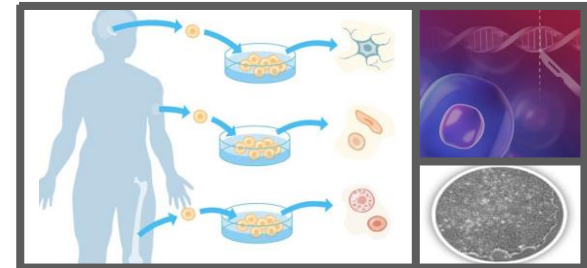


# Innovative CRISPR/Cas9 gene knockin and SNP-detection tools:

Establishing human iPS-derived disease model lines for drug screening



Elizabeth Quinn, PhD

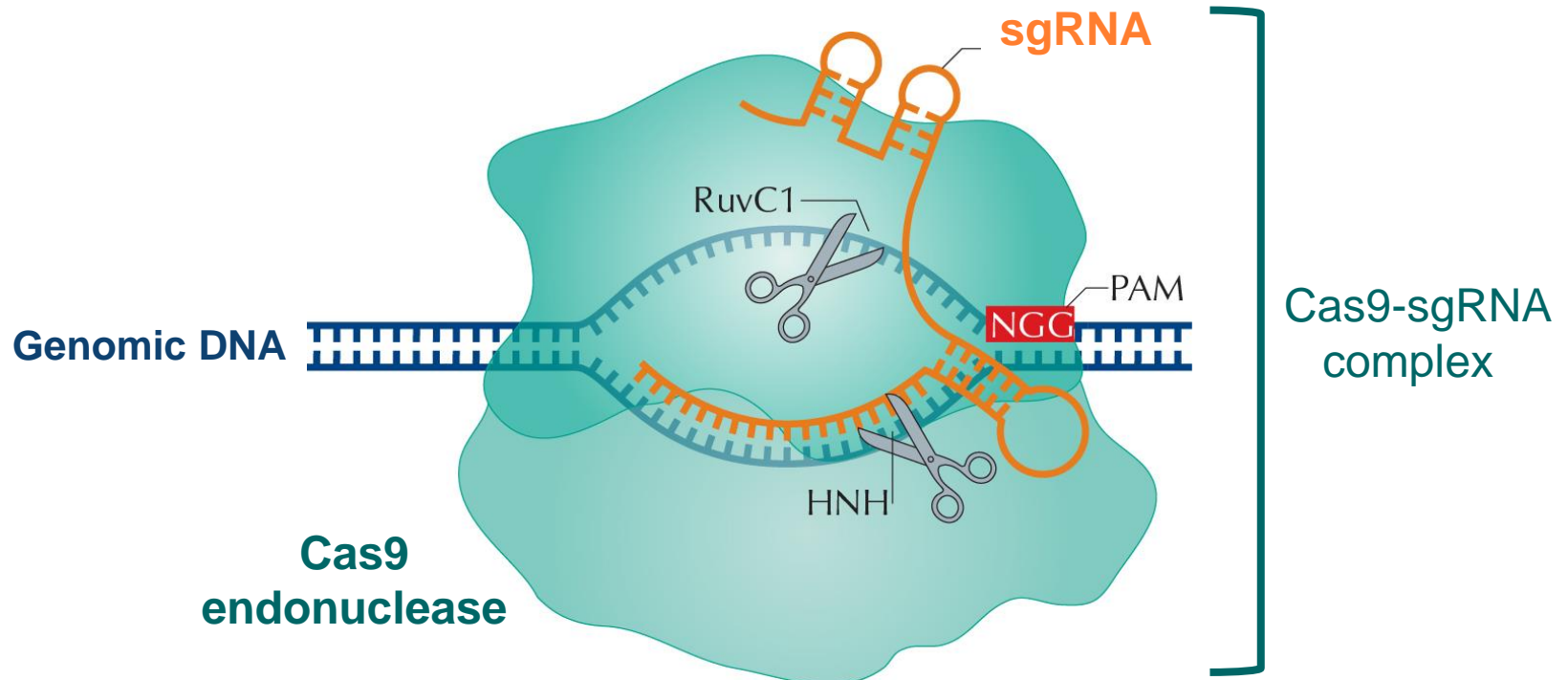
Society for Laboratory Automation and Screening (SLAS)  
2018 conference

# Outline

- Introduction to genome editing and hiPSCs
- Knocking out genes in hiPSCs
  - Key considerations
  - Test case: generation of clonal cell lines with KO in *CD81*
- Knocking in genes in hiPSCs
  - Key considerations
  - Knockin of point mutations using ssDNA oligos (<200 bp)
  - Knockin of longer sequences (>200 bp) with ssDNA repair template

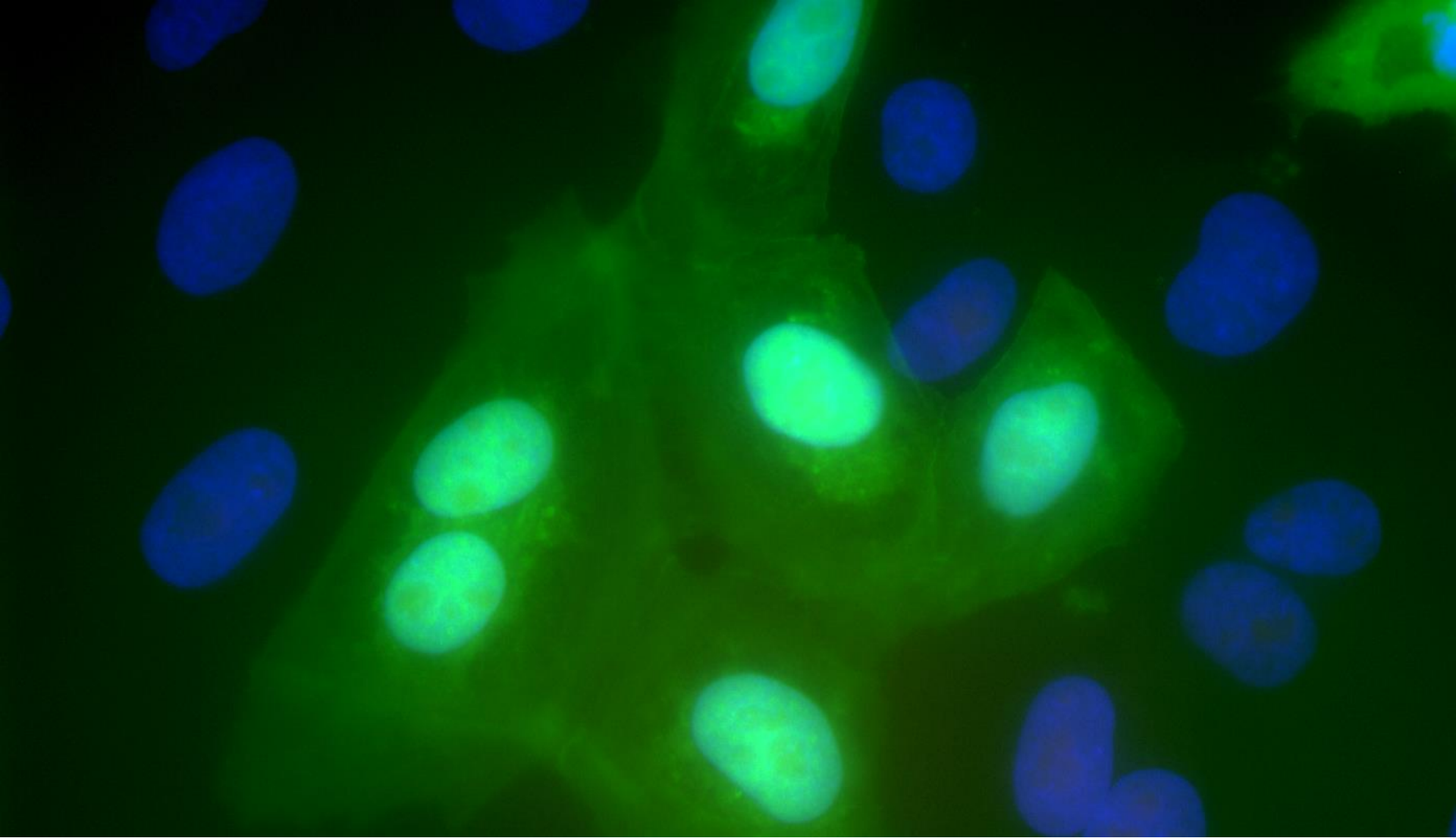
# Genome editing technologies

CRISPR/Cas9: bacterial mechanism of self-defense repurposed as an editing tool



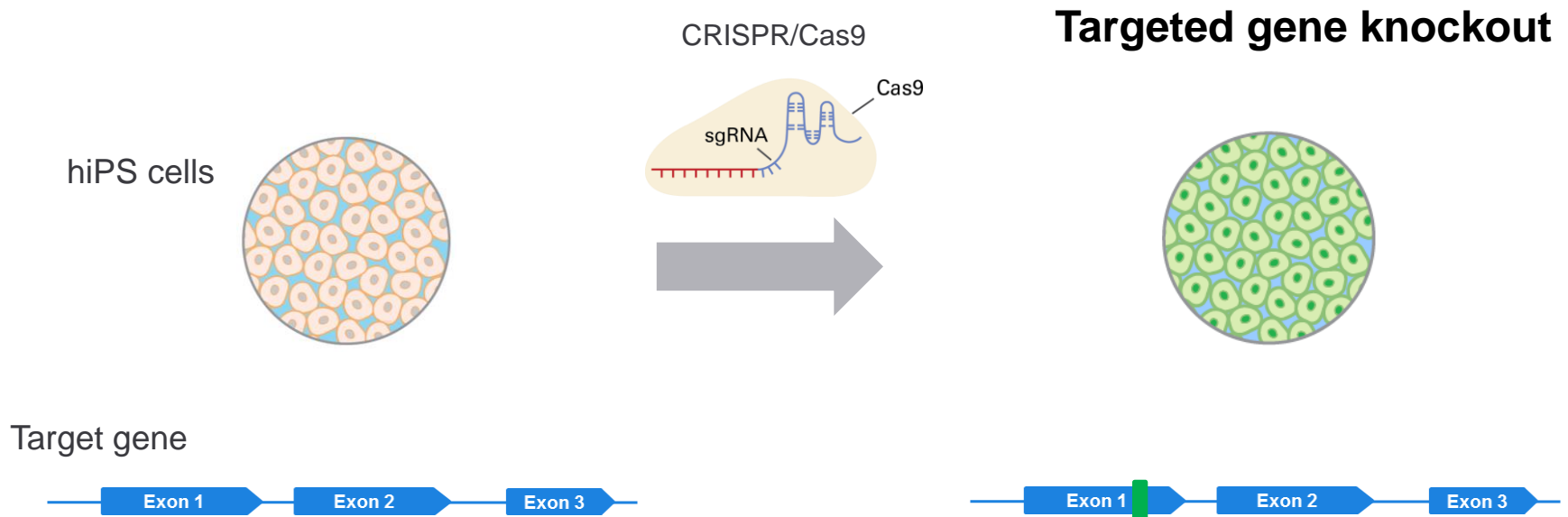
DNA target site recognition + DNA cleavage → Genome editing tool  
sgRNA Cas9 protein





# Knockout

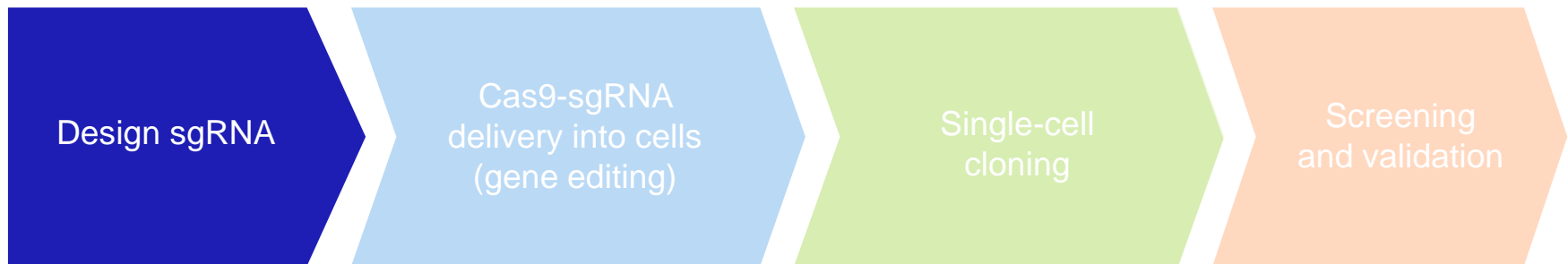
# Knocking out genes in hiPSCs



**Experimental design is essential in order to maximize success.**

# Knocking out genes in hiPSCs

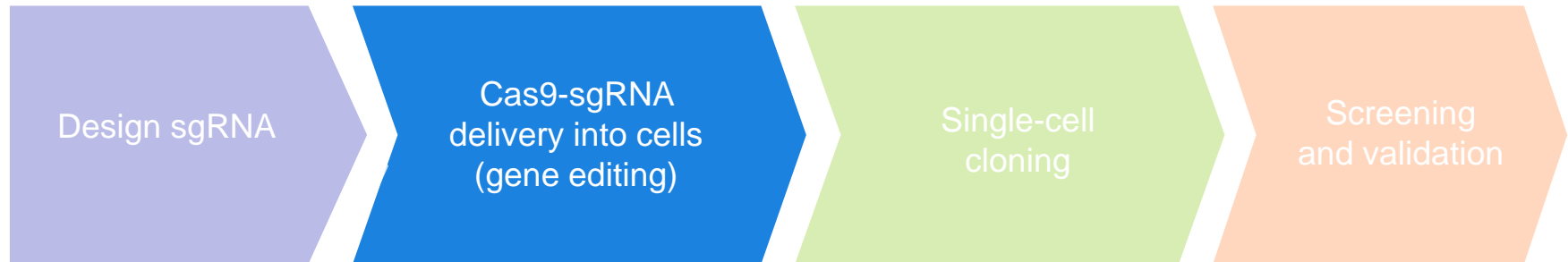
## Key considerations



- Take into account different protein isoforms and alternative start codons
- Design sgRNAs targeting key exons or essential functional domains
- Use online tools to choose sgRNAs with predicted low off-target effects (<http://chopchop.cbu.uib.no/index.php>, <https://www.deskgen.com/landing/>)
- Check sgRNAs' activity *in vitro* (Guide-it™ sgRNA Screening Kit)
- Use optimized sgRNA scaffold

# Knocking out genes in hiPSCs

## Key considerations



- Minimize cell toxicity due to the delivery of the Cas9-sgRNA
- Delivery in the form of CRISPR/Cas9 ribonucleoprotein complex (RNP)
  - Lowest toxicity in cells
  - No need for cellular transcription/translation machinery
  - Relative transience: lower off-target effects
  - No integration events: footprint-free genome editing





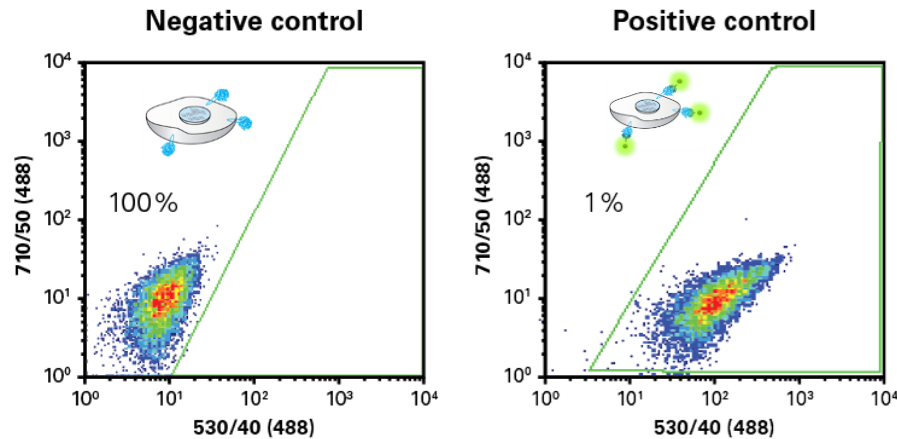
# Guide-it rCas9 Electroporation Ready

Recombinant Cas9 purified from *E. coli* and ready for gene editing experiments using electroporation

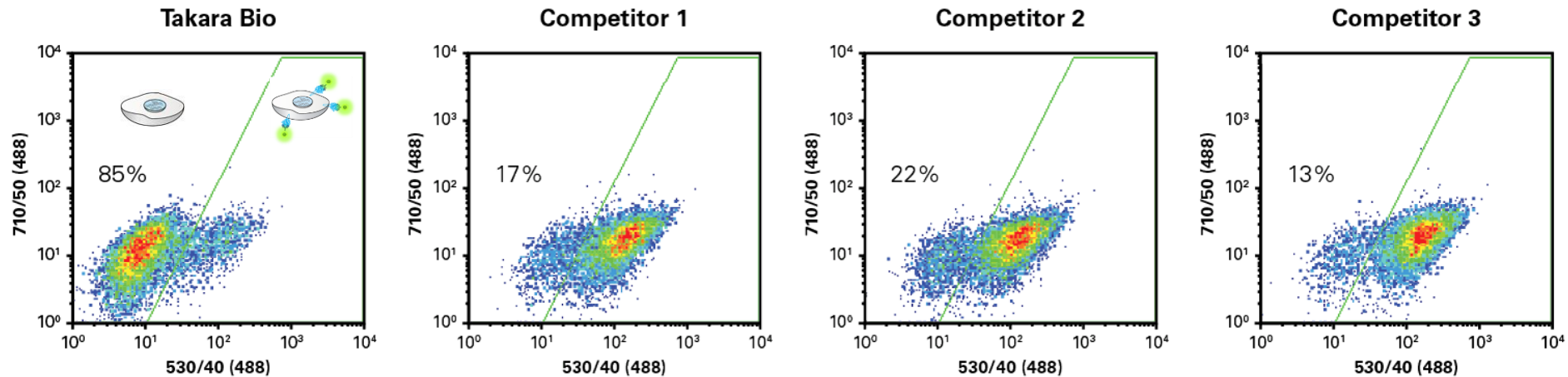
- Sterile
- Contains one C-terminus Nuclear Localization Signal (NLS) protein
- Low glycerol content for higher electroporation efficiency/reduced toxicity
- Consistently effective when combined with Guide-it *In Vitro* sgRNA Transcription Kit
- Mix rCas9 and sgRNA, incubate for 5 minutes, and then use!

