

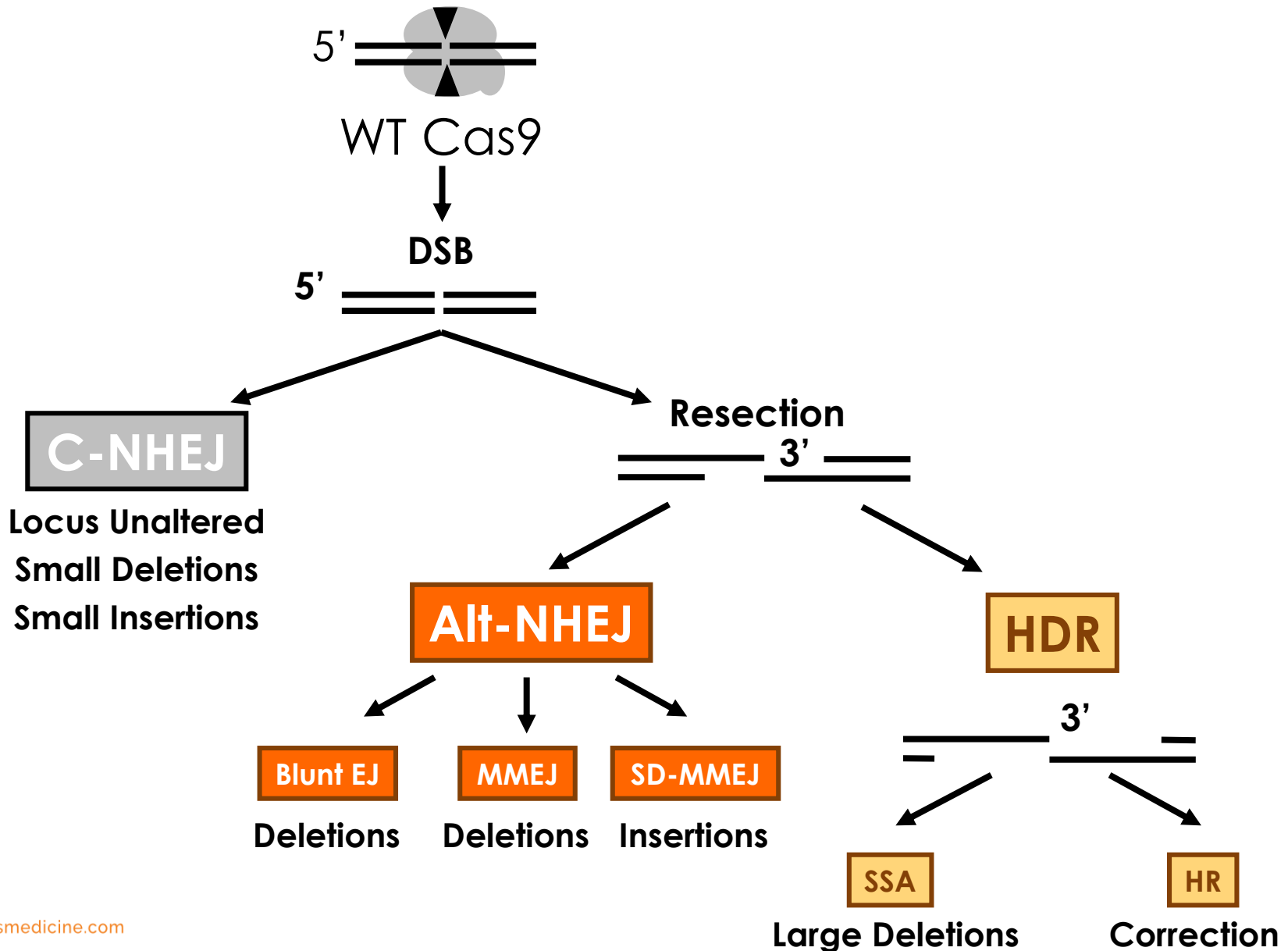


# Effect of Different CRISPR/Cas9 Variants on Repair Pathway Choice

**Cecilia Cotta-Ramusino**

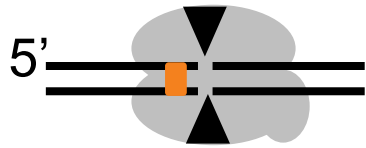


# Cas9 Stimulates the Endogenous Repair Pathways



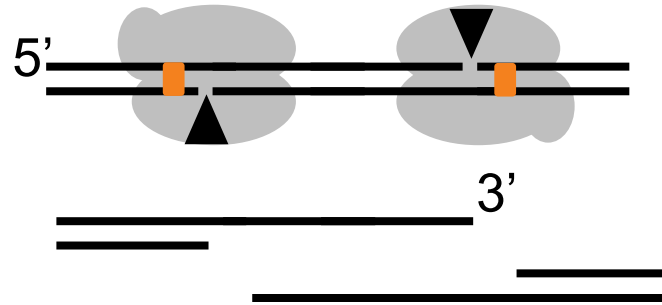
# | Cas9 is a Flexible Tool

## WT Cas9



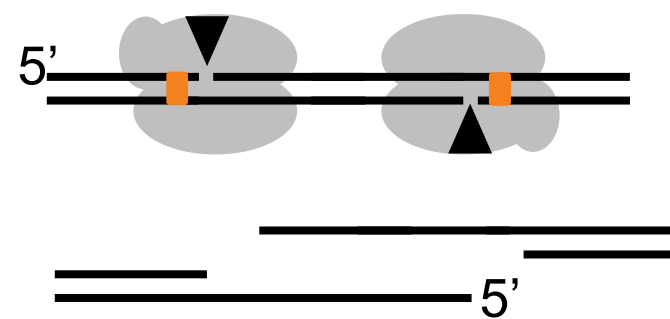
Blunt

## N863A Nickases



3' Overhang

## D10A Nickases



5' Overhang

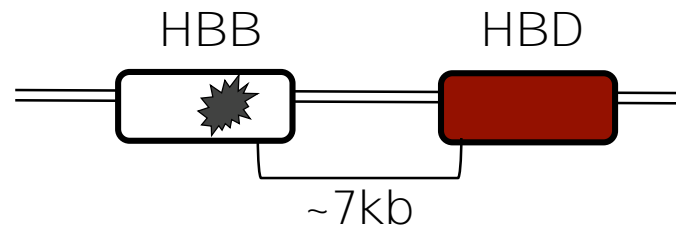


- Could we engage different pathways by using these different variants?
- Could we selectively stimulate HDR?



