CURRENT ADVANCES

Recent advances in CRISPR research

Baohui Chen¹, Yuyu Niu², Haoyi Wang³, Kejian Wang⁴, Hui Yang⁵, Wei Li³

¹ Department of Cell Biology, and Bone Marrow Transplantation Center of the First Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou 310058, China
² Yunnan Key Laboratory of Primate Biomedical Research, Institute of Primate Translational Medicine, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming 650500, China
³ State Key Laboratory of Stem Cell and Reproductive Biology, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China
⁴ State Key Laboratory of Rice Biology, China National Rice Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Hangzhou 310006, China
⁵ Institute of Neuroscience, State Key Laboratory of Neuroscience, Key Laboratory of Primate Neurobiology, CAS Center for Excellence in Brain Science and Intelligence Technology, Shanghai Research Center for Brain Science and Brain-Inspired Intelligence, Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200031, China

Correspondence: liwei@ioz.ac.cn (W. Li)

The clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) technology has revolutionized life sciences and developed rapidly. Here, we highlight the recent advances in development and application of CRISPR technologies, including the discovery of novel CRISPR systems, CRISPR base editing and imaging, and the applications of CRISPR in plant breeding, animal breeding, disease modeling and biotherapy.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND DISCOVERY OF NEW CRISPR SYSTEMS

As a cutting-edge biotechnology, the discovery of new CRISPR genome editing tools are always at the heart of the CRISPR research field (Zhang, 2019). A substantial of exciting works have been reported in the past one year. As a new developed type-II Cas9 ortholog, Nm2Cas9 system with compact effector protein size and simple PAM requirement has been harnessed as a promising alternative for genome engineering and gene therapy (Edraki et al., 2018). In parallel, an abundance of Cas12a orthologs showed editing capacity in human cells (Teng et al., 2019). BhCas12b was also engineered as a powerful gene editing tool (Strecker et al., 2019). Notably, unlike the classic nucleases from Cas12 family, Cas12k was found as a RNA-guided site specific integration system in E. coli (Strecker et al., 2019b), providing the potential to make CRISPR tools to produce precise targeted DNA insertion in the mammalian genome.

Except the above mentioned Class-II CRISPR system, the Class-I CRISPR system with multiple effectors has been harnessed to engineer human genome by diverse strategies, either using native nuclease effector for cleavage (Dolan et al., 2019; Morisaka et al., 2019), or using fused FokI domain (Cameron et al., 2019). Importantly, some members of type-I F systems were repurposed as a tool for site-specific DNA integration (Klompe et al., 2019). These studies inspire further explorations in the CRISPR biology that serves as basis for technology development.

BASE EDITING TECHNOLOGY

Base editors have been widely applied to perform targeted base editing and hold great potential for correcting patho-genetic mutations (Rees and Liu, 2018). Although early evidence suggested that off-target effects of base editing are rare (Komor et al., 2016; Gaudelli et al., 2017; Kim et al., 2017), recent studies have revealed that substantial DNA and RNA off-target edits were induced by base editors (Jin et al., 2019; Zuo et al., 2019). These off-target edits were sgRNA-independent and induced by the fused deaminase (Jin et al., 2019; Zuo et al., 2019). Moreover, researchers...
have also attempted to reduce off-target effects by engineering deaminases and obtained improved base editors with low RNA off-target edits (Grünewald et al., 2019; Zhou et al., 2019a). These works illustrate examples of how the off-target effects of base editors can be minimized via biological-insight-driven engineering to extend the utility of these powerful gene editing tools for both research and therapeutic applications.

In addition to DNA base editors, RNA base editors have also been developed by fusion of RNA-targeting protein dCas13 to ADAR, which can make directed A-to-I edits in eukaryotic cells (Abudayyeh et al., 2017). Recently, C-to-U editing was proven to be achieved by fusion of dCas13 with evolved ADAR (Abudayyeh et al., 2019). In addition, two studies have reported that targeted A-to-I edits could also be generated by recruiting endogenous ADAR using engineered RNAs (Merkle et al., 2019; Qu et al., 2019). Continued development of improved or newly generated base editing tools with higher efficiency and fidelity is needed to enhance the impact of this technology in the field.

**DEVELOPMENT OF DCAS PLATFORM FOR IMAGING**

The dCas system is a versatile platform which has many more applications. Recruiting fluorescent proteins through the dCas9 system enables real-time imaging of genomic loci and chromatin dynamics in native cellular context (Chen et al., 2013; Chen et al., 