



# GENOME-WIDE CRISPR SCREENS

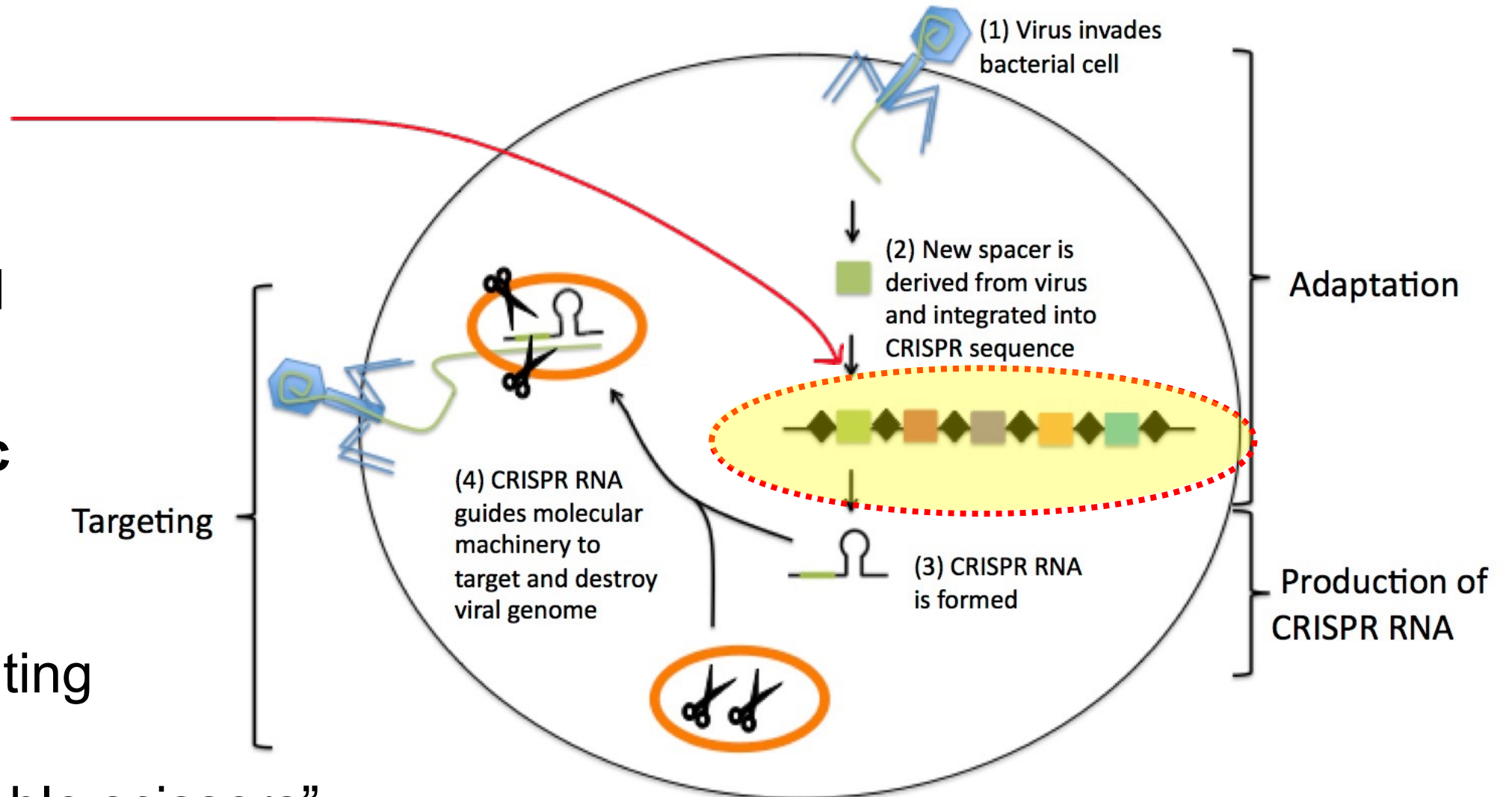
Huixian Qiu and Perla Larios

# What is CRISPR?

**C**lustered  
**R**egularly  
**I**nterspaced  
**S**hort  
**P**alindromic  
**R**epeats

Genome editing

“Programmable scissors”



# How was CRISPR first discovered?

Reported in 1993 by **Dr. Francisco Mojica**  
University of Alicante, Spain (also coined the  
term)

First discovered in **archaea** (and later in  
bacteria)

Hypothesis: CRISPR is an **adaptive immune  
system**



# *Streptococcus*' natural immune system against viruses: CRISPR/Cas9

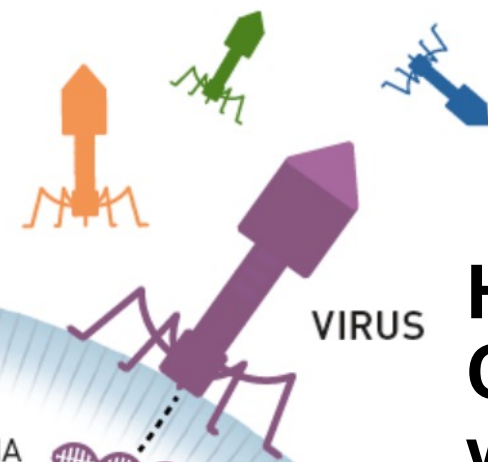
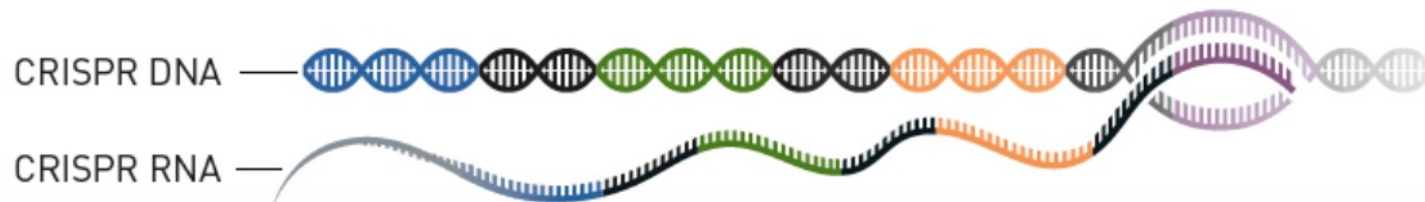
When viruses infect a bacterium, they send their harmful DNA into it. If the bacterium survives the infection, it inserts a piece of the virus DNA in its genome, like a memory of the virus. This DNA is then used to protect the bacterium from new infections.

*STREPTOCOCCUS*  
BACTERIUM



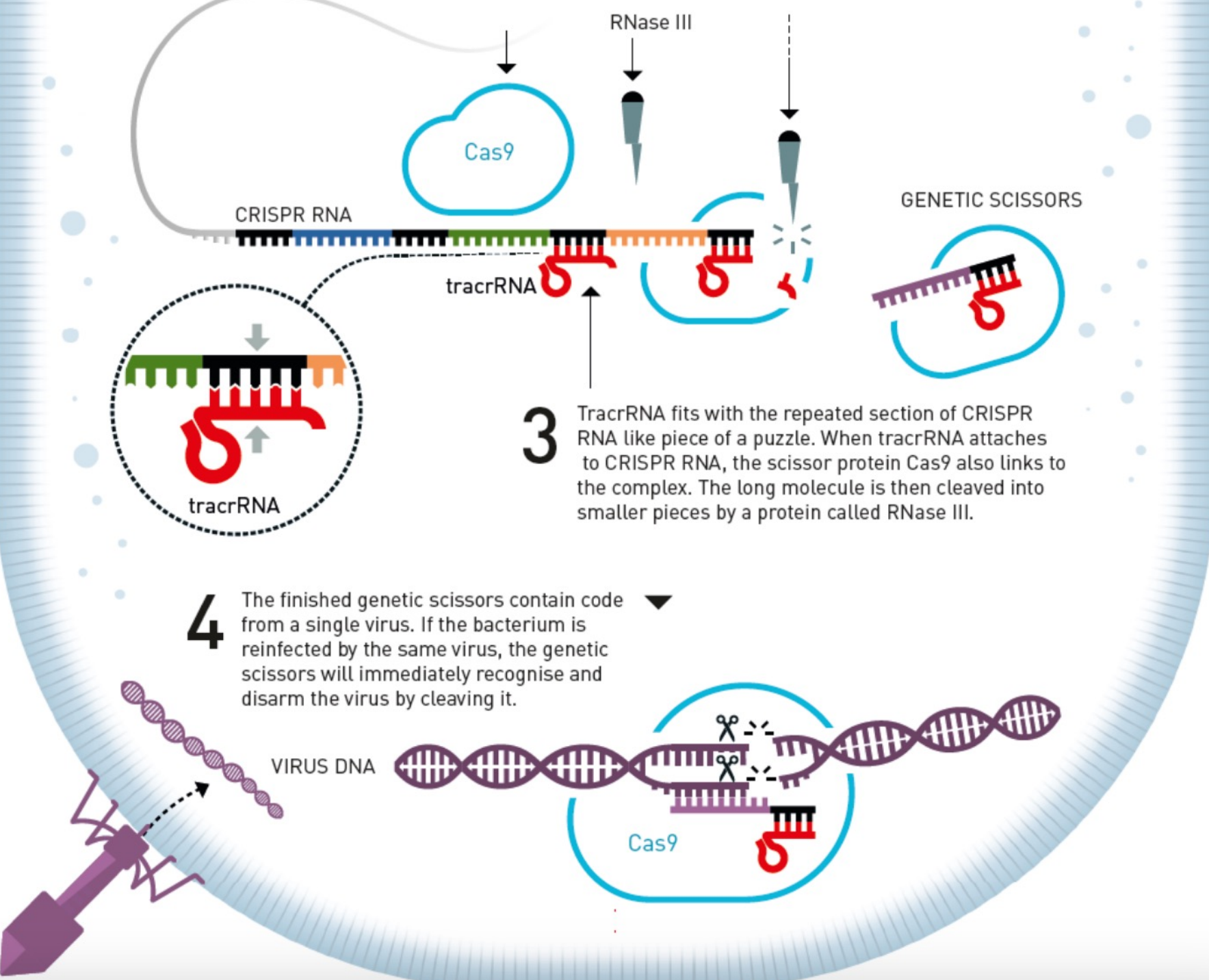
**1** The bacterium inserts a piece of the virus DNA in the CRISPR section of the genome. Between each viral DNA is a repeated sequence.

