

Genome Editing in human embryos

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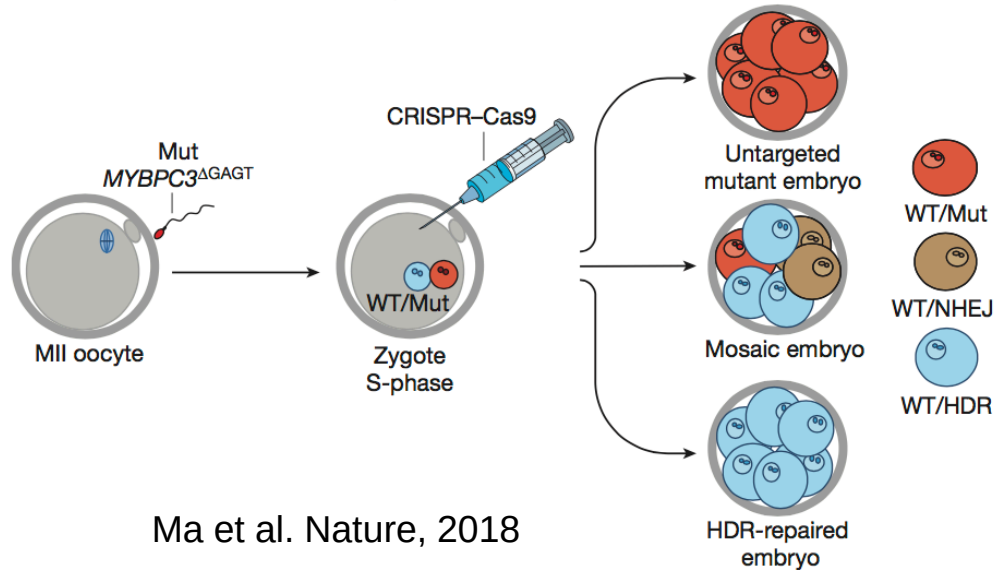


中国科学院脑科学与智能技术卓越创新中心

CAS Center for Excellence in Brain Science and Intelligence Technology (CEBSIT)

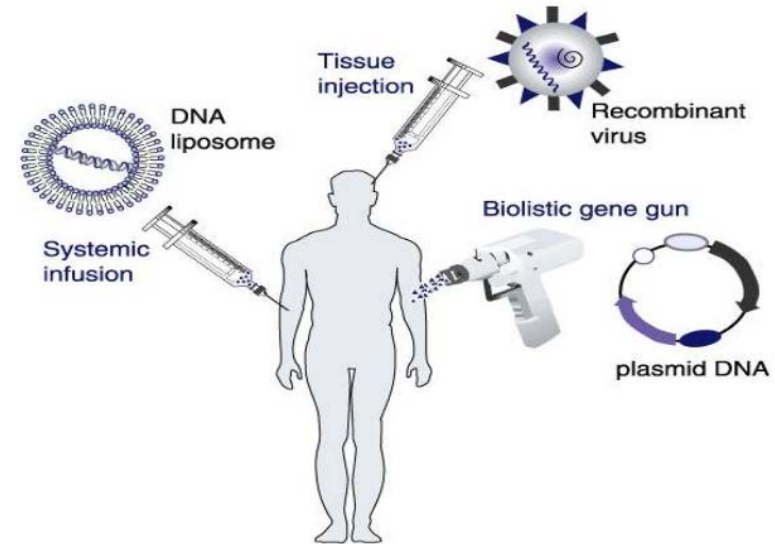
Gene Therapy Approaches

Germline Gene Therapy



- **Efficiency: >99%**
- **Off targets: None**

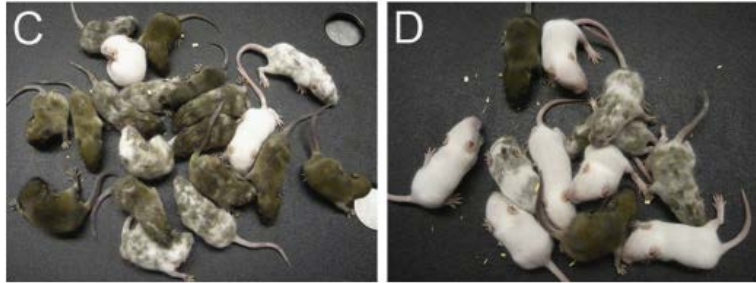
Somatic Gene Therapy



- **Efficiency: 1% - 100%**
- **Off targets: No oncogenic mutation**
- **Immunoresponse**
- **Deliver**

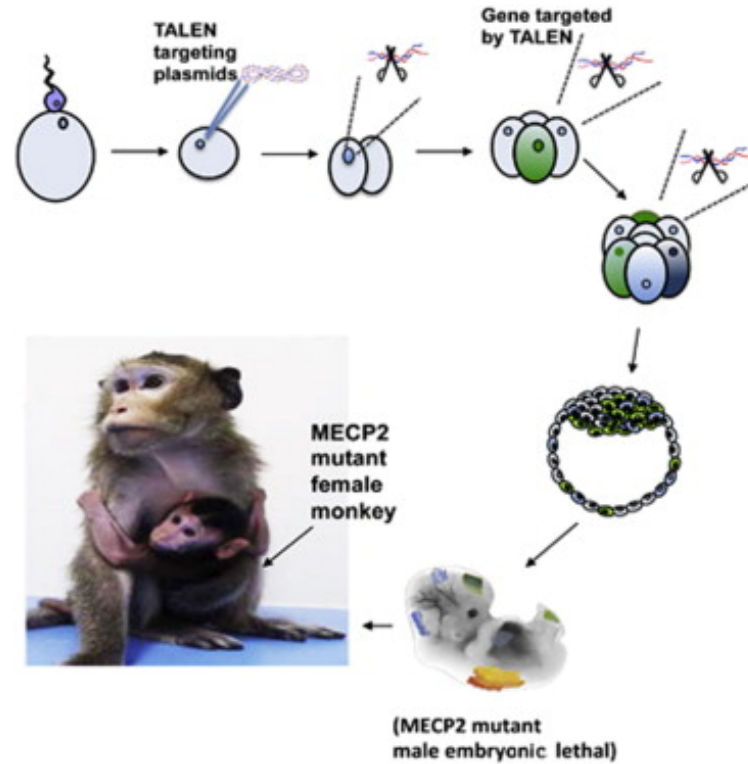
Mosaicism in CRISPR-generated mouse, monkey and human embryos

Mouse



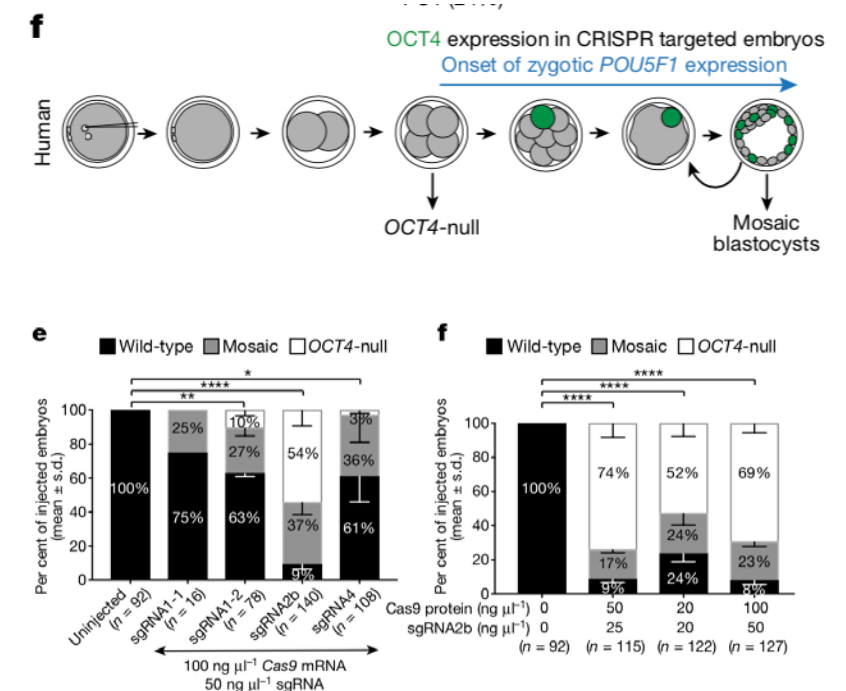
Yen, ST. et al. 2014

Monkey



Liu, HL. et al. 2014

Human

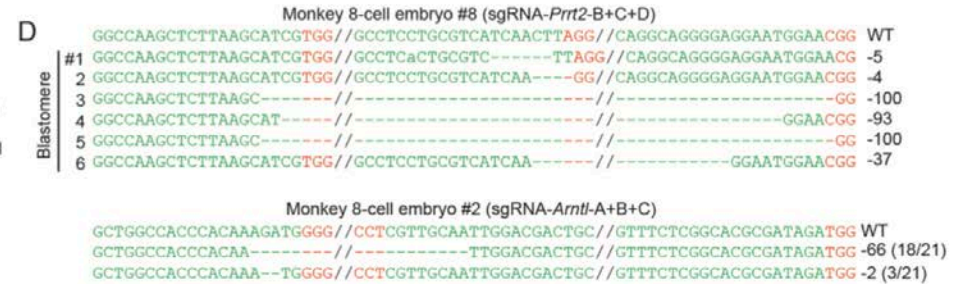
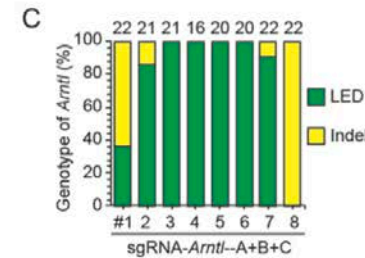
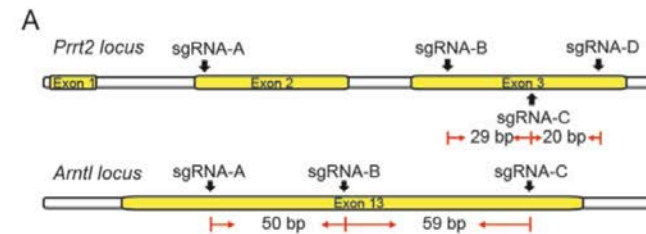
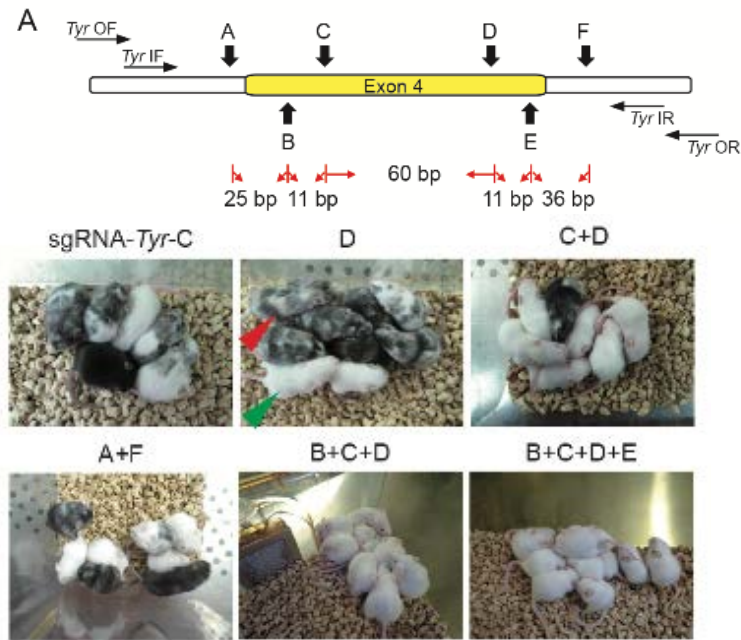


