RNA-DIRECTED CLEAVAGE AND MODIFICATION OF DNA USING CASX (CRISPR-CASX)

Tech ID: 26042 / UC Case 2017-016-0

PATENT STATUS

Country	Type	Number	Dated	Case
Mexico	Issued Patent	419152	11/27/2024	2017-016
Australia	Issued Patent	2017335890	08/22/2024	2017-016
United States Of America	Issued Patent	11,873,504	01/16/2024	2017-016
India	Issued Patent	462184	10/26/2023	2017-016
United States Of America	Issued Patent	11,795,472	10/24/2023	2017-016
United Kingdom	Issued Patent	2569733	09/14/2022	2017-016
United States Of America	Issued Patent	10,570,415	02/25/2020	2017-016
United States Of America	Published Application	20240167052	05/23/2024	2017-016
Hong Kong	Published Application	40012328A	07/24/2020	2017-016
Hong Kong	Published Application	40004835 A	04/29/2020	2017-016
Eurasian Patent Office	Published Application	201990861	09/30/2019	2017-016
European Patent Office	Published Application	3523426 A0	08/14/2019	2017-016
China	Published Application	CN110023494A	07/16/2019	2017-016
Rep Of Korea	Published Application	10-2019-0071725	06/24/2019	2017-016
Canada	Published Application	WO 2018/064371	04/05/2018	2017-016
Israel	Published Application	WO 2018/064371	04/05/2018	2017-016
New Zealand	Published Application	WO 2018/064371	04/05/2018	2017-016
Saudi Arabia	Published Application	WO 2018/064371	04/05/2018	2017-016
Singapore	Published Application	WO 2018/064371	04/05/2018	2017-016
South Africa	Published Application	WO 2018/064371	04/05/2018	2017-016

Additional Patent Pending

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The CRISPR-Cas system is now understood to confer bacteria and archaea with acquired immunity against phage and viruses. CRISPR-Cas systems consist of Cas proteins, which are involved in acquisition, targeting and cleavage of foreign DNA or RNA, and a CRISPR array, which includes direct repeats flanking short spacer sequences that guide Cas proteins to their targets. Class 2 CRISPR-Cas are streamlined versions in which a single Cas protein bound to RNA is responsible for binding to and cleavage of a targeted sequence. The programmable nature of these minimal systems has facilitated their use as a versatile technology that is revolutionizing the field of genome manipulation. Current CRISPR Cas technologies are based on systems from cultured bacteria, leaving untapped the vast majority of organisms that have not been isolated. There is a need in the art for additional Class 2 CRISPR/Cas systems (e.g., Cas protein plus guide RNA combinations).

UC Berkeley researchers discovered a new type of Cas protein, CasX, from groundwater samples. CasX is short compared to previously identified CRISPR-Cas endonucleases, and thus use of this protein as an alternative provides the advantage that the nucleotide sequence encoding the protein is relatively short. CasX utilizes a tracrRNA and a guide RNA to perform double stranded cleavage of DNA. The researchers introduced CRISPR-CasX into E. coli, finding that they could block genetic material

CONTACT

Terri Sale
terri.sale@berkeley.edu
tel: 510-643-4219.

INVENTORS

» Doudna, Jennifer A.

OTHER INFORMATION

KEYWORDS

CRISPR, gene editing, genome, gene therapy, cell biology, CasX, Cas12e

CATEGORIZED AS

» **Biotechnology**
» Genomics
» **Imaging**
» Medical
» **Medical**
» Gene Therapy
» Research Tools
» Screening
» Therapeutics
» **Research Tools**
» Nucleic Acids/DNA/RNA
» **Veterinary**
» Other
» Therapeutics

RELATED CASES

2017-016-0

introduced into the cell. Further research results indicated that CRISPR-CasX operates in a manner analogous to CRISPR-Cas9, but utilizing an entirely distinct protein architecture containing different catalytic domains. CasX is also expected to function under different conditions (e.g., temperature) given the environment of the organisms that CasX was expressed in. Similar to CRISPR Cas9, CasX enzymes are expected to have a wide variety of applications in genome editing and nucleic acid manipulation.

SUGGESTED USES

- Diagnostics

ADVANTAGES

- Functions under different conditions than currently used CRISPR-Cas proteins (e.g., lower temperatures)
- Nucleotide sequence encoding the CasX protein is short

PUBLICATIONS

CasX enzymes comprise a distinct family of RNA-guided genome editors: Jun-Jie Liu, Natalia Orlova, Benjamin L. Oakes, Enbo Ma, Hannah B. Spinner, Katherine L. M. Baney, Jonathan Chuck, Dan Tan, Gavin J. Knott, Lucas B. Harrington, Basem Al-Shayeb, Alexander Wagner, Julian Brötzmann, Brett T. Staahl, Kian L. Taylor, John Desmarais, Eva Nogales & Jennifer A. Doudna, Nature, volume 566, pages218–223 (2019)

New CRISPR–Cas systems from uncultivated microbes

ADDITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES BY THESE INVENTORS

- COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR IDENTIFYING HOST CELL TARGET PROTEINS FOR TREATING RNA VIRUS INFECTIONS
- Genome Editing via LNP-Based Delivery of Efficient and Stable CRISPR-Cas Editors
- Tissue-Specific Genome Engineering Using CRISPR-Cas9
- Type III CRISPR-Cas System for Robust RNA Knockdown and Imaging in Eukaryotes
- Cas9 Variants With Altered DNA Cleaving Activity
- Cas12-mediated DNA Detection Reporter Molecules
- Improved guide RNA and Protein Design for CasX-based Gene Editing Platform
- Cas13a/C2c2 - A Dual Function Programmable RNA Endoribonuclease
- Miniature Type VI CRISPR-Cas Systems and Methods of Use
- RNA-directed Cleavage and Modification of DNA using CasY (CRISPR-CasY)
- CasX Nickase Designs, Tans Cleavage Designs & Structure
- In Vivo Gene Editing Of Tau Locus Via Liponanoparticle Delivery
- Methods and Compositions for Modifying a single stranded Target Nucleic Acid
- A Dual-RNA Guided CasZ Gene Editing Technology
- CRISPR-CAS EFFECTOR POLYPEPTIDES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF (“Cas-VariPhi”)
- A Protein Inhibitor Of Cas9
- Compositions and Methods for Genome Editing
- IS110 and IS1111 Family RNA-Guided Transposons
- Methods to Interfere with Prokaryotic and Phage Translation and Noncoding RNA
- Variant Cas12a Protein Compositions and Methods of Use

- In Vitro and In Vivo Genome Editing by LNP Delivery of CRISPR Ribonucleoprotein
- CRISPR CASY COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE
- Single Conjugative Vector for Genome Editing by RNA-guided Transposition
- Improved Cas12a Proteins for Accurate and Efficient Genome Editing
- CRISPR-CAS EFFECTOR POLYPEPTIDES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF
- Engineered/Variant Hyperactive CRISPR CasPhi Enzymes And Methods Of Use Thereof
- Methods Of Use Of Cas12L/CasLambda In Plants
- Type V CRISPR/CAS Effector Proteins for Cleaving ssDNA and Detecting Target DNA
- THERMOSTABLE RNA-GUIDED ENDONUCLEASES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF (GeoCas9)
- Variant TnpB and wRNA Proteins
- Efficient Site-Specific Integration Of New Genetic Information Into Human Cells
- Class 2 CRISPR/Cas COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE
- Compositions and Methods of Use for Variant Csy4 Endoribonucleases
- Methods and Compositions for Controlling Gene Expression by RNA Processing

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