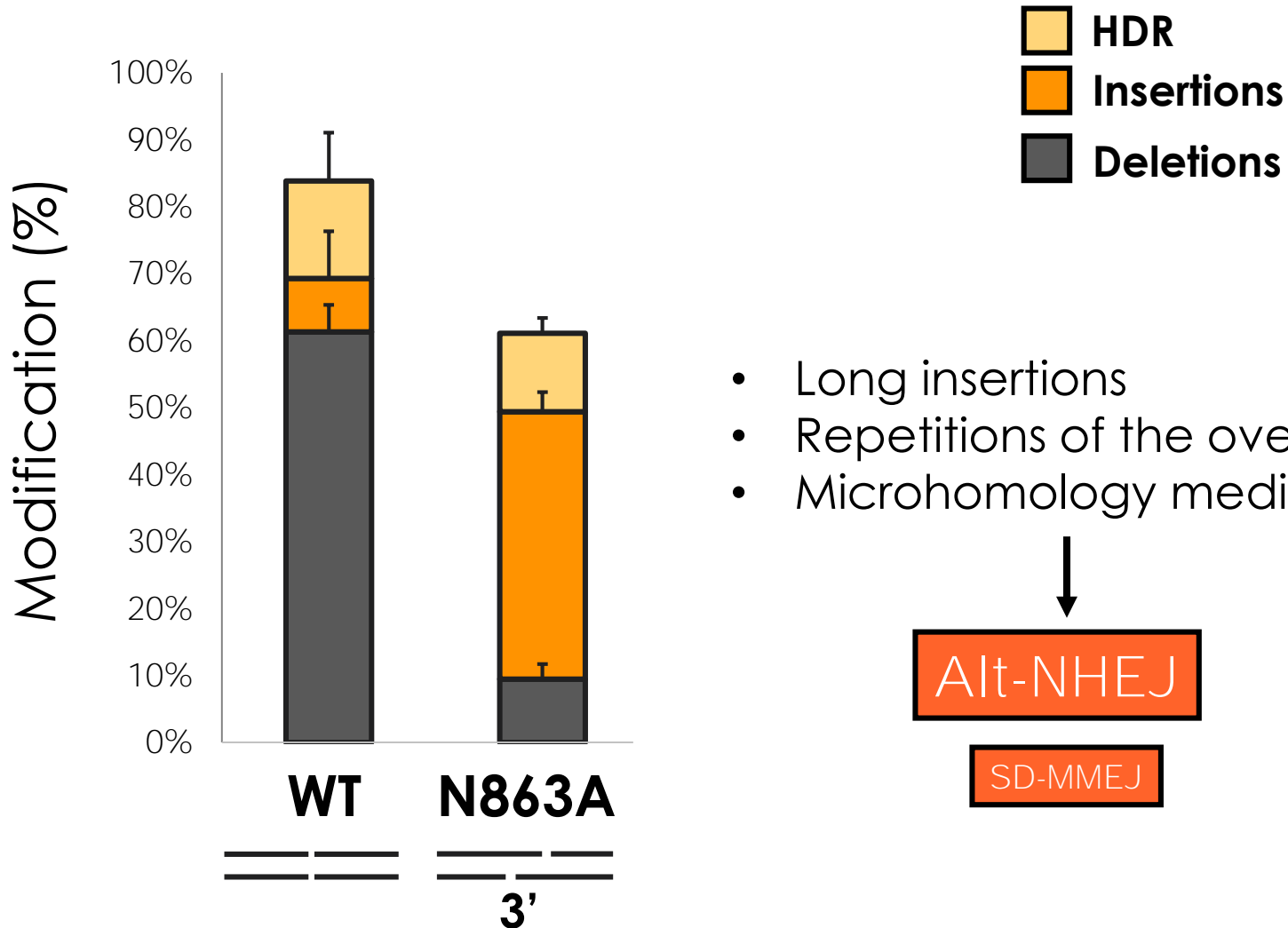
# Evaluating DNA Repair Pathways Engaged in Response to Lesions Induced by Cas9 Variants

