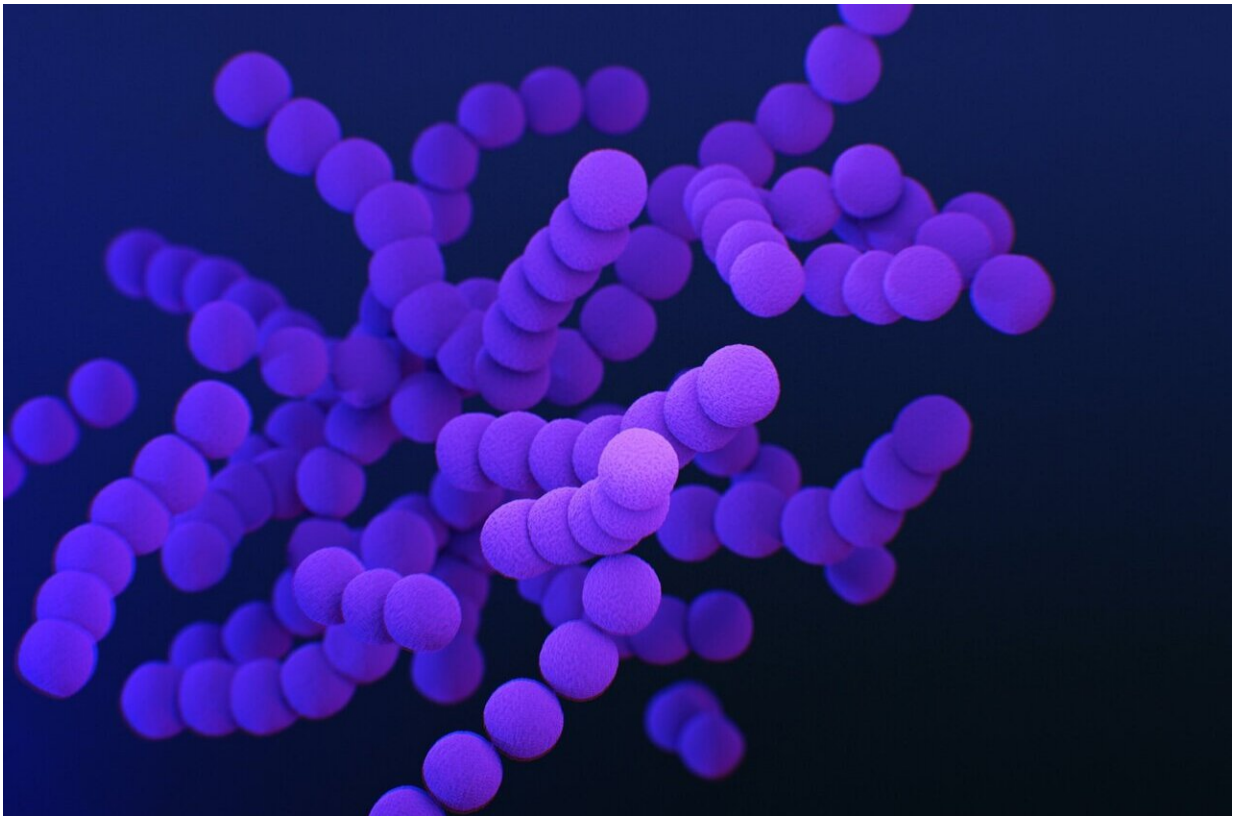


Gene editing tool could help reduce spread of antimicrobial resistance

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A new tool that could help reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistance is showing early promise, through exploiting a bacterial immune system as a gene editing tool.

Antimicrobial resistance is a major global threat, with nearly 5 million deaths annually resulting from antibiotics failing to treat infection, according to the World Health Organization.

Bacteria often develop resistance when resistant [genes](#) are transported between hosts. One way that this occurs is via plasmids—circular strands of DNA, which can spread easily between bacteria, and swiftly replicate. This can occur in our bodies, and in environmental settings, such as waterways.

The Exeter team harnessed the CRISPR-Cas gene editing system, which can target specific sequences of DNA, and cuts through them when they are encountered. The researchers engineered a plasmid which can specifically target the resistance gene for gentamicin—a commonly used antibiotic.

In laboratory experiments, the new research found that the plasmid protected its [host cell](#) from developing resistance. Furthermore, researchers found that the plasmid effectively targeted antimicrobial resistant genes in hosts to which it transferred, reversing their resistance.

Lead author David Walker-Sünderhauf, of the University of Exeter, said, "Antimicrobial resistance threatens to outstrip COVID in terms of the number of global deaths. We urgently need new ways to stop resistance spreading between hosts. Our technology is showing early promise to eliminate resistance in a wide range of different bacteria. Our next step is to conduct experiments in more complex microbial communities. We hope one day it could be a way to reduce the spread of [antimicrobial resistance](#) in environments such as [sewage treatment plants](#), which we know are breeding grounds for resistance."

The paper is entitled "Removal of AMR plasmids using a mobile, broad host-range, CRISPR-Cas9 delivery tool," and is published in

Microbiology.

More information: David Walker-Sünderhauf et al, Removal of AMR plasmids using a mobile, broad host-range CRISPR-Cas9 delivery tool, *Microbiology* (2023). [DOI: 10.1099/mic.0.001334](https://doi.org/10.1099/mic.0.001334)

Provided by University of Exeter

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