Fogarty, NM. Et al. 2017

Generation of complete knockout mice by C-CRISPR



Erwei Zuo



Zuo et al, *Cell research*, 2017

Mouse embryos

Monkey embryos

➤ Multiple DSBs ➡

Chromosome rearrangement

Chromosome deletion

Off-target indels



➤ Mosaic genotype

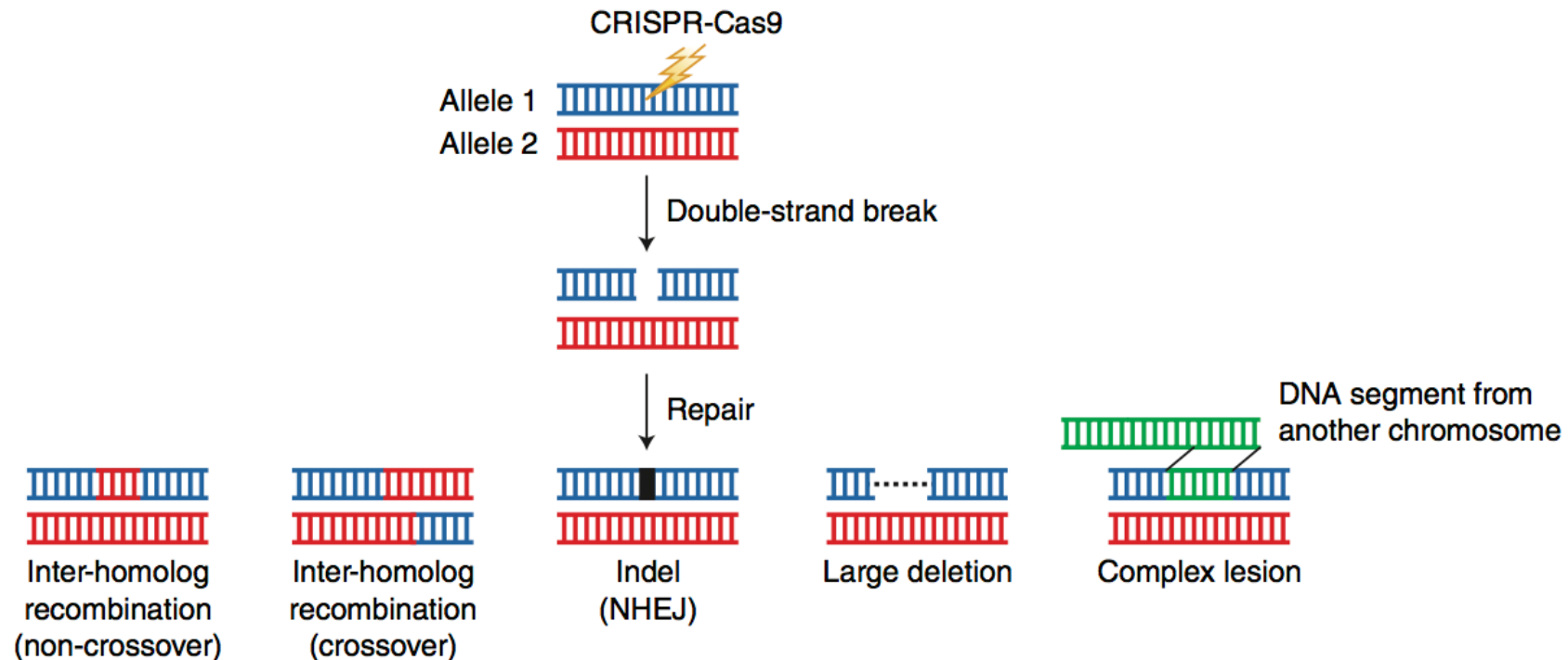
➤ Embryonic development

Unexpected CRISPR on-target effects

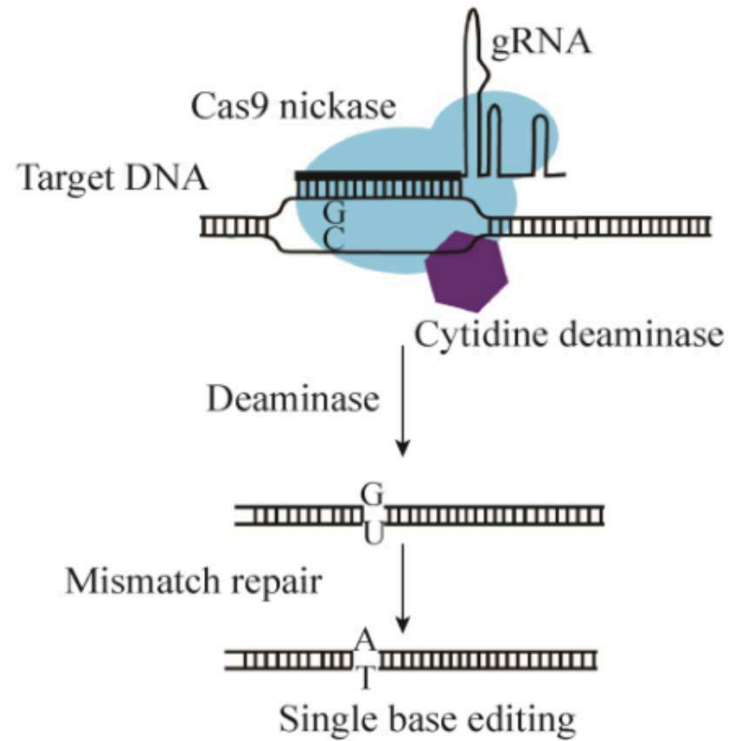
Hyunji Lee & Jin-Soo Kim

Cas9 can induce extensive on-target damage, including large deletions, inversions, and insertions.

CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing induces megabase-scale chromosomal truncations