## Sickle Cell Disease: Editing of the HBB locus

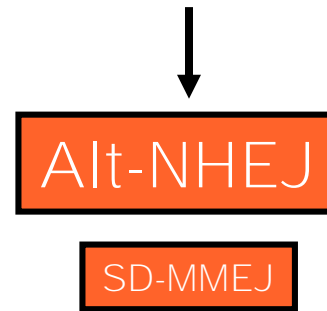




# DSBs Generated by D10A are Predominantly Repaired by HDR

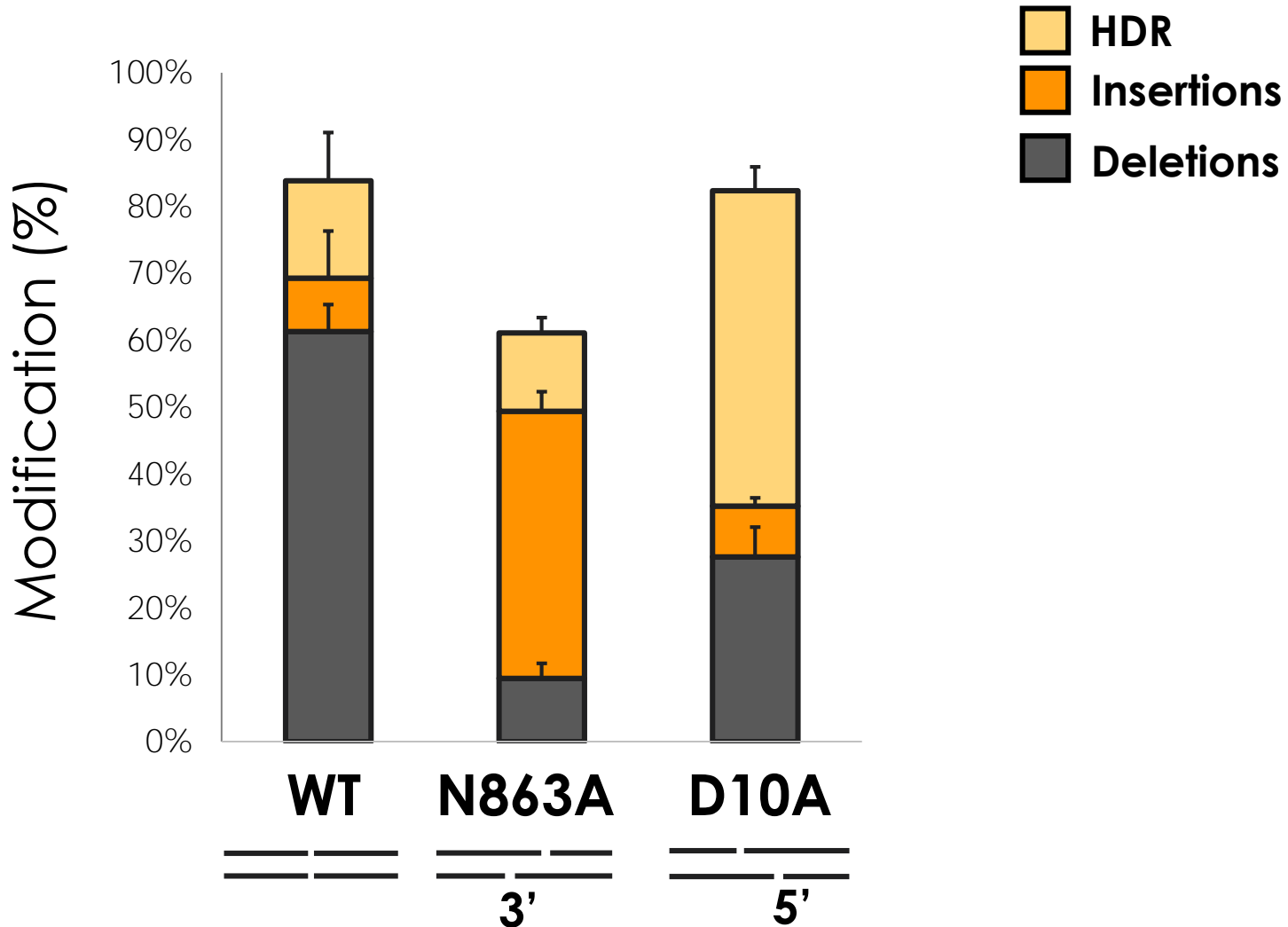


- Long insertions
- Repetitions of the overhang
- Microhomology mediated



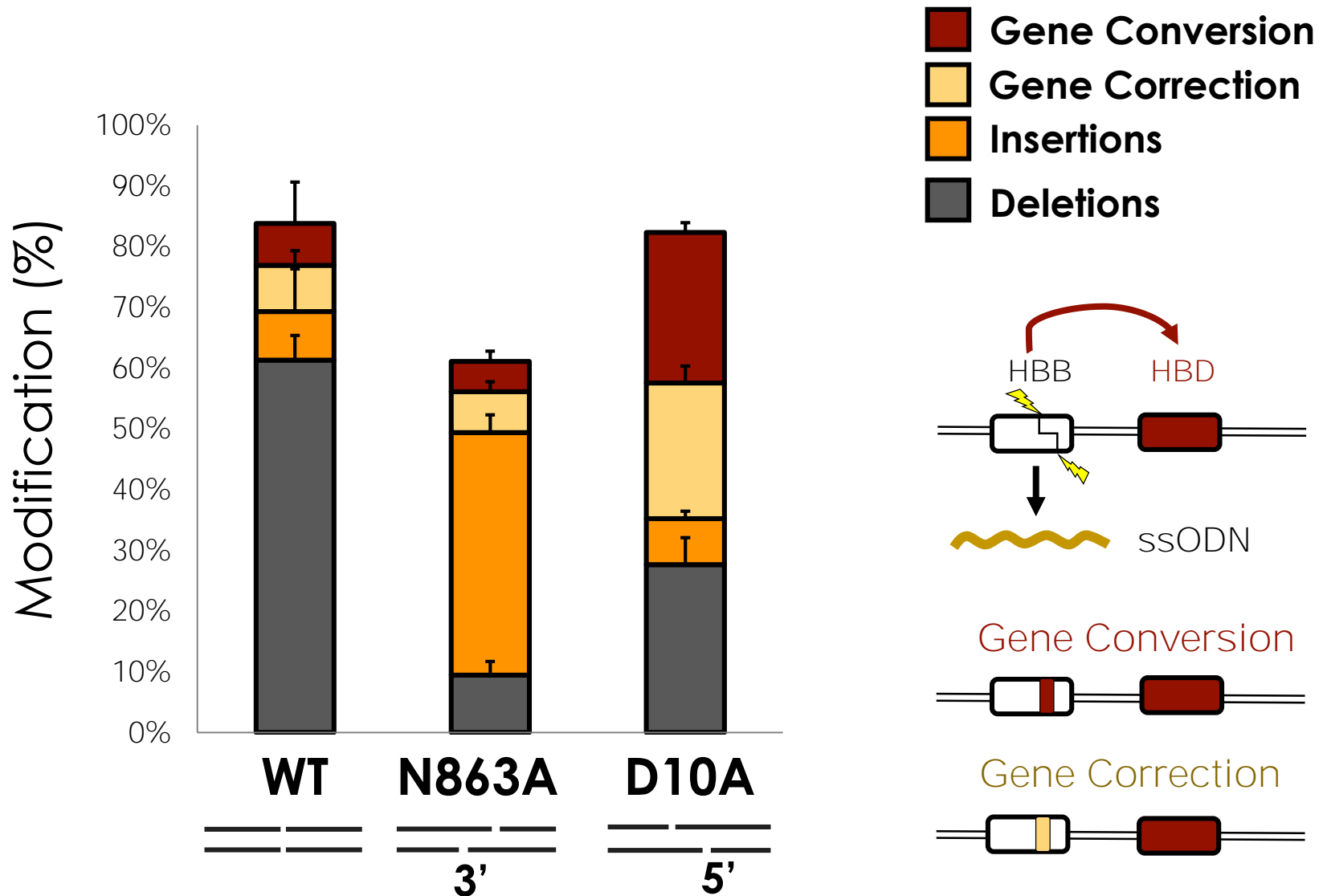


# DSBs Generated by D10A are Predominantly Repaired by HDR





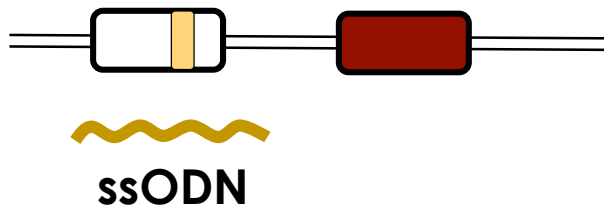
# DSBs Generated by D10A are Predominantly Repaired by HDR



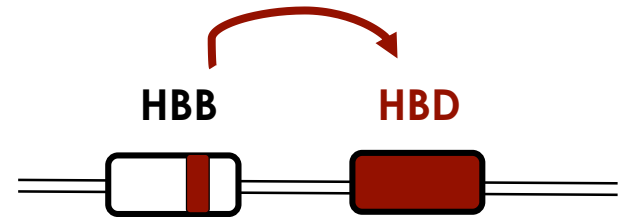


# Do Gene Conversion and Gene Correction have the same Genetic Requirement?

## Gene Correction



## Gene Conversion

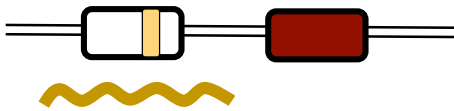
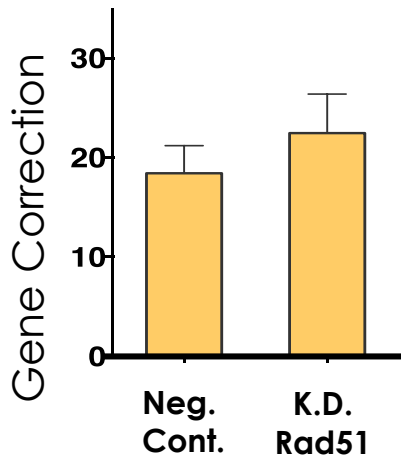


Do they both dependent on the HR pathway?