**2** CRISPR DNA is copied to make a long RNA molecule.



**How does CRISPR system work in bacteria?**

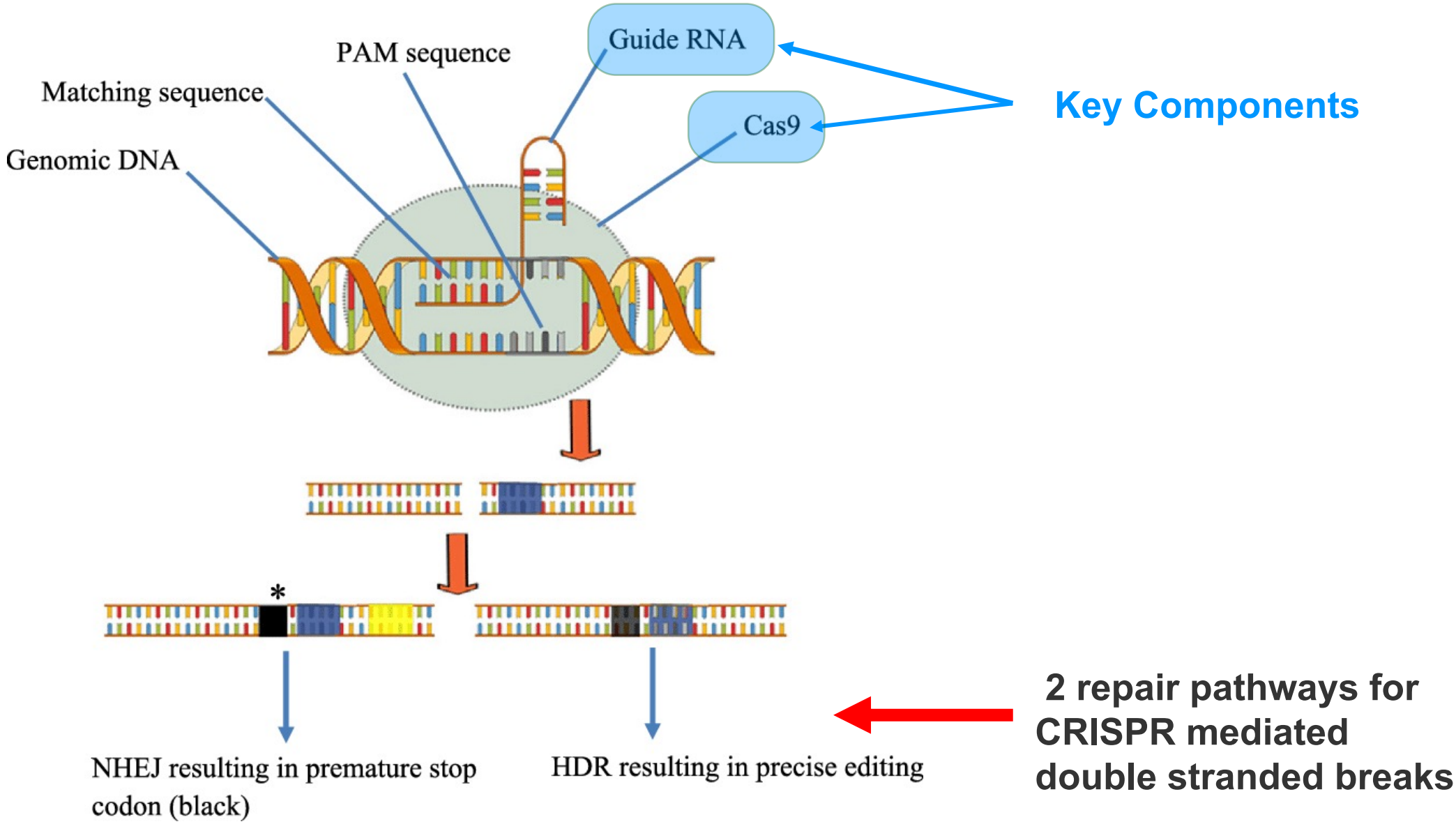
# Part 2: How does CRISPR system work in bacteria?





**Who developed CRISPR-Cas9 system?**

# How does CRISPR work?



# How to compare different gene editing methods?

RNAi

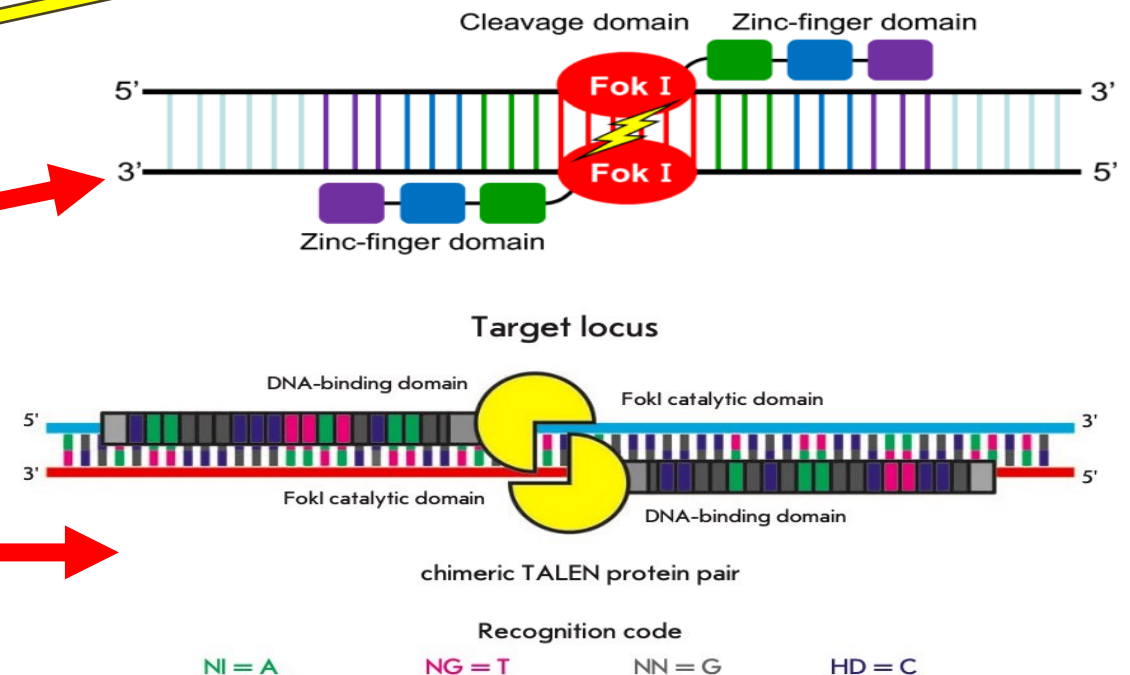
→ RNA-based, KD

CRISPR ★

Zinc-Finger Nucleases  
(ZFNs)

Transcription Activator–Like  
Effector Nucleases (TALENs)

DNA-based, KO

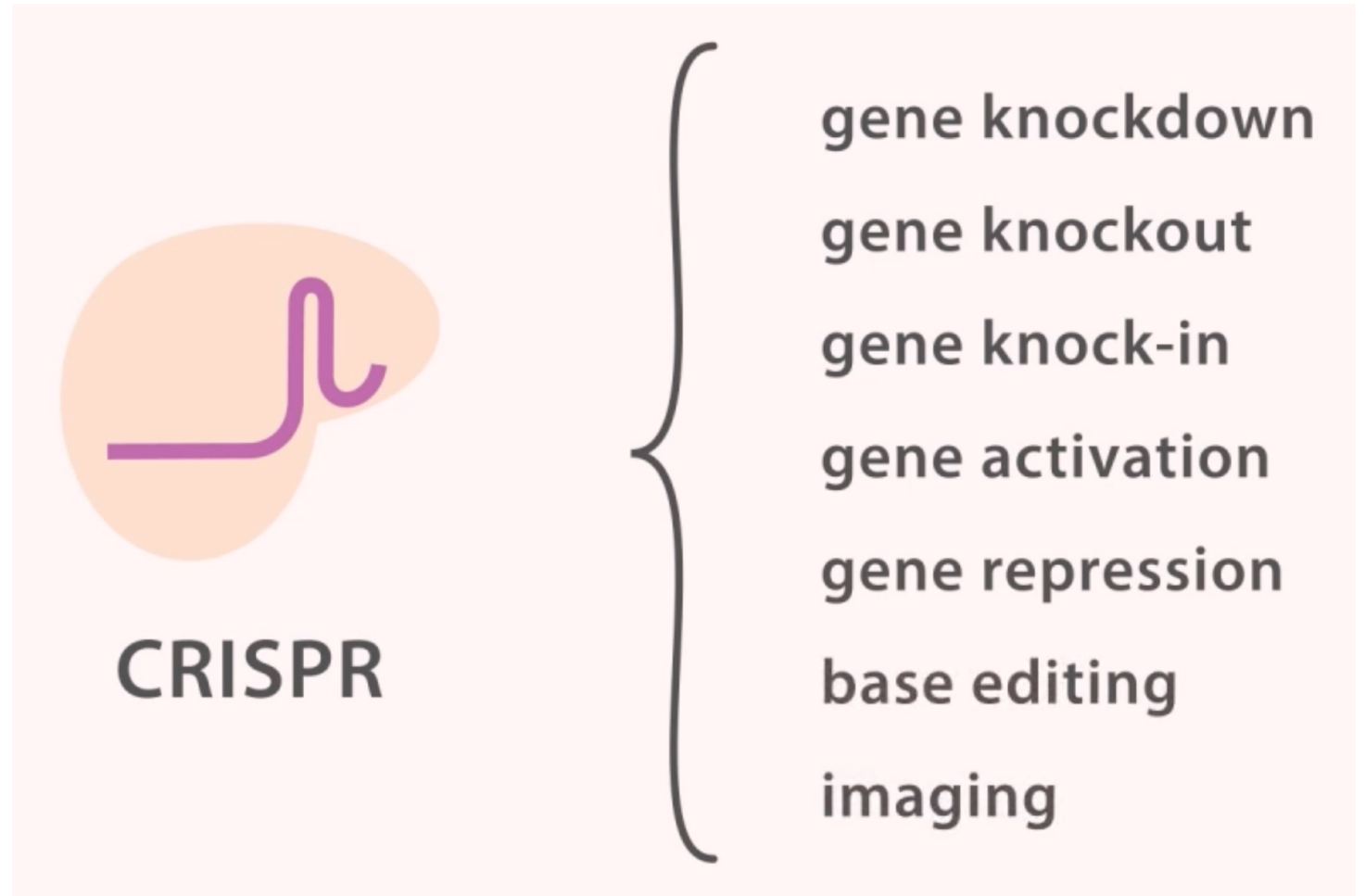




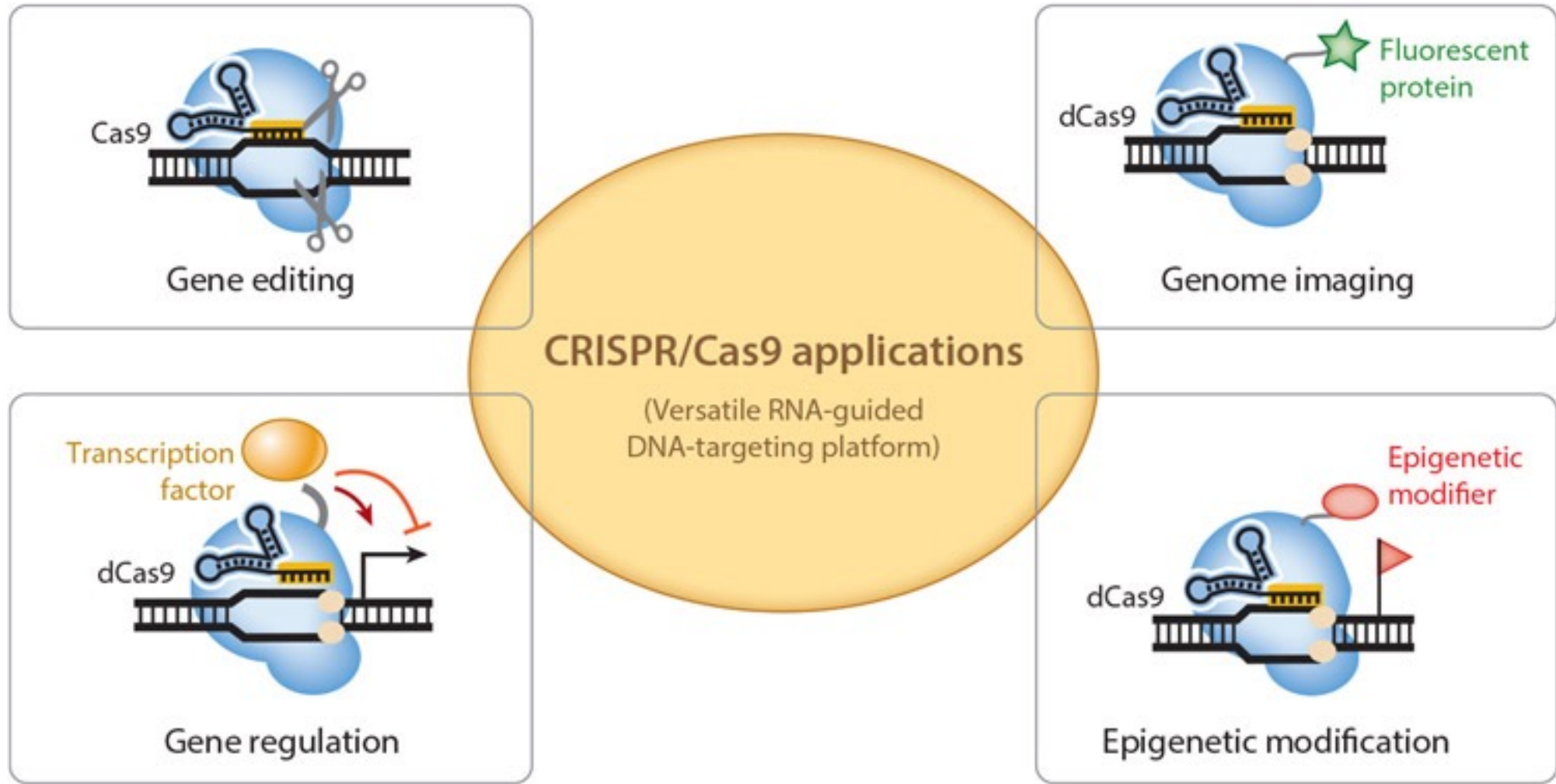
# Why is CRISPR so powerful and important?

