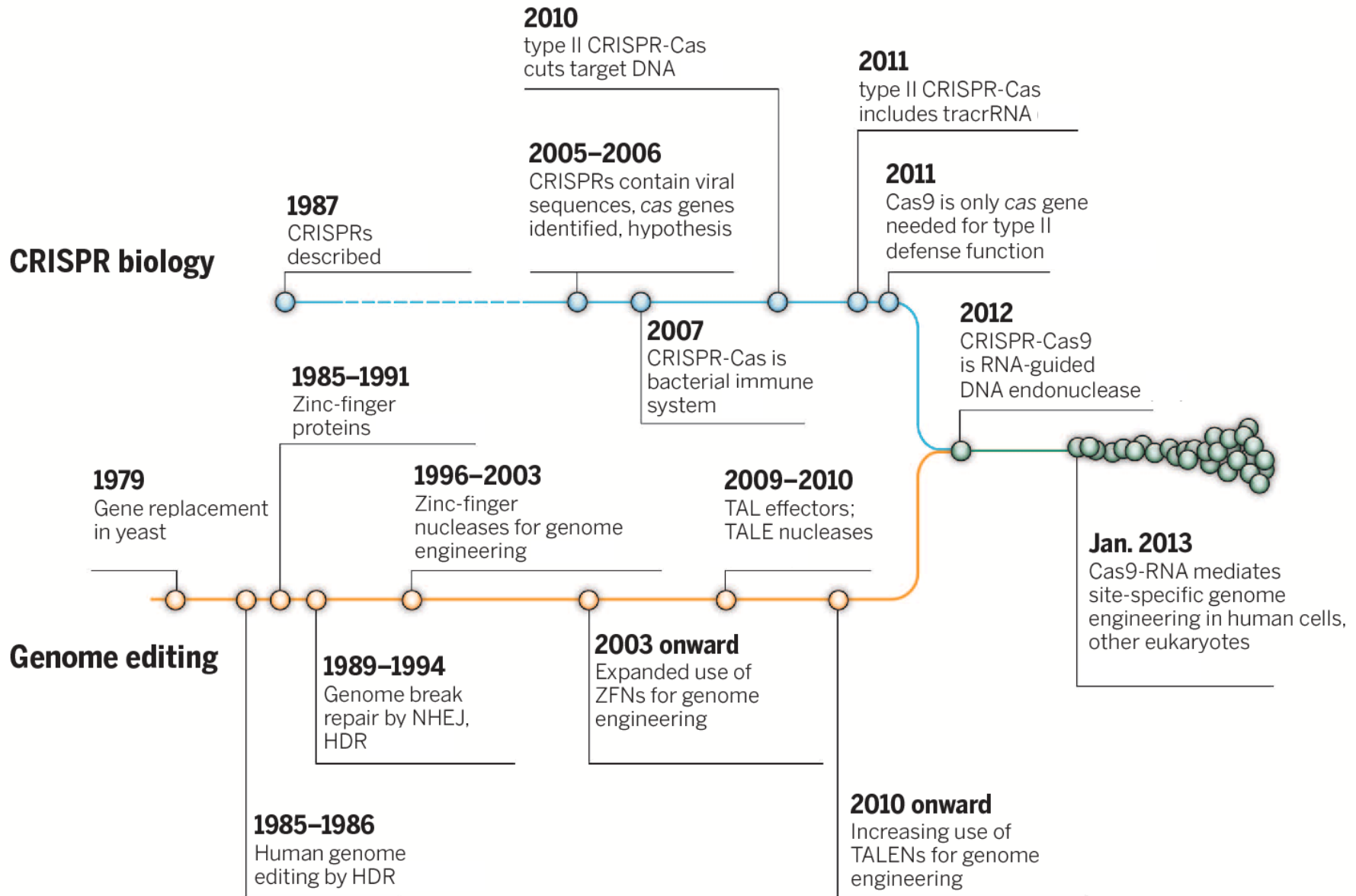


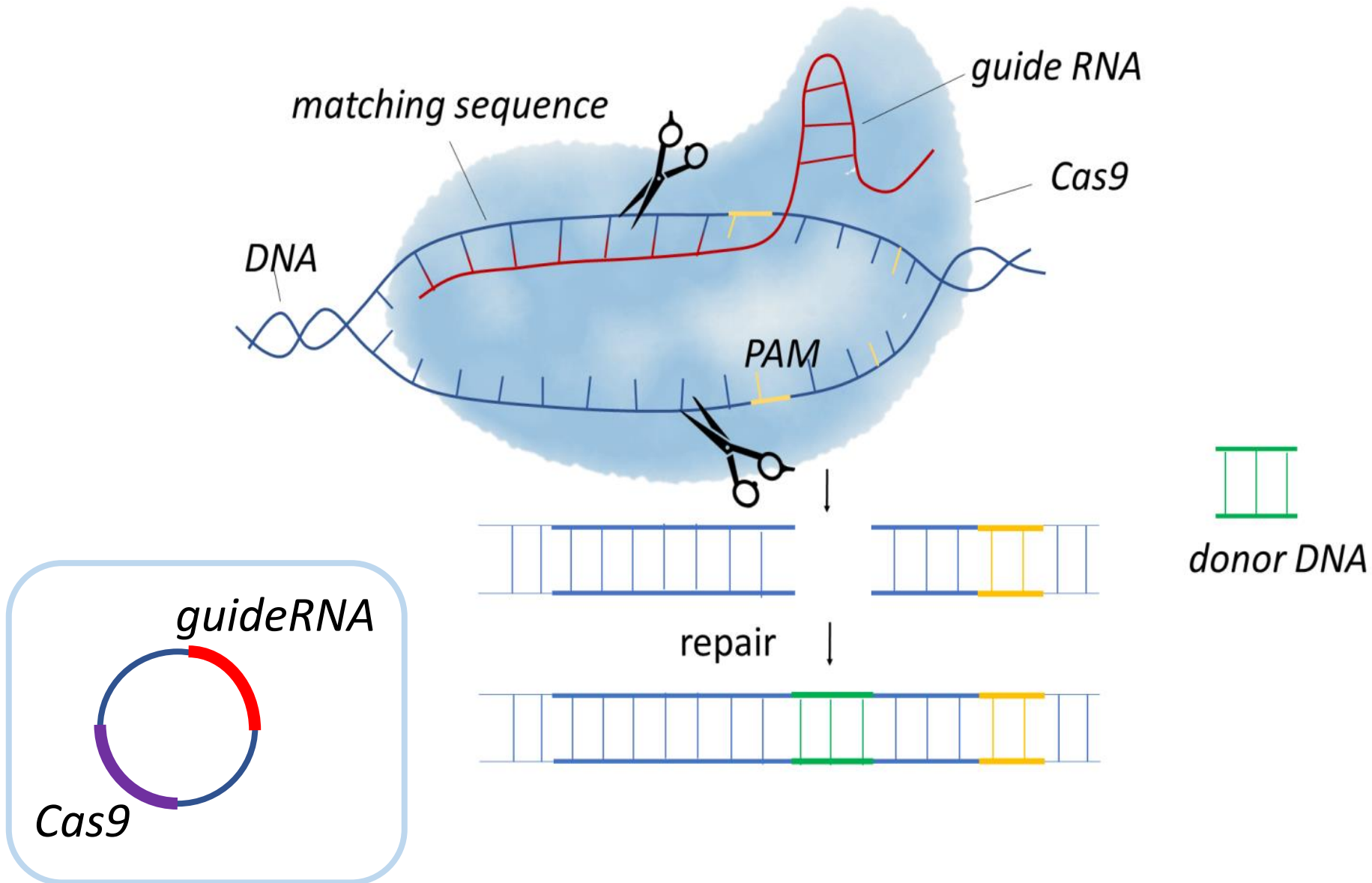
HISTORY OF GENE EDITING



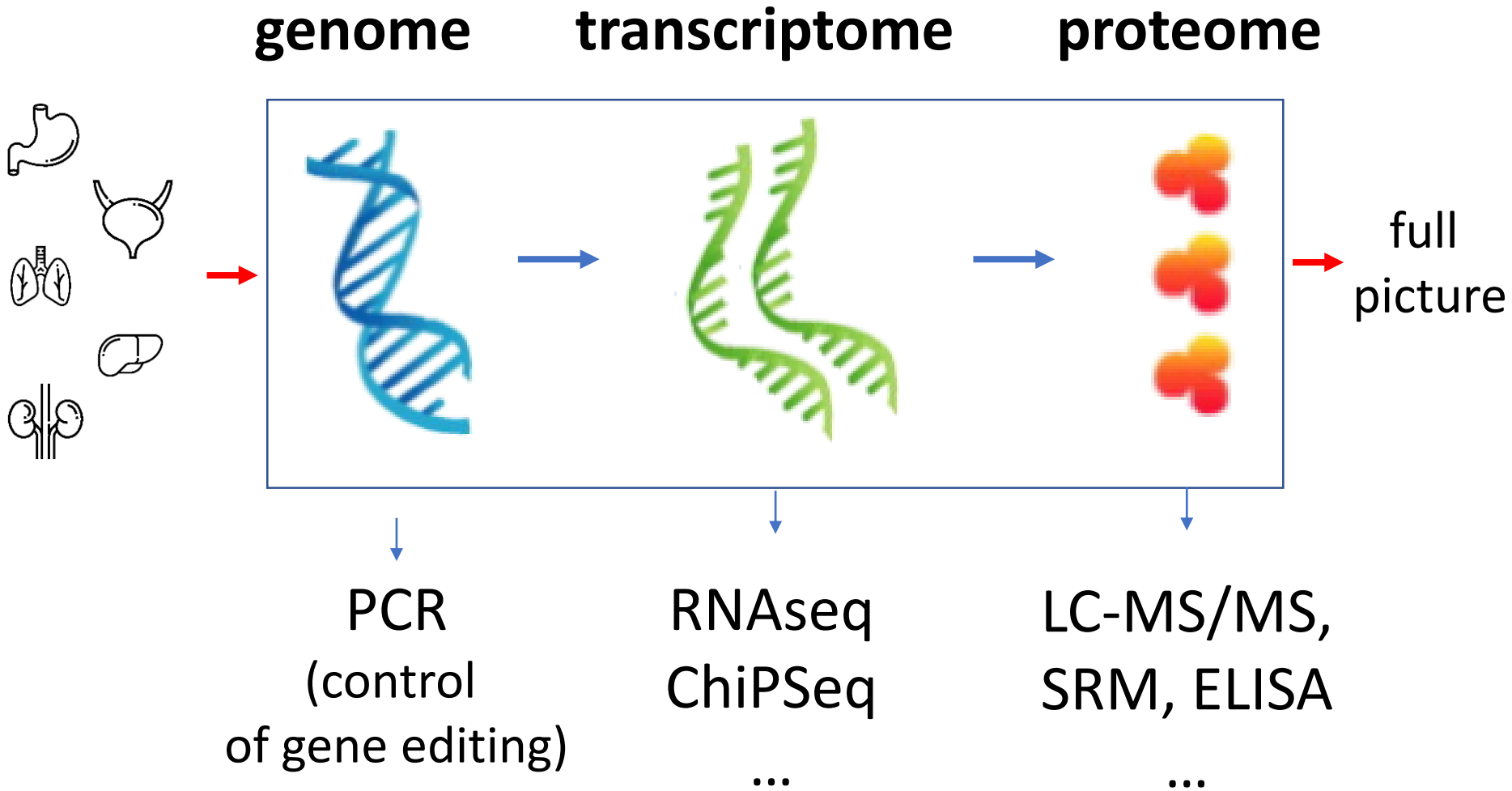
COMPARISON OF METHODS

	ZNFs	TALENs	CRISPR-Cas9
Target site length	18-36 bp per ZNF pair	28-40 bp per TALEN pair	19-22 bp
Off-target effects	Some mismatches are tolerated	Some mismatches are tolerated	Tolerant even of several mismatches
Targeting constraints	G-rich regions are challenging	5'T for each TALEN in required	PAM is required
Ease of design	Difficult	Moderate	Easy
Multiplexing	Challenging	Challenging	Easy
Ease of <i>in vivo</i> delivery	Small size allows use of many viral vectors	Large size of each TALEN limits viral vectors	<i>S. Pyogenes</i> Cas9 is too large for smaller capacity viral vector
Ease of <i>ex vivo</i> delivery	Relatively easy	Relatively easy	Respectively easy