# Guide-it rCas9 Electroporation Ready KO of CD81 protein in hiPSCs

## ChiPSC18

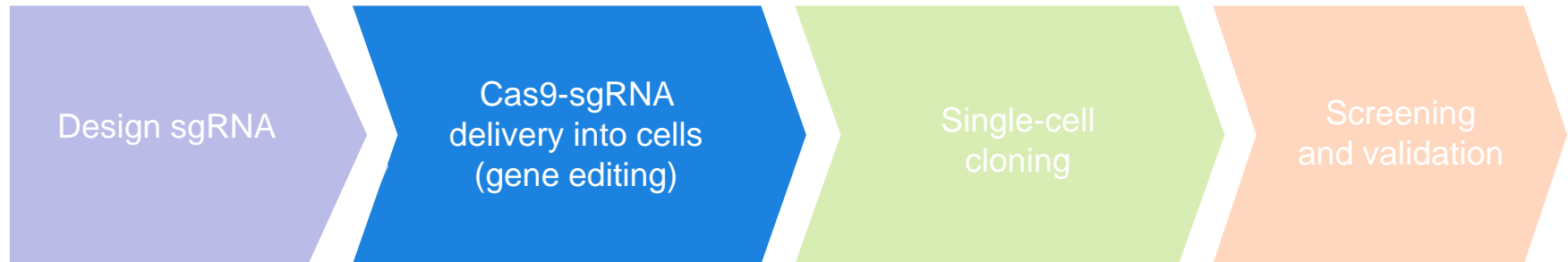


## Edited population



# Knocking out genes in hiPSCs

## Key considerations



- Minimize cell toxicity due to the delivery of the Cas9-sgRNA
- Delivery in the form of CRISPR/Cas9 ribonucleoprotein complex (RNP)
  - Lowest toxicity in cells
  - No need for cellular transcription/translation machinery
  - Relative transience: lower off-target effects
  - No integration events: footprint-free genome editing



Electroporation

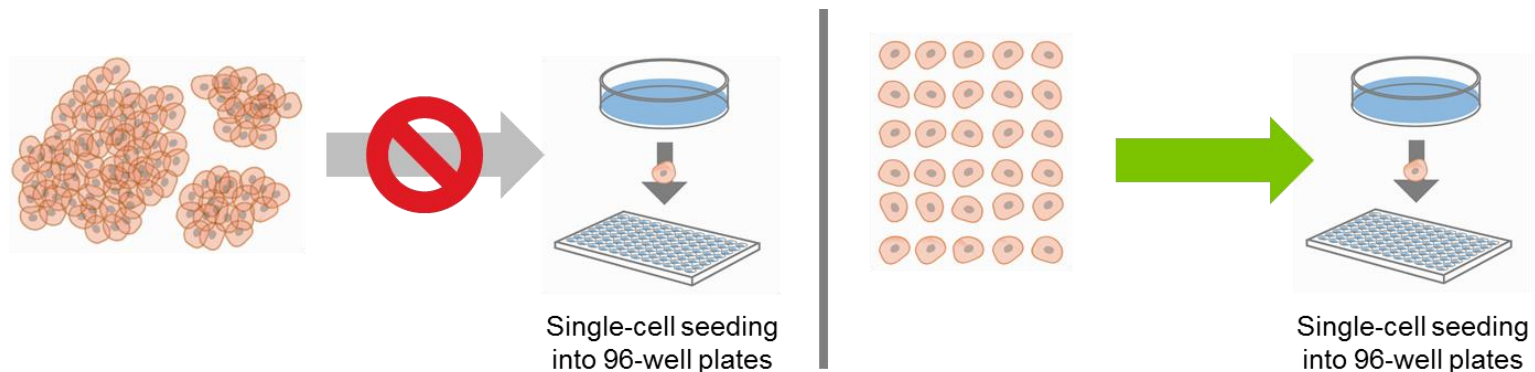
Gesicles

# Knocking out genes in hiPSCs

## Key considerations

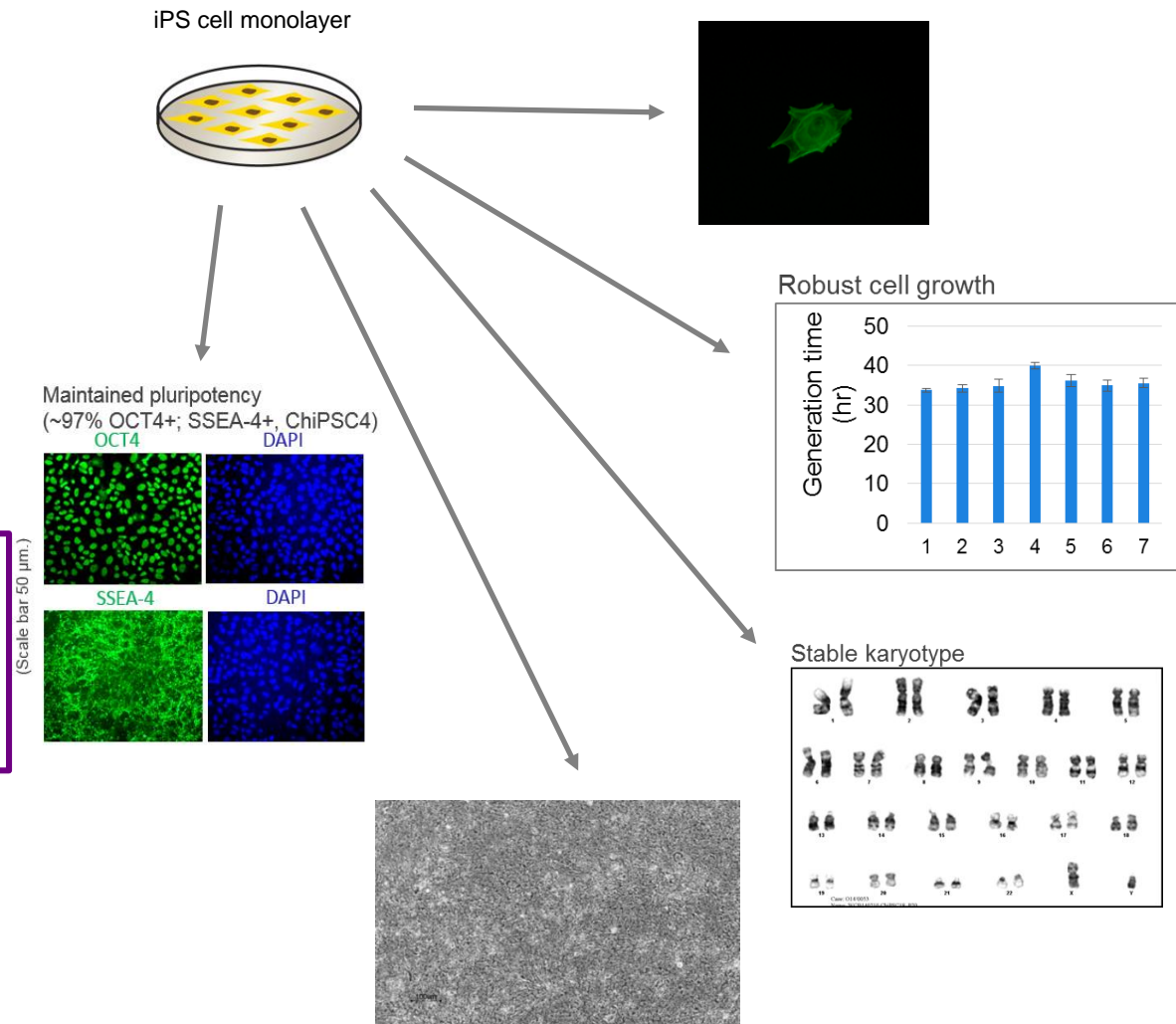


- Isolating and clonally expanding edited cells
  - Single pluripotent cells die or differentiate when seeded alone
  - Need for single-cell culture of pluripotent stem cells



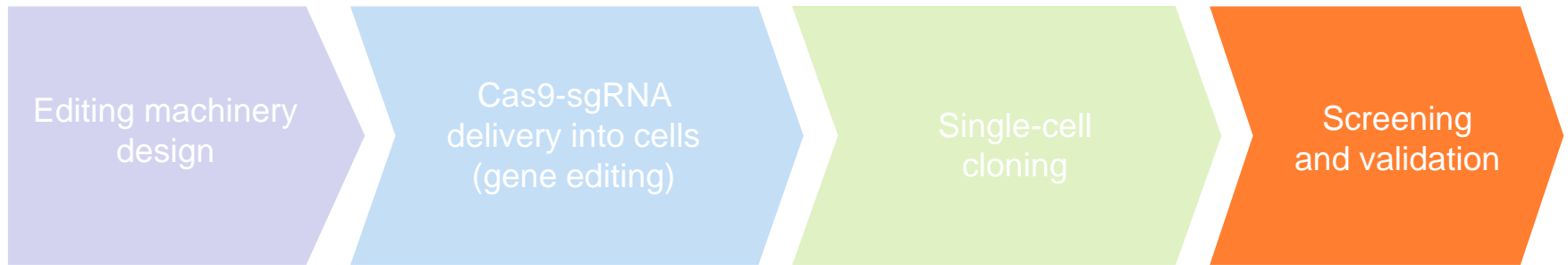
# Single-cell cloning of hiPSCs with the Cellartis® DEF-CS™ culture system

- Maintains cells in a highly undifferentiated state
- Allows for culturing iPS cells in a monolayer
- Feeder-free—no contamination, less time consuming, increased consistency
- Enables survival and expansion of single cells
- Maintains normal karyotype
- Allows rapid expansion for further downstream applications and analysis



# Knocking out genes in hiPSCs

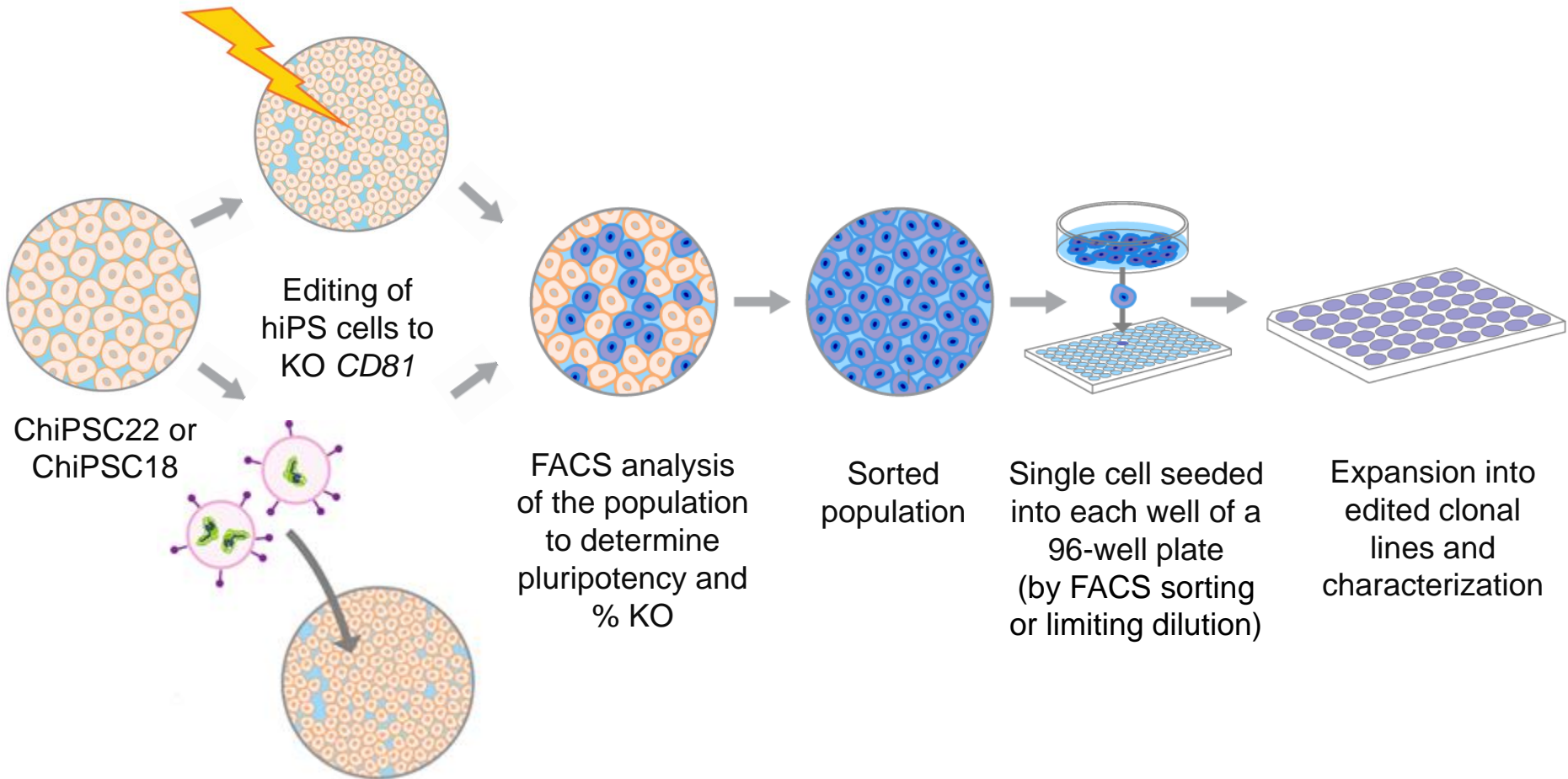
## Key considerations



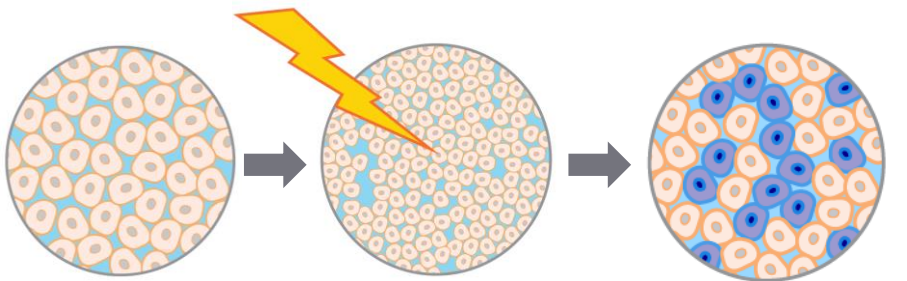
- Check pluripotency
- Check karyotype
- Characterization of the indels (Guide-it Indel Identification Kit)
- Check for nonexpression of your transcript by RT-PCR

# Test case: knocking out *CD81*

## Workflow



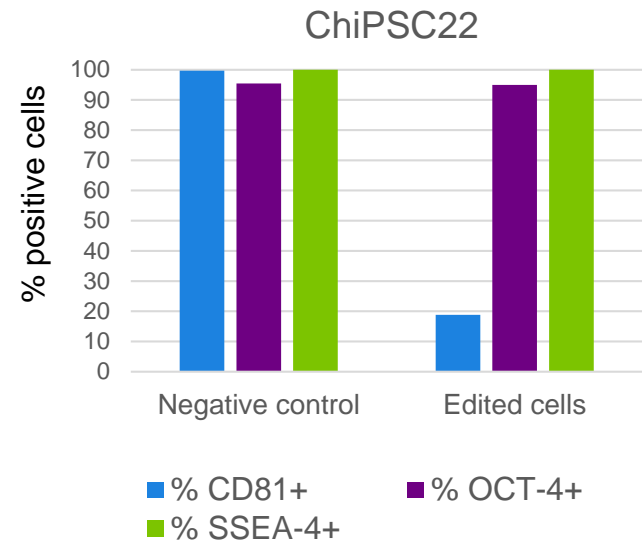
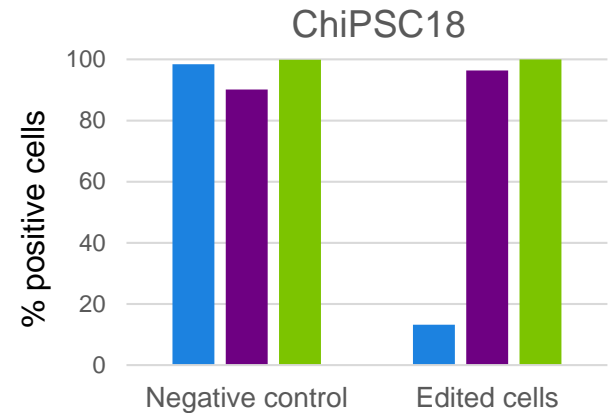
# Pluripotency maintained after *CD81* KO



ChiPSC22 or  
ChiPSC18

Editing of  
hiPS cells to  
KO *CD81*

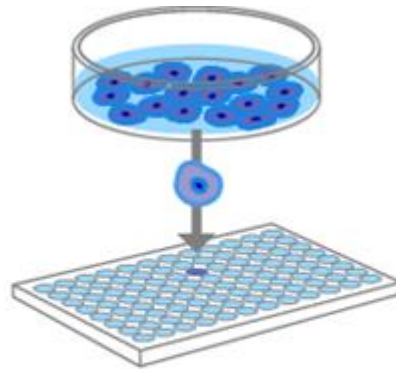
FACS analysis  
of the population  
to determine  
pluripotency and  
% KO





# Cloning of edited hiPSCs

## FACS or limiting dilution

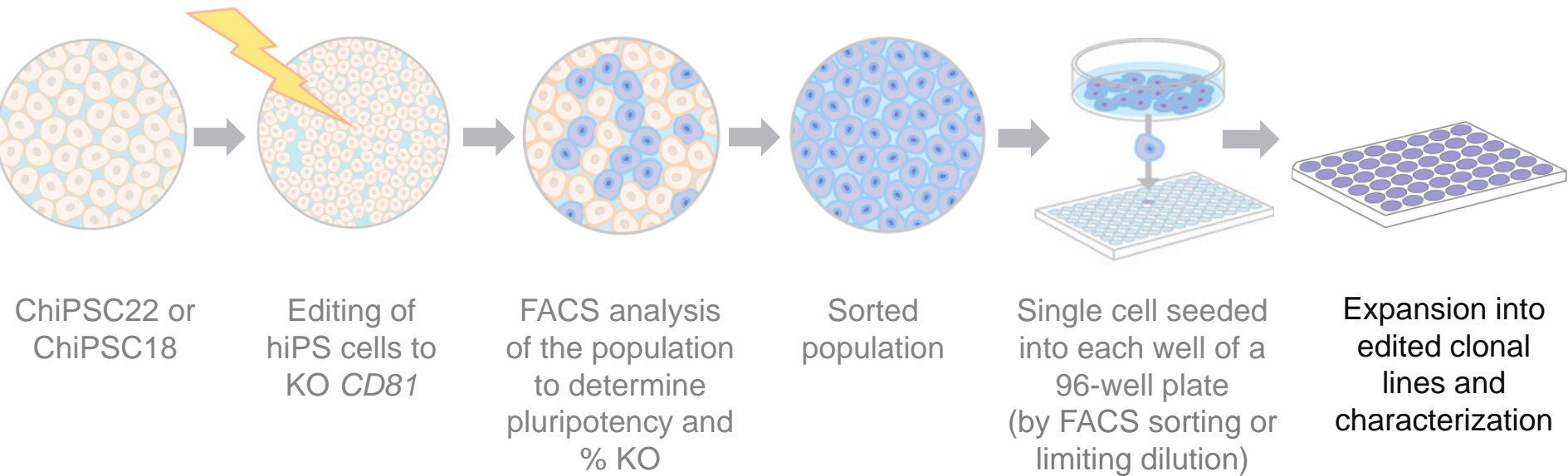


- FACS into 96-well plate
- Serial dilution into 96-well plate (~0.5 cells/well)