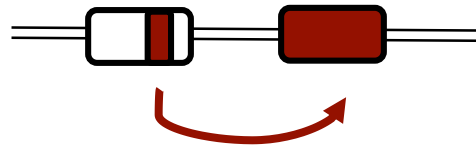
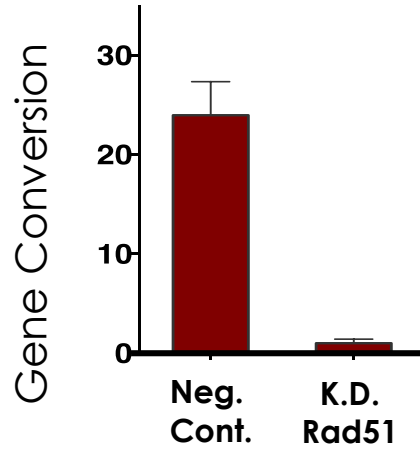




# Gene Conversion and Gene Correction have Different Genetic Requirements



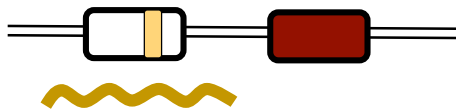
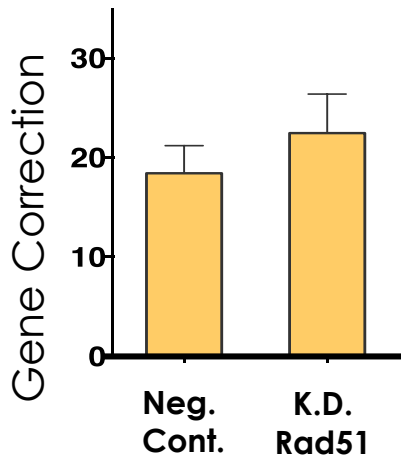
SS ODN donor



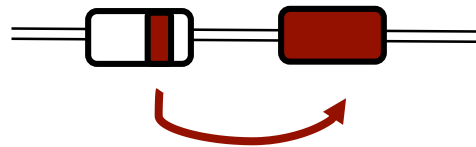
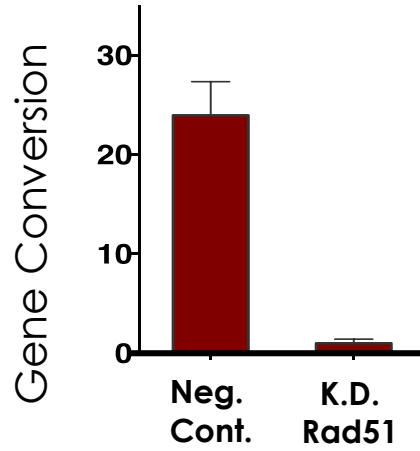
Endogenous HBD



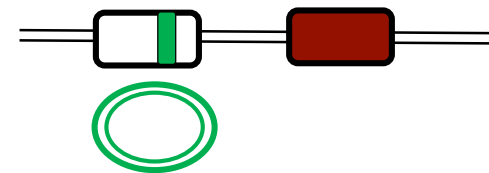
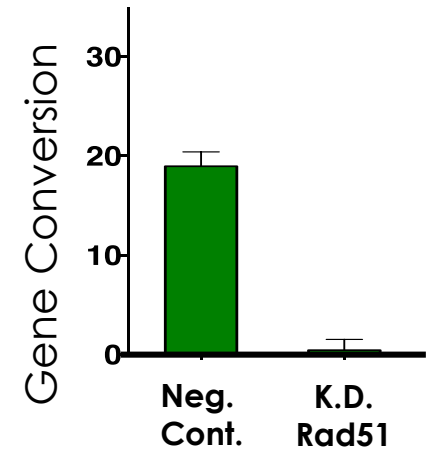
# Gene Conversion and Gene Correction have Different Genetic Requirements



