

Genome editing and CRISPR What is a gene? What are germ cells, somatic cells, and stem cells? How are CRISPR therapies delivered?





ACTGTAGCCATAGAATAGTCT GTAATAGCTCGATGCTCGGTA GATCTTAGACAGACAGTATCG GCTTTAGACAGATAGTCTCGA CGCTGACGCTTCTGATACGCT GATAGACAGTCTCGTGACAG ACGACAATAGACGCTCGTCG CAATCGGC

- DNA is the 'Recipe book of Life'
 - and
- DNA can be found in virtually every cell of the body



Changes in the DNA code create variation some of which can be detrimental to human health

ACTGTAGCCATAGAATAGTCT GTAATAGCTCGATGCTCGGTA GATCTTAGACAGACAGTATAA AAAATAGACAGATAGTCTCGA CGCTGACGCTTCTGATACGCT GATAGACAGTCTCGTGACAG ACGACAATAGACGCTCGTCG CAATCGGC

Sickle Cell





Abnormal sickle red blood cell section









Cystic Fibrosis



CRISPR

- Bacterial 'immune system'
- Recognizes specific DNA sequence
- Changes DNA





CRISPR

- Bacterial 'immune system'
- Recognizes specific DNA sequence
- Changes DNA
- Adapted as genetic tool in human cell culture (2013)



Sickle Cell



Blood cells can be treated outside the body



Sickle cells blocking blood flow

Abnormal sickle red blood cell section







Need to target CRISPR to specific organ systems



CRISPR

- Genetic tool used in scientific research
- Under development
- Some early clinical trials to use CRISPR as a medical treatment



Layla Richards (2015) the first success of genome editing-based gene therapy



Great Ormond Street Hospital





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Might genome editing one day lead to a solution to the global shortage of organs?

Somatic cells

"Body" cells, Not passed on to future generations



Stem cells



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stem_cell_differentiation.svg

CRISPR is moving fast, but are we?

2015: A research group used CRISPR to make genetic changes in non-viable human embryos

2018: The birth of CRISPR edited twins



Image: ekem (courtesy: RWJMS IVF Program), public domain