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- Simplicity
- Precision
- Versatility

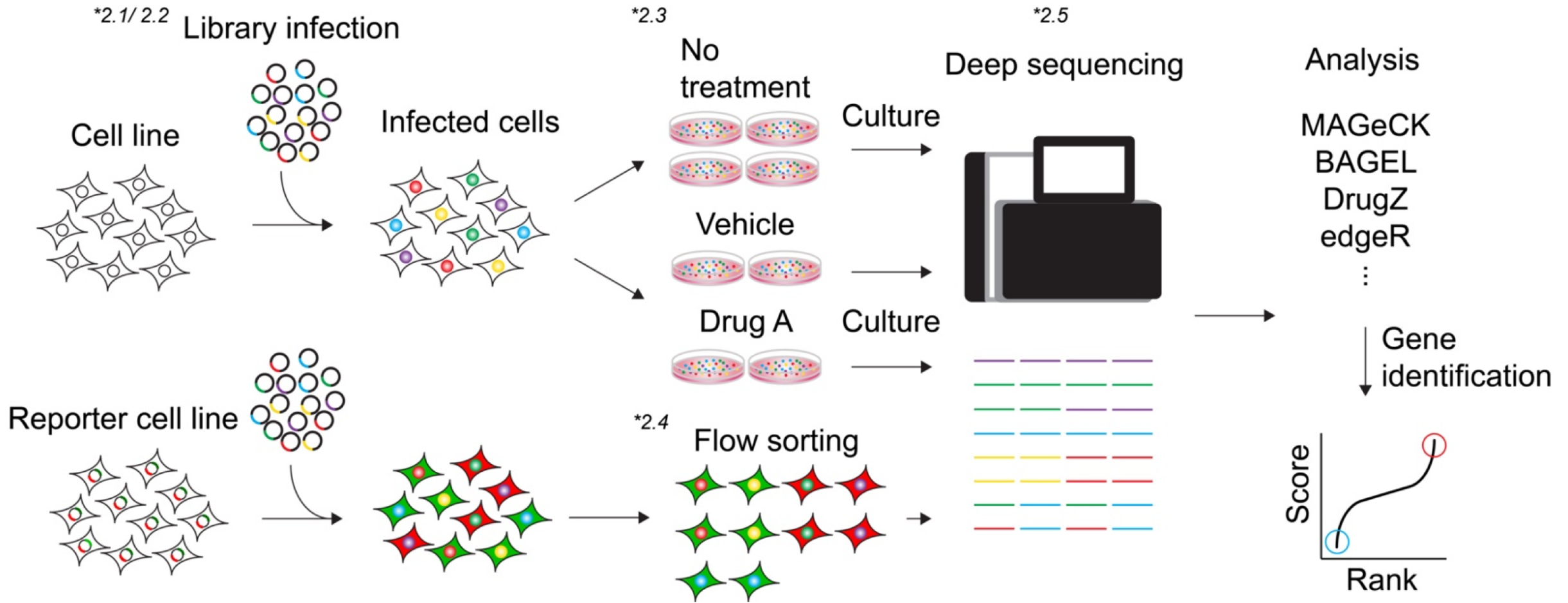


# What can CRISPR/Cas9 system do?

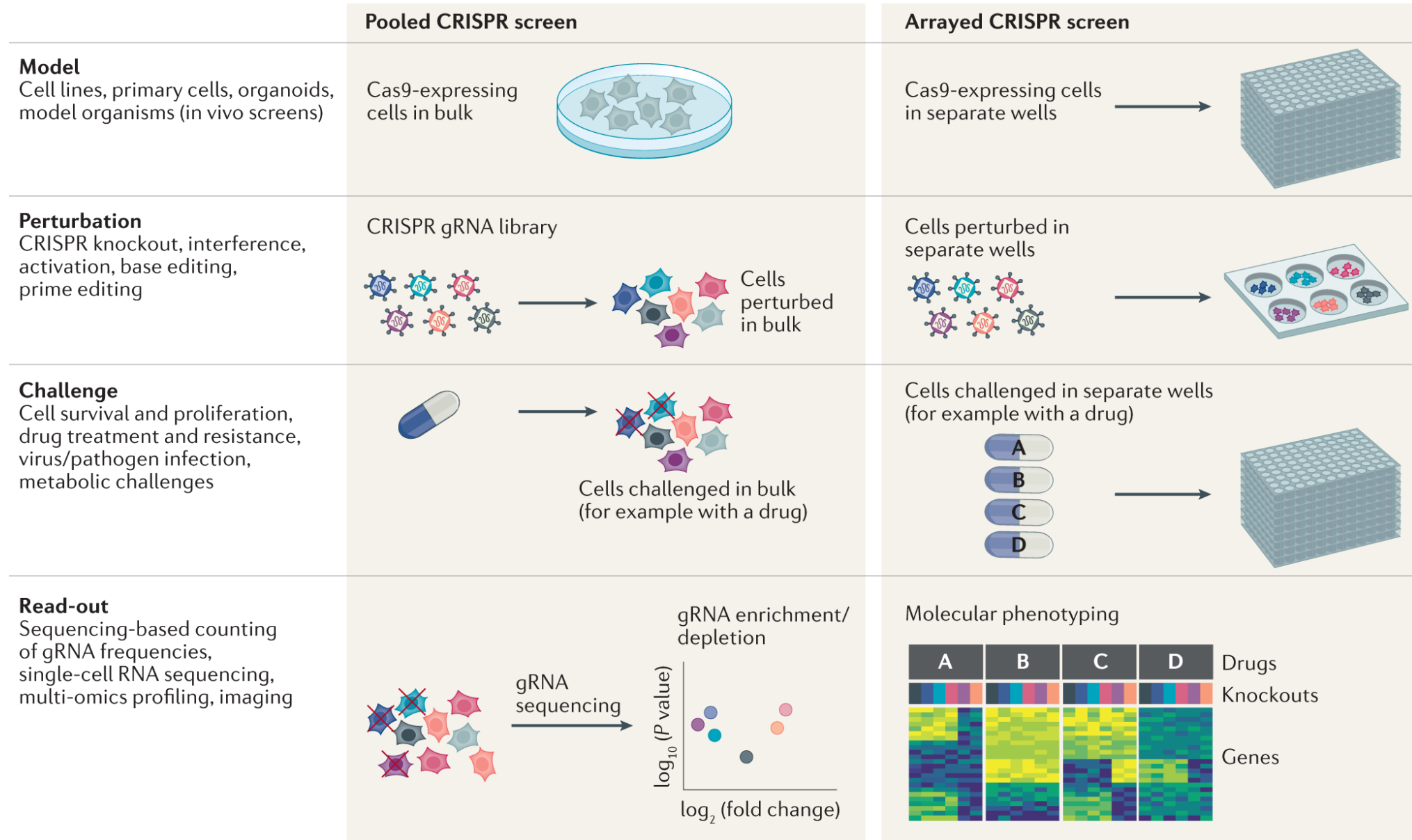


Today's focus: CRISPR loss-of-function **screens**

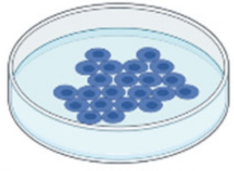
# How can CRISPR be used to perform a genetic screen?



# What are different types of CRISPR screening?



Generation of cell lines and animal models



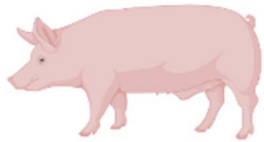
Human cell lines/  
iPSCs isogenic controls



Mouse/  
Mouse-derived cell lines



Zebrafish



Pig

## What organisms can you use to perform CRISPR screens?

- Human cell lines / iPSCs isogenic controls
- Mouse/ Mouse-derived cell lines
- Zebrafish
- Pig
- Yeast
- And more...

# What is an example of CRISPR screen in a model organism?

RESOURCE | [VOLUME 160, ISSUE 6, P1246-1260, MARCH 12, 2015](#)

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## Genome-wide CRISPR Screen in a Mouse Model of Tumor Growth and Metastasis

[Sidi Chen](#) <sup>10</sup> • [Neville E. Sanjana](#) <sup>10</sup> • [Kaijie Zheng](#) • ... [Hakho Lee](#) • [Feng Zhang](#)   •

[Phillip A. Sharp](#)   • [Show all authors](#) • [Show footnotes](#)

[Open Archive](#) • Published: March 05, 2015 • DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2015.02.038> •

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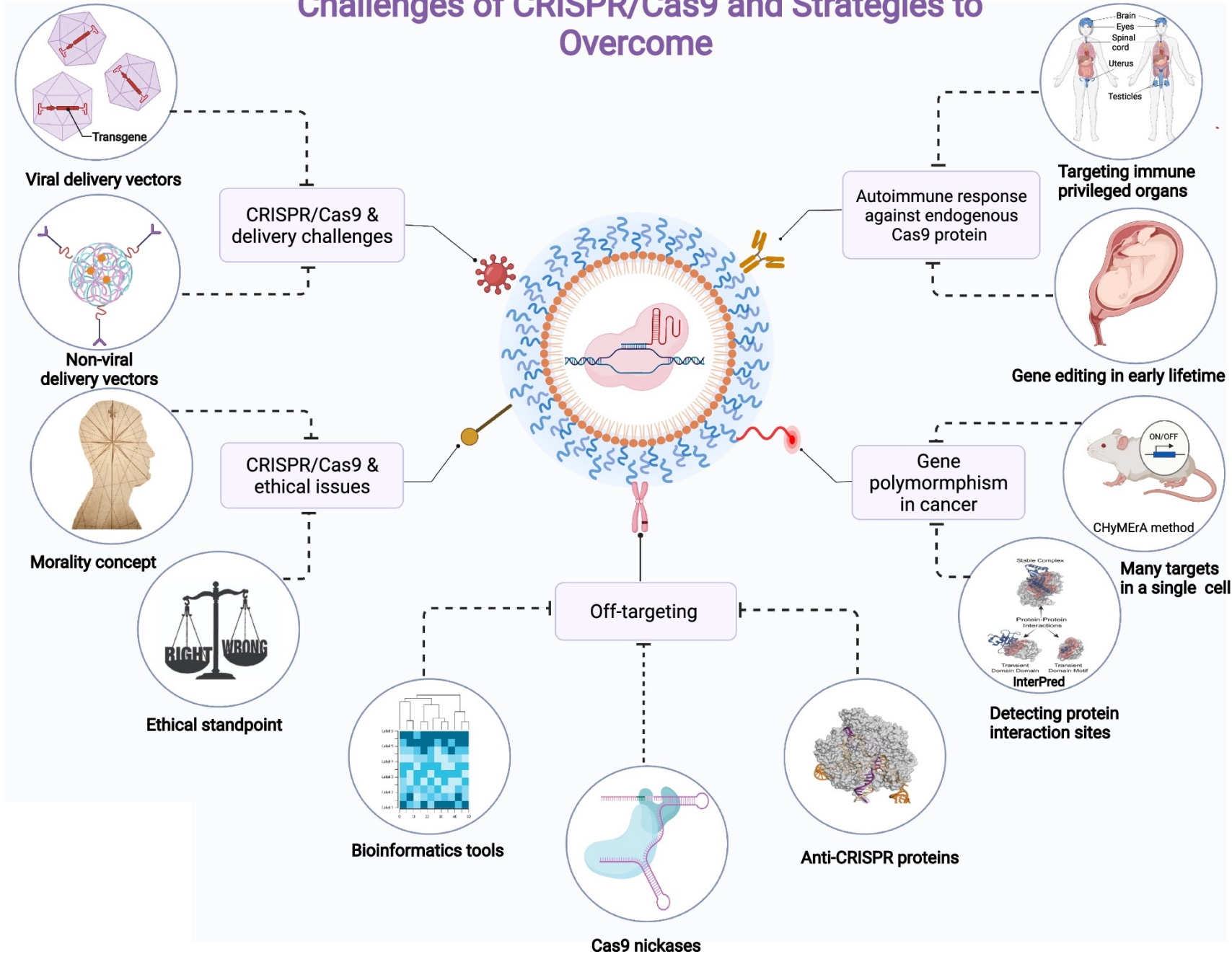
# Concerns about CRISPR?