Cell line	Isolation method	Single clones	Double clones	Total clones (proportion)	Total clones (%)
ChiPSC18	FACS	52	0	52/96	54%
ChiPSC18	Limiting dilution	46	12	58/55	105%*

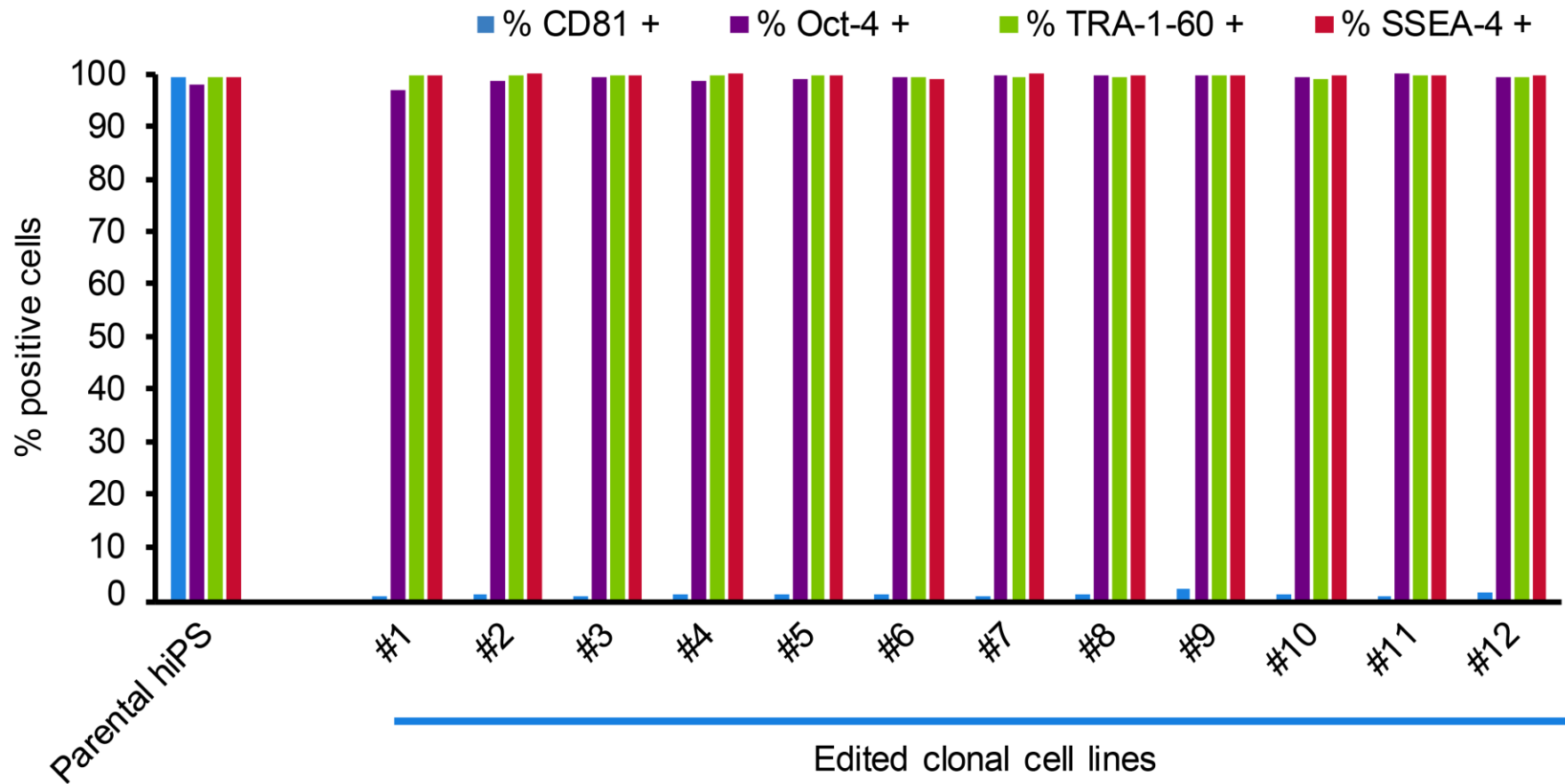
\*Percent expected versus total theoretical clones

# Expansion of edited clonal lines



# Edited, pluripotent single-cell clones

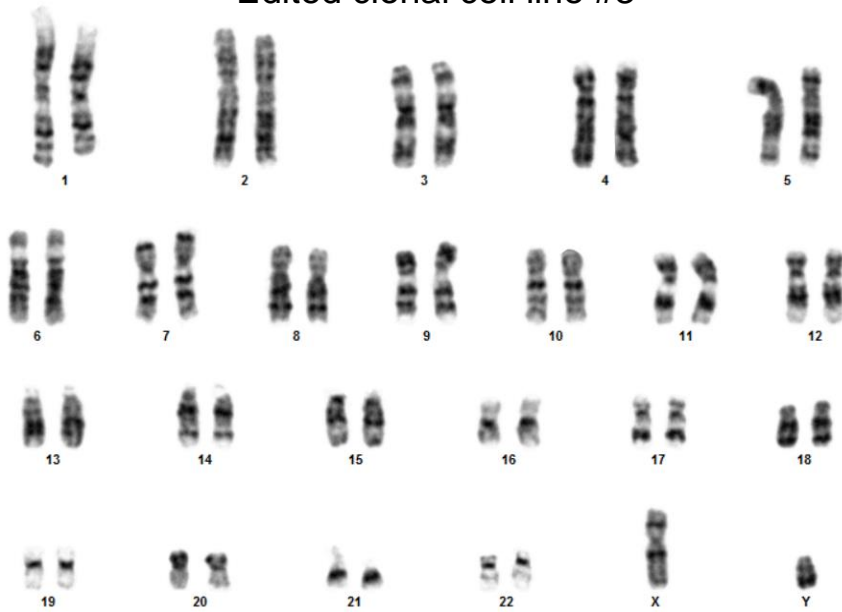
## The DEF-CS culture system maintains stemness



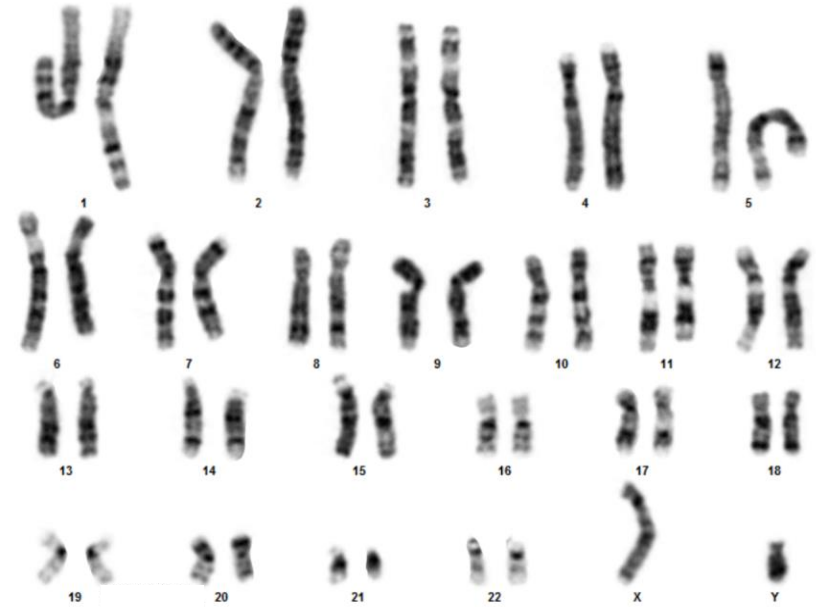
# Edited, pluripotent single-cell clones

## Karyotype analysis

Edited clonal cell line #3

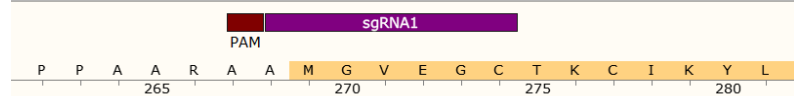


Edited clonal cell line #5



GCCGCCCGCCGCCCGCGCCGCCATGGGAAGTGGAGGGCTGCACCAAAGTGCATCAAAGTACCTGC  
 CGCGGGGCGCGGGCGGGGATACCCTCACCTCCCGACGTGGTTCACGTAGTTCATGGACG.

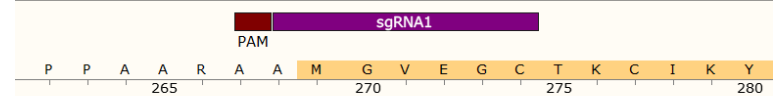
CD81



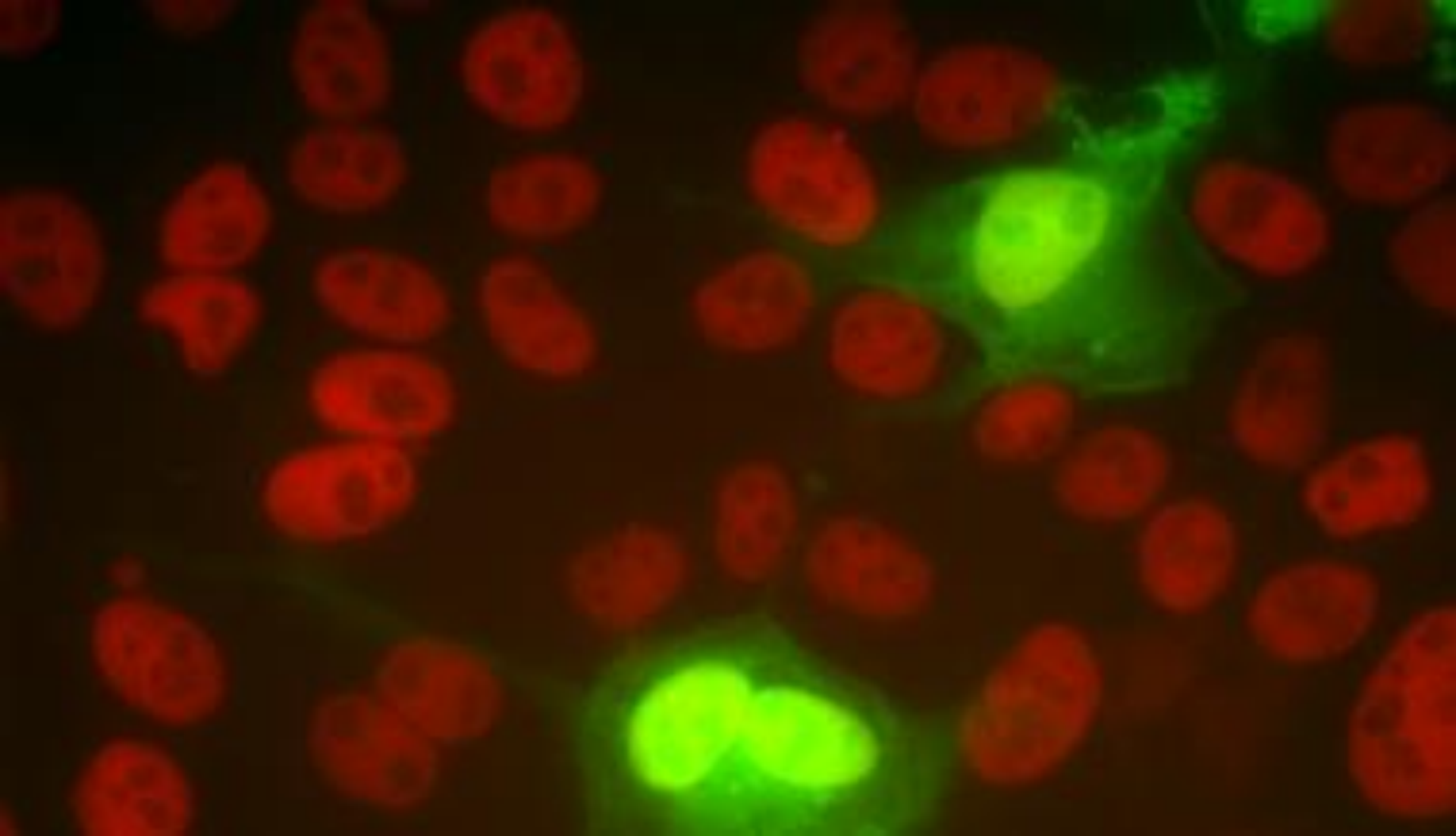
GCCGCCCGCCGCCCGCGCCGCCATGGGAAGTGGAGGGCTGCACCAAAGTGCATCAAAGTACCTGC  
 GCCGCCCGCCGCCCGCGCCGCCCTGGGAGTGGAGGGCTGCACCAAAGTGCATCAAAGTACTGC  
 GCCGCCCGCCGCCCGCGC-----GGAGTGGAGGGCTGCACCAAAGTGCATCAAAGTACCTGC

GCCGCCCGCCGCCCGCGCCGCCATGGGAAGTGGAGGGCTGCACCAAAGTGCATCAAAGTAC  
 CGCGGGGCGCGGGCGGGGATACCCTCACCTCCCGACGTGGTTCACGTAGTTCATG

CD81



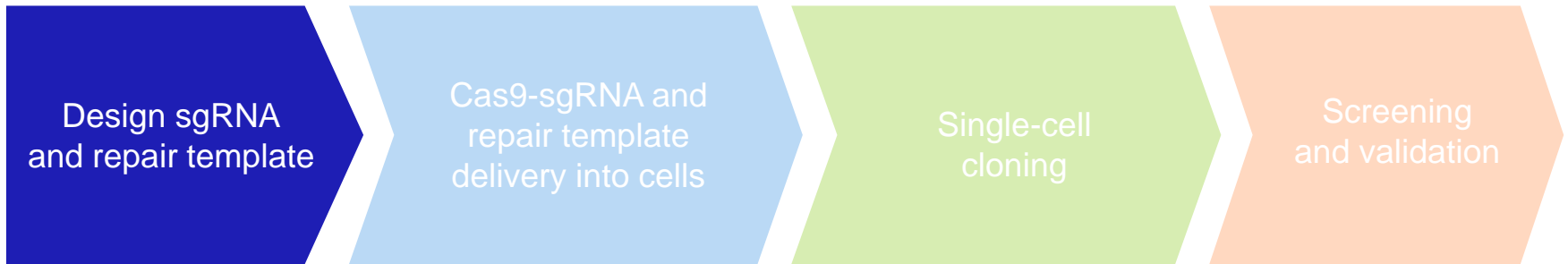
GCCGCCCGCCGCCCGCGCCGCCATGGGAAGTGGAGGGCTGCACCAAAGTGCATCAAAGTAC  
 GCCGCCCGCCGCCCGCGC-----GCTGCACCAAAGTGCATCAAAGTAC  
 GCCGCCCGCCGCCCGCGCCCATGGGAGTGGAGGGCTGCACCAAAGTGCATCAAAGTAC



# Knockin

# Knocking in genes in hiPSCs

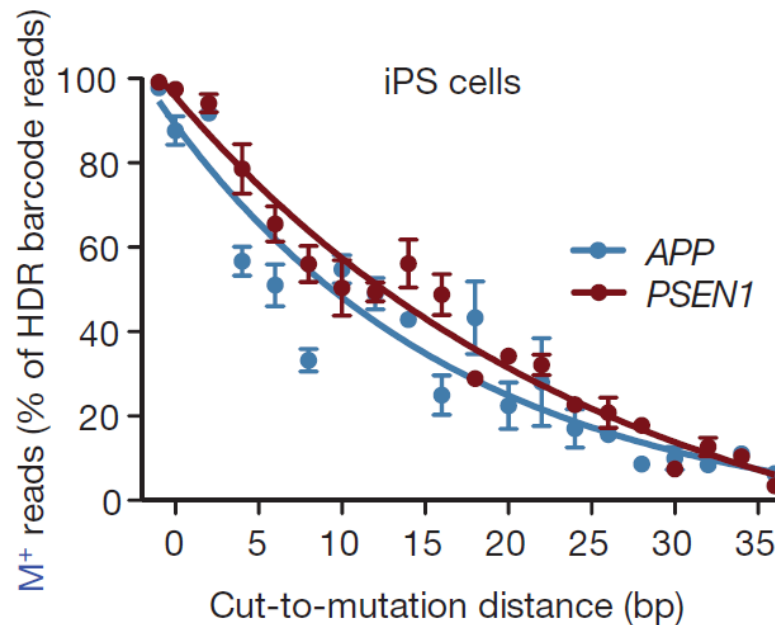
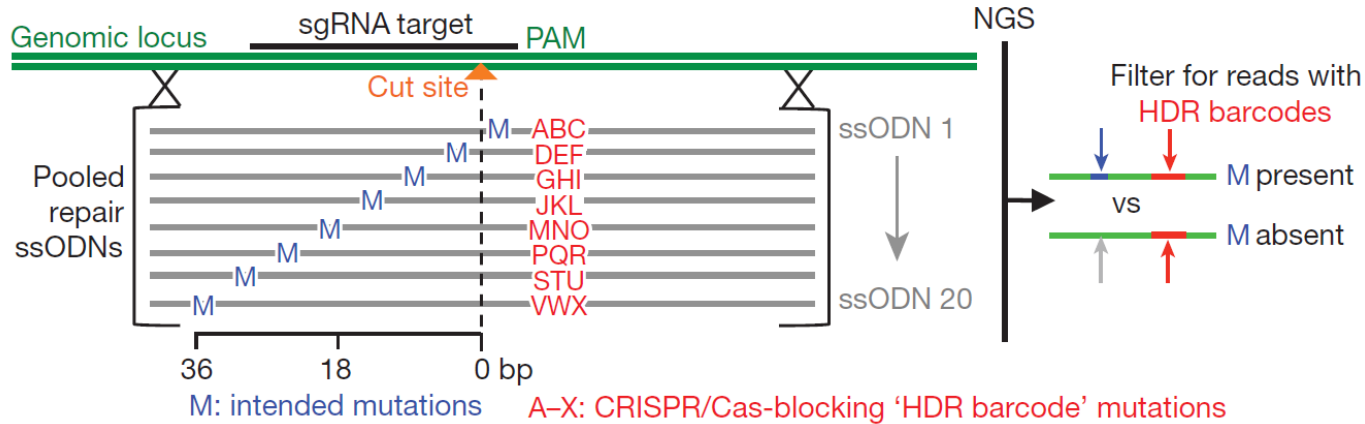
## Key considerations



- Check the sequence of the homologous recombination arms
- Pick sgRNAs as close as possible to the modification

# Knocking in genes in hiPSCs

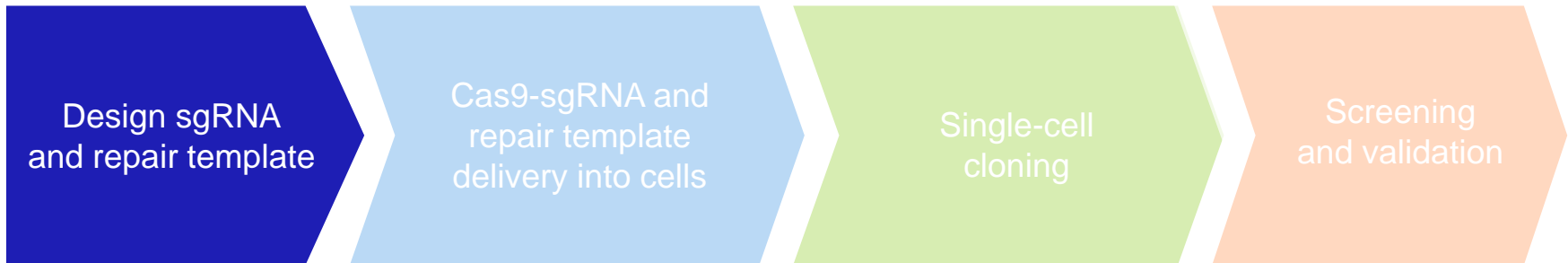
Efficiency of SNP repair relies on close proximity to PAM site



Paquet *et al. Nature* **533**, 125–129 (2016).