Base editing

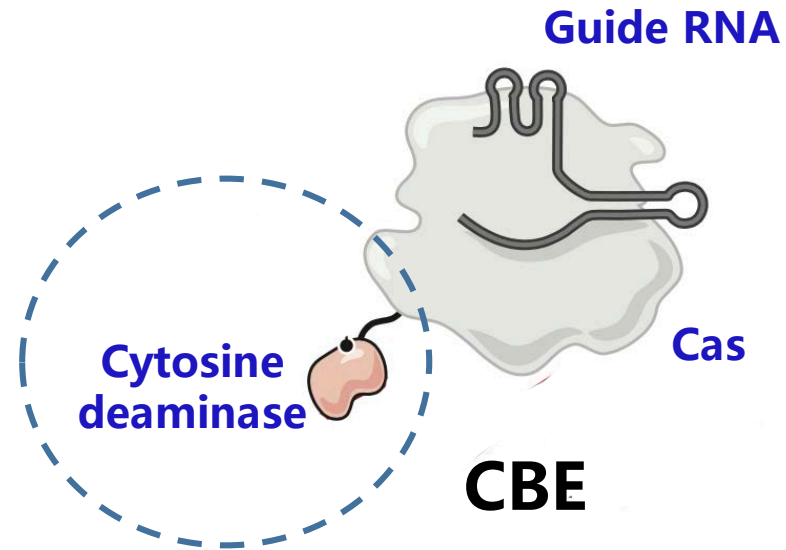


DSB

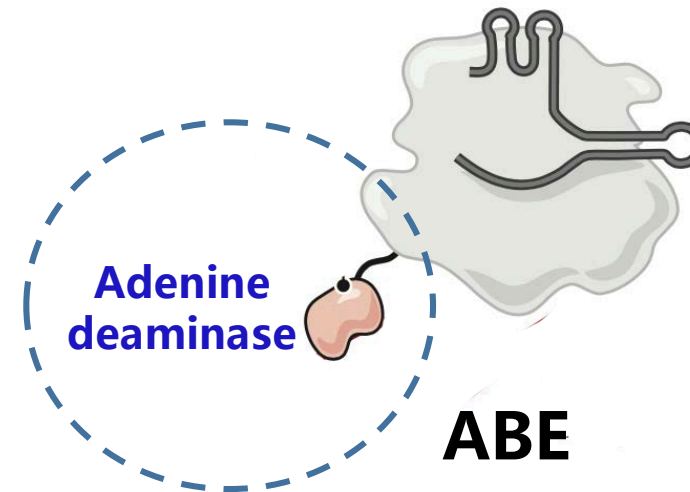
-

Template

-

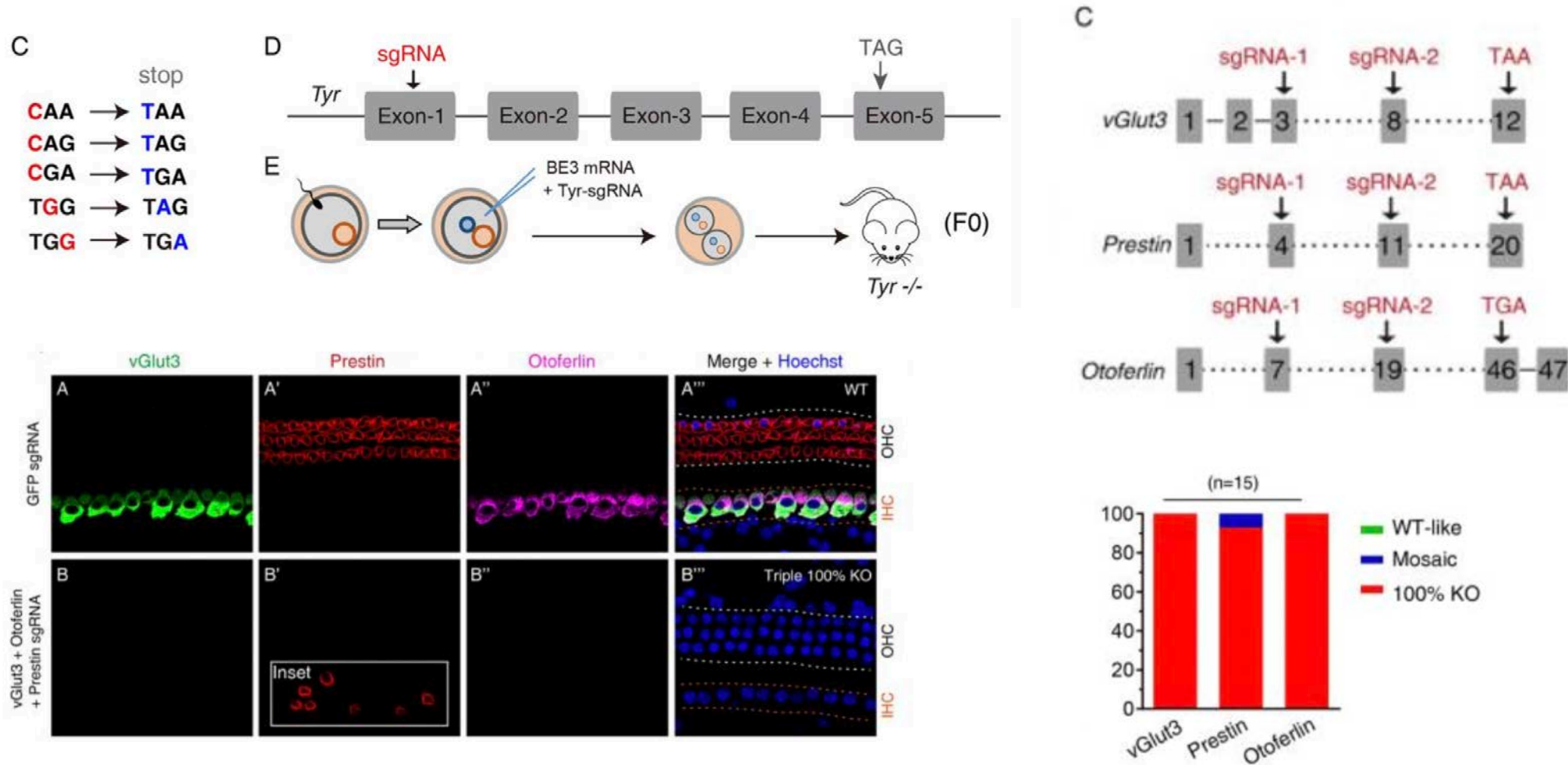


C to T or G to A conversions



T to C or A to G conversions

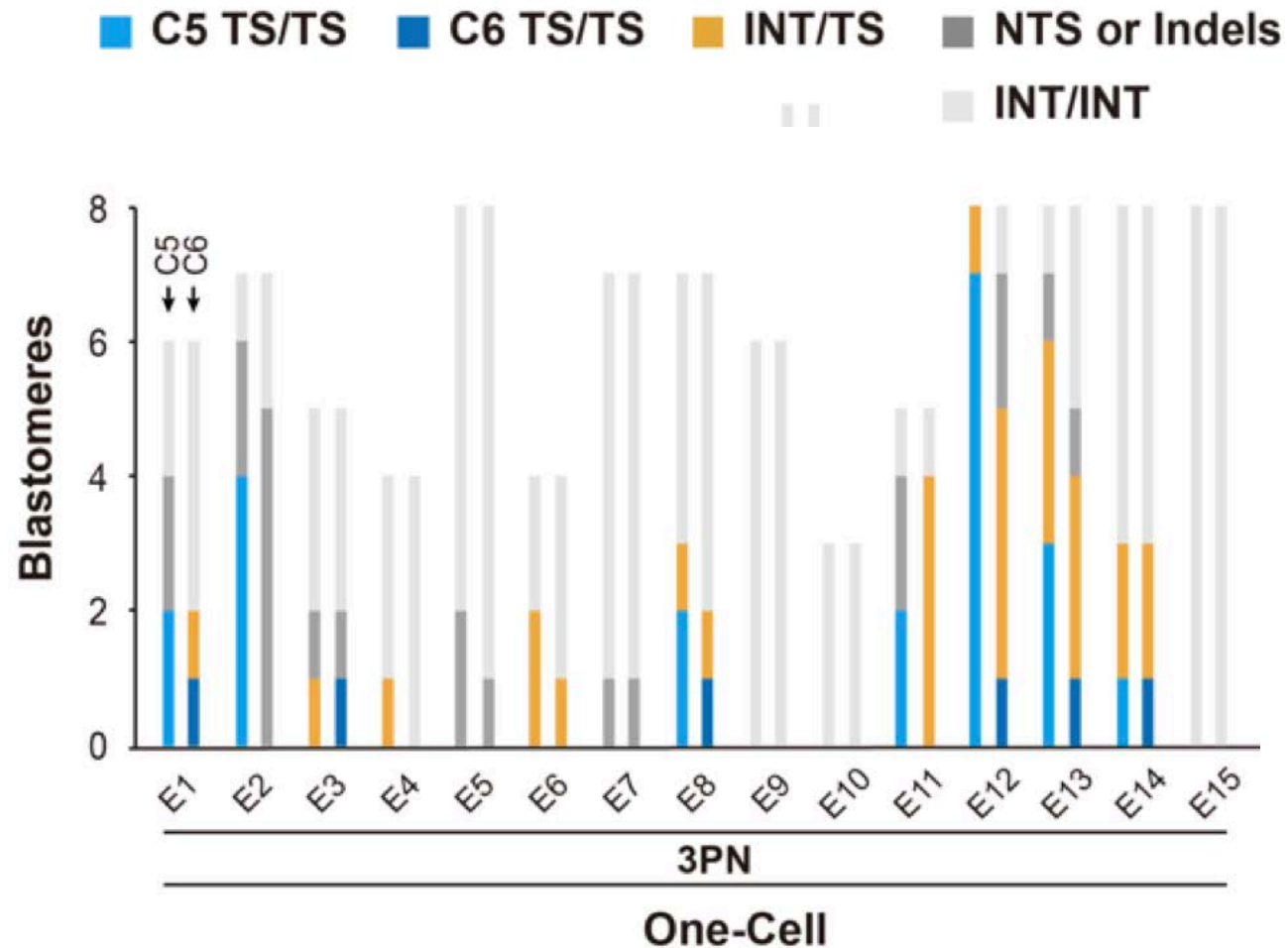
Simultaneous inactivation of multiple genes by base editing