- He Jiankui affair  
(Lulu and Nana Controversy)

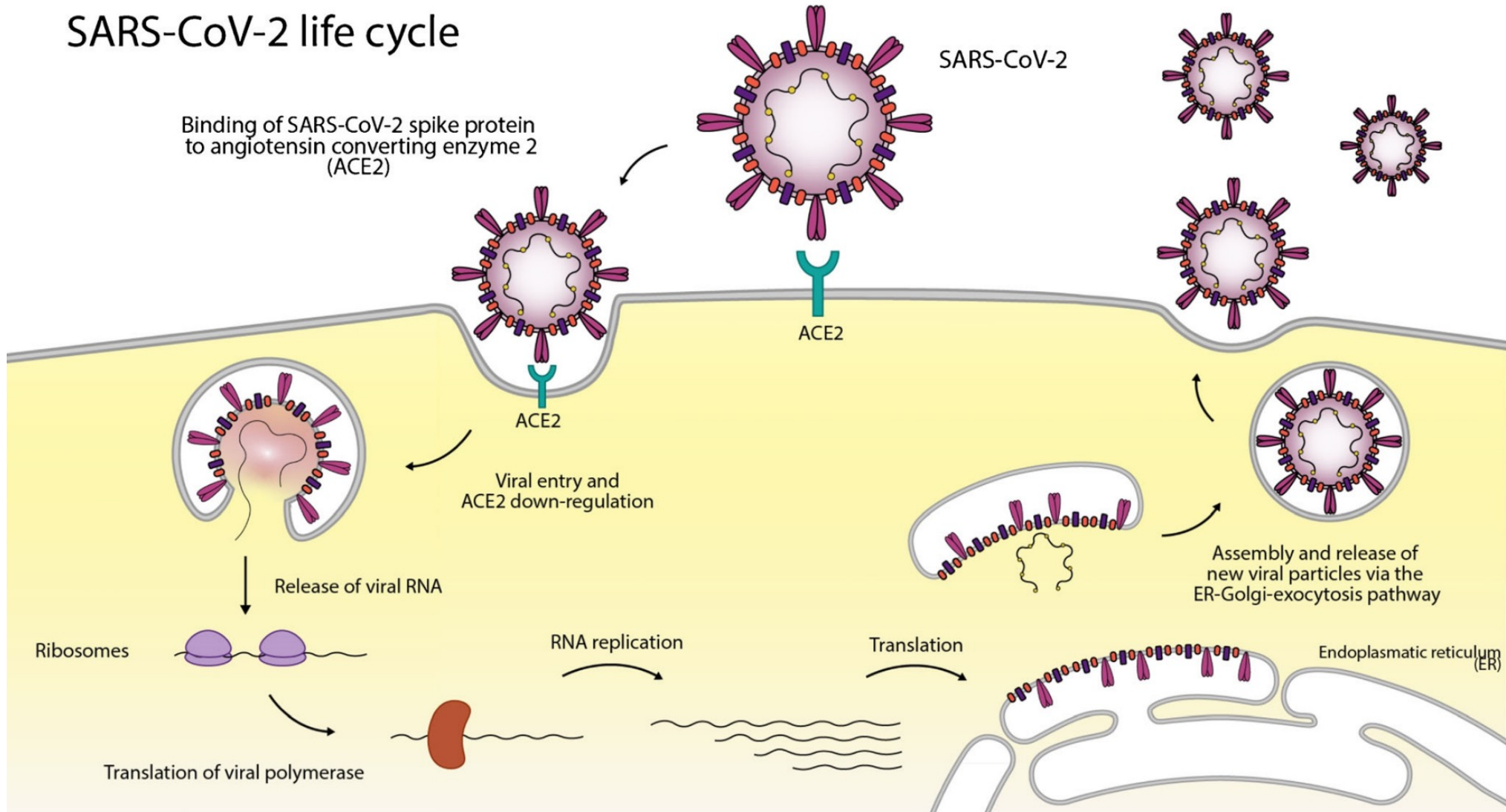
# What are the challenges of CRISPR?

## Challenges of CRISPR/Cas9 and Strategies to Overcome





# SARS-CoV-2 Life Cycle – How does infection occur?



# What's the knowledge gap in COVID-19?



Lack of genome-wide studies that directly identify human genes required for viral infection

# Meet the Scientists:

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## The Sanjana Lab



Dr. Zharko Daniloski  
The first author



Dr. Neville Sanjana  
(PI)

**Affiliation: NY Genome Center and NYU**  
**Lab Focus: bioengineering, neuroscience and cancer**

## The TenOever Lab



Dr. Tristan X. Jordan  
The first author



Dr. Benjamin TenOever  
(PI)

**Affiliation: The Alexandria Center for Life Science – NYC**  
**Lab Focus: Virology, Synthetic Biology, Evolution**

# Summary



CRISPR-Cas9 system is a powerful genome editing tool that allow us to precisely alters DNA sequence



Genome-wide CRISPR screens target knock-out of genes in the human genome and is used to investigate the roles of genes



Different model organisms can be used depending on the purposes

The background is black with several decorative elements: a large light orange circle in the top left containing two white zigzag lines; a light green circle in the bottom right containing four white diagonal lines; a white double-line border around the central text area; a light green ring in the top right corner of the border; and a light orange circle in the bottom left corner of the border.

**Thank you!**

## Reference:

Boettcher M, McManus MT. Choosing the Right Tool for the Job: RNAi, TALEN, or CRISPR. *Mol Cell*. 2015 May 21;58(4):575-85. doi: 10.1016/j.molcel.2015.04.028. PMID: 26000843; PMCID: PMC4441801.

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<https://sitn.hms.harvard.edu/flash/2014/crispr-a-game-changing-genetic-engineering-technique/>

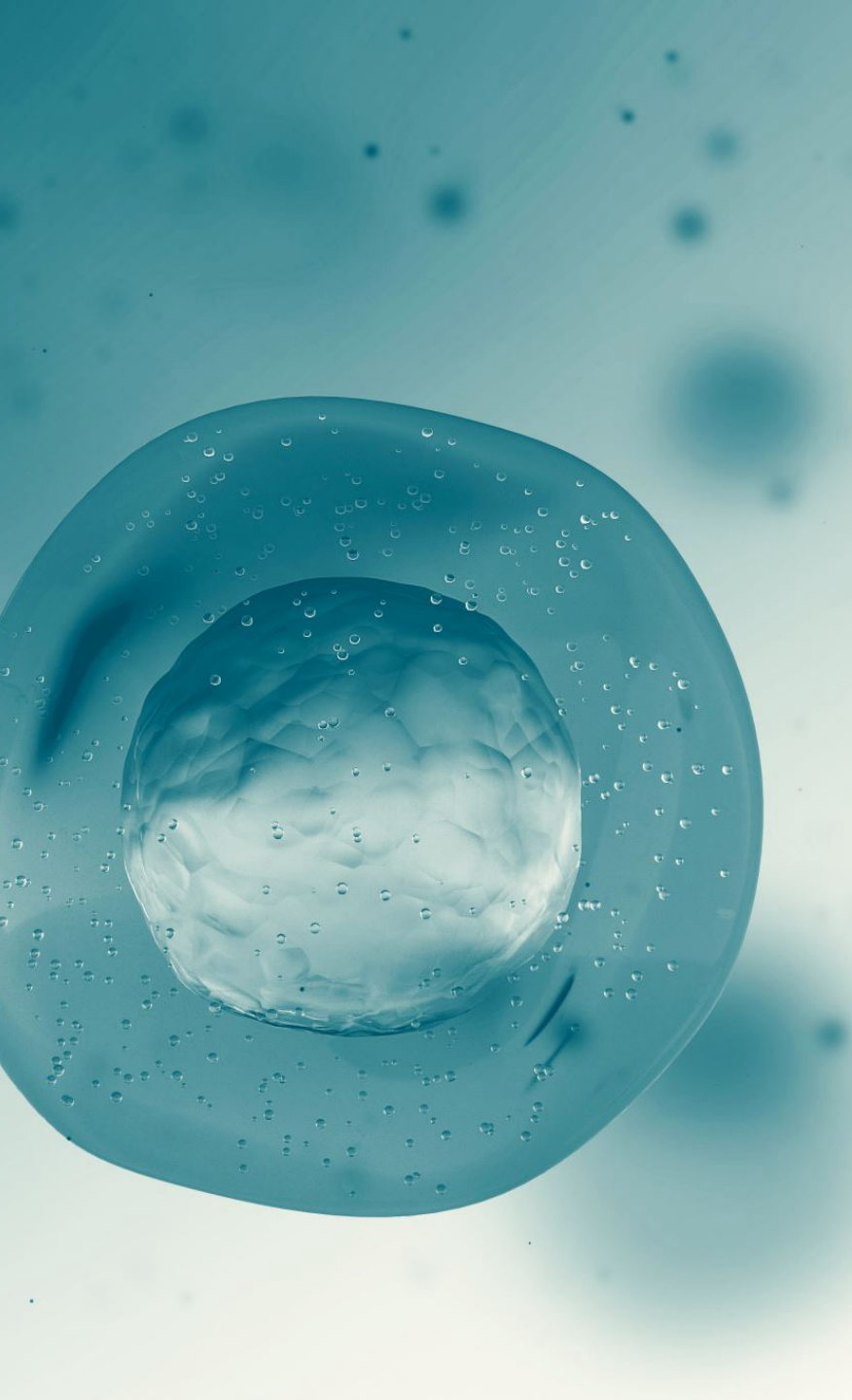
[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/CRISPR-Cas9-mechanism-The-important-components-in-the-system-include-Cas9-and-gRNA-The\\_fig3\\_324079935](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/CRISPR-Cas9-mechanism-The-important-components-in-the-system-include-Cas9-and-gRNA-The_fig3_324079935)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U3Z4u0DKbx0&ab\\_channel=AppliedBiologicalMaterials-abm](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U3Z4u0DKbx0&ab_channel=AppliedBiologicalMaterials-abm)

Bock, C., Datlinger, P., Chardon, F. et al. High-content CRISPR screening. *Nat Rev Methods Primers* 2, 8 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43586-021-00093-4>

<https://www.idtdna.com/pages/education/decoded/article/overview-what-is-crispr-screening>