# Knocking in genes in hiPSCs

## Key considerations

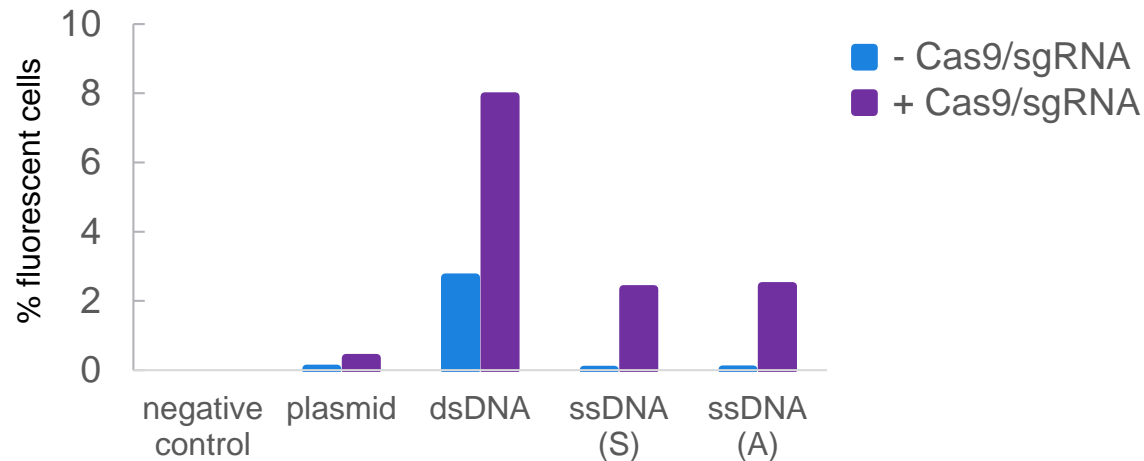
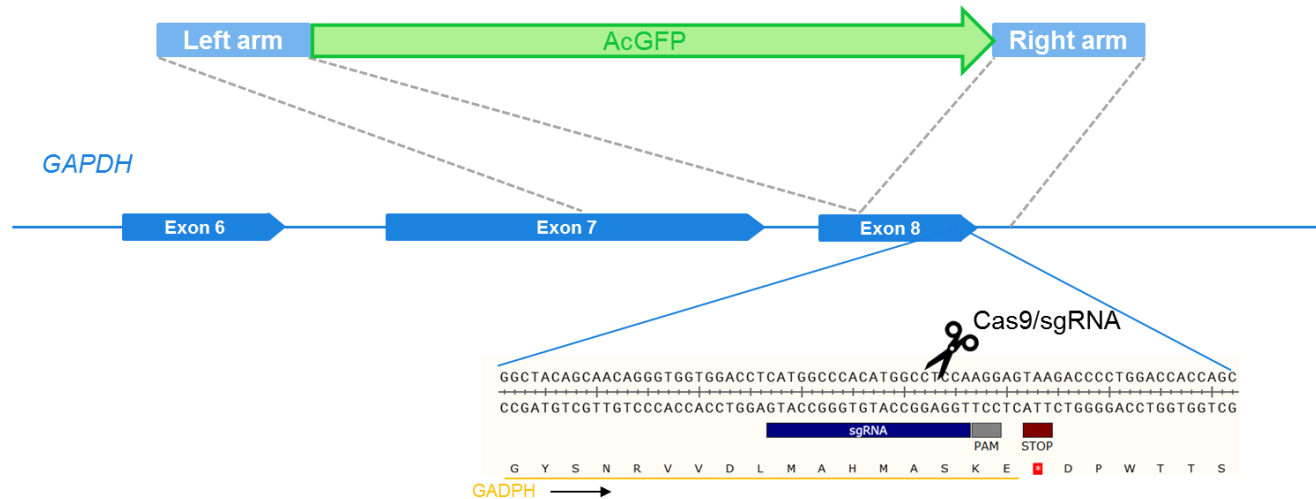


- Check the sequence of the homologous recombination arms
- Pick sgRNAs as close as possible to the DSB
- Use single-stranded donor templates
  - No background expression when delivering expression cassettes (e.g. CMV→GFP)
  - Lower rate of random integration than dsDNA



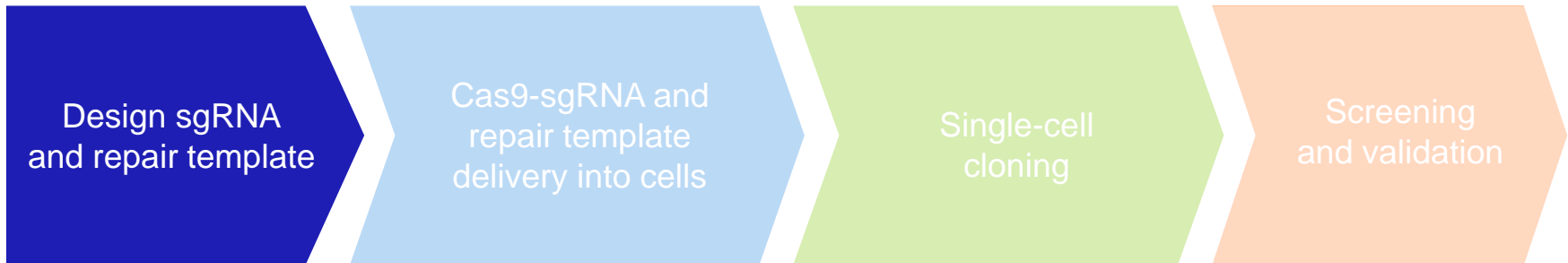
# Knocking in genes in hiPSCs

Random integration of dsDNA donors: GAPDH-AcGFP fusion in HEK293



# Knocking in genes in hiPSCs

## Key considerations

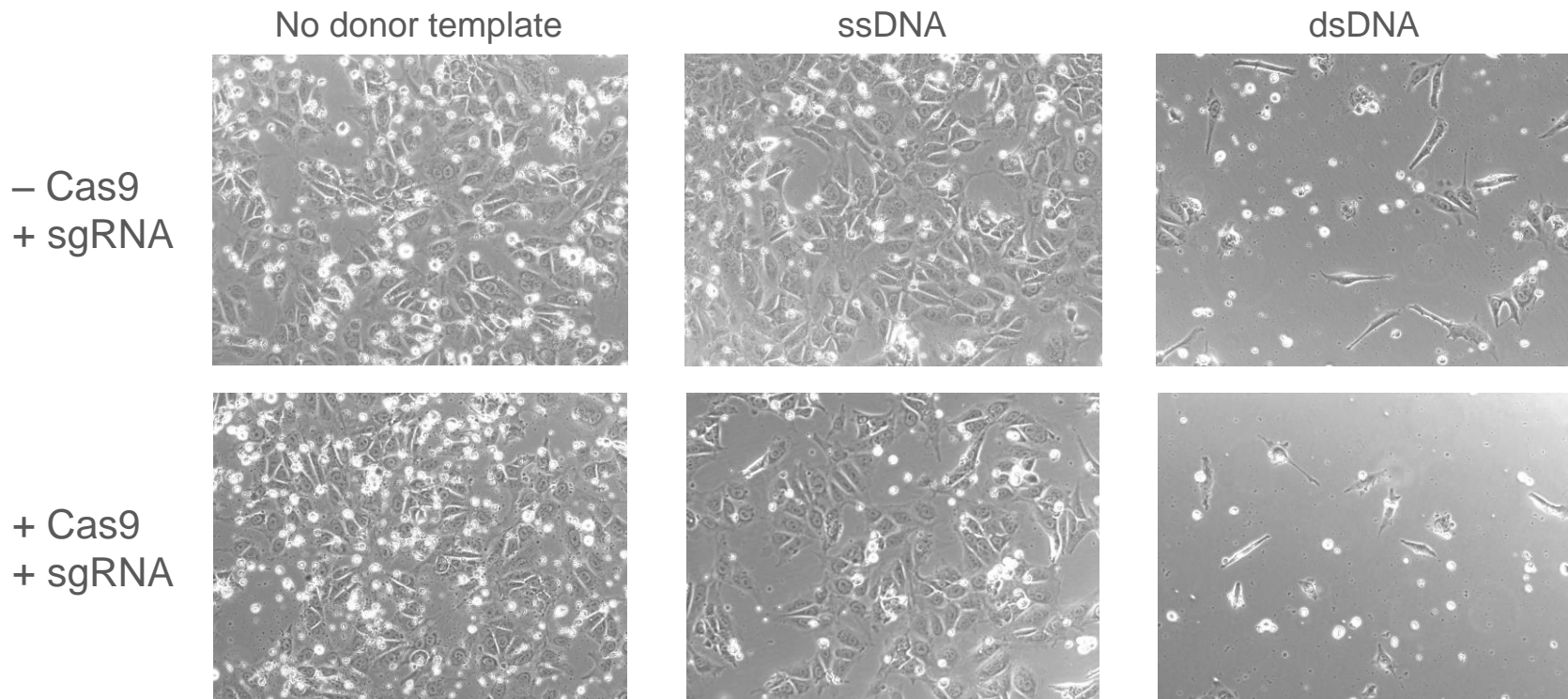


- Check the sequence of the homologous recombination arms
- Pick sgRNAs as close as possible to the DSB
- Use single-stranded donor templates
  - No background expression when delivering expression cassettes (e.g. CMV→GFP)
  - Lower rate of random integration than dsDNA
  - Lower toxicity than dsDNA donors

# Knocking in genes in hiPSCs

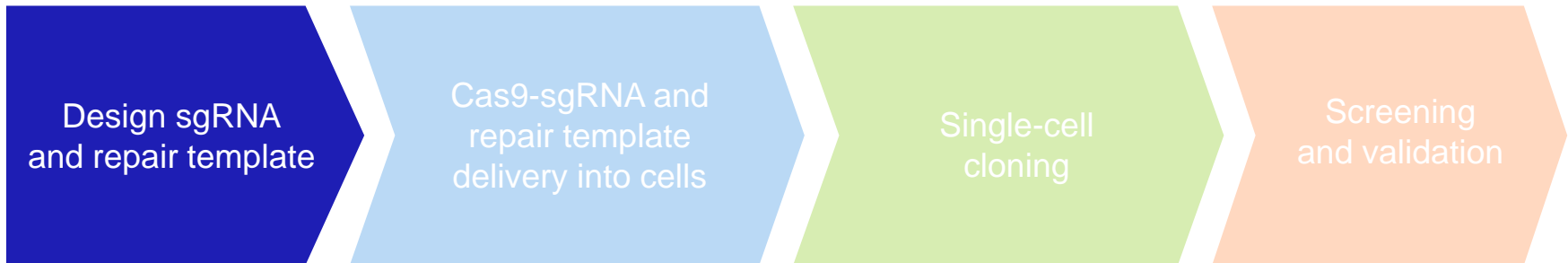
ssDNA is less toxic than dsDNA

Cellular toxicity induced by dsDNA and ssDNA in hiPSCs



# Knocking in genes in hiPSCs

## Key considerations

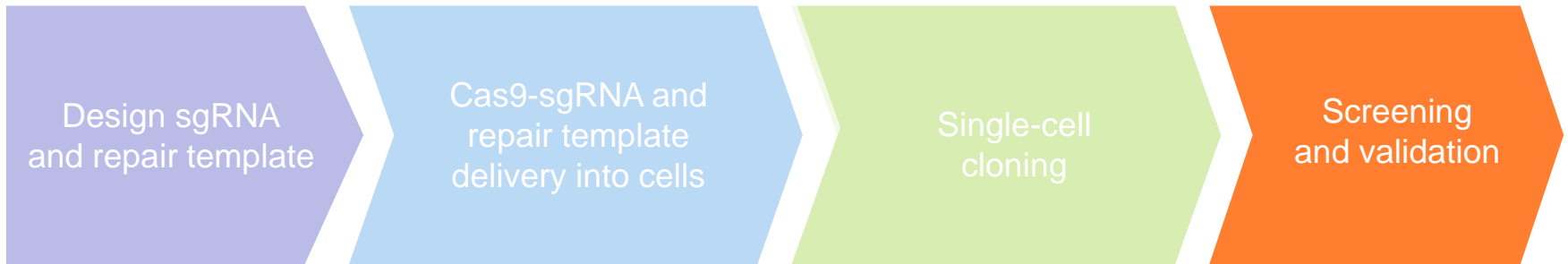


- Check the sequence of the homologous recombination arms
- Pick sgRNAs as close as possible to the DSB
- Use single-stranded donor templates
  - No background expression when delivering expression cassettes (e.g. CMV→GFP)
  - Lower rate of random integration than dsDNA
  - Lower toxicity than dsDNA donors
  - Repair mechanism more efficient than using dsDNA donors

Richardson *et al. Biorxiv* (2017).  
Yan *et al. Genome Res* **27**, 1099–1111 (2017).

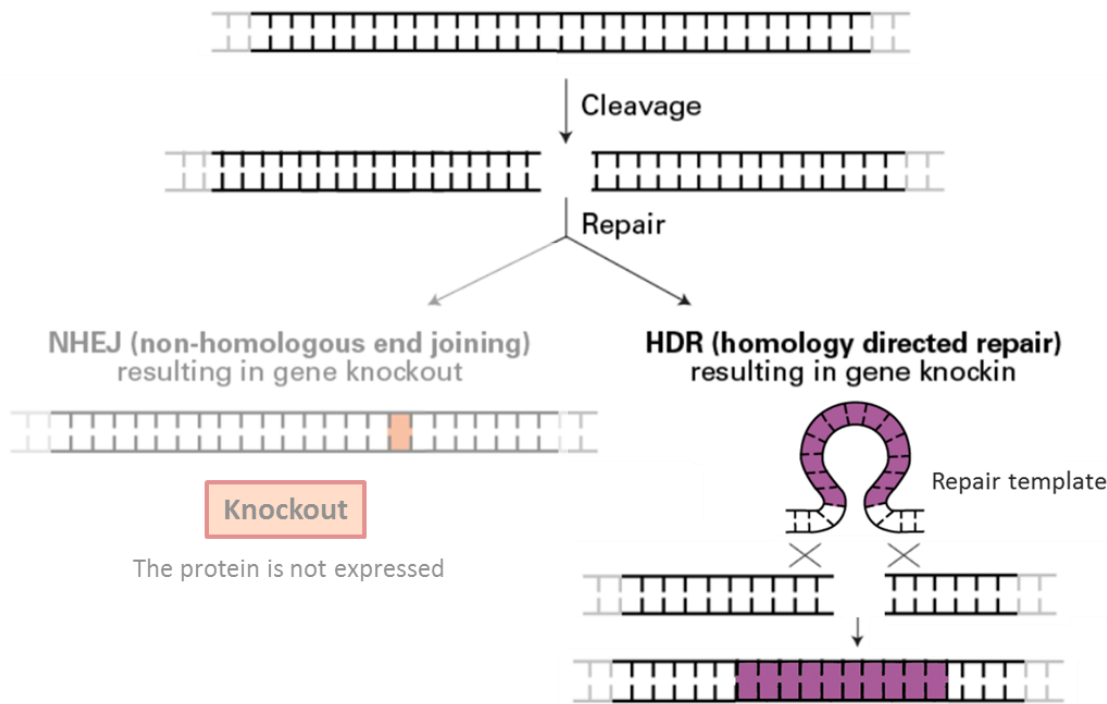
# Knocking in genes in hiPSCs

## Key considerations



- Bottleneck in homologous recombination experiments
- Homozygous vs. heterozygous

# Knocking in genes in hiPSCs



Knockout

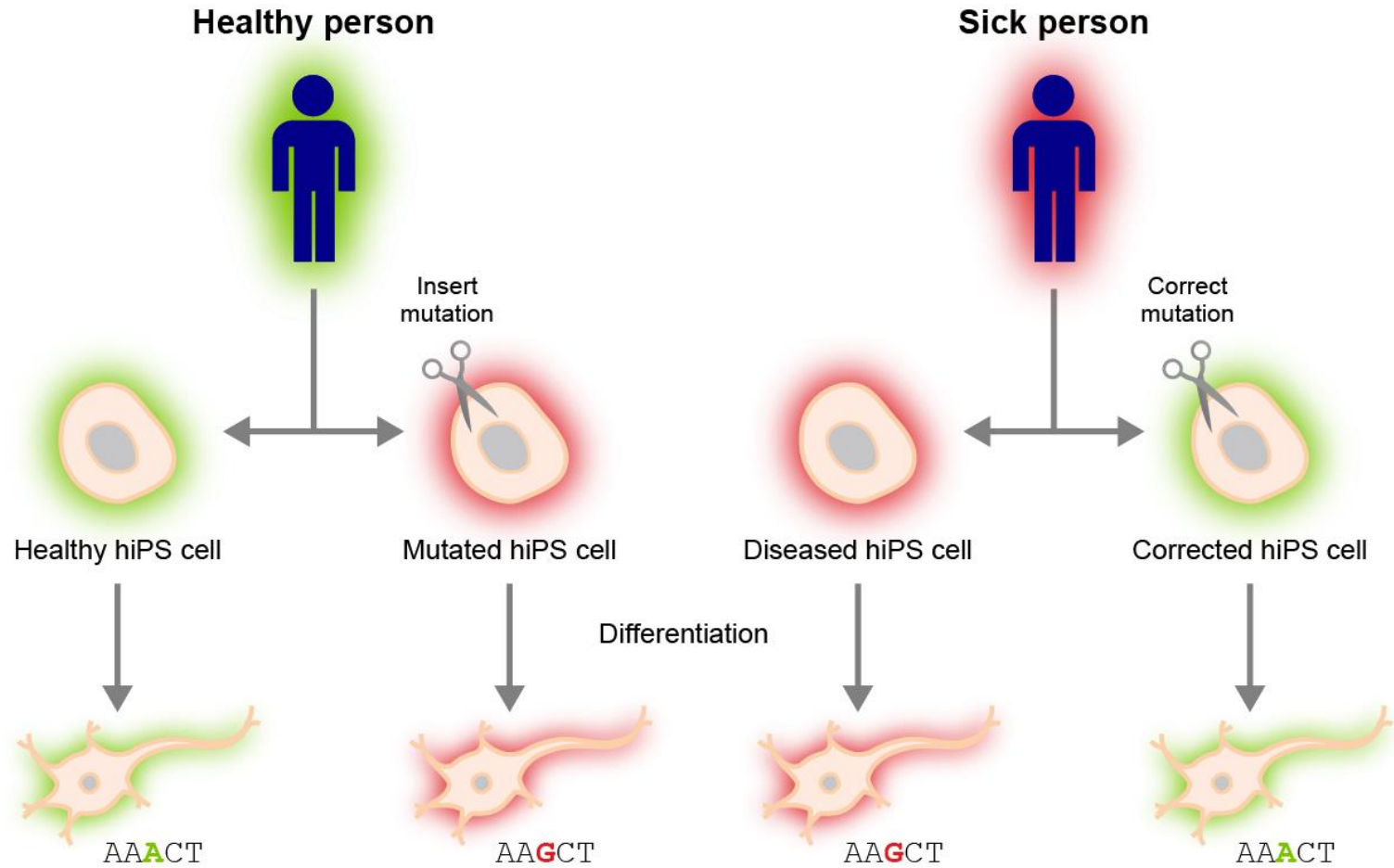
The protein is not expressed

Knockin

- Introducing a mutation
- Tag a protein
- Introduce an expression cassette in a safe harbor (like AAVS1)