SS ODN donor



Endogenous HBD

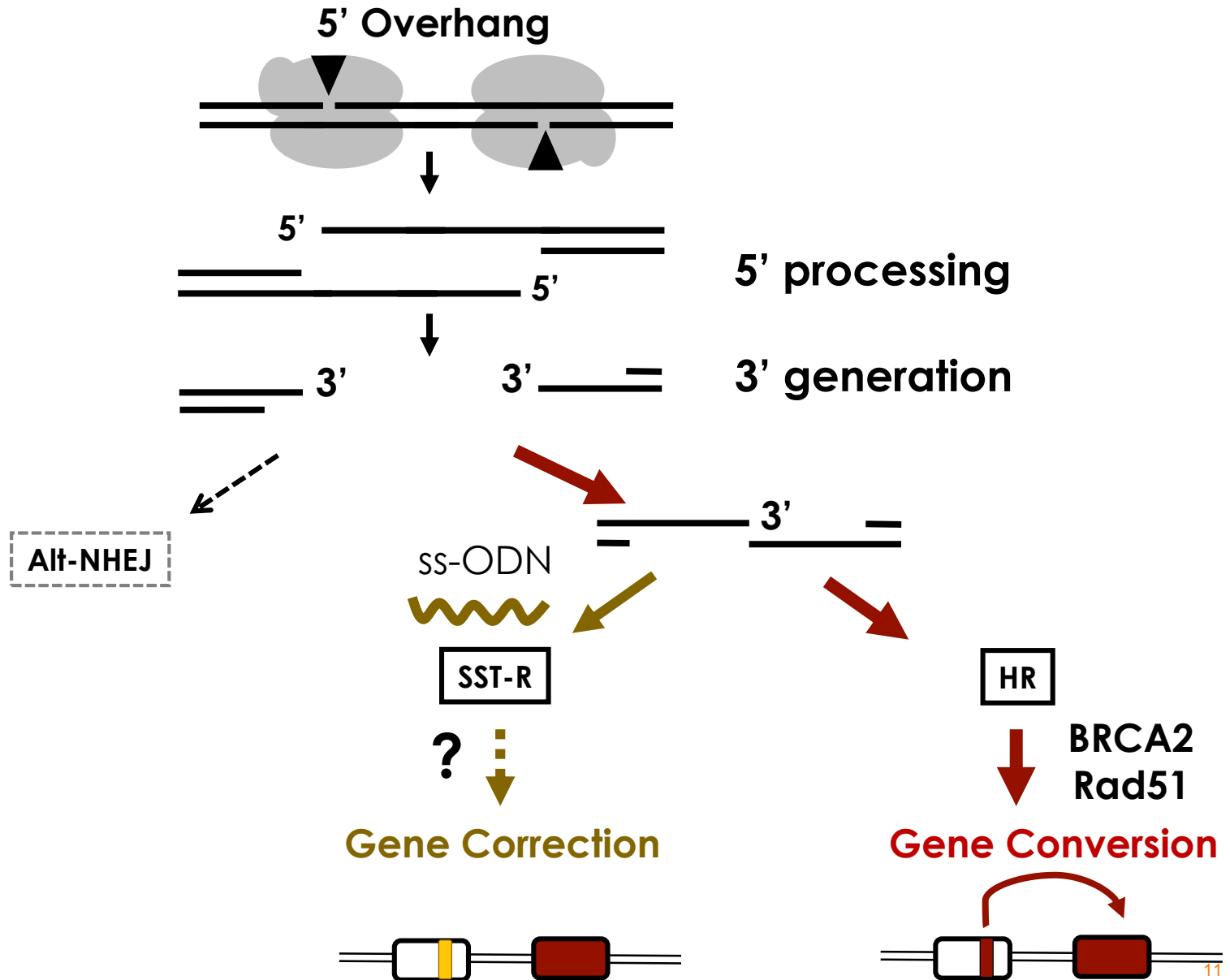


Plasmid donor

HR is required for repair from double stranded donors (endogenous homology tracks or plasmids) but not single stranded donors



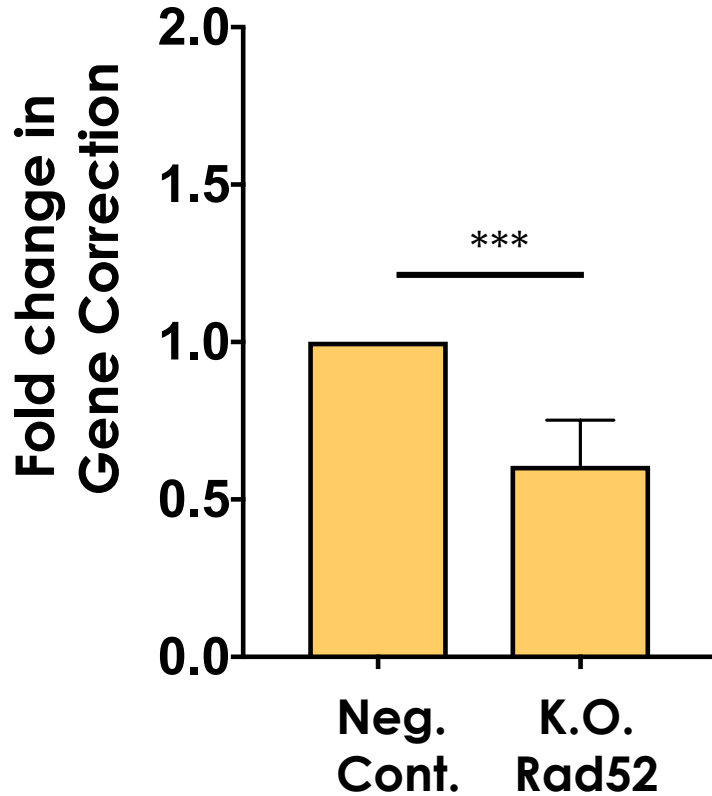
# 3' Overhang is Required to Promote Gene Conversion and Gene Correction