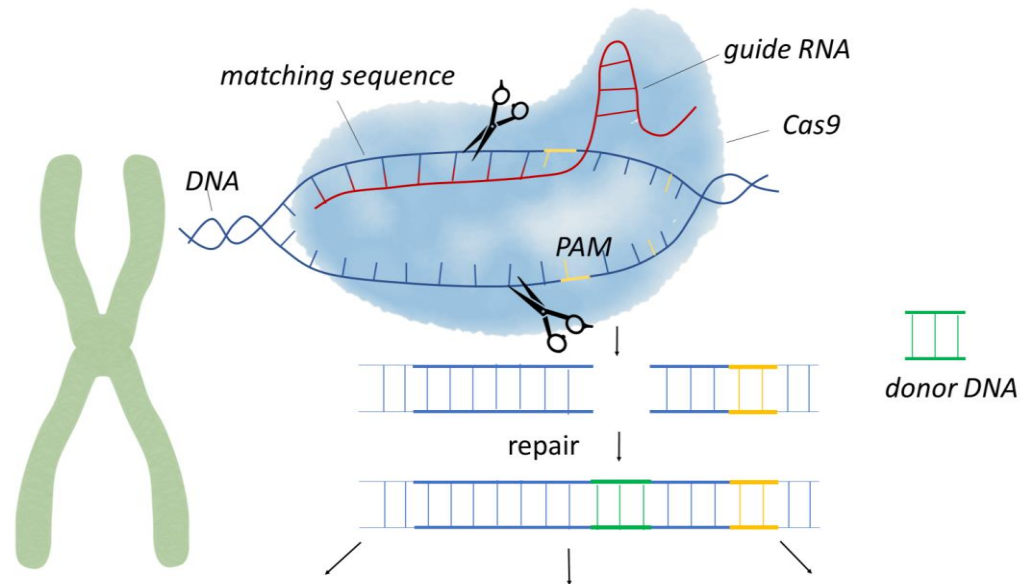
SCHEME of CRISPR-Cas9 TECHNOLOGY



EXPLORATION OF BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION



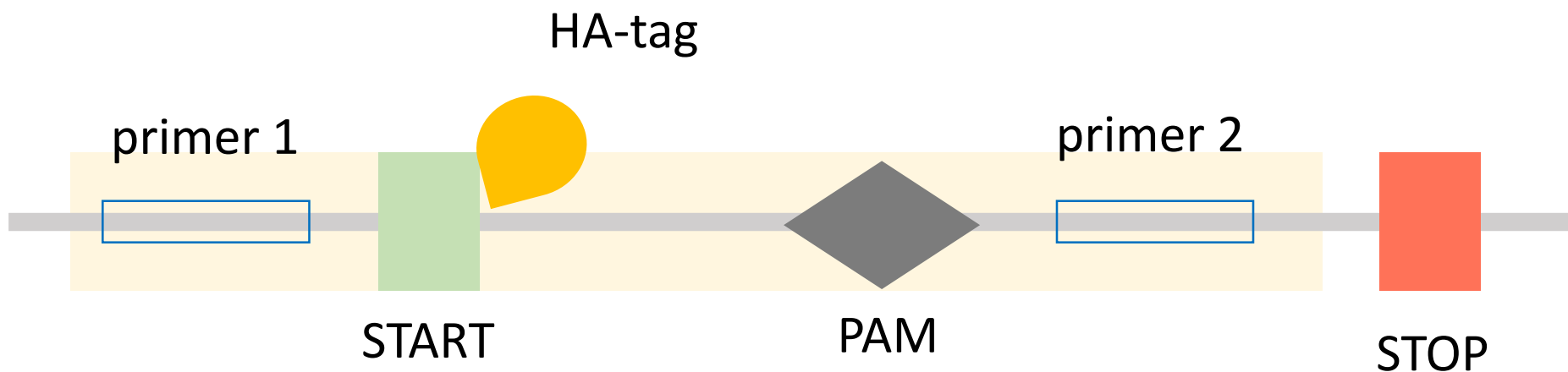
APPLICATION FOR C-HPP



challenge	knock-out	knock-down	knock-in	tagging
neXt-MP50	-	-	+	+
neXt-CP50	+	+	+	+