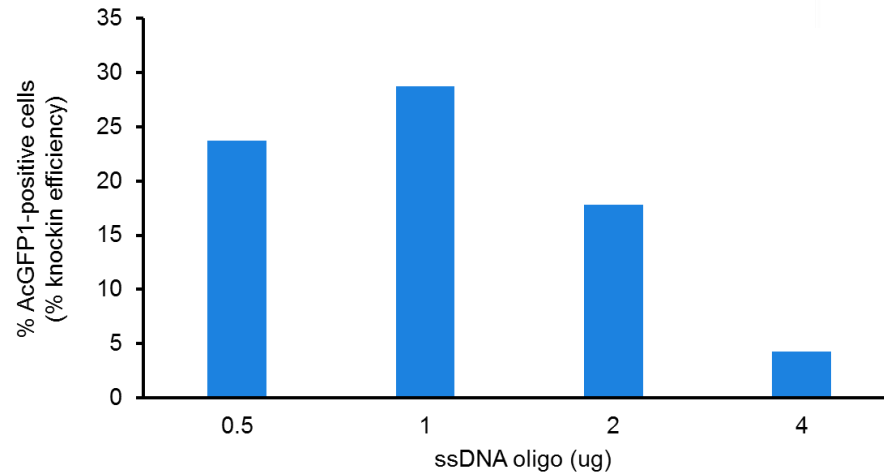
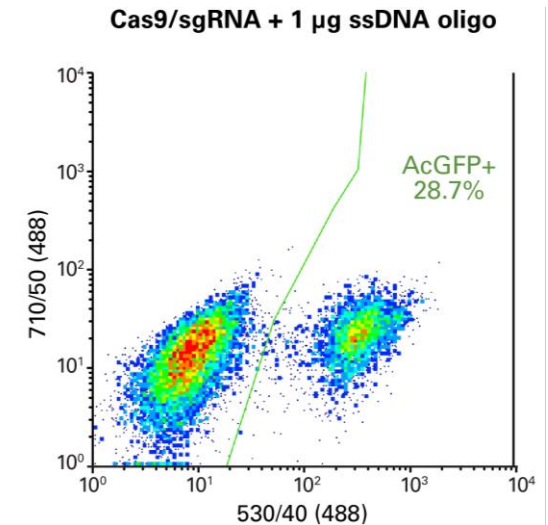
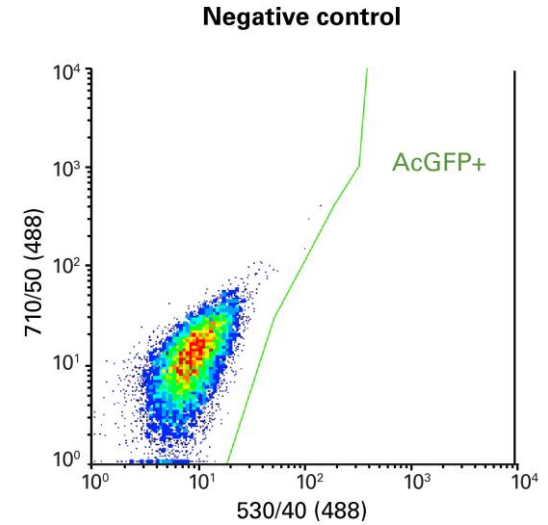
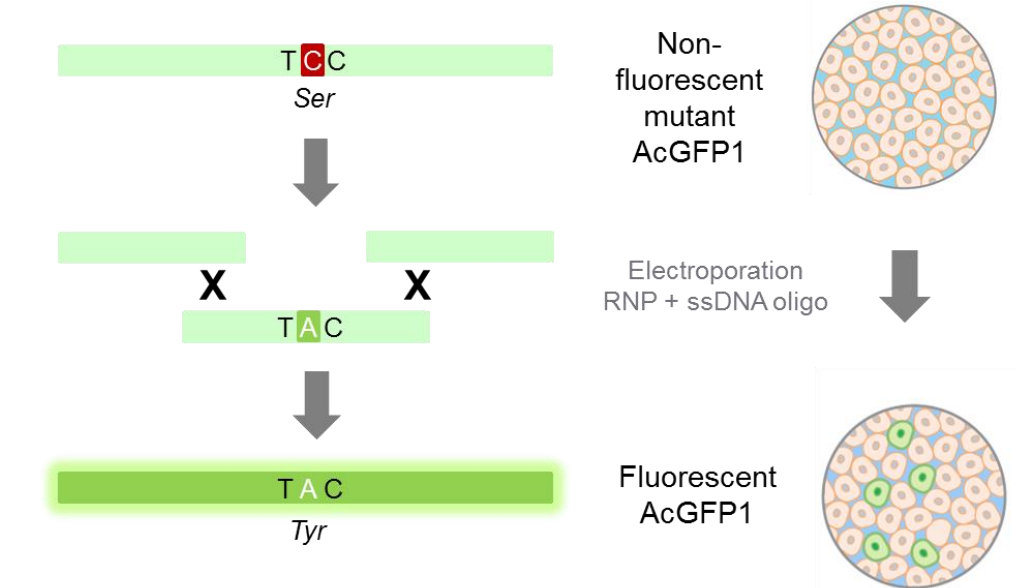
# Knocking in point mutations in hiPSCs

## Creation of isogenic cell lines



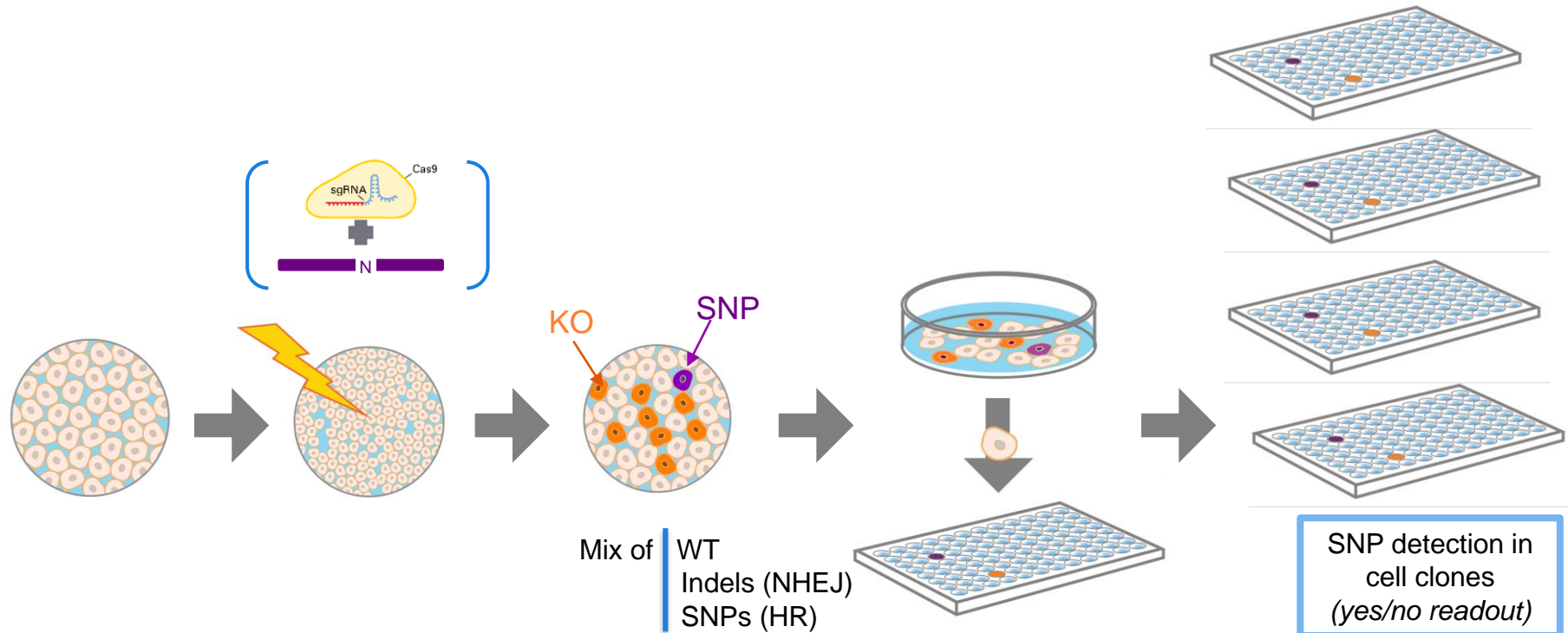
# Homology-directed knockin of point mutations

## Use of synthetic ssDNA oligos (<200 bp)

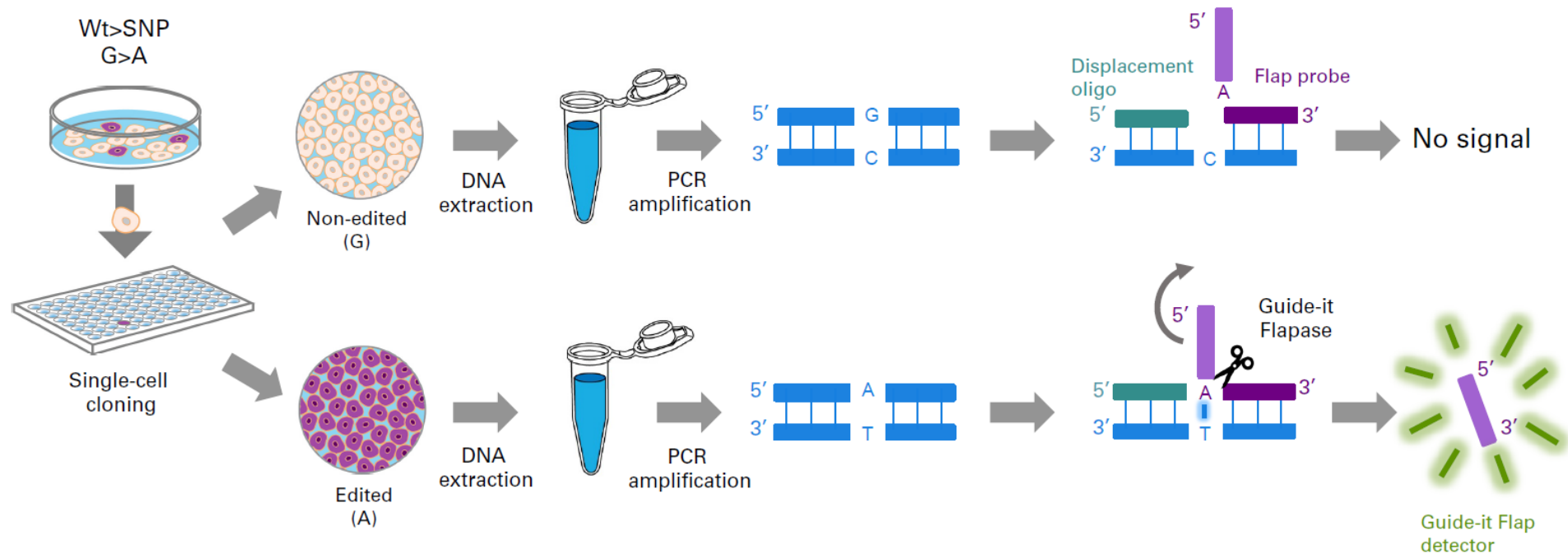




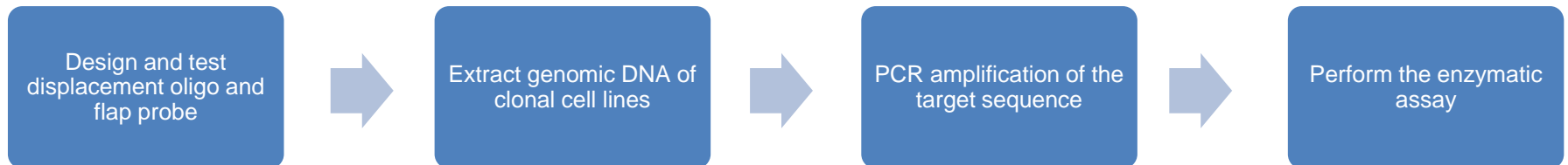
# Bottleneck in HR experiments: clone screening



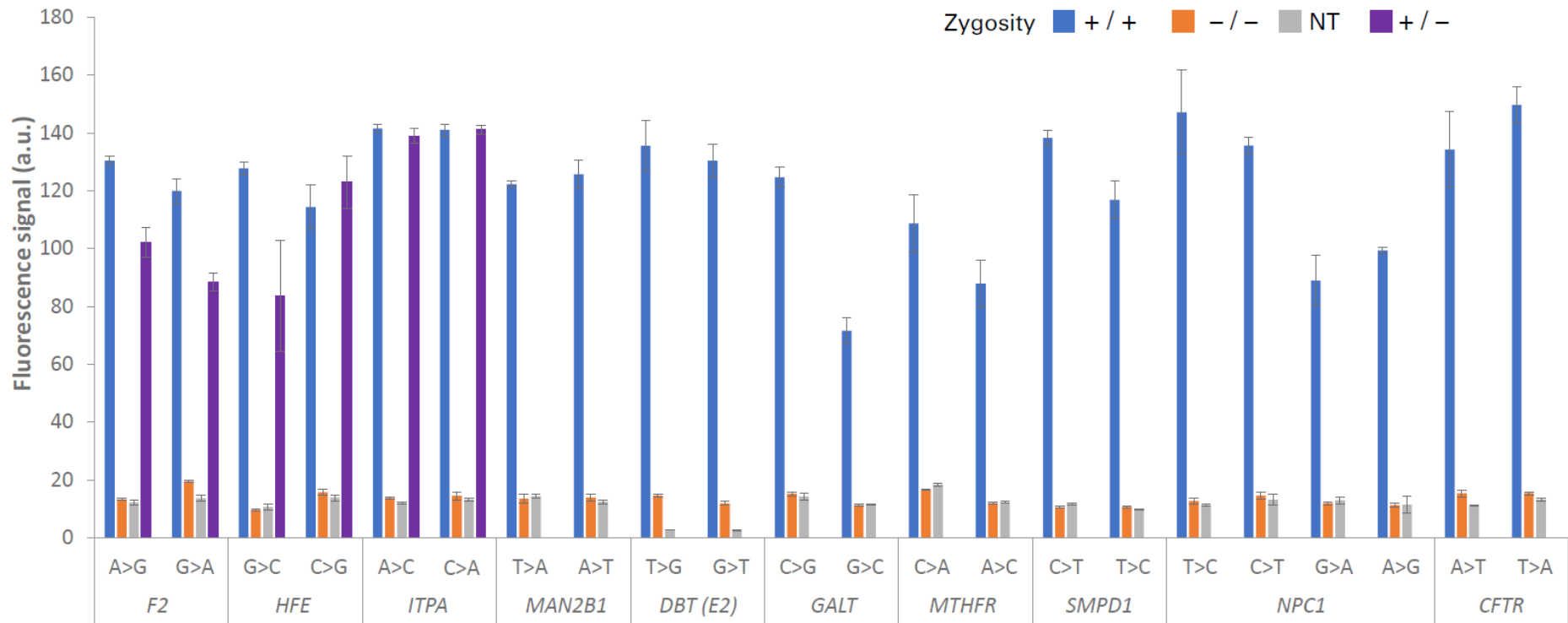
# Screening for SNP-containing clones using the SNP detection kit