<https://www.mdpi.com/1422-0067/22/23/12777>



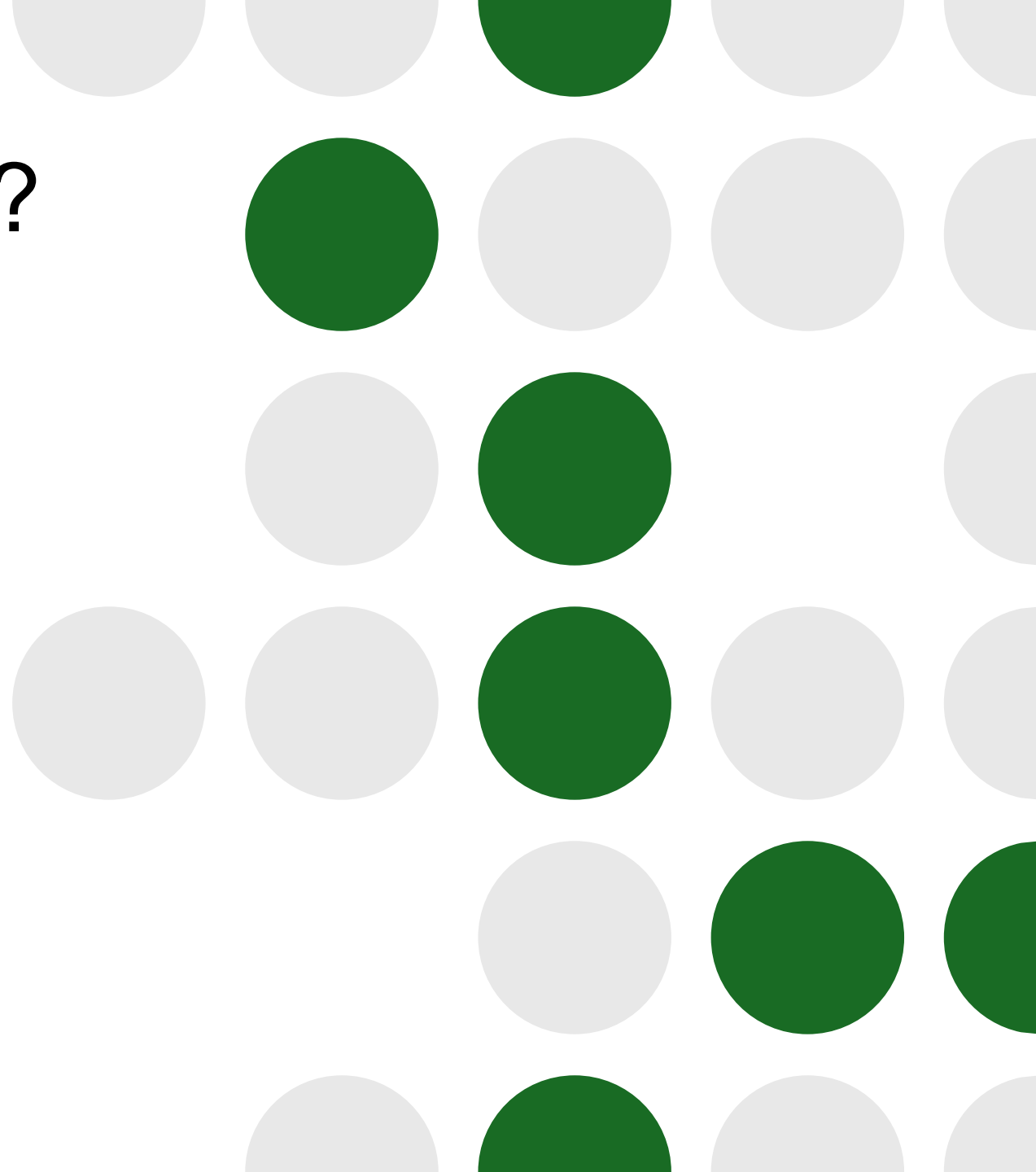
# Identification of Required Host Factors for SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Human Cells

Perla Larios and Huixian Qiu  
University of Madison- Wisconsin  
Genetics 564 2024



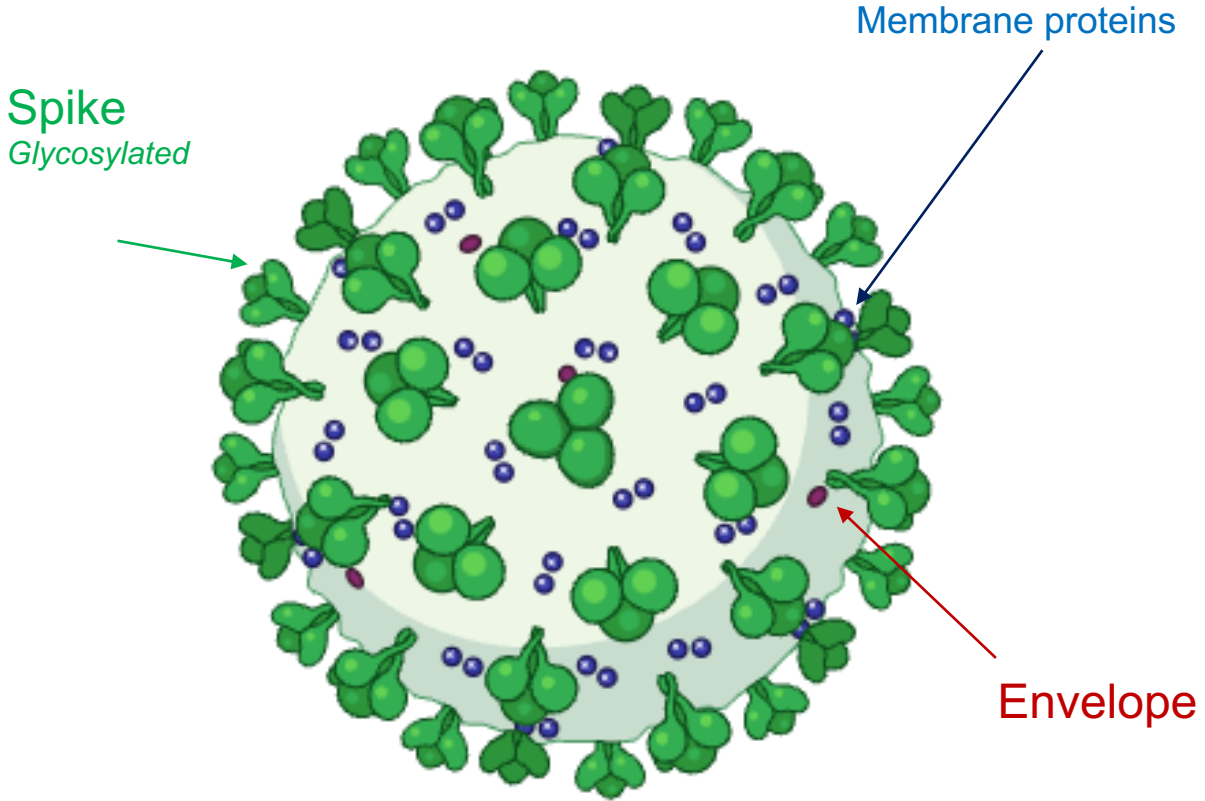
# What is the hypothesis?

- Using genome-scale CRISPR loss of function test they should be able to find genes that grants/increase resistance to SARS-COV 2



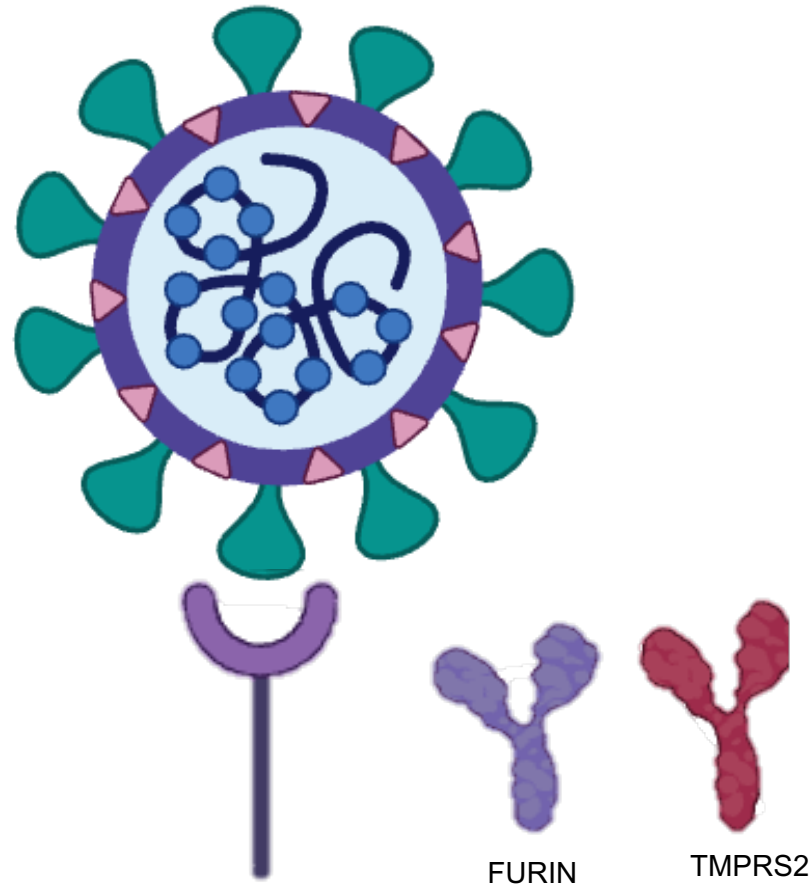


# What are the Life stages for SARS-COV- 2

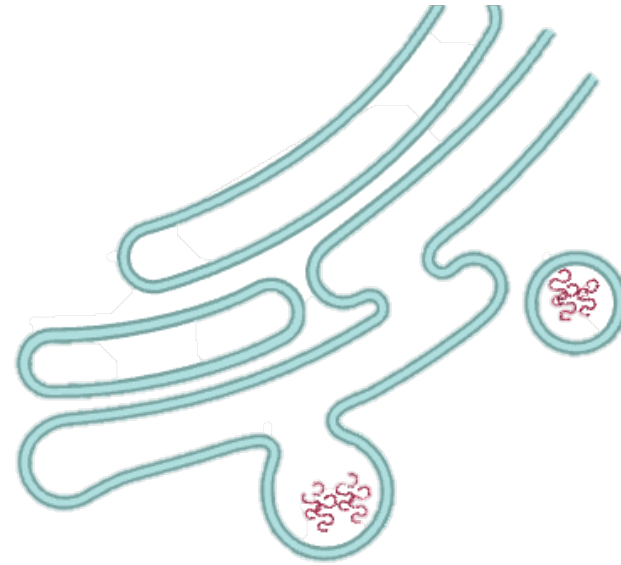
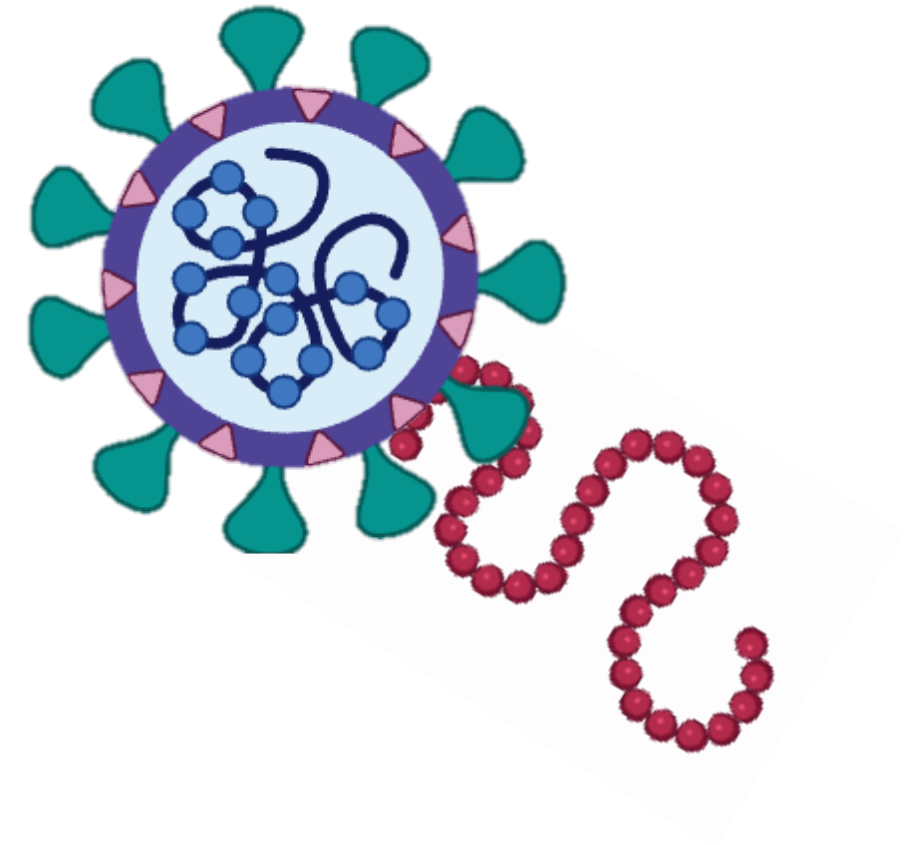