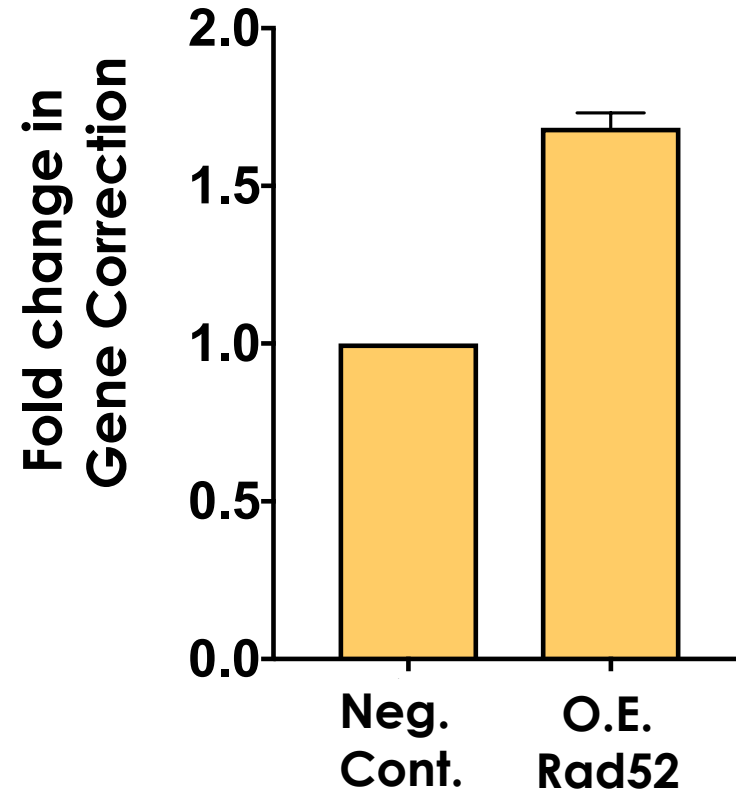


# Rad52 has a Role in Promoting SST-R

## K.O. of Rad52



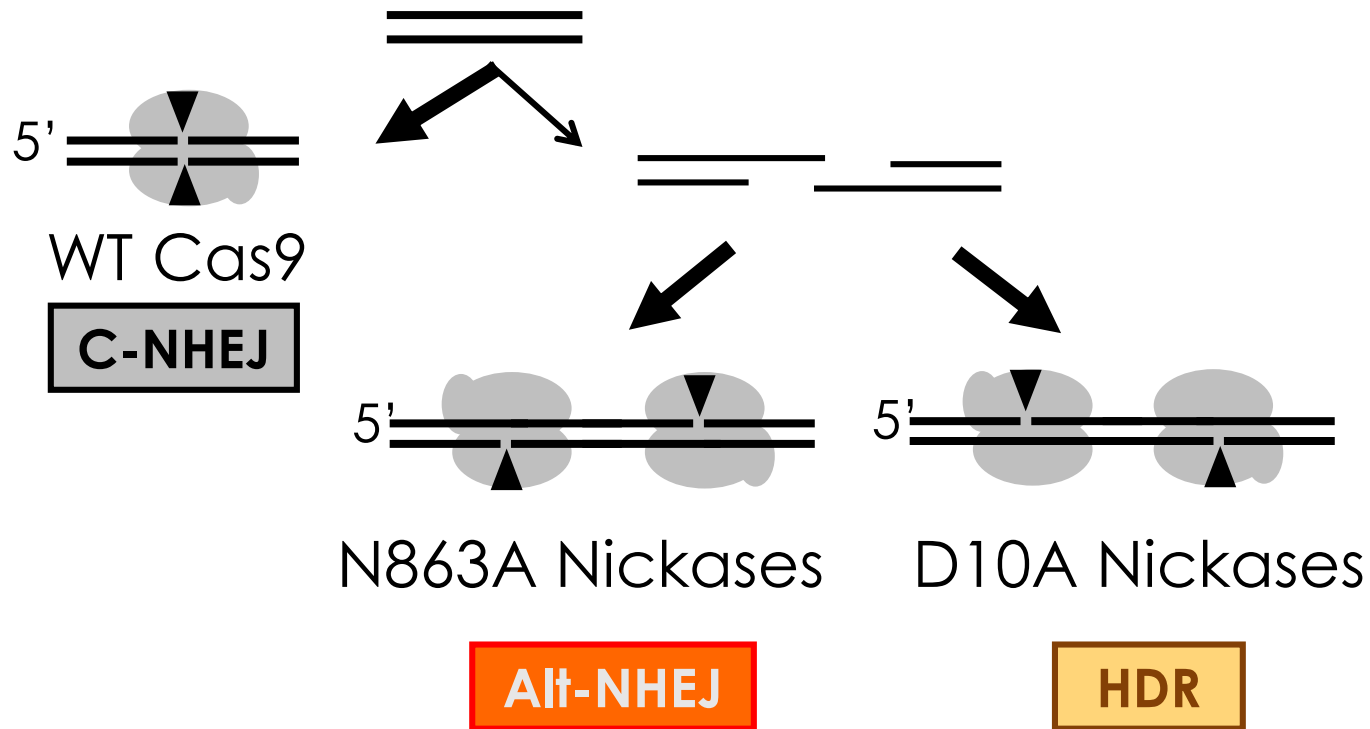
## Overexpression of Rad52





# Conclusions from the Dual Nick Analysis

- Different ends activate different DNA repair pathways

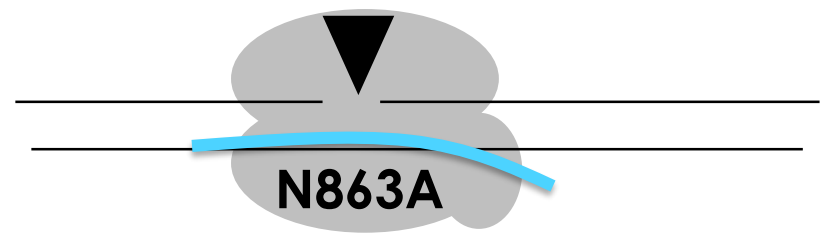
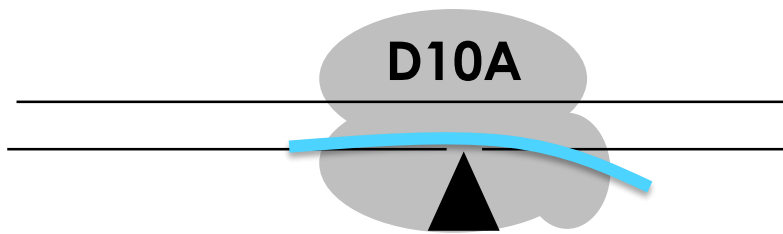


- Different donors stimulate different pathways

Gene Correction mediated by ssODN is not HR dependent but partially depends on Rad52