## Workflow of SNP detection kit

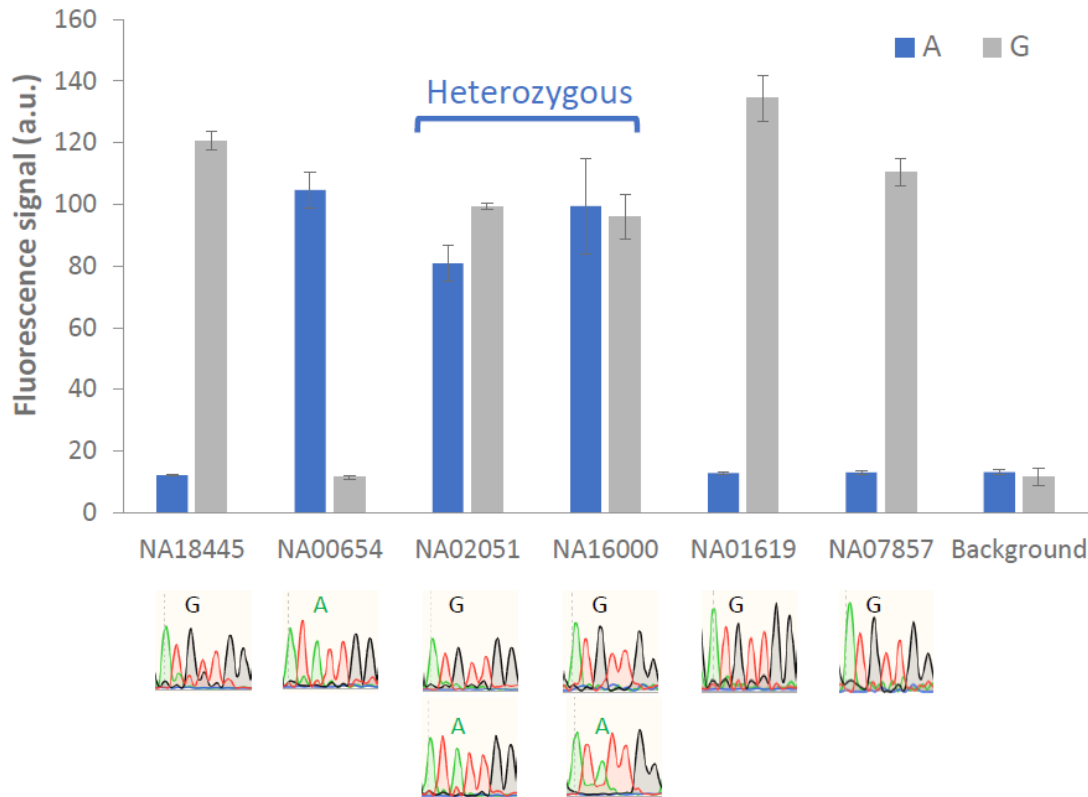


# Detection of all possible base mutations

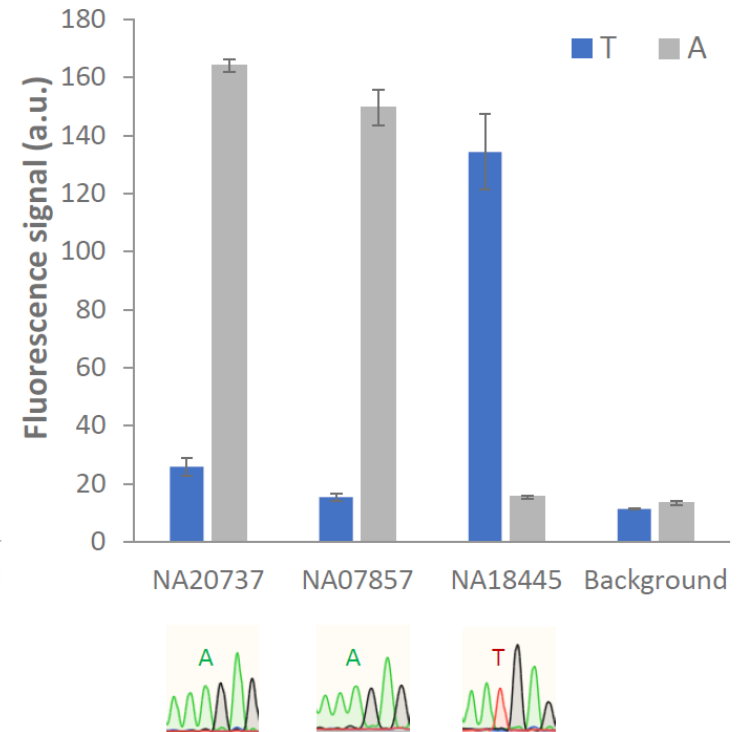


# Application in sample genotyping

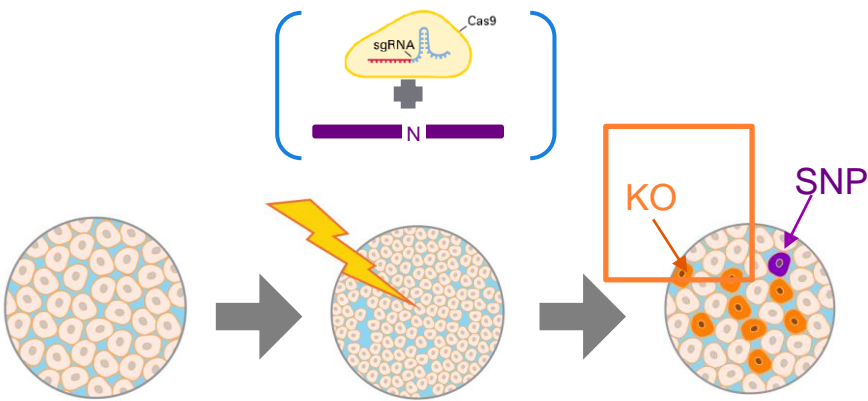
*NCP1* c.2572A>G (p.Ile858Val)



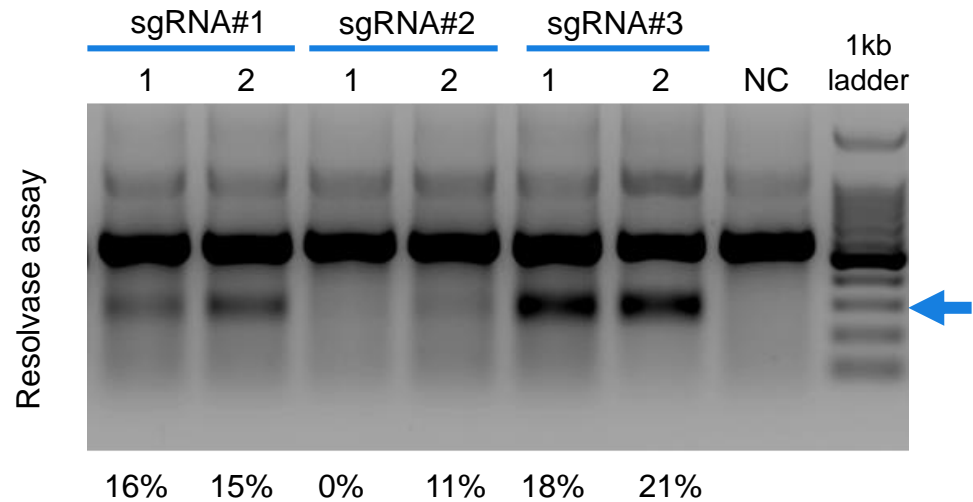
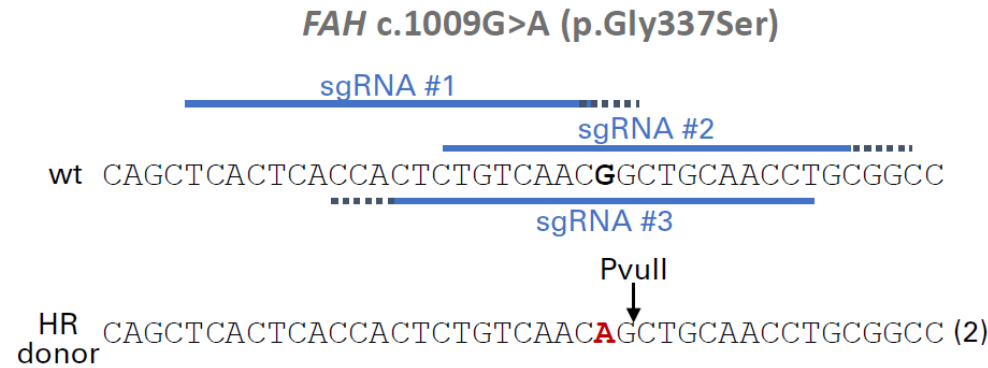
*CFTR* c.3434T>A (p.Met1101Lys)



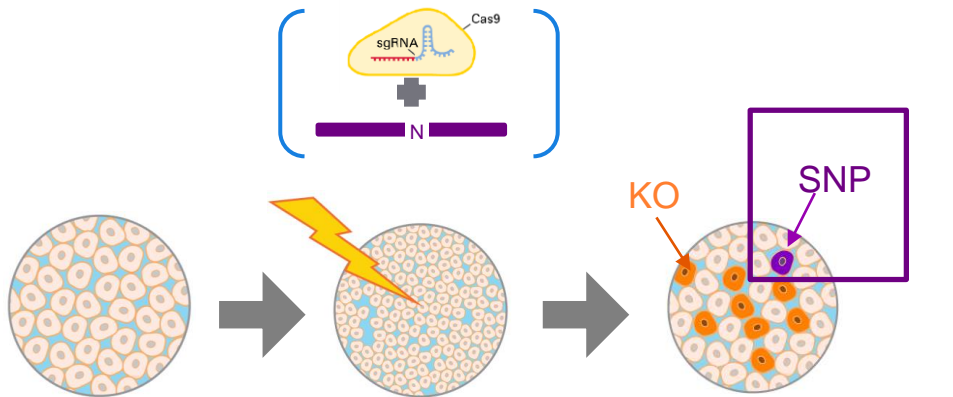
# Screening for SNPs related to tyrosinemia



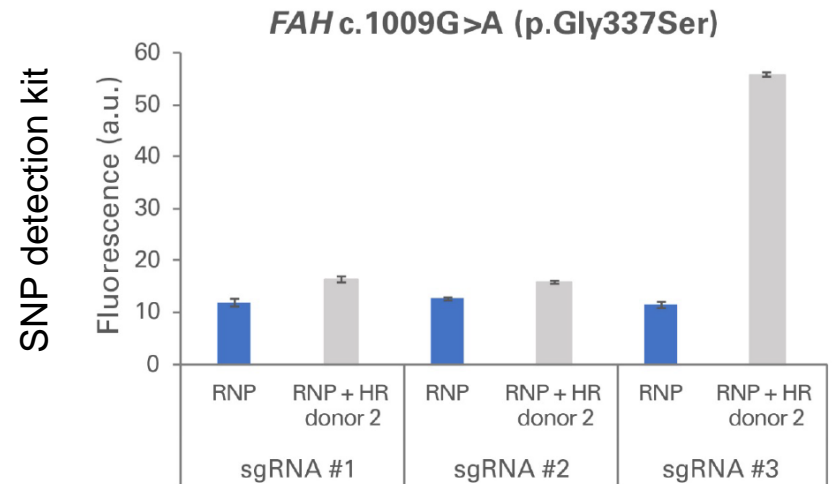
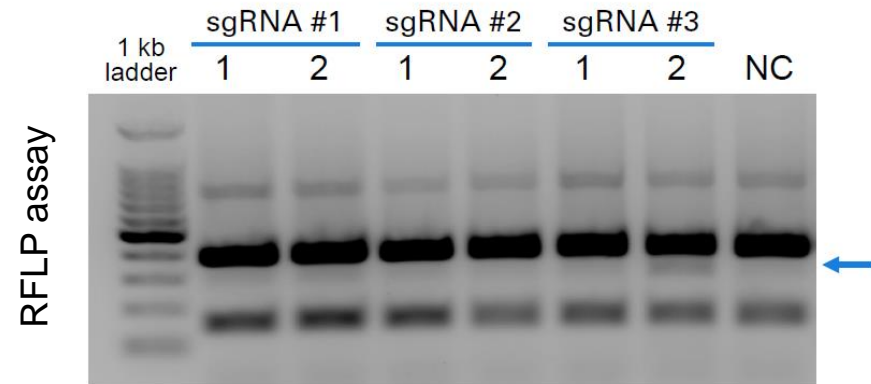
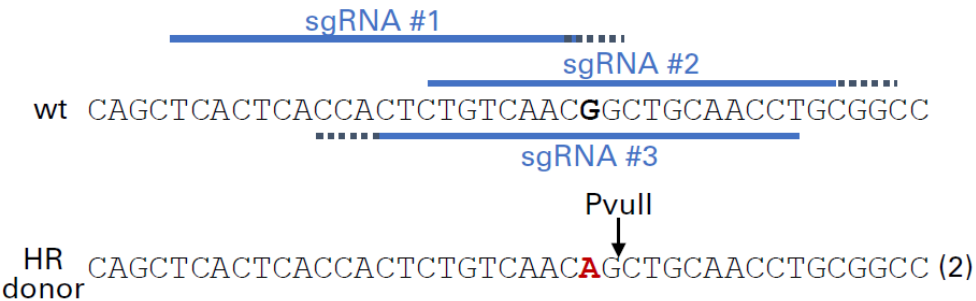
1: RNP  
2: RNP + HR donor



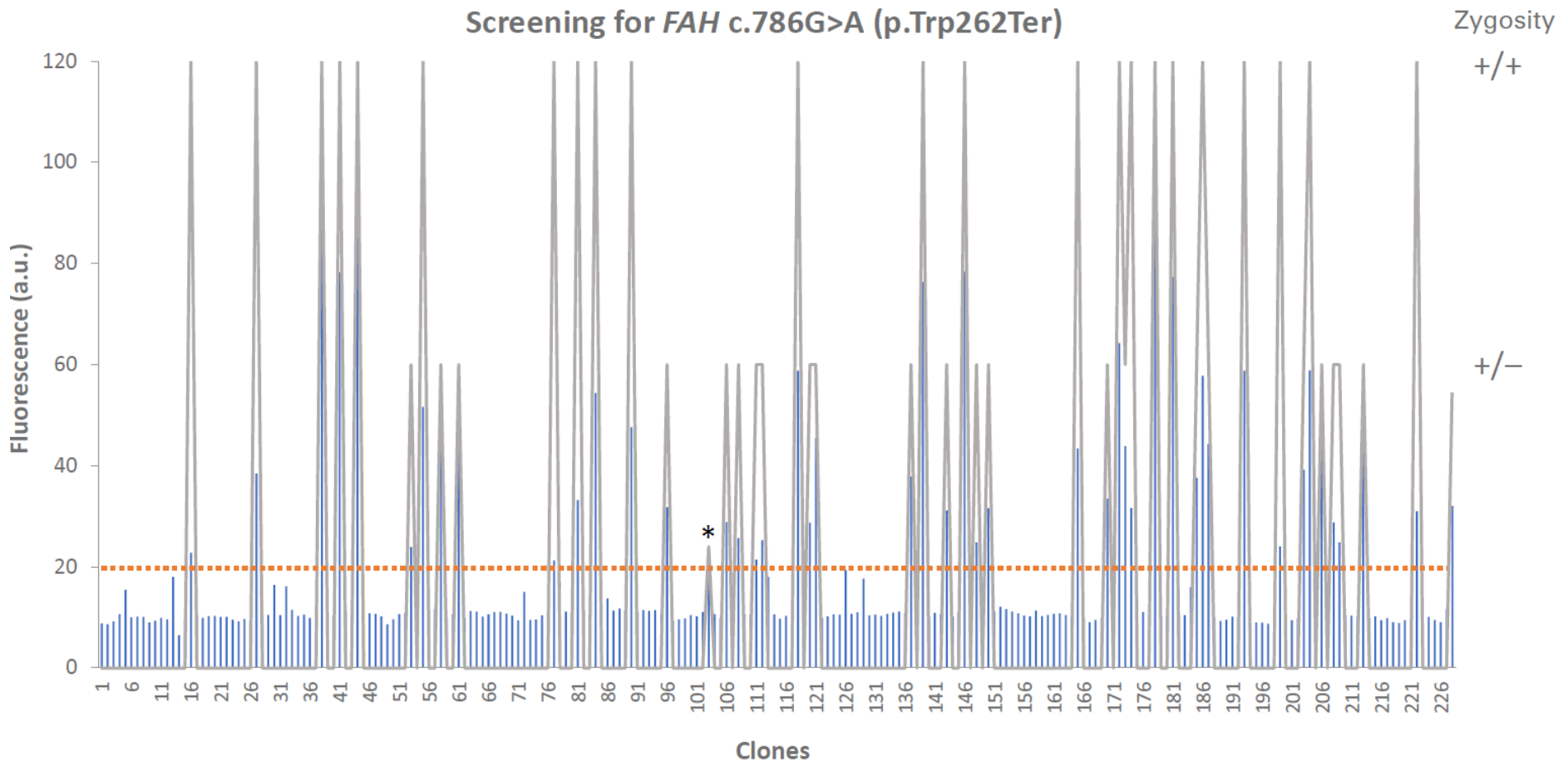
# Screening for SNPs related to tyrosinemia



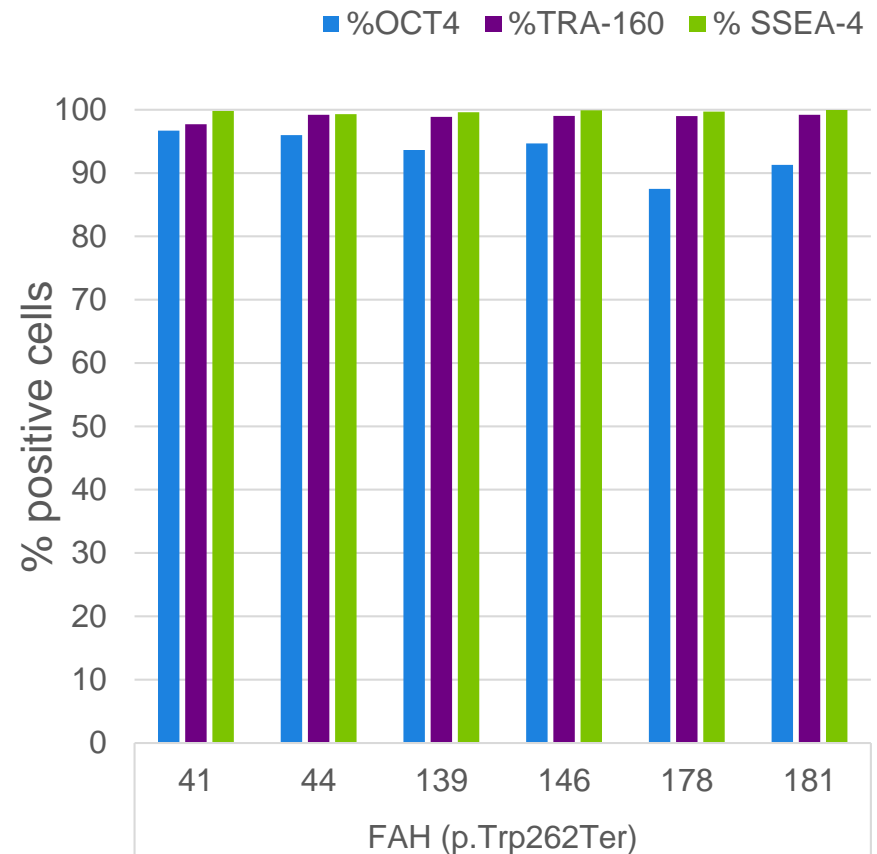
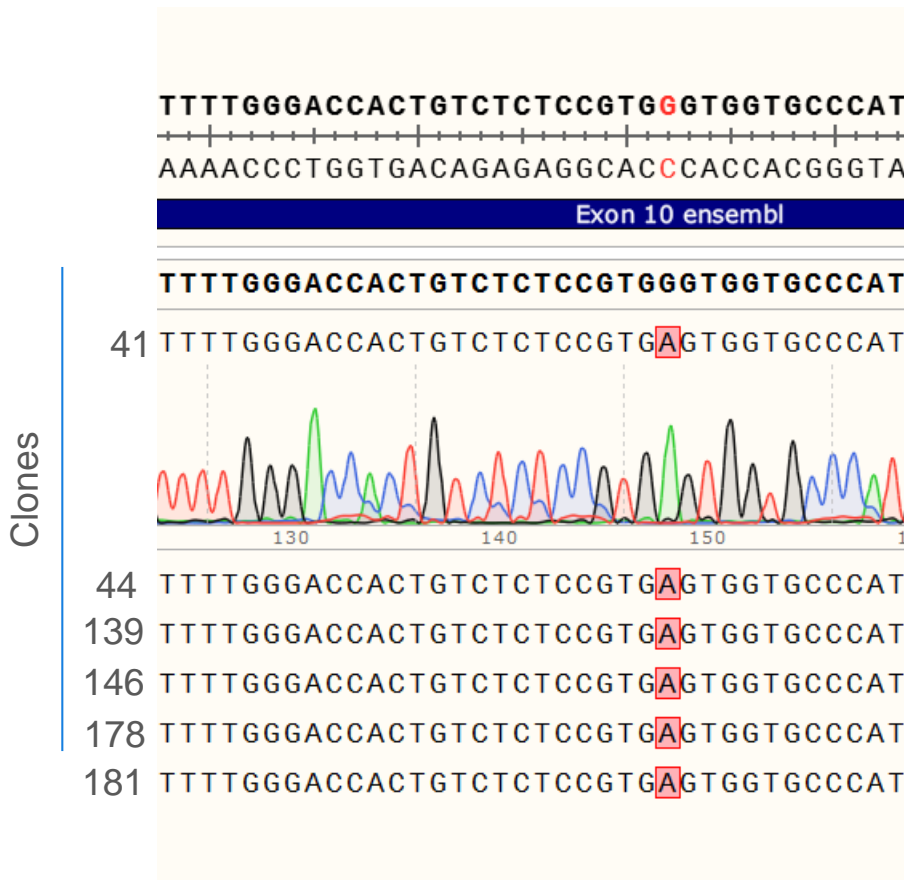
**FAH c.1009G>A (p.Gly337Ser)**