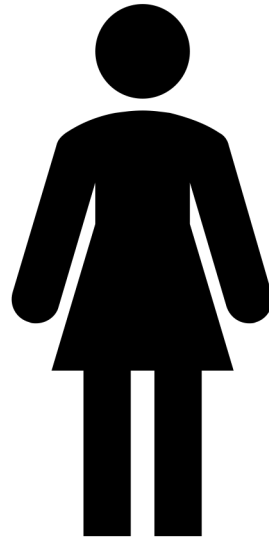
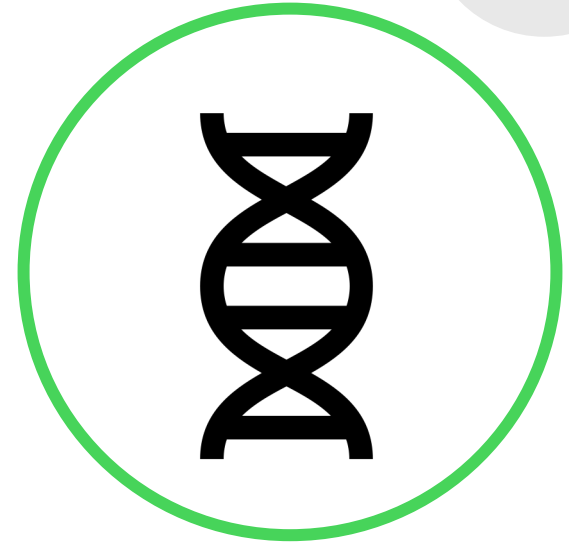
D416G

# What are the life stages of COV-2? Continue



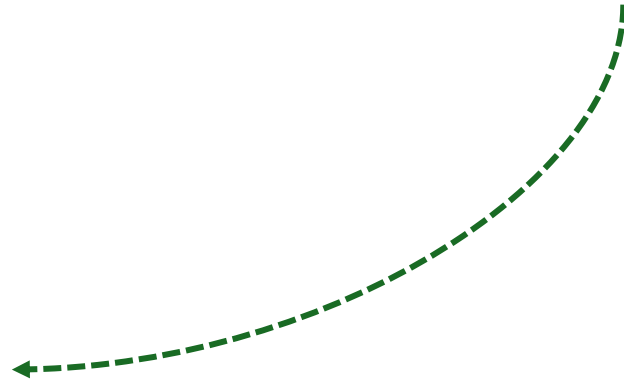
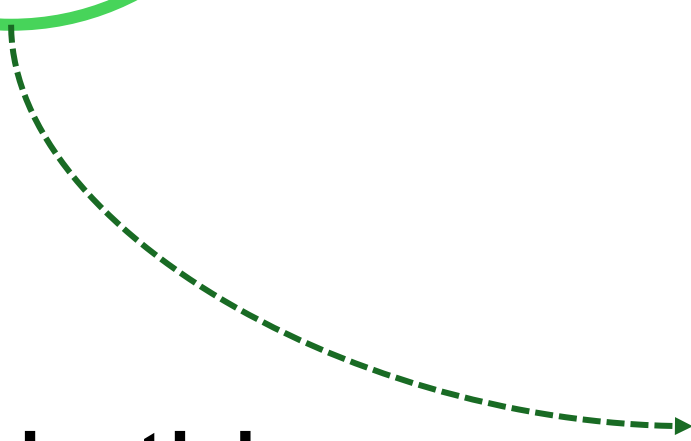
# What are the life stages of COV-2? Continue






Why is this important ?

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# What are the methods?

## GeCKOv2 CRISPR-Cas9 library



### Human CRISPR Knockout Pooled Library (GeCKO v2)

(Pooled Library #1000000048, #1000000049)

Print

#### PURPOSE

The human GeCKO (Genome-Scale CRISPR Knock-Out) lentiviral pooled libraries target early consecutive exons for genome editing.

#### VECTOR BACKBONE

- o [lentiCRISPRv2](#) backbone (one-vector system)
- o [lentiGuide-Puro](#) backbone (two-vector system)


#### DEPOSITING LABS

[Feng Zhang](#)

#### PUBLICATION

[Sanjana et al Nat Methods. 2014 Aug;11\(8\):783-4. doi: 10.1038/nmeth.3047.](#)(How to cite↓)

#### ORDERING

| Item   | Catalog #  | Description  | Quantity | Price (USD)                     |
|--------|------------|--|----------|---------------------------------|
| Pooled | 1000000048 | gDNA pooled library in lentiCRISPRv2  | 1        | \$ 640 <span>Add to Cart</span> |

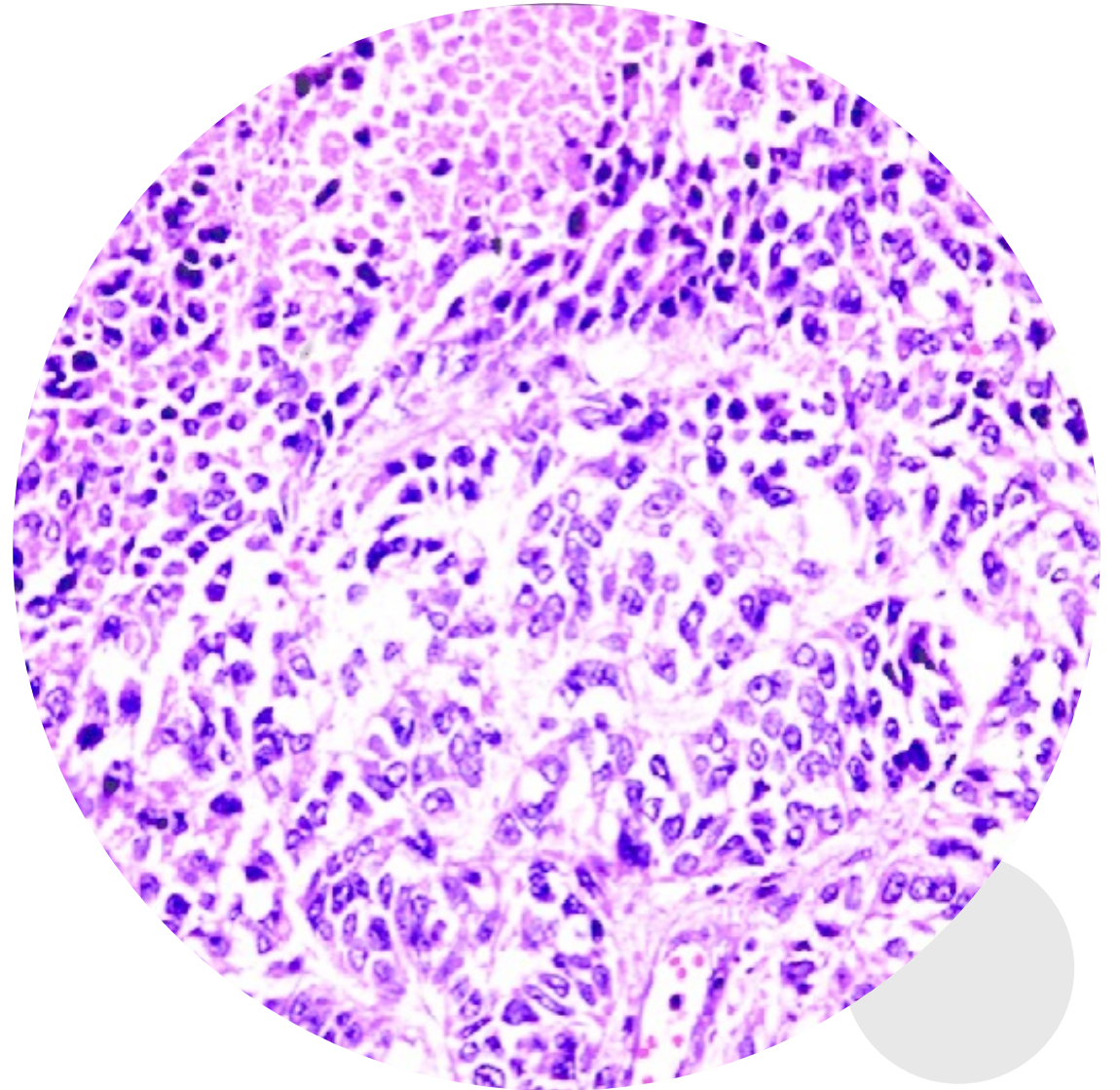
# *Human alveolar cell carcinoma*

A540<sup>ACE2</sup>

Located in the alveoli

reduces surface tension and prevents alveolar collapse during ventilation.

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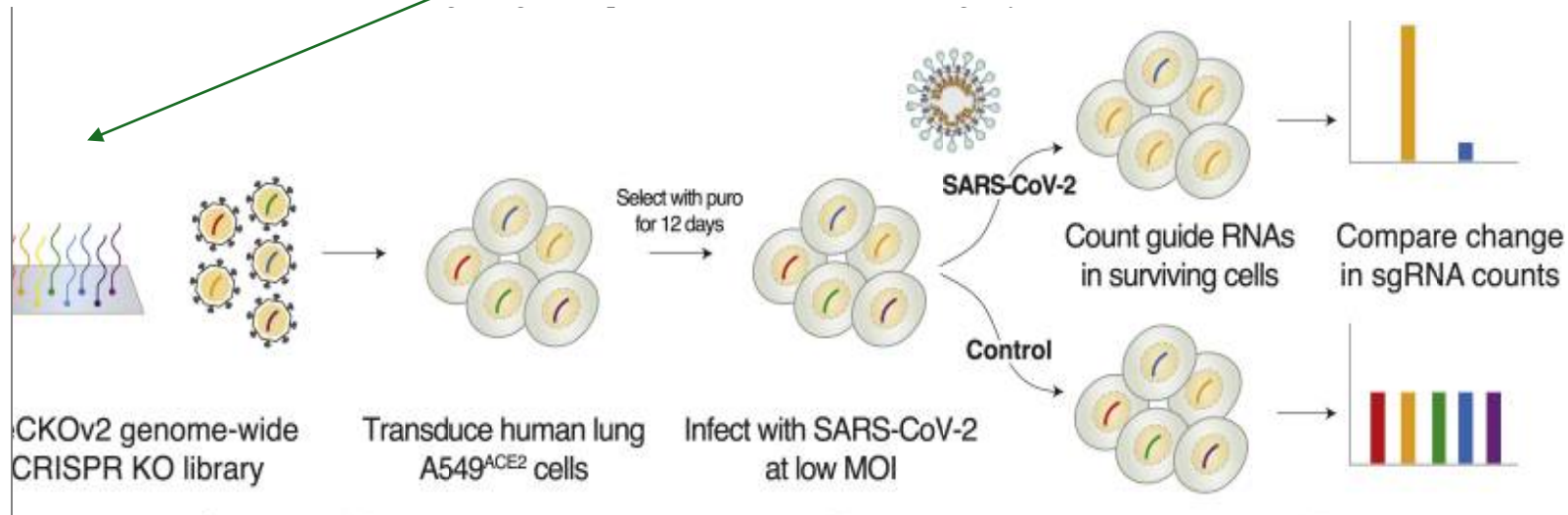
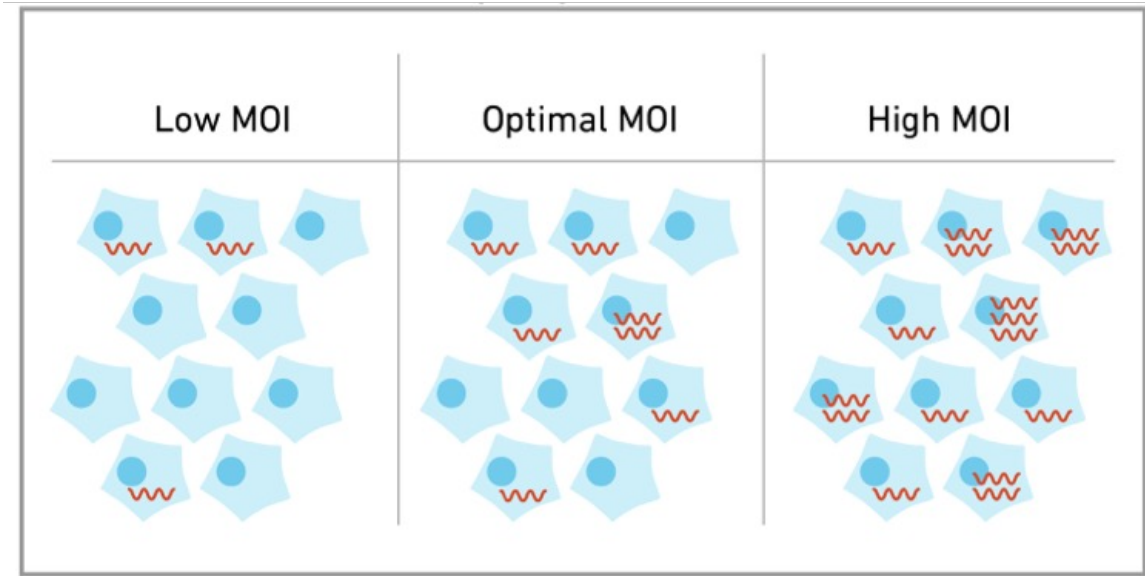