High mosaicism in base-editing human embryos

BE3 *OCT4* GGCTAAGCTT₅C₆AAGGCCCTCCTGGA₅GGCCAGG

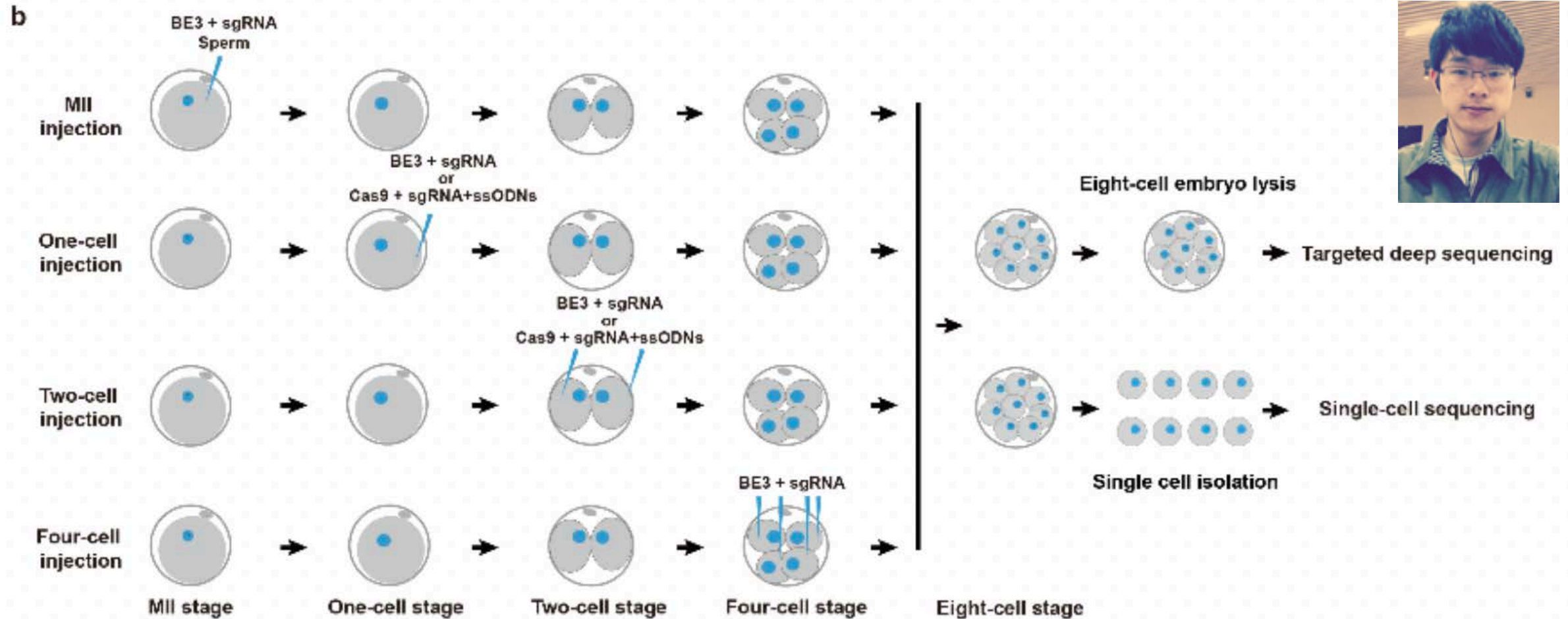
Changyang Zhou



Cooperated with Zi-Jiang Chen

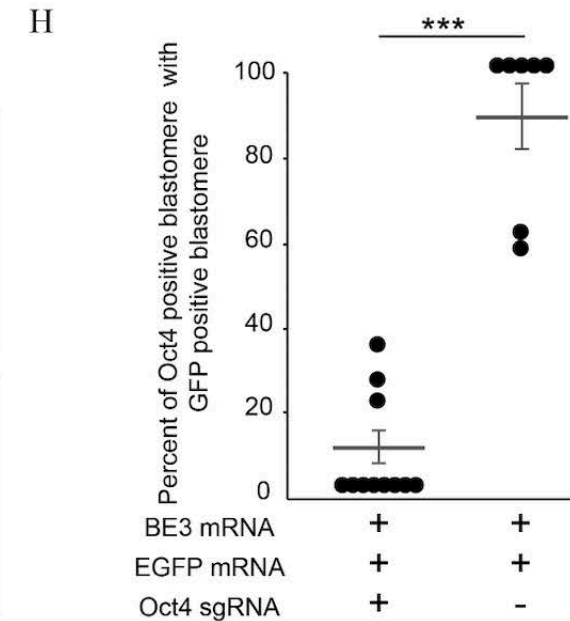
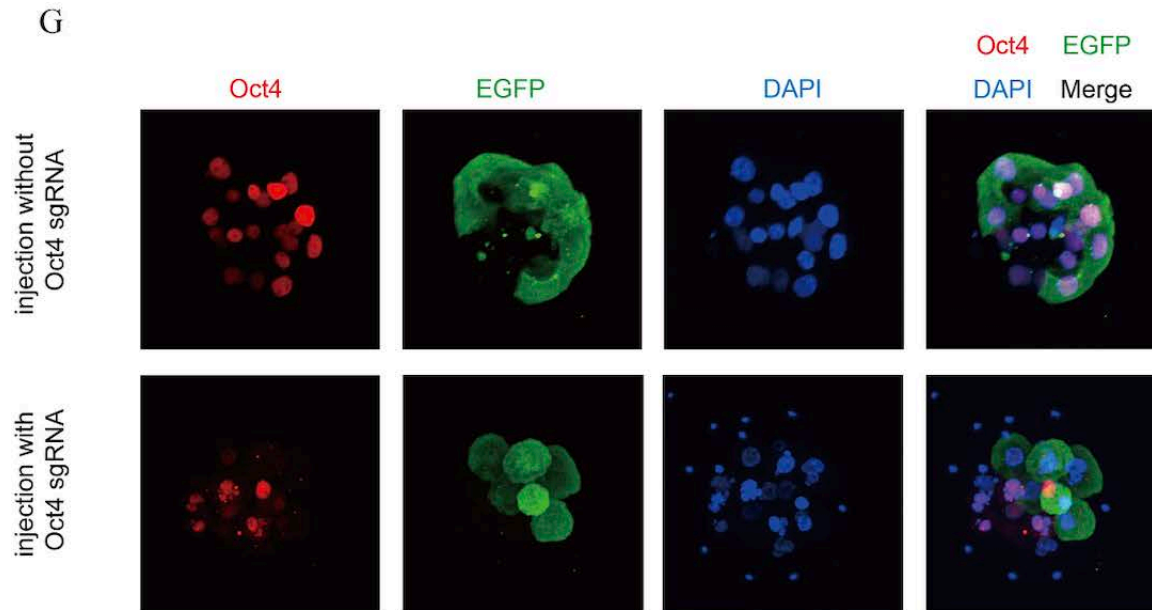
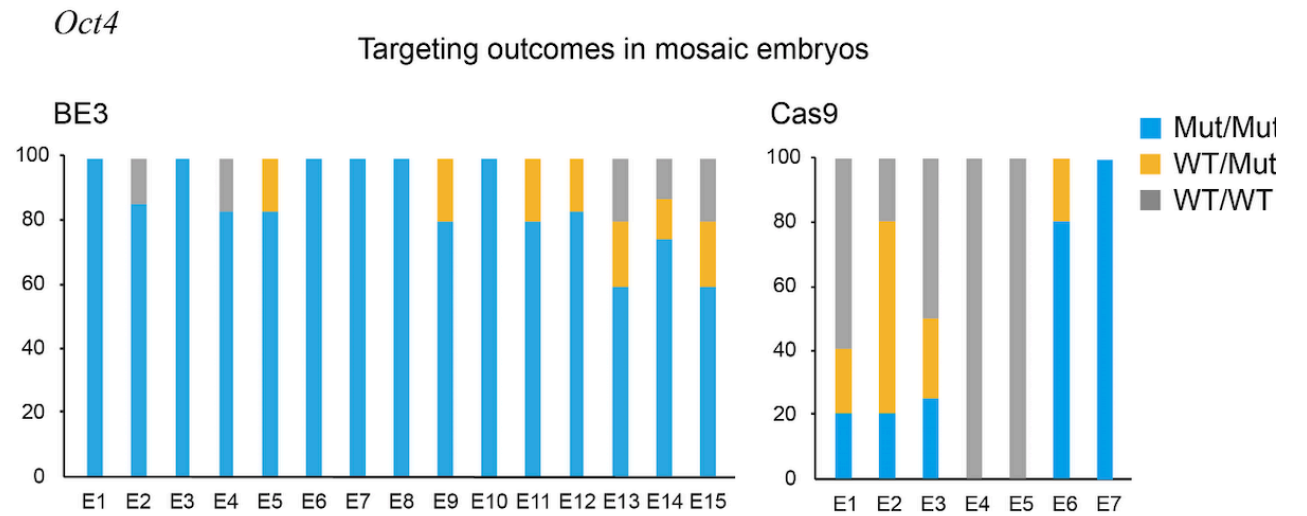
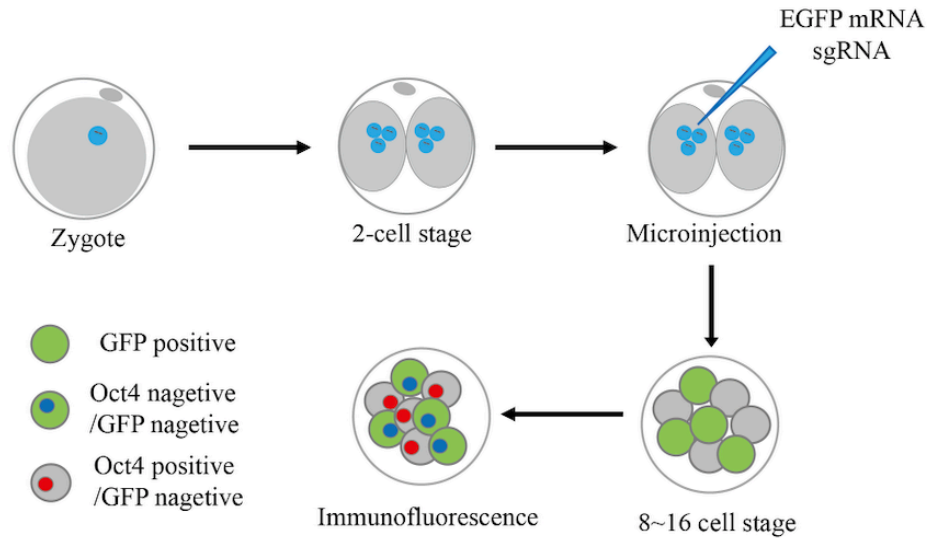
Injection of base editors at different embryonic stages