# Screening for SNPs related to tyrosinemia

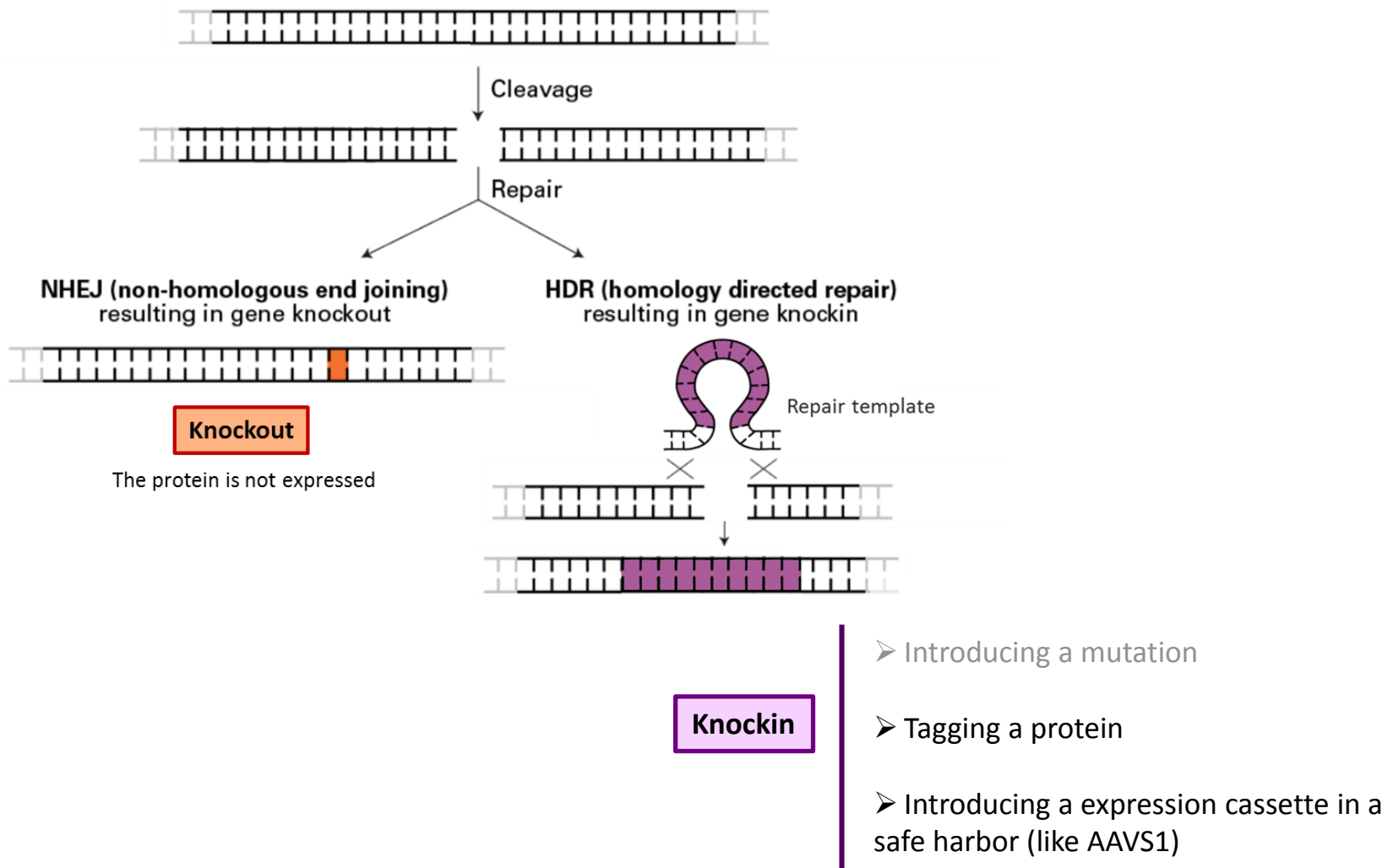


# Screening for SNPs related to tyrosinemia





# Knocking in genes in hiPSCs



# Guide-it Long ssDNA Production System

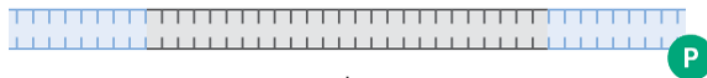
## PCR-based method to create long ssDNA donors (>200 bp)

Prepare an HDR template using a method such as cloning or fusion PCR

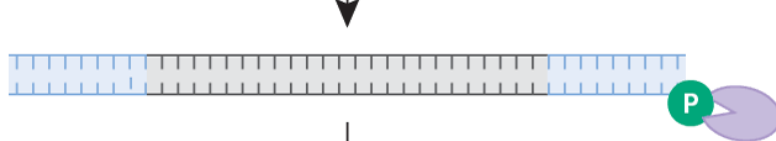


Use PCR to generate starting dsDNA material for the strandase reaction

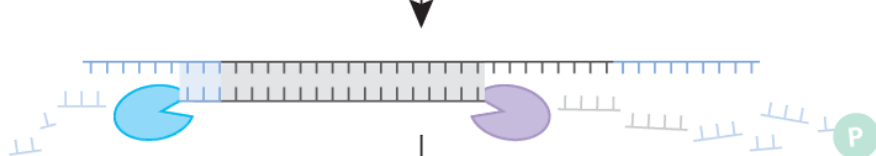
### Sense strand generation



Add Strandase Mix A to begin digesting the phosphorylated strand



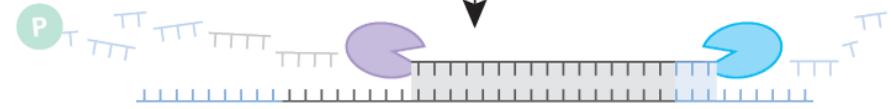
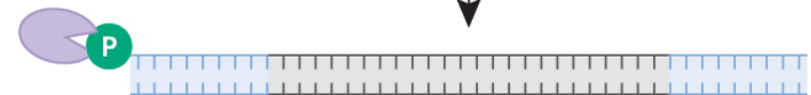
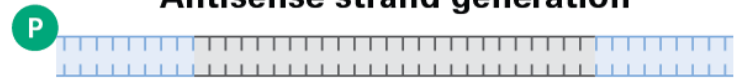
Add Strandase Mix B to finish digesting the strand



Clean up strandase reaction to prepare ssDNA for electroporation



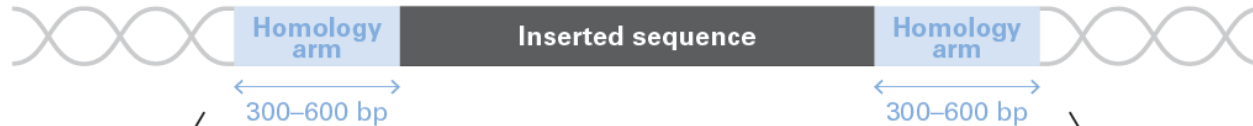
### Antisense strand generation



# Guide-it Long ssDNA Production System

## PCR-based method to create long ssDNA donors (>200 bp)

Prepare an HDR template using a method such as cloning or fusion PCR



Use PCR to generate starting dsDNA material for the strandase reaction

Sense strand

### PCR and "Strandase"-based preparation

- No cloning or gel purification
- So far, successful up to 5 kb
- Yield: 2–4 µg from 10 µg dsDNA
- Creating an ssDNA from a dsDNA PCR product takes 30–40 minutes

Antisense strand



Clean up strandase reaction to prepare ssDNA for electroporation

# Production of ssDNA ranging from 0.5–5 kb in length

CCR5 region  
(0.5~5 kb)

Length

~0.5 kb

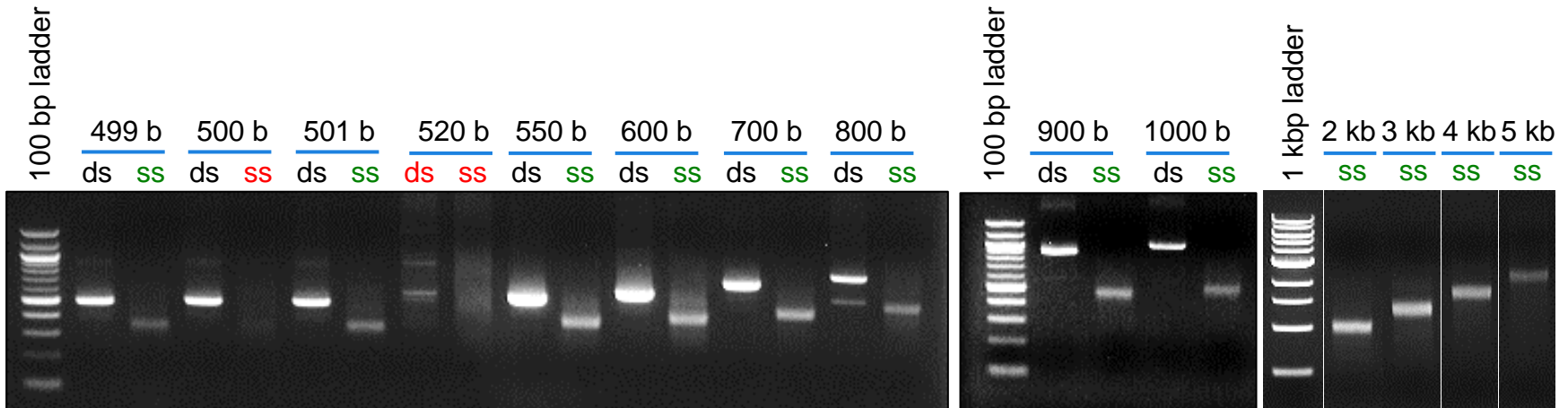
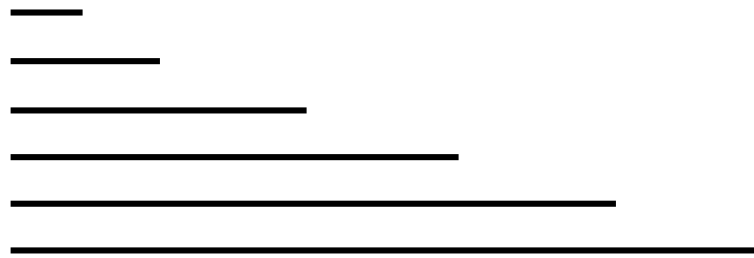
1 kb

2 kb

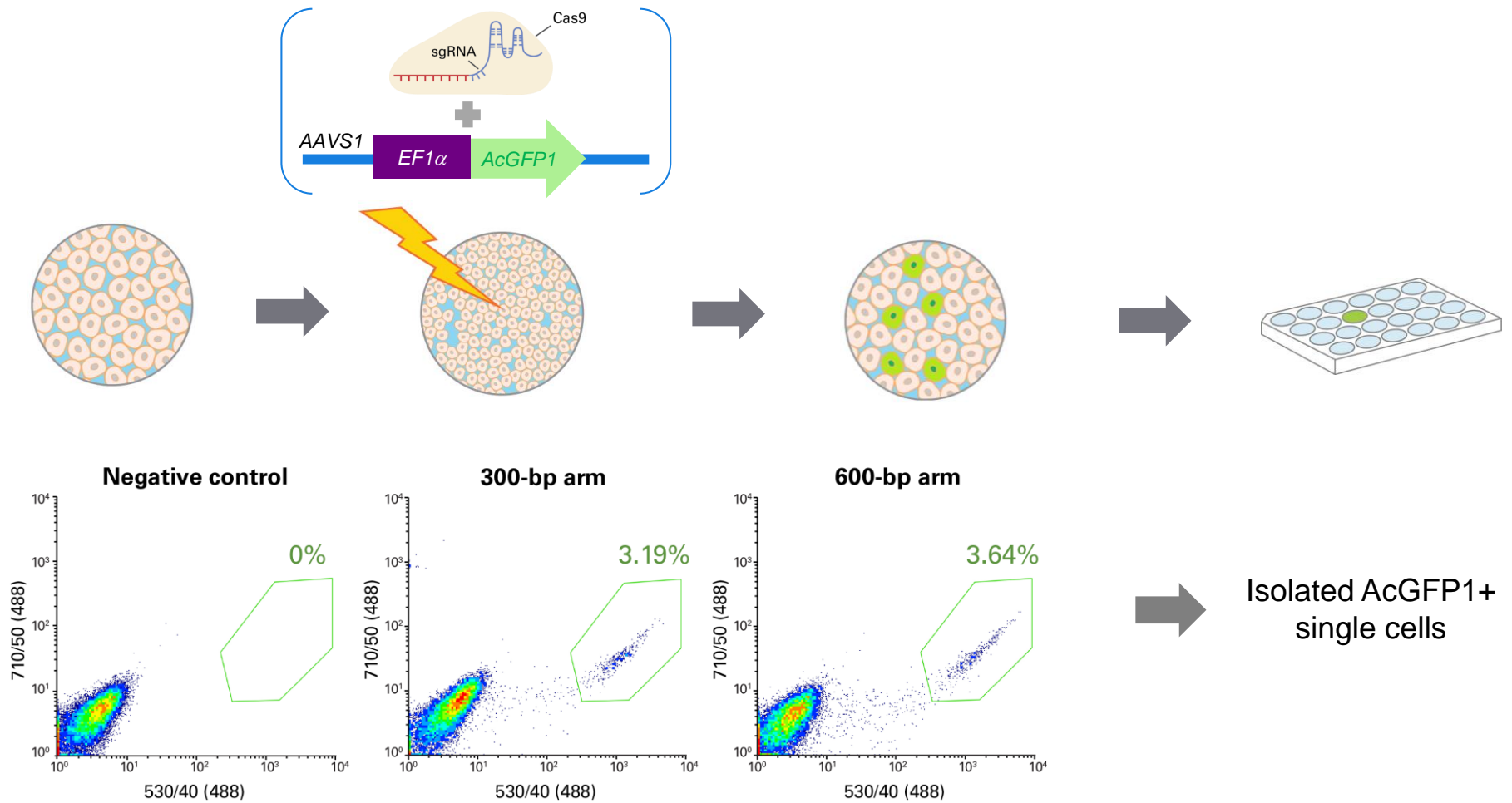
3 kb

4 kb

5 kb



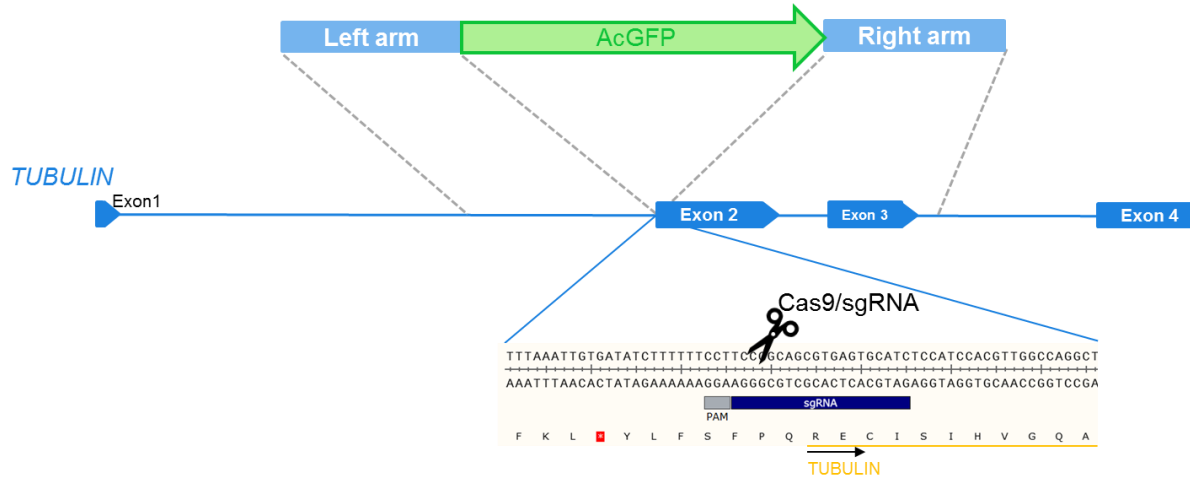
# Knockin of *EF1 $\alpha$ -AcGFP1* at *AAVS1* site