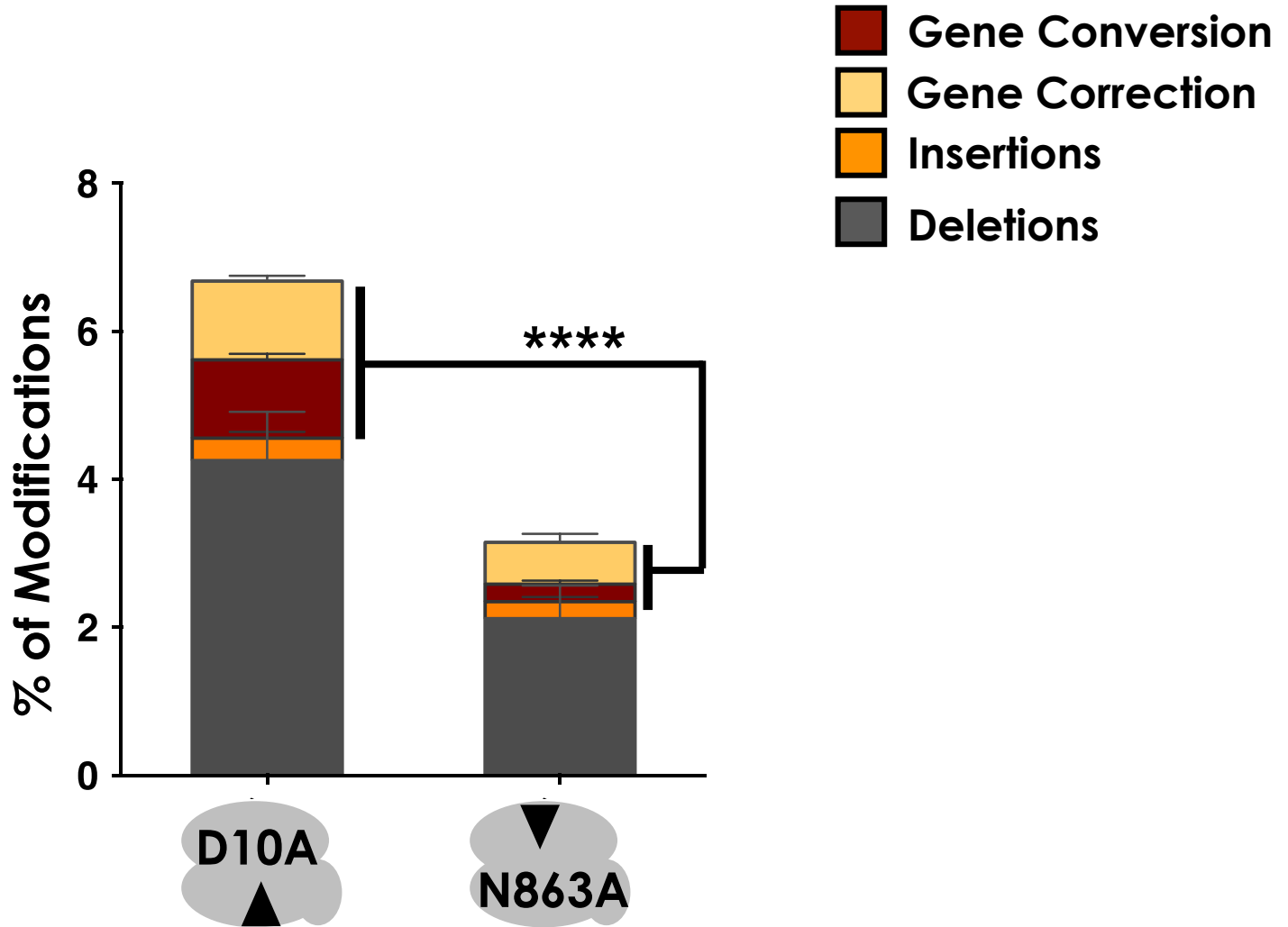


# Characterization of the DNA Repair Pathway in Response to Single Nick



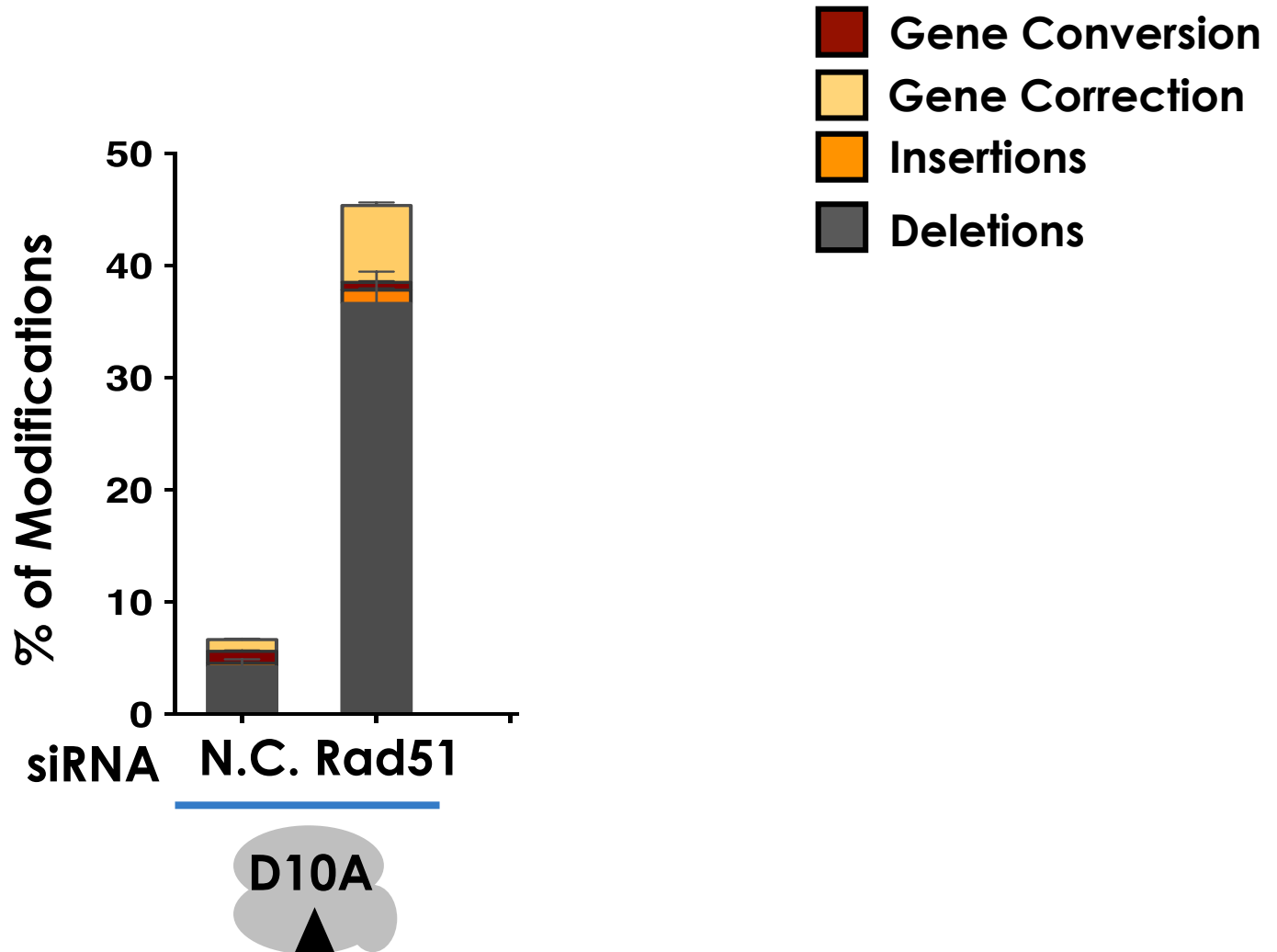


# D10A Nick Results in More Frequent HDR Than N863A





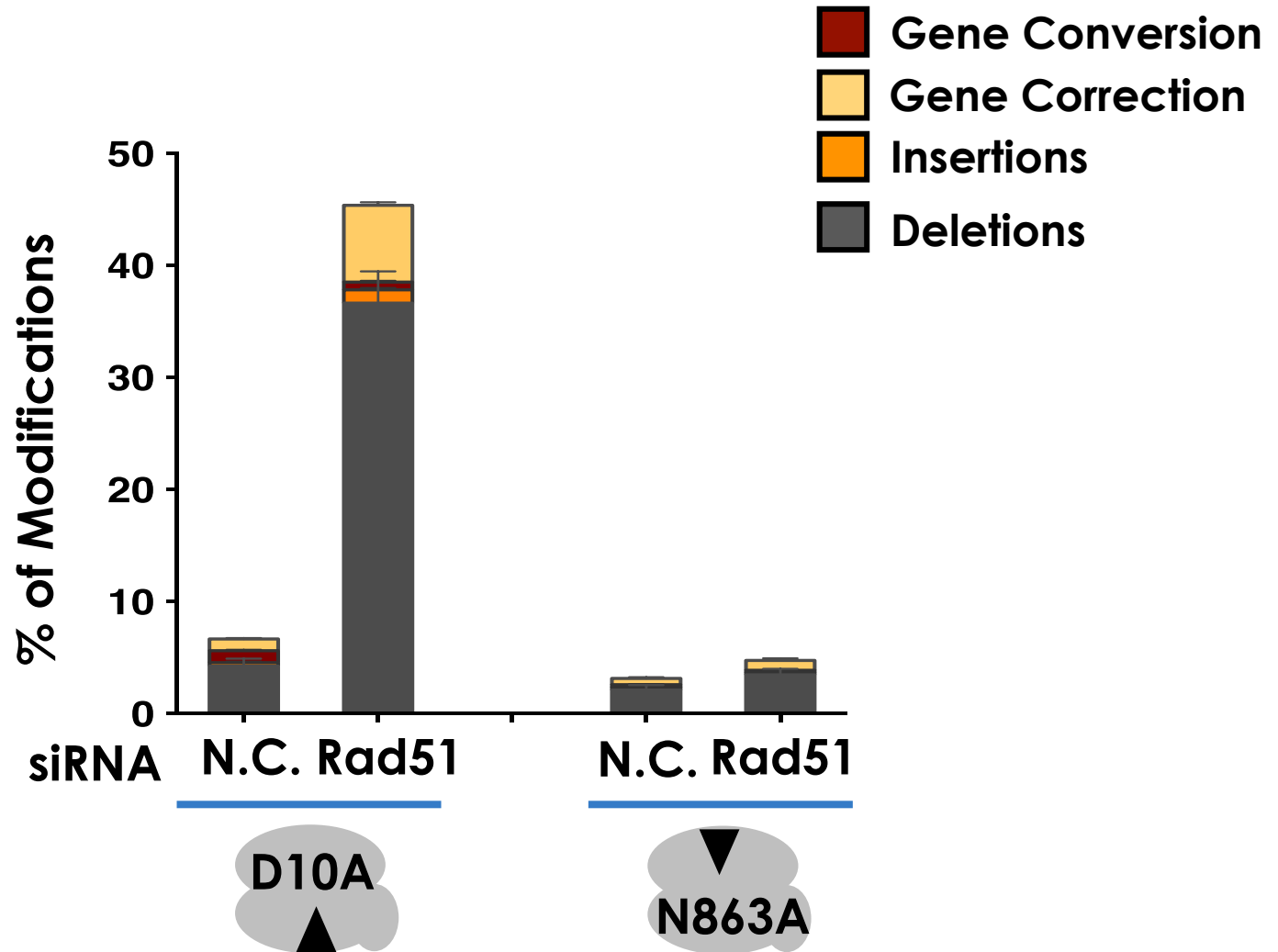
# D10A but Not N863A Nick Repair Depends on HR Pathway



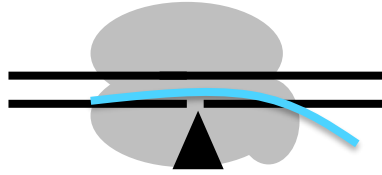




# D10A but Not N863A Nick Repair Depends on HR Pathway

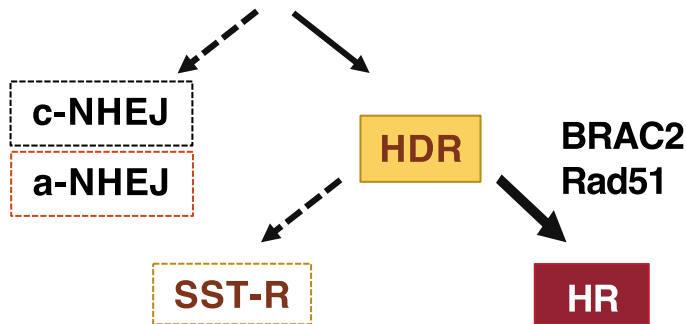
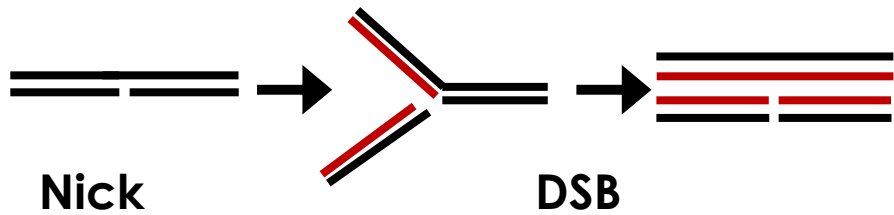


**D10A**

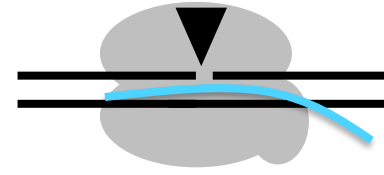


Nick "Protected"

Removal of the Cas9/gRNA  
in S phase



**N863A**

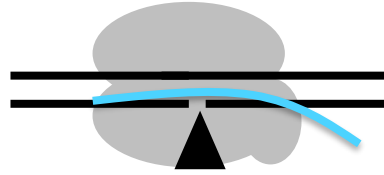


Nick exposed