Changyang Zhou



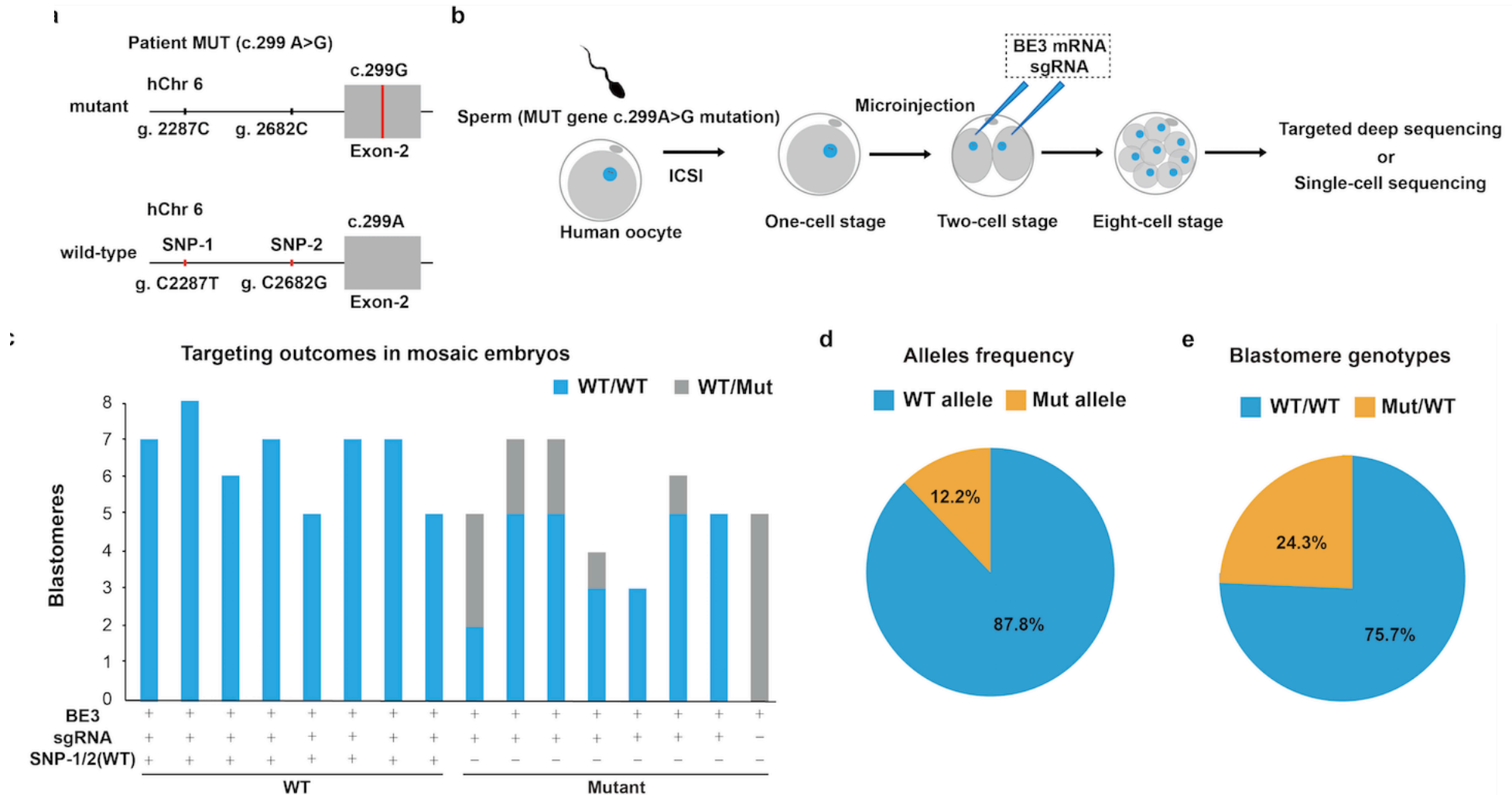
Zhang et al, *Genome Biology*, 2019

Reveal OCT4 function by base editors

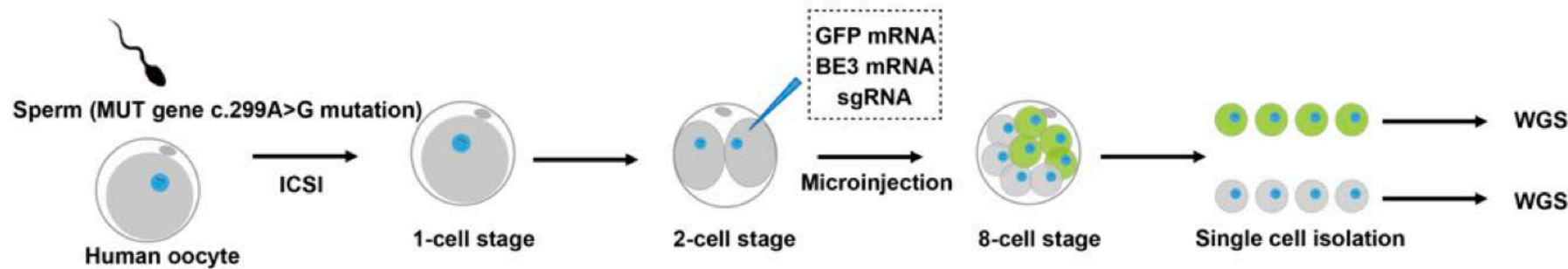


Unpublished data

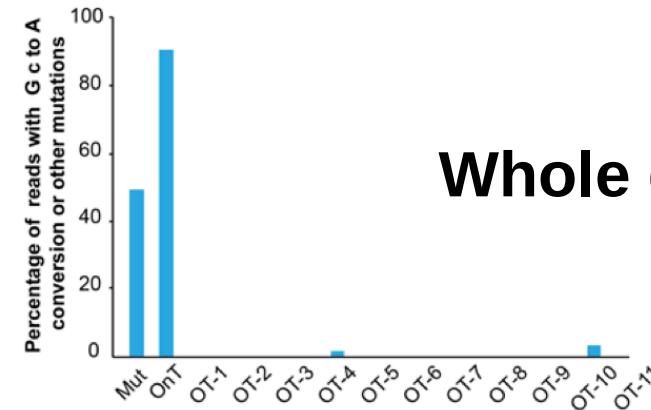
Correction of a pathogenic heterozygous mutation in human embryos with base editors



Low off-target effects by base editing in human embryos



		PAM	MUT	Frequency (%)
E1	GFP Negative Cell	GTGGACCA	TATCCTACCATGTATACCTTTAGGCCCTGGAC	49 (Wt)
		GTGGACCA	TATCCTACCATGTGTACCTTTAGGCCCTGGAC	51 (c.A299G)
	GFP Positive Cell	GTGGACCA	TATCCTACCATGTATACCTTTAGGCCCTGGAC	82 (Wt)
		GTGGACCA	TATCCTACCATGTGTACCTTTAGGCCCTGGAC	18 (c.A299G)
E2	GFP Negative Cell	GTGGACCA	TATCCTACCATGTATACCTTTAGGCCCTGGAC	37 (Wt)
		GTGGACCA	TATCCTACCATGTGTACCTTTAGGCCCTGGAC	63 (c.A299G)
	GFP Positive Cell	GTGGACCA	TATCCTACCATGTATACCTTTAGGCCCTGGAC	89 (Wt)
		GTGGACCA	TATCCTACCATGTGTACCTTTAGGCCCTGGAC	11 (c.A299G)



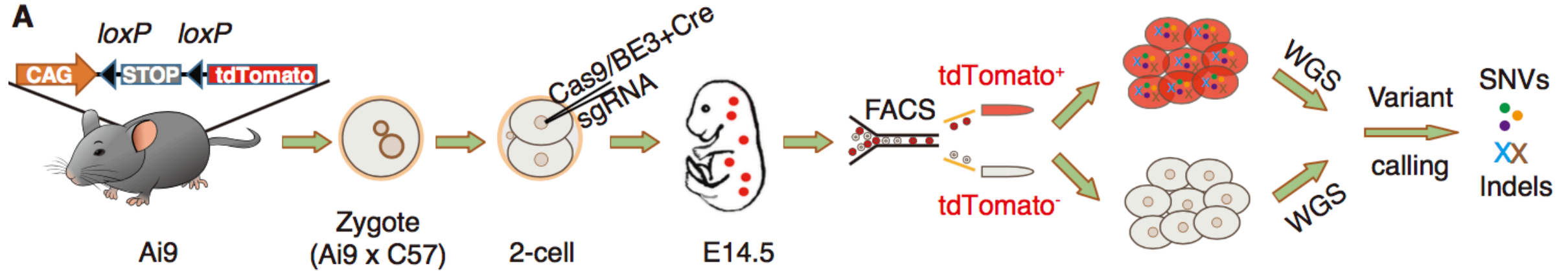
Whole genome amplification



Random off-targets

Sample name	E1		E2	
	SNPs	Indels	SNPs	Indels
Variants supported by three algorithms	15345	442	1616	10
Filter repeats and microsatellites	6966	192	729	3
exons	242	3	35	0
Protein coding	168	2	21	0
Variants in both samples	0	0	0	0
Predicted offtarget sites (10611)	0	0	0	0

GOTI (Genome-wide Off-target analysis by Two-cell embryo Injection)



- The same genetic background
- Without genome amplification
- Genome wide and no bias
- **Single-cell resolution**
- Detection of various mutations