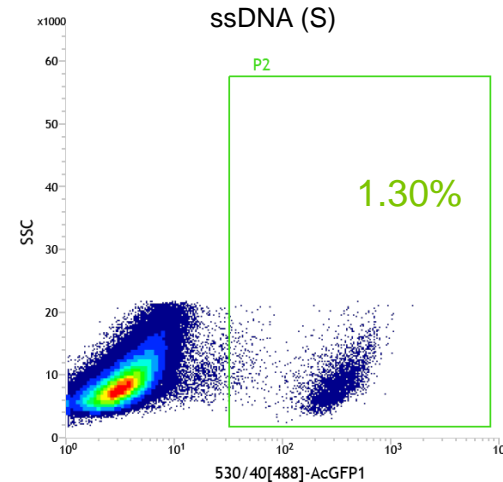
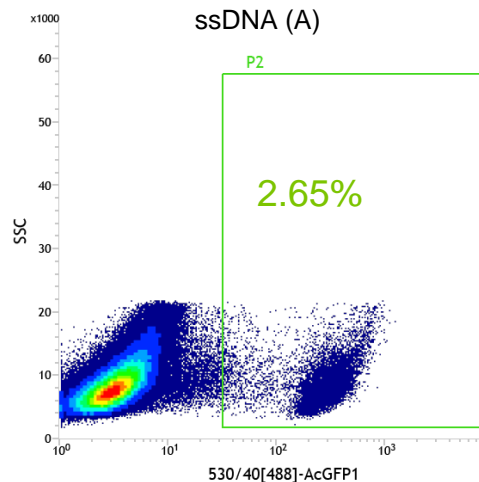
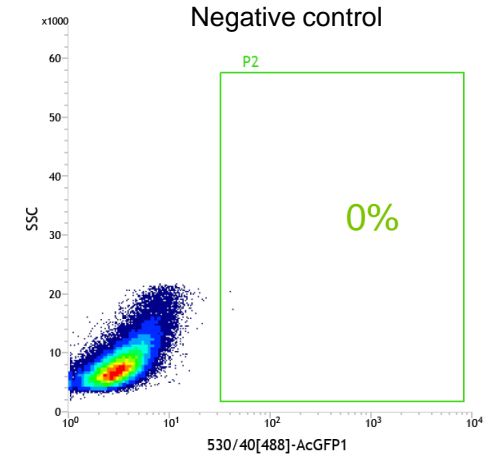


# Tagging of endogenous genes in hiPSCs

## N-terminal fusion of AcGFP1 to Tubulin

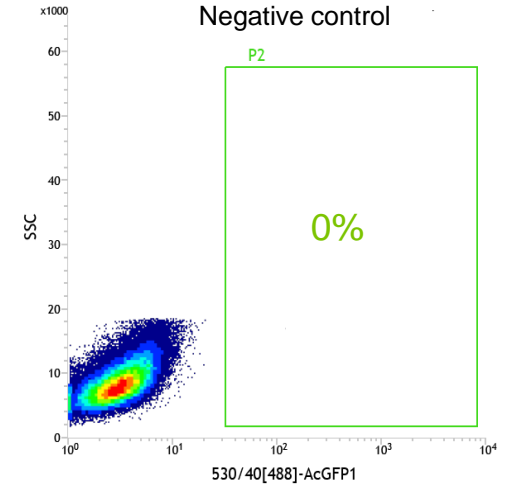
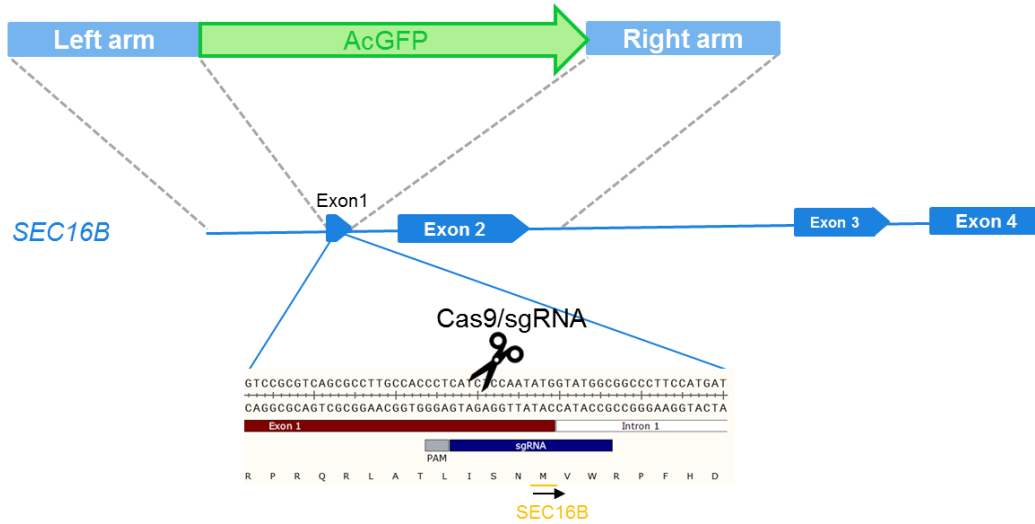


ssDNA (AcGFP1-Tubulin)

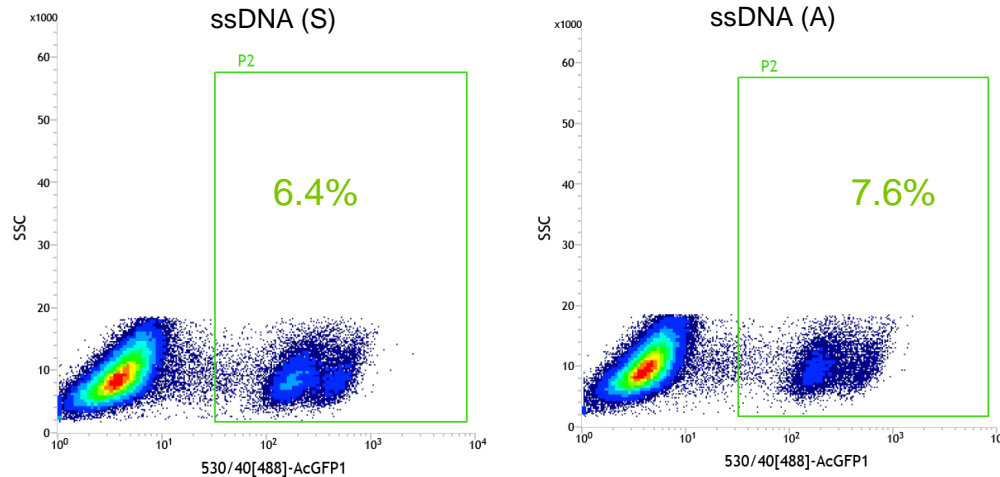


# Tagging of endogenous genes in hiPSCs

## N-terminal fusion of AcGFP to SEC16B



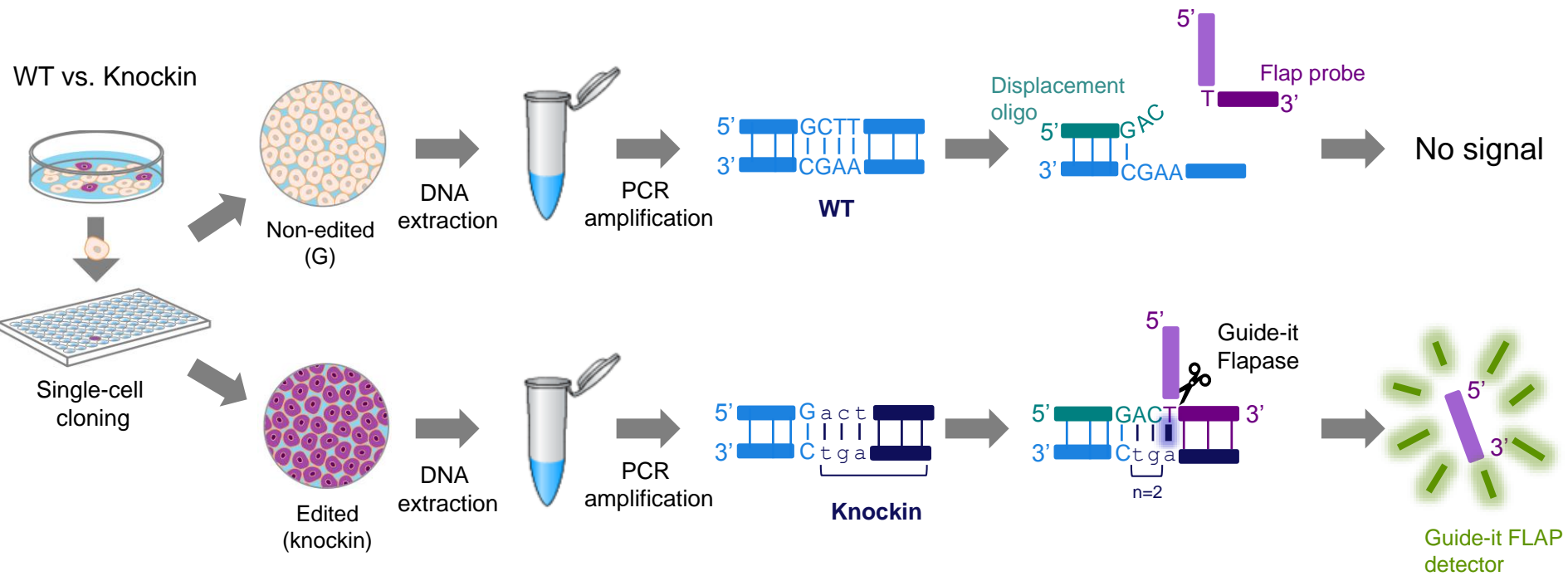
### ssDNA (AcGFP1-SEC16B)



Roberts et al. *Biorxiv* (2017).

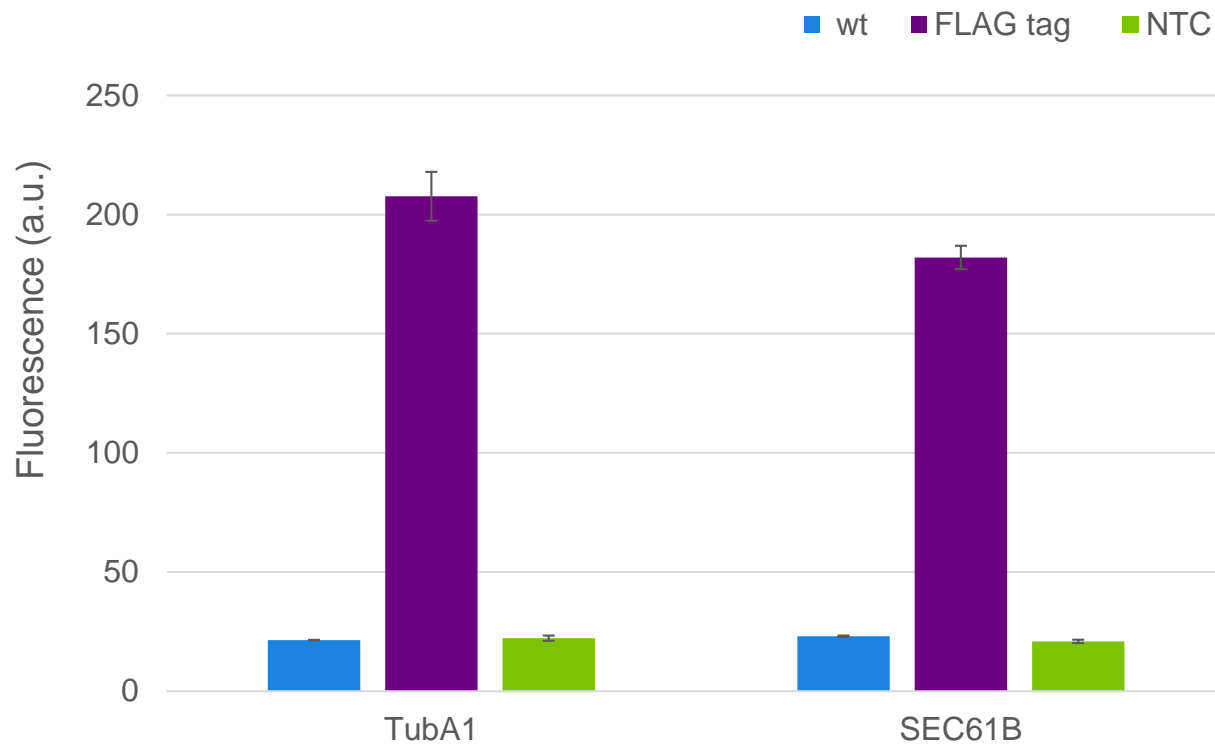


# Knockin detection strategy



# Knockin detection strategy

## Proof of concept



# Takara Bio and stem cell expertise

## ● Production & Development

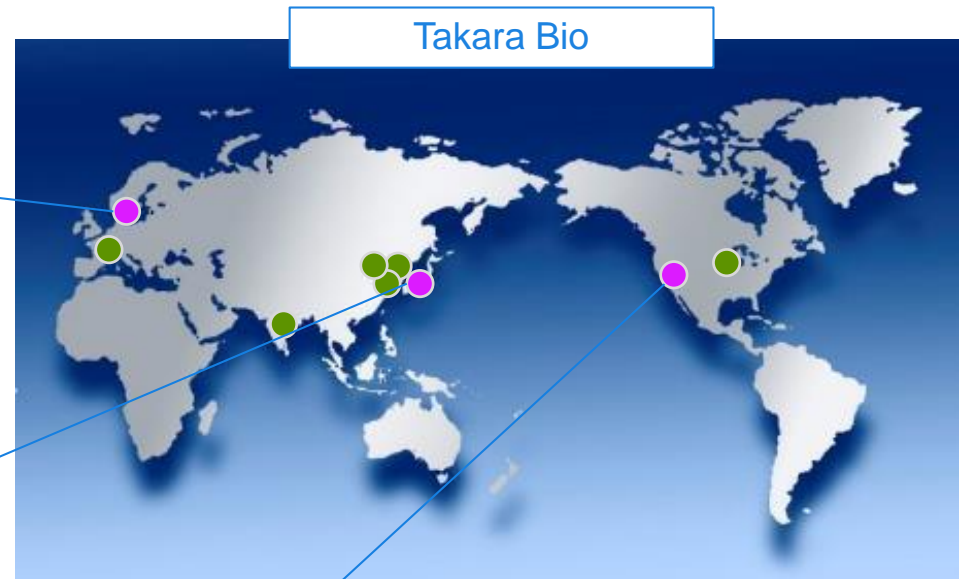
Takara Bio Europe AB  
Gothenburg, Sweden



Takara Bio Inc.  
Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan



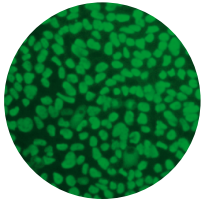
Takara Bio USA, Inc.  
Mountain View, CA



## ● Sales & Distribution

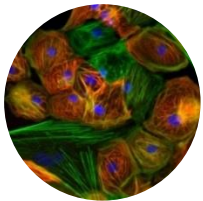
- Takara Bio Europe S.A.S.
- Takara Bio USA, Inc.
- Takara Biomedical Technology Co. Ltd.
- Takara Korea Biomedical Inc. DSS
- Takara Bio India Pvt. Ltd.

# Cellartis products and services



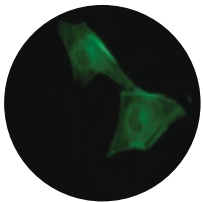
## Undifferentiated human pluripotent stem (hPS) cells

- hPSC lines
- DEF-CS and DEF-CS Xeno-Free (2D, 3D, and GMP) for expansion and maintenance
- Media kits for gene editing and single-cell cloning
- Differentiation kits



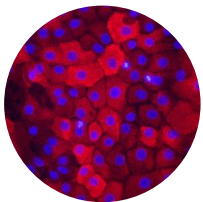
## Specialized cells, differentiated from hPS cells

- Definitive endoderm cells
- Hepatocytes
- Beta cells
- Cardiomyocytes



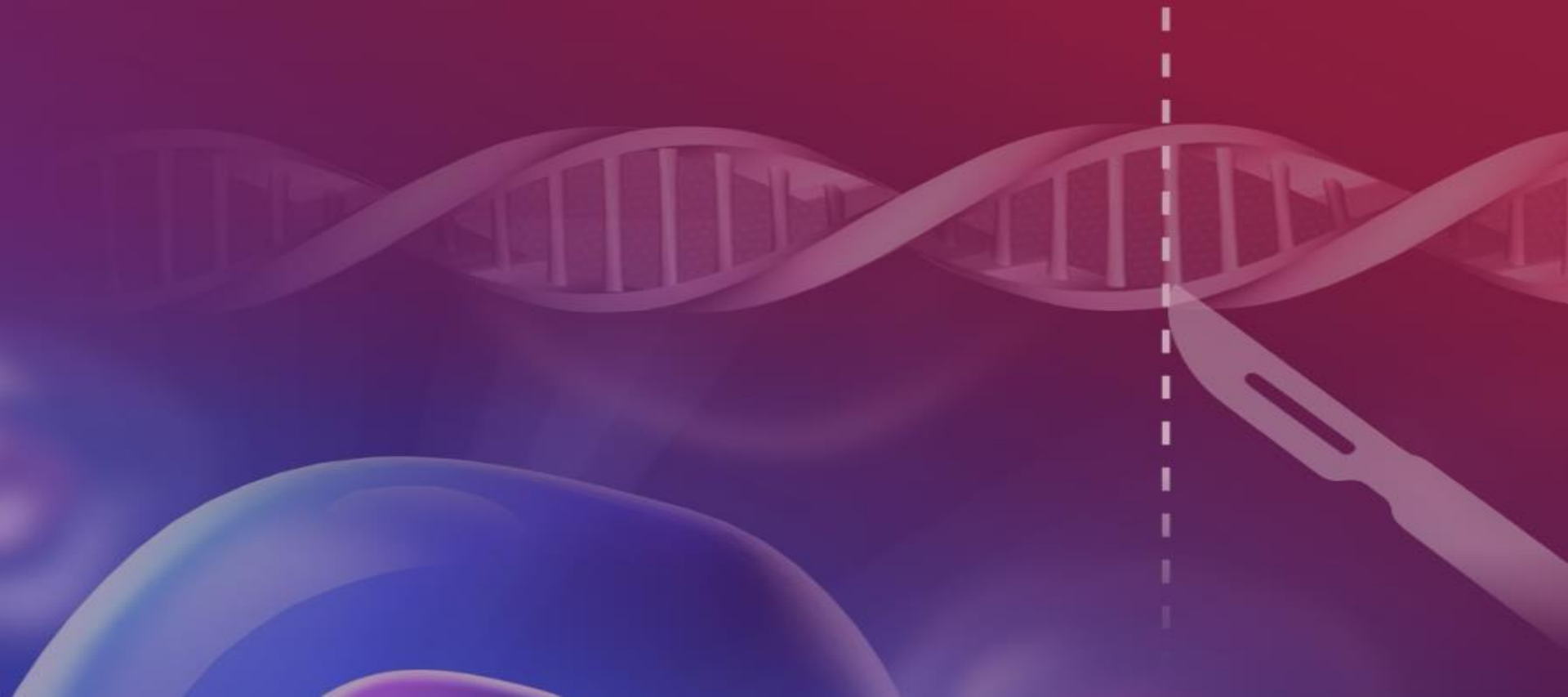
## Human pluripotent stem cell services

- Sourcing, reprogramming, and banking
- Directed differentiation into multiple cell types
- Clinical-grade human embryonic stem cell line generation and banking
- Gene editing



## Miscellaneous

- Power™ Primary HEP Medium for primary hepatocytes
- Adult neural stem cells
- Medium for expansion, maintenance, and differentiation of neural stem cells
- Antibodies and qPCR primers for characterization and detection



# THANKS!



that's  
**GOOD**  
science!®

---

Clontech **TAKARA** cellartis