Bacterial adaptive immune systems employ CRISPRs and CRISPR-associated (Cas) proteins for RNA-guided nucleic acid cleavage. Although generally targeted to DNA substrates, the Type VI CRISPR system directs interference complexes against single-stranded RNA substrates and in Type VI CRISPR systems, the single-subunit Cas13a/C2c2 protein functions as an RNA-guided RNA endonuclease.
UC Berkeley researchers have discovered that the CRISPR-Cas13a/C2c2 has two distinct RNase activities that enable both single stranded target RNA detection and multiplexed guide-RNA processing. These dual RNase functions were found to be chemically and mechanistically different from each other and from the CRISPR RNA processing behavior of the evolutionarily unrelated CRISPR enzyme Cpf1. Methods for detecting the single stranded target RNA were also discovered using a Cas13a/C2c2 guide RNA and a Cas13a/C2c2 protein in a sample have a plurality of RNAs as well as methods of cleaving a precursor Cas13a/C2c2 guide RNA into two or more Cas13a/C2c2 guide RNAs.

SUGGESTED USES

» Multiplexed guide-RNA processing
» Diagnostic for sensitive target RNA detection

ADVANTAGES

» Detects target RNA directly without considerable engineering or stringent design constraints for each new RNA target
» Cleavage potent and detectable at extremely low levels of activated protein
» Highly specific method of detection
» Conventional detection methods can be used (e.g., using a labeled detector RNA)

PUBLICATION

Two distinct RNase activities of CRISPR-C2c2 enable guide-RNA processing and RNA detection

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
▶ 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 CaZ 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
CRISPR-CAS 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
- 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
- Compositions and Methods of Use for Variant Cas4 Endoribonucleases
- Identification Of Sites For Internal Insertions Into Cas9
- Methods and Compositions for Controlling Gene Expression by RNA Processing