CRISPR CASY COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE

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CONTACT

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

INVENTORS

» Doudna, Jennifer A.

OTHER INFORMATION

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CATEGORIZED AS

» **Biotechnology**

» Genomics

» **Medical**

» Gene Therapy

» Therapeutics

» **Research Tools**

» Nucleic Acids/DNA/RNA

» **Veterinary**

» Other

» Therapeutics

RELATED CASES

2018-044-0

PATENT STATUS

Country	Type	Number	Dated	Case
United States Of America	Published Application	20200255858	08/13/2020	2018-044

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 systems 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, so there is a need in the art for additional Class 2 CRISPR/Cas systems (e.g., Cas protein plus guide RNA combinations).

Previously UC Berkeley researchers discovered a new type of Cas protein, CasY (also referred to as Cas 12d protein). CasY 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. CasY utilizes a guide RNA to perform double stranded cleavage of DNA. The researchers introduced CRISPR-CasY into E. coli, finding that they could block genetic material introduced into the cell. Further research results indicated that CRISPR-CasY operates in a manner analogous to CRISPR-Cas9, but utilizing an entirely distinct protein architecture containing different catalytic domains. CasY is also expected to function under different conditions (e.g., temperature) given the environment of the organisms that CasY was expressed in. Similar to CRISPR Cas9, CasY enzymes are expected to have a wide variety of applications in genome editing and nucleic acid manipulation. Recent studies have shown that the CasY complex utilizes a novel RNA, in addition to the guide RNA, to perform double stranded cleavage of DNA. Similar to CRISPR Cas9, CasY enzymes are expected to have a wide variety of applications in genome editing and nucleic acid manipulation.

SUGGESTED USES

- Genome editing
- Genetic engineering
- Gene therapy
- Research tools (e.g., high-throughput screening of gene functions in cell lines and in vivo)
- Creation of transgenic animal models
- Genomic imaging

ADVANTAGES

- Functions under different conditions than current CRISPR-Cas proteins (e.g., lower temperatures)
- Nucleotide sequence encoding the CasY protein is short, therefore it's especially useful in situations that employ a viral vector (e.g., an AAV vector), for delivery to a cell such as a eukaryotic cell

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
- Type III CRISPR-Cas System for Robust RNA Knockdown and Imaging in Eukaryotes
- 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
- 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
- A Dual-RNA Guided CasZ Gene Editing Technology
- CRISPR-CAS EFFECTOR POLYPEPTIDES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF (“Cas-VariPhi”)
- Modifications To Cas9 For Passive-Delivery Into Cells
- A Protein Inhibitor Of Cas9
- RNA-directed Cleavage and Modification of DNA using CasX (CRISPR-CasX)
- Compositions and Methods for Genome Editing
- Split-Cas9 For Regulatable Genome Engineering
- NANOPORE MEMBRANE DEVICE AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF
- Methods to Interfere with Prokaryotic and Phage Translation and Noncoding RNA
- 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
- Engineering Cas12a Genome Editors with Minimized Trans-Activity
- 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)
- Structure-Guided Methods Of Cas9-Mediated Genome Engineering
- Endoribonucleases For Rna Detection And Analysis
- Efficient Site-Specific Integration Of New Genetic Information Into Human Cells
- CRISPR-Cas Effector Polypeptides and Methods of Use Thereof
- Class 2 CRISPR/Cas COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE
- Compositions and Methods of Use for Variant Csy4 Endoribonucleases
- Identification Of Sites For Internal Insertions Into Cas9
- Methods and Compositions for Controlling Gene Expression by RNA Processing

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University of California, Berkeley Office of Technology Licensing
2150 Shattuck Avenue, Suite 510, Berkeley,CA 94704
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