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION (PPI): INSERT TAG

TRANSCRIPTOME \longrightarrow prevailing transcript of target gene
GENOME \longrightarrow searching primers

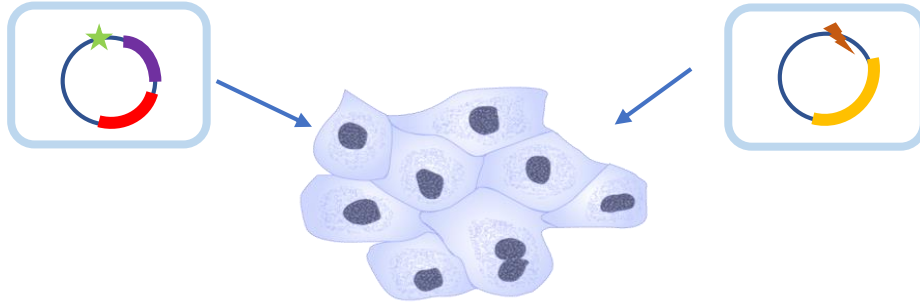


GENE EDITING + AP-MS

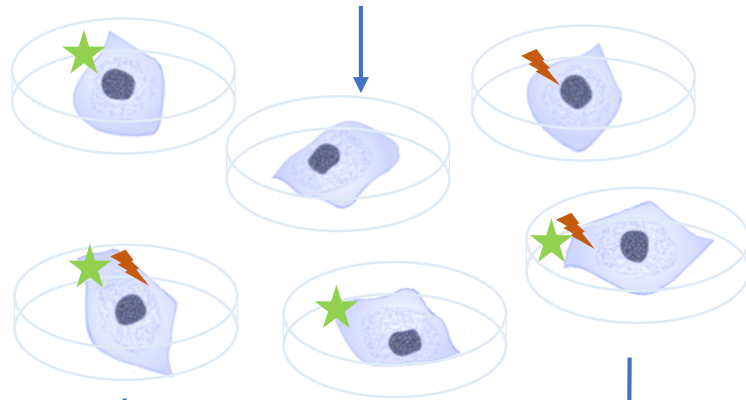
transfection

Plasmid 1
(with guideRNA-Cas9 complex)

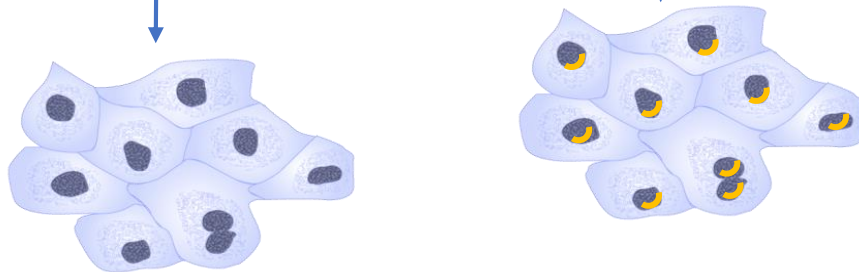
Plasmid 2
(with changed sequence)