# How do we start?

$$P(k) = e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k / k!$$

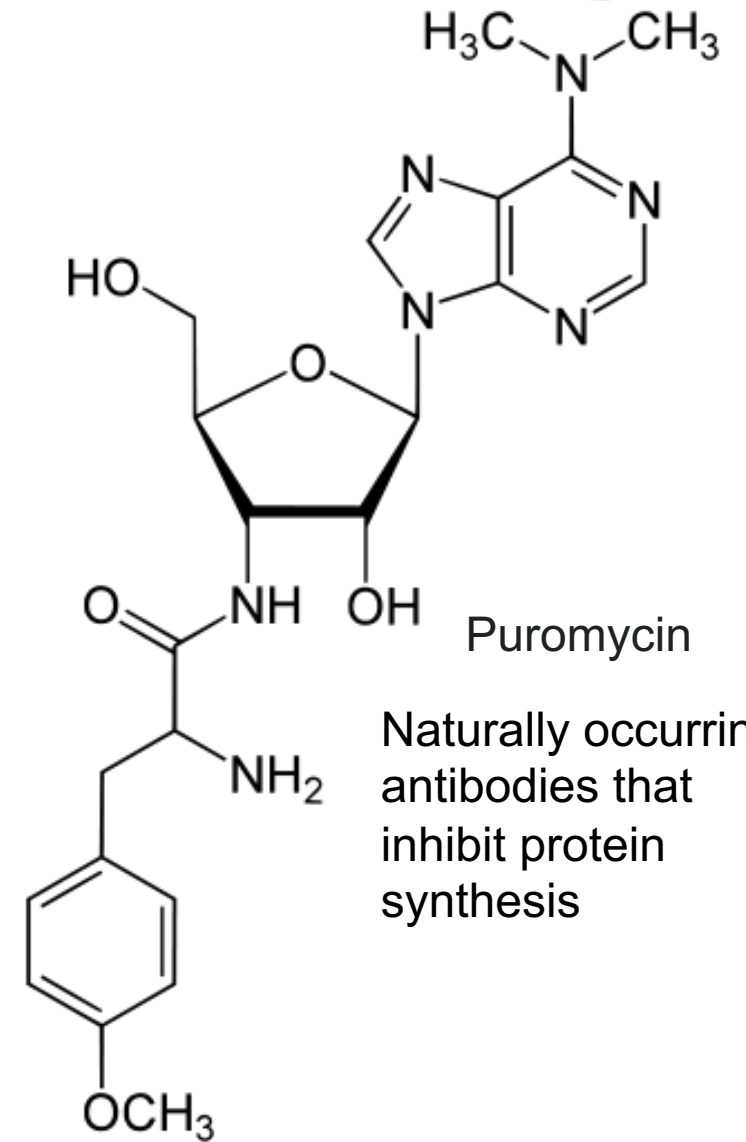
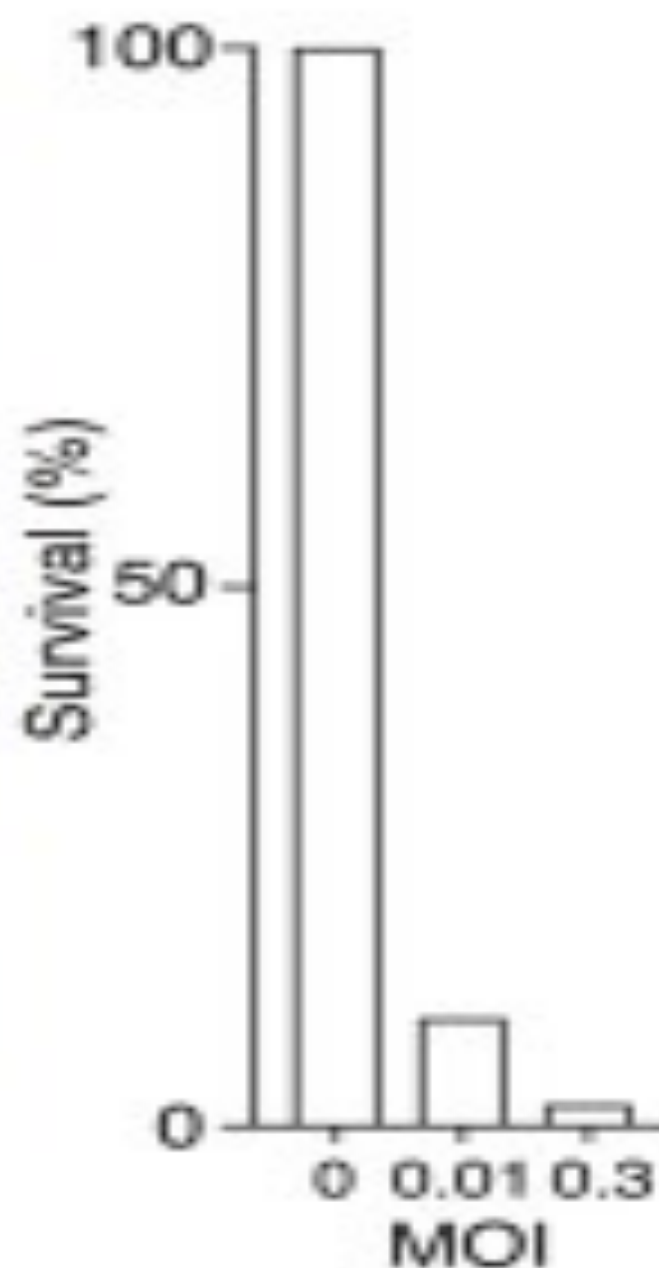
$\lambda = \text{MOI}$

$K = \# \text{ of viral particles and take values}$



# What is tra continue

1. Selection
2. Breeding
3. Infection (*Moi* = .3 between
4. stained





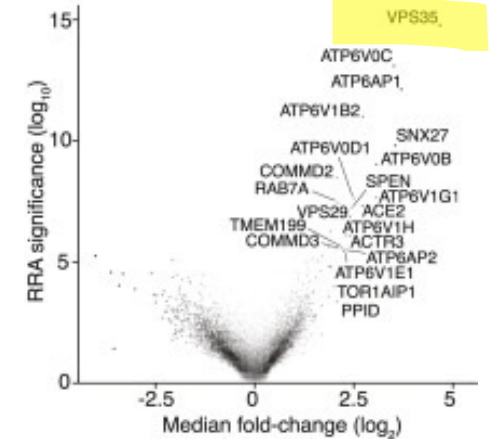
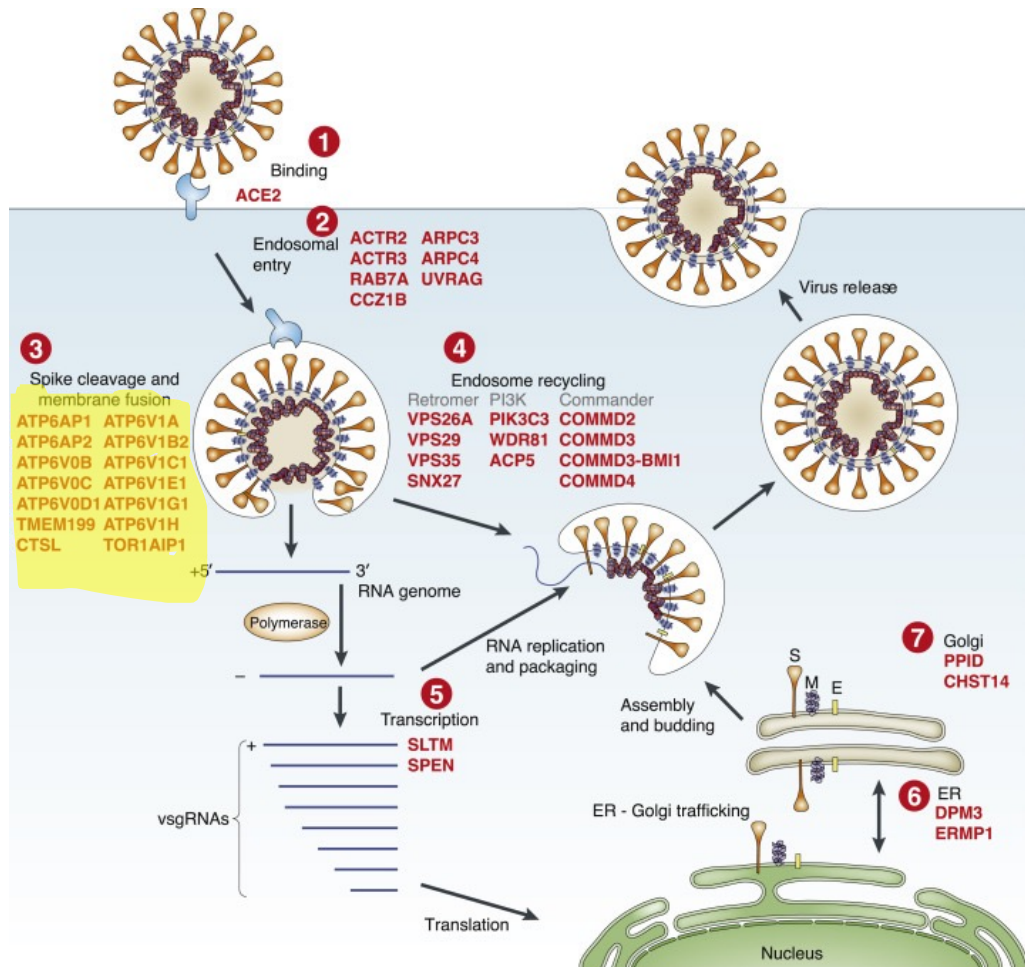
# How does this compare to others' research?