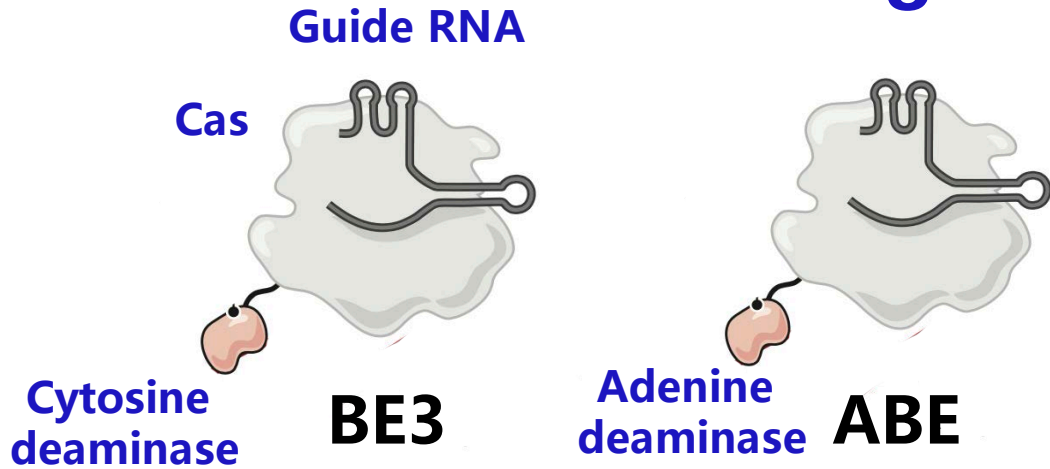
Erwei Zuo Yidi Sun



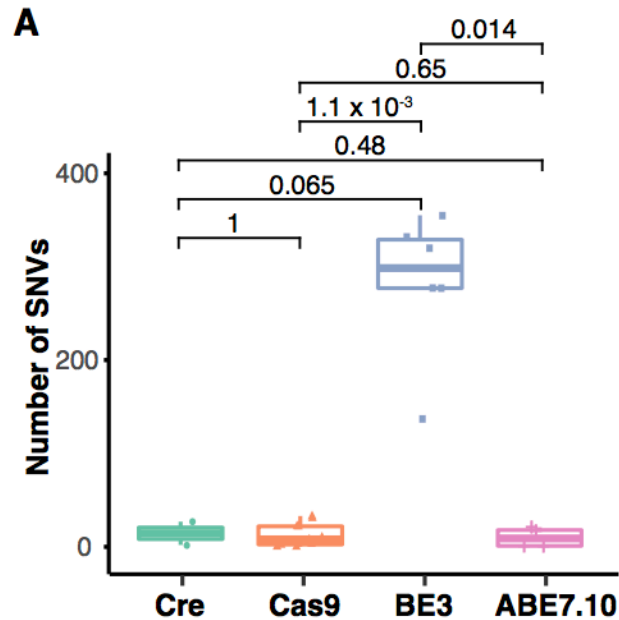
GOTI : 14 SNVs

Traditional methods : 3706 SNVs

Cytosine base editor generates substantial off-target single nucleotide variants



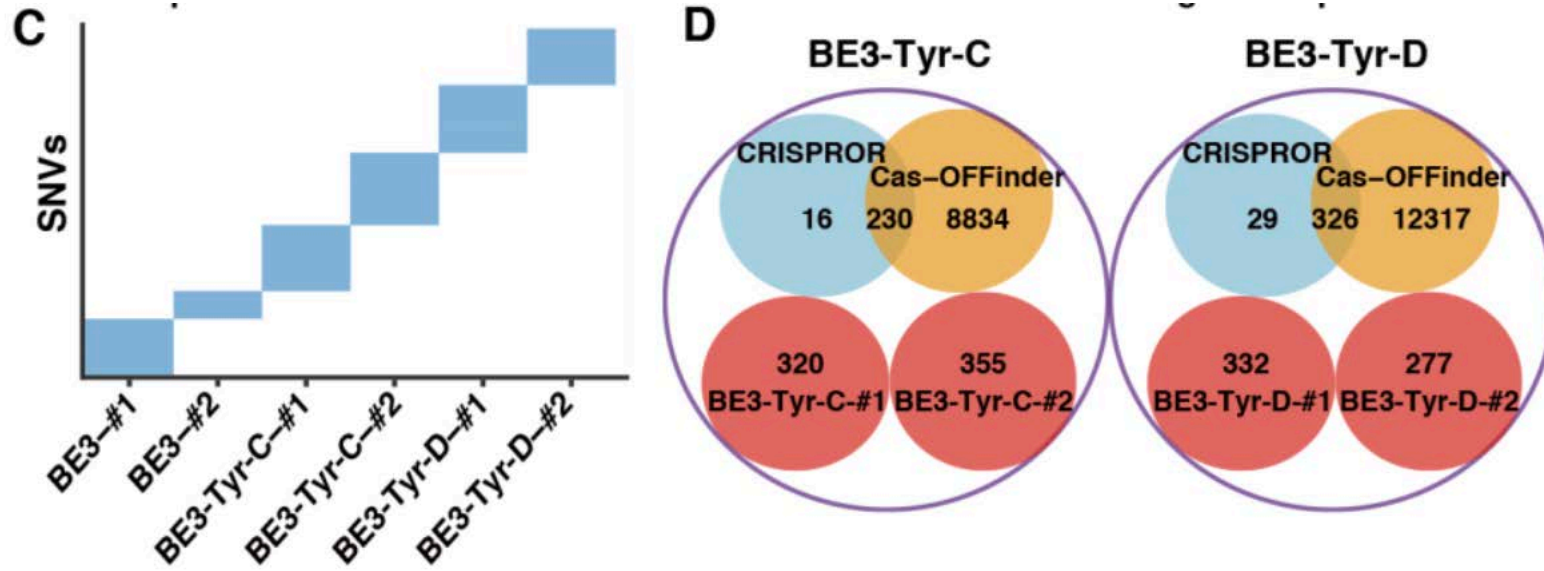
CBEs induced SNVs at more than **20-fold** higher frequencies



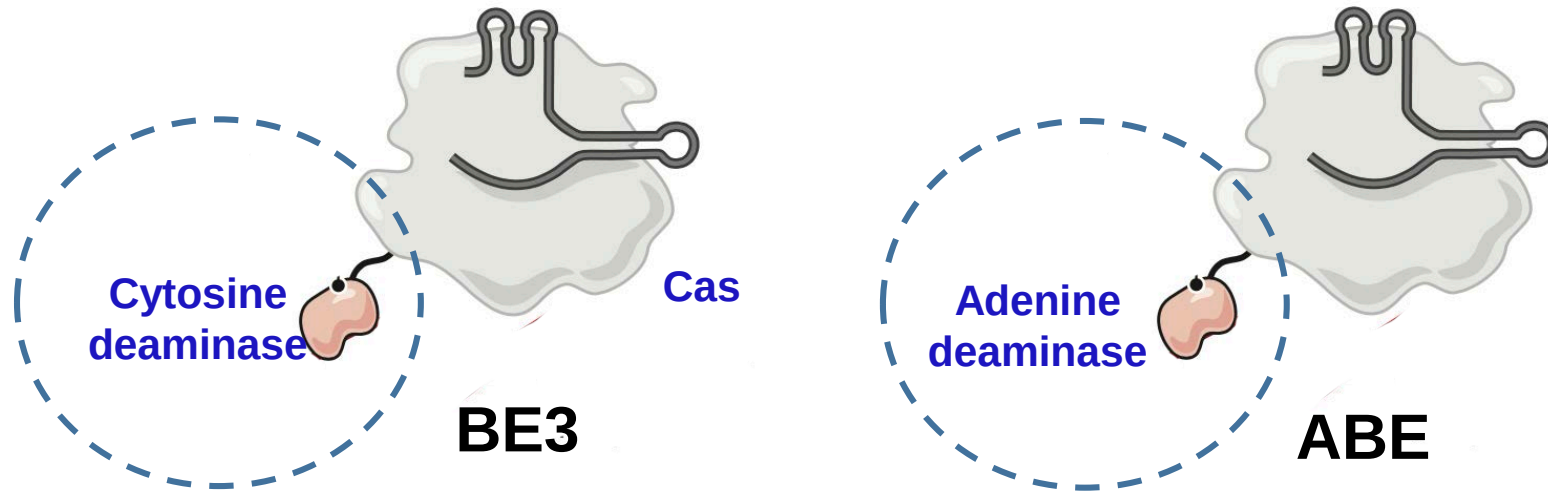
	Cre1-#1				Cre-#2				Cas9-#1				Cas9-#2			
From	A	C	G	T	A	C	G	T	A	C	G	T	A	C	G	T
T	0	50	0	0	0	7.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
G	0	0	0	0	7.4	3.7	0	40.7	0	0	0	46.2	20	10	0	0
C	50	0	0	0	22.2	0	0	18.5	50	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	0	0	0	0	0

	BE3-#1				BE3-#2				BE3-Tyr-C-#1				BE3-Tyr-C-#2				BE3-Tyr-D-#1				BE3-Tyr-D-#2			
From	A	C	G	T	A	C	G	T	A	C	G	T	A	C	G	T	A	C	G	T	A	C	G	T
T	0	0.7	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0.3	0.6	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.6	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
G	53.8	0.4	0	1.1	46	2.2	0	2.9	52.1	1.8	0	0.9	48.2	0.8	0	0.6	44.8	1.2	0	0.6	54.3	0.4	0	1.1
C	1.8	0	0	41.9	2.2	0	0	42.3	0.3	0	2.5	39.6	0.6	0	0.3	47.9	1.2	0	0.9	49	0.4	0	0.7	42.1
A	0	0	0.4	0	0	1.5	2.2	0	0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.6	0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0	0	0.4	0

BE3 off-target SNVs were sgRNA-independent



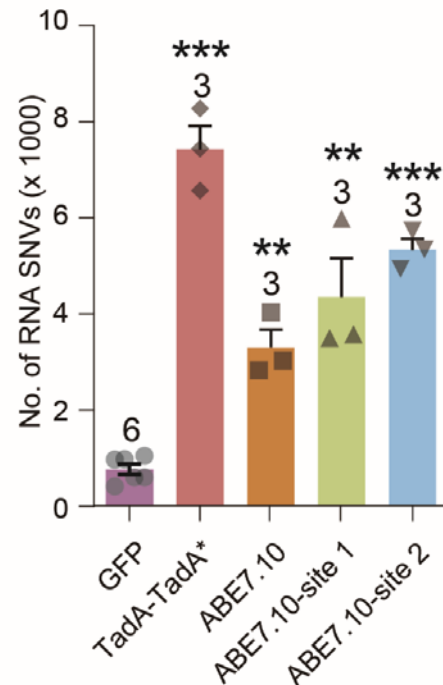
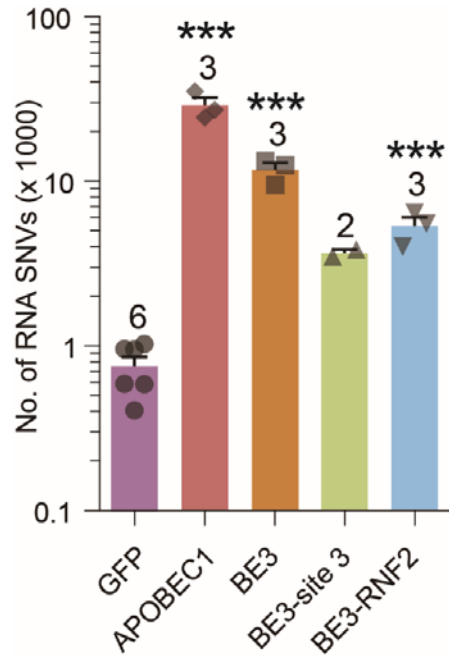
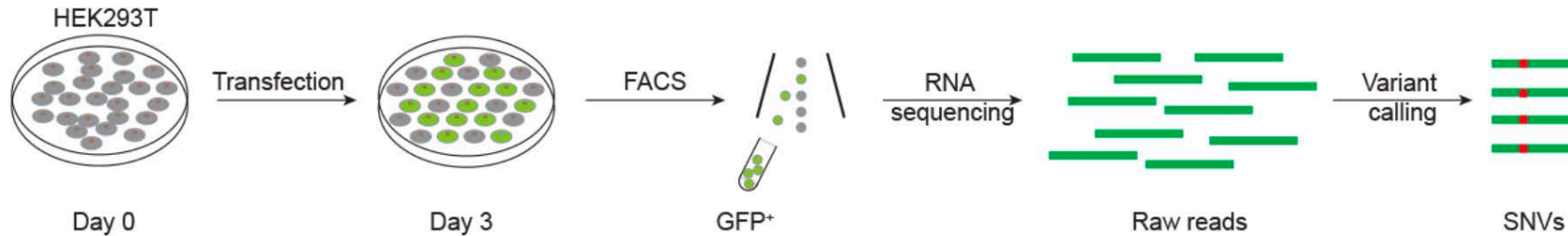
Zuo E et al., *Science*, 2019



- RNA off-targets?
- High fidelity base editors?