More easily repaired

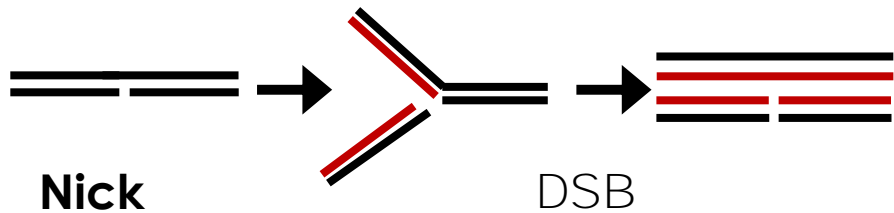
- Single Nick Repair
- Simple Ligation

**D10A**



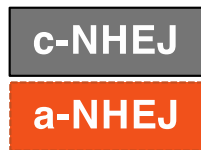
Nick "Protected"

Removal of the Cas9/gRNA  
in S phase



Nick

DSB



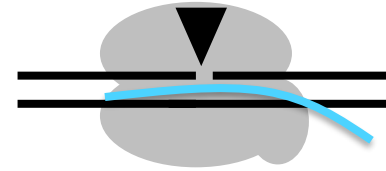
HDR

~~BRAC2  
Rad51~~

SST-R

HR

**N863A**



Nick exposed

More easily repaired

- Single Nick Repair
- Simple Ligation

- **Different lesions activate different repair pathways**
- **Different donors activate different repair pathways**
- **Understanding the differential pathway engagement allows for a deterministic approach in designing research and therapeutic genome engineering strategies**



**Thank you!**