|  | This study (MOI 0.01) | This study (MOI 0.3) | Zhu | Wei | Heaton |   |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|--------|---|
|  | 21                    | 14                   | 2   | 0   |        | This study (MOI 0.01, top 36 genes)           |
|  |                       | 11                   | 2   | 0   |        | This study (MOI 0.3, top 36 genes)            |
|  |                       |                      | 2   | 0   |        | Zhu <i>et al.</i> (Fig. 2B, top 36 genes)     |
|  |                       |                      |     | 0   |        | Wei <i>et al.</i> (Fig. 1D, top 25 genes)     |
|  |                       |                      |     |     |        | Heaton <i>et al.</i> (Table S2, top 36 genes) |

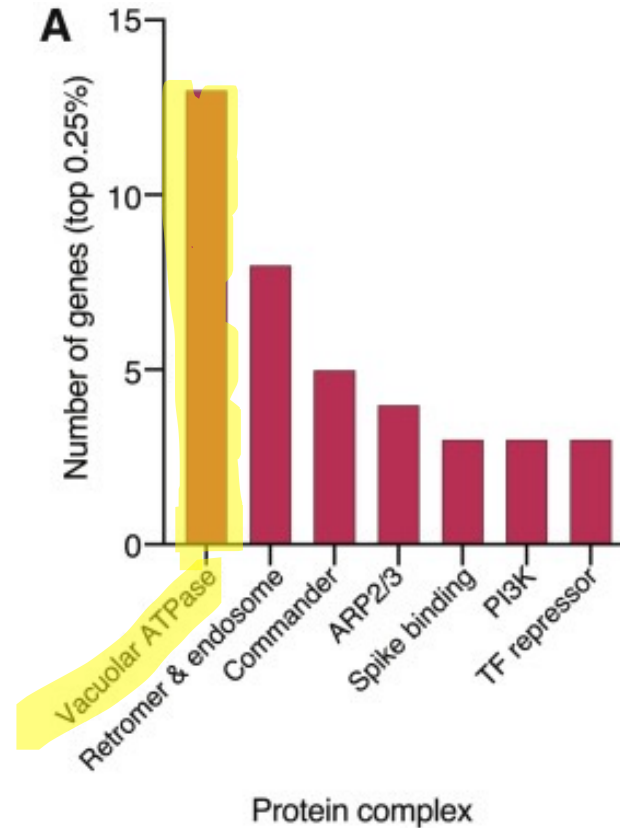
We have the genes now what?



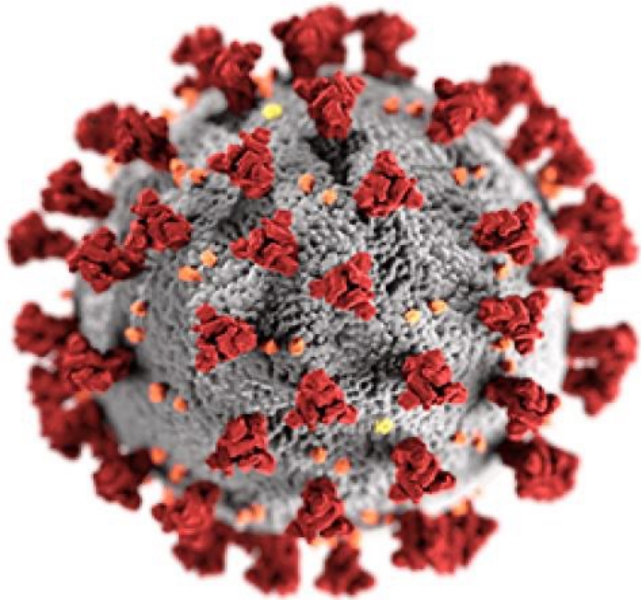
# Where are the target genes?



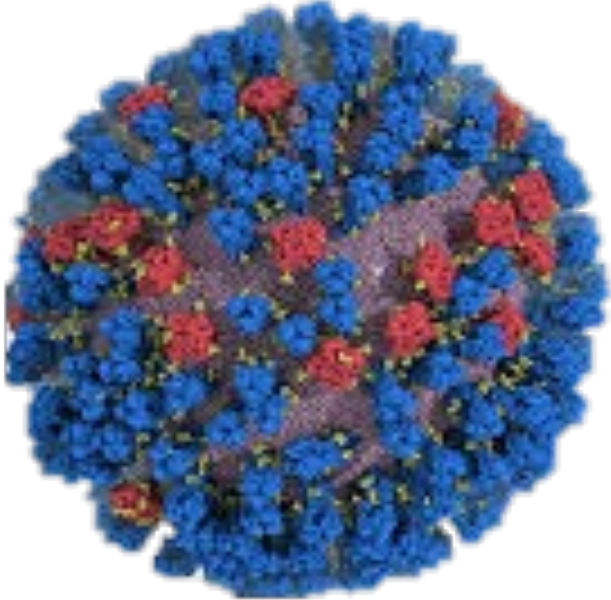
*Quick comment*



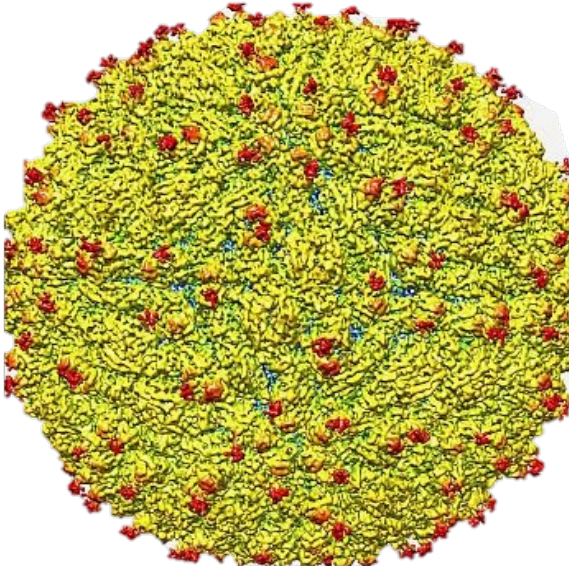
# Can we use this information for other viruses?



SARS-COV-2

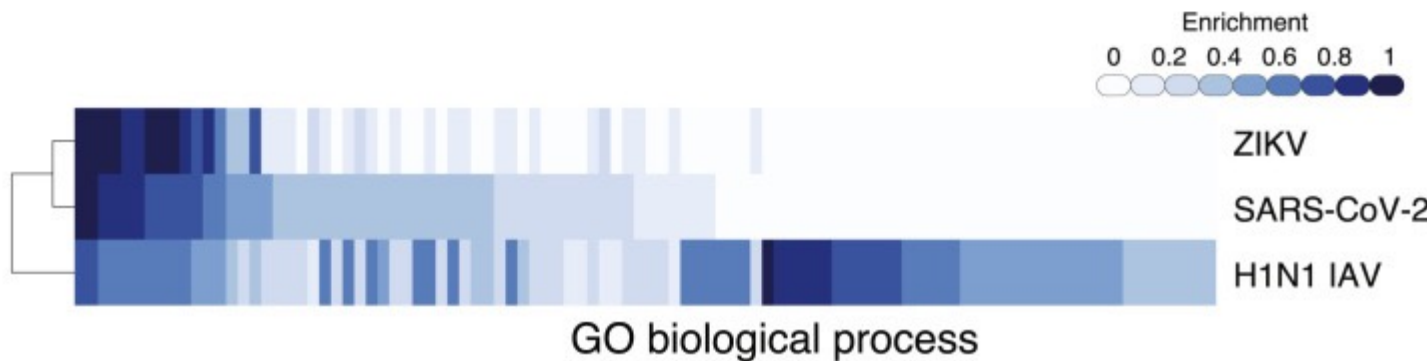


AIV



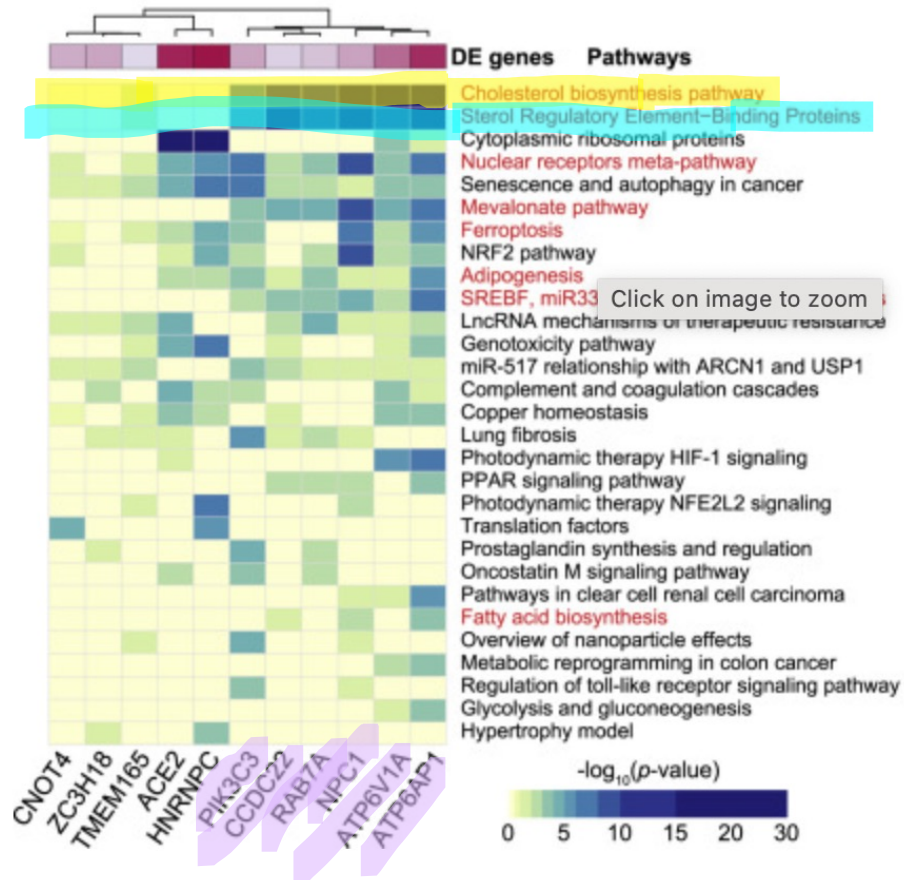
ZIKA

E



# Was there a significant pathway?

c



[Front Physiol.](#) 2021; 12: 750544.

Published online 2021 Nov 11. doi: [10.3389/fphys.2021.750544](https://doi.org/10.3389/fphys.2021.750544)

PMCID: PMC8632007

PMID: [34858206](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34858206/)



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## Endosomal Cholesterol in Viral Infections – A Common Denominator?

[Mirco Glitscher](#) and [Eberhard Hildt](#)\*

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PMCID: PMC10140059

PMID: [37119851](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37119851/)

## The role of high cholesterol in SARS-CoV-2 infectivity

[Hao Wang](#),<sup>1,2,3</sup> [Zixuan Yuan](#),<sup>1,2,3</sup> [Mahmud Arif Pavel](#),<sup>1,2</sup> [Sonia Mediouni Jablonski](#),<sup>4</sup> [Joseph Jablonski](#),<sup>4</sup>

[Robert Hobson](#),<sup>5,6</sup> [Susana Valente](#),<sup>4</sup> [Chakravarthy B. Reddy](#),<sup>7</sup> and [Scott B. Hansen](#)<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

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# Summary

- 30 host genes found
- 6 of the genes shared a mechanism as the cholesterol pathway
- Upregulating cholesterol levels block SARS
- An increase in cholesterol leads to higher resistance
- Rab7a regulates cell surface expression of ACE

# Future advancements and understandings

- Understanding cholesterol biosynthesis pathway and SARS relationship
  - Possibility of other lipids affecting SARS
  - Understanding Rab7a blocking of SARS
  - PiKC3 drug target
- 



**End of Presentation**



**ANY QUESTIONS?**

[memecreator.org](http://memecreator.org)



# References

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