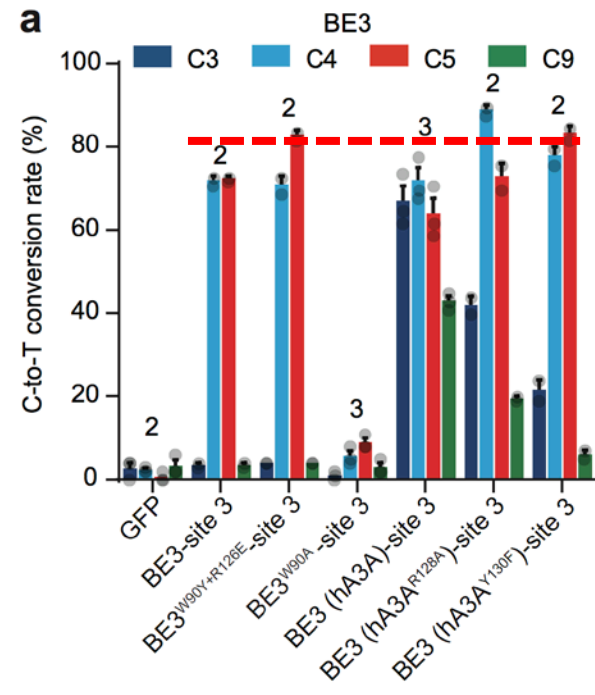
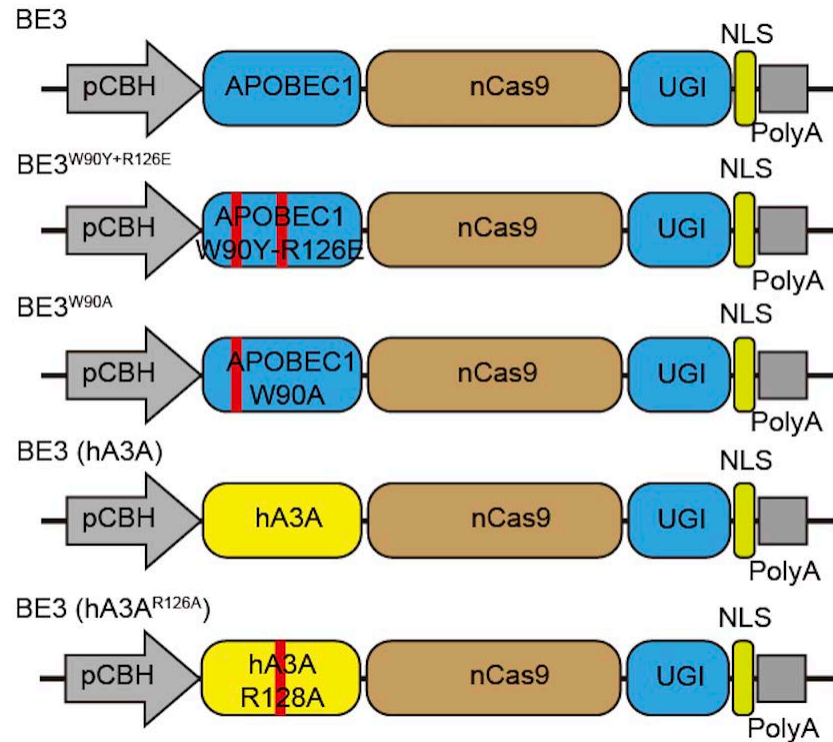
DNA base editors generate substantial RNA off-targets

Changyang Zhou Yidi Sun

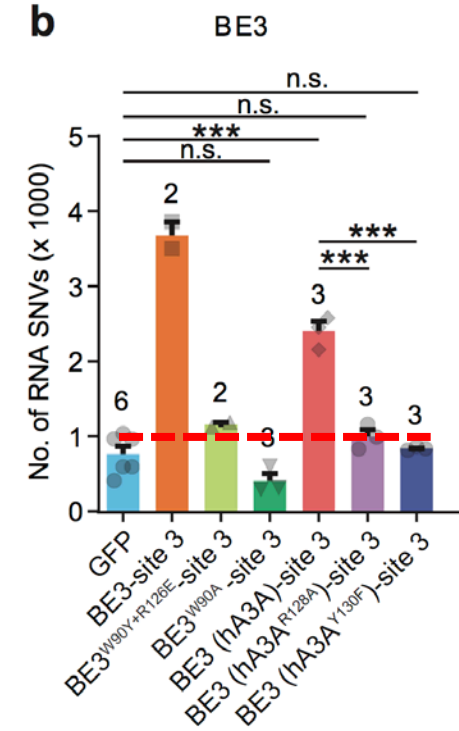


- BE3 and ABE induce **RNA SNVs**
- RNA SNVs are caused by APOBEC1 and TadA

Eliminate RNA off-targets by mutagenesis



On-target



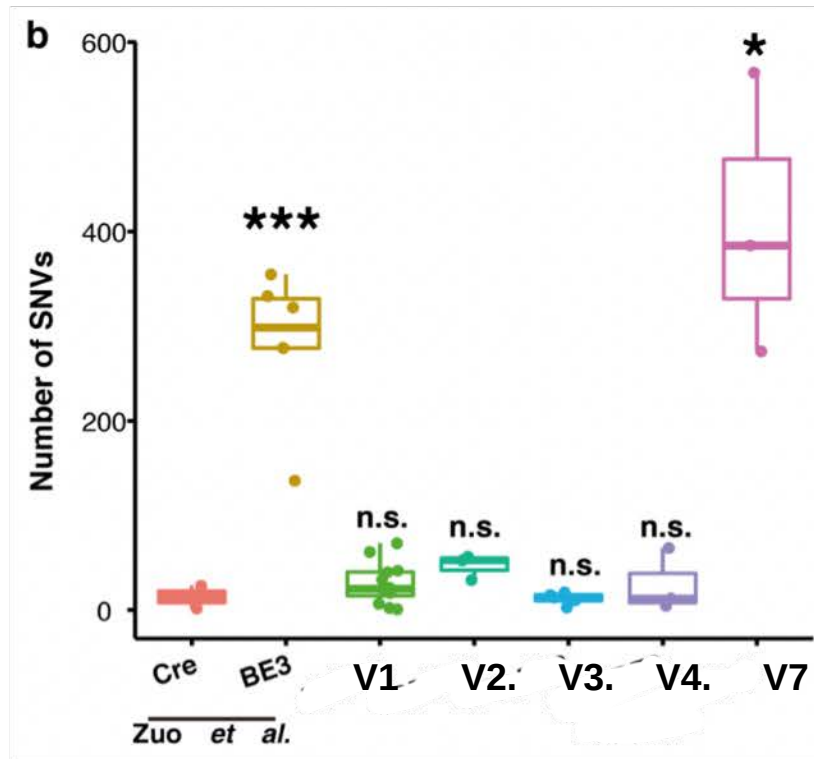
Off-target

Destabilizing the **RNA binding** capacity of APOBEC1 and TadA

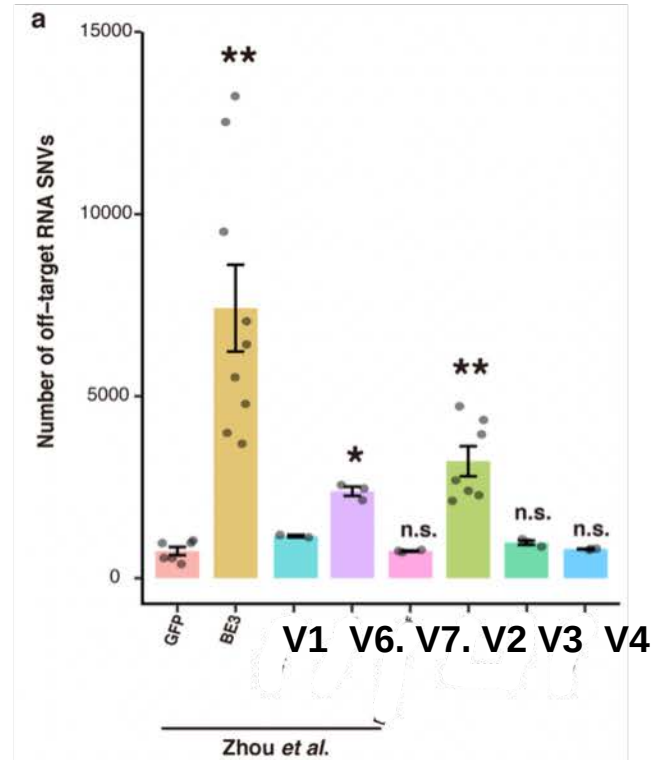
BEs with reduced off-target RNA SNVs while maintaining DNA on-target