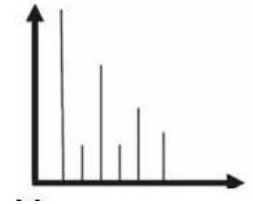
selection



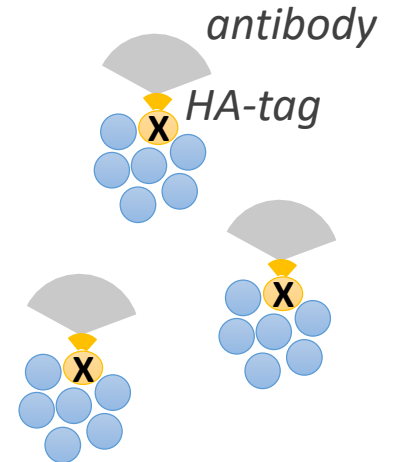
growing



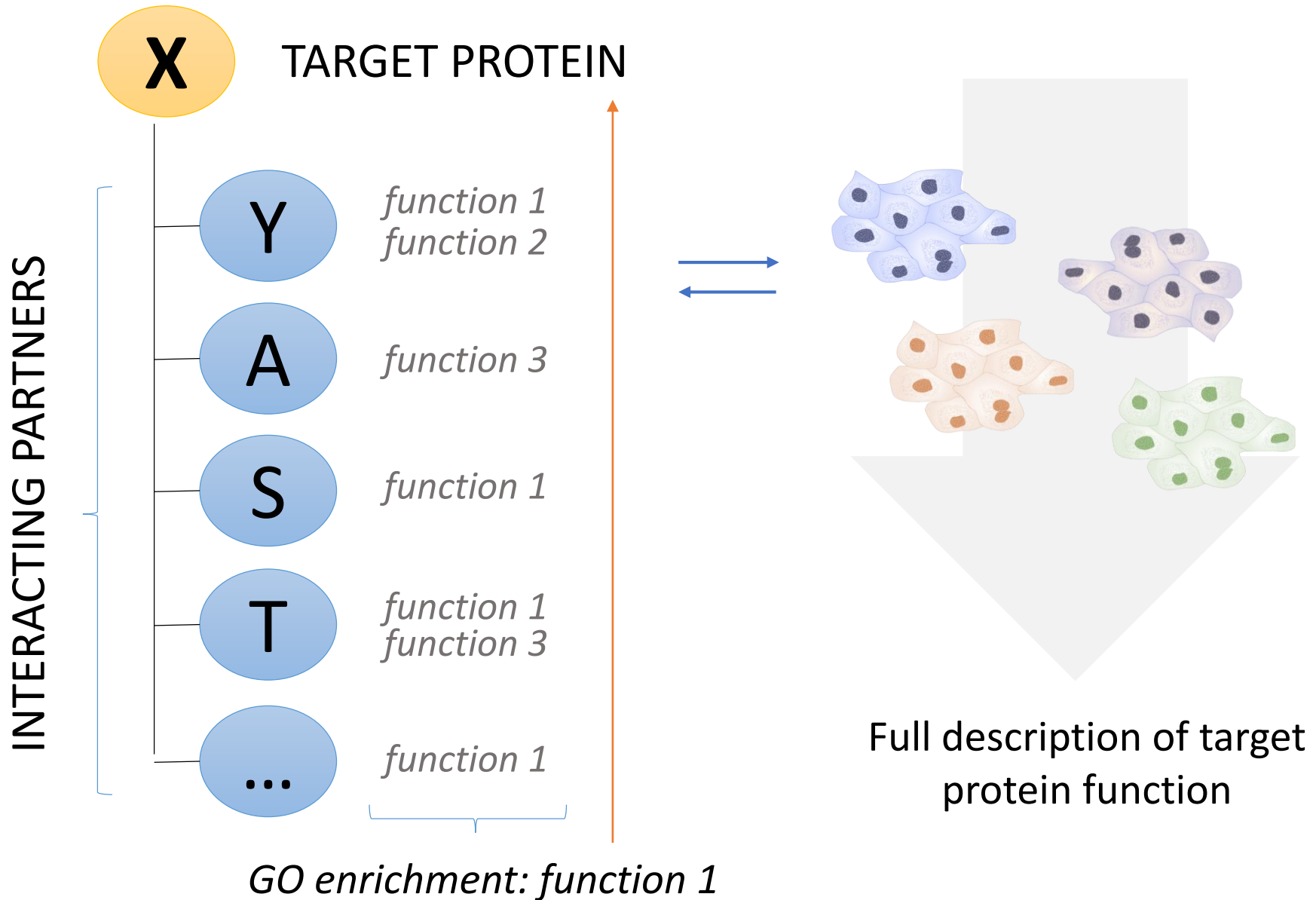
MS-analysis



fishing



FUNCTION: GUILT-BY-ASSOCIATION





**THANK YOU
FOR ATTENTION!**

Monument to the laboratory mouse editing DNA itself.
Akademgorodok, Novosibirsk, Russia