CBEs with no DNA and RNA off targets

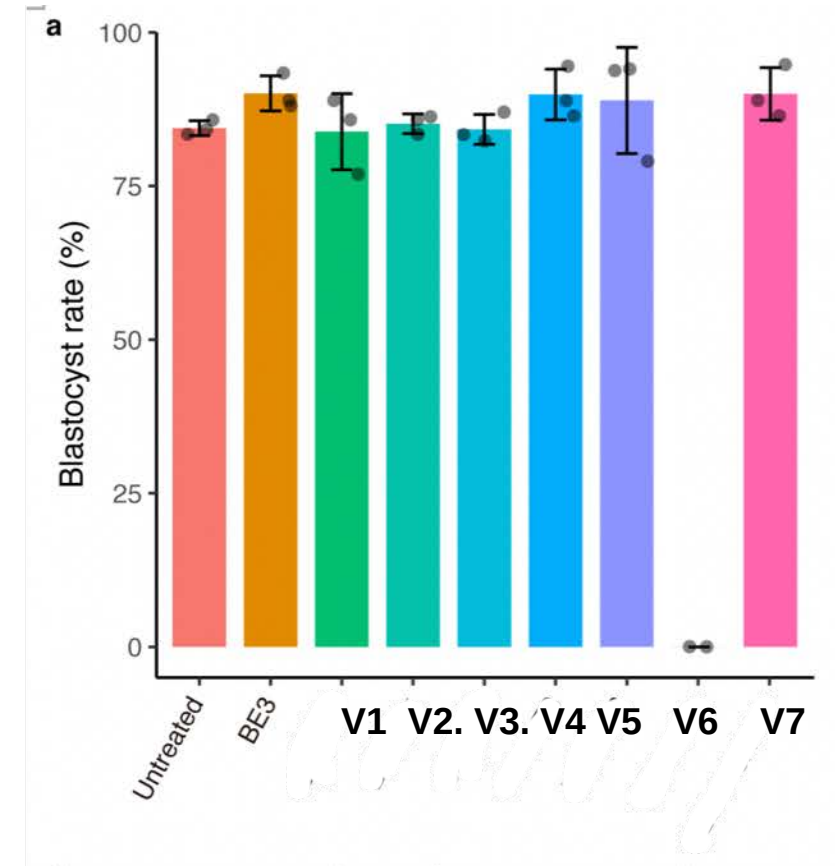
DNA off targets



RNA off targets



Embryonic development



Unpublished data

Off-target analysis in human embryos

➤ Combined methods

- sgRNA-dependent **Cycle-Seq, Di-Genome, Chip-Seq ...**

High fidelity Cas9

- sgRNA-independent **GOTI, RNA-seq ...**

High fidelity fused protein

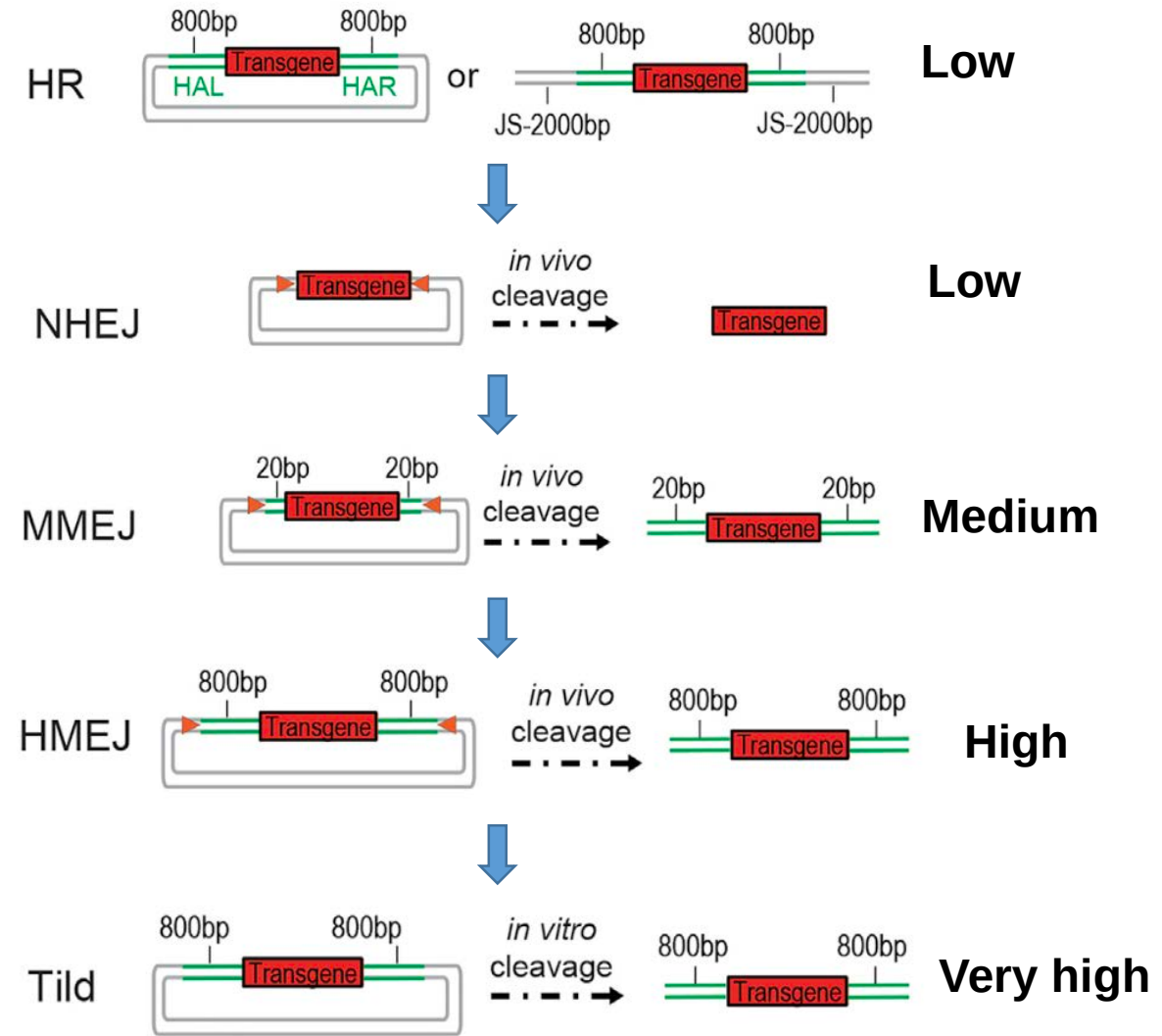
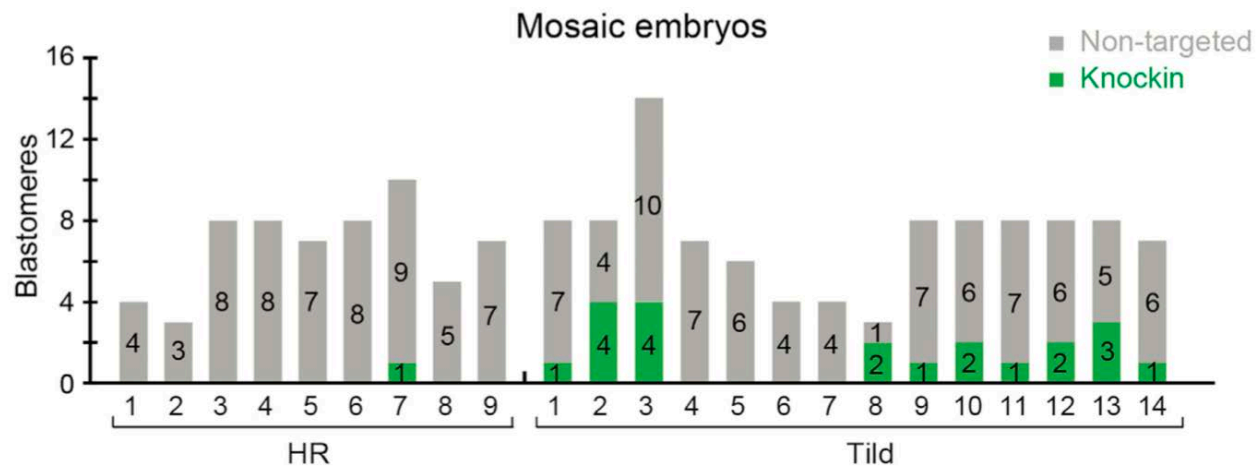
➤ New methods

- **Single-cell whole genome sequence**

Improve editing efficiency in human embryos

➤ CRISPR-mediated HDR

- Recombination factor RAD51 ...
- Cell cycle
- Donor type ssDNA, dsDNA ...
- Unwanted alleles



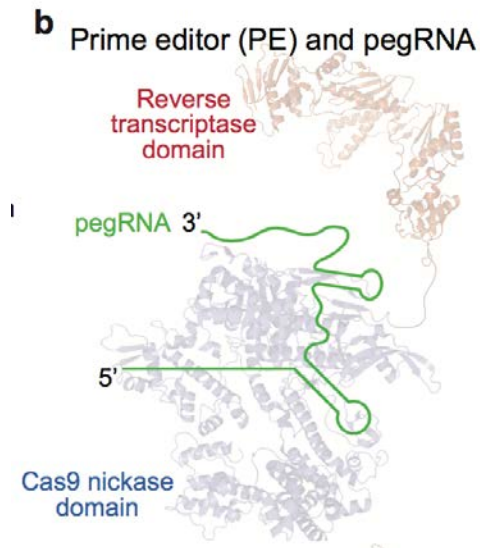
Improve editing efficiency in human embryos

➤ Base editing

- Different type of conversions A to C or A to T
- +1 or -1 editing
- Efficacy Different version of deaminases

➤ Prime Editing

- Different type of conversions
- No DSB and no template
- Off targets: reverse transcriptase
- Efficacy and indels



Non-human primates for human germline gene editing

➤ Embryonic development

- Tolerance for gene editing

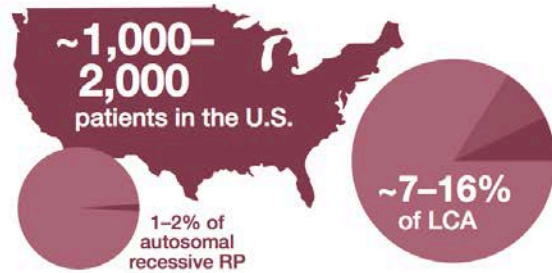
Gene	Injected embryos	Transferred embryos	Recipients	Pregnancy	Fetus	Live-birth
Leptin	163	88	47	6	6	2

➤ Off-target evaluation

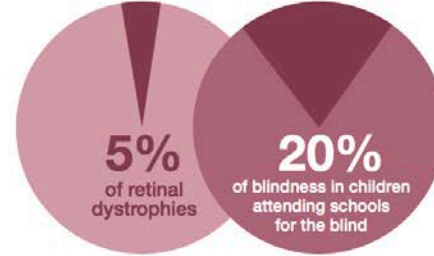
- Sequence similarity

Somatic Gene Therapy Now, Germline Gene Therapy in Future?

Prevalence of RPE65-associated IRD



Prevalence of LCA



Luxturna cost

\$425,000
per eye



30,000-50,000 patients in China

New born:

1/5000 – 1/10000

New add per year:

1500 – 2500, (SMA1, 555- 925)

Total:

30,000-50,000, (SMA1, 1110-1850)

Treatment for SMA

Drug	Type	Targeting	Administration	Phase	Price	Sponser
Spinraza	ASO	SMN2 mRNA splicing	intrathecal	FDA approved	\$125,000-per-vial	Biogen, Ionis
Zolgensma (AVXS-101)	scAAV	SMN1 replace	intravenous	FDA approved	\$2,100,000	AveXis, Inc (Novartis)
Branaplam	small molecular	SMN2 mRNA splicing	oral	Phase 1/2		Novartis Pharmaceuticals
RG7916	small molecular	SMN2 mRNA splicing	oral	Phase 2/3		Hoffmann-La Roche

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Zi-jiang Chen

Meiling Zhang

CAS-MPG

Yixue Li

Yidi Sun

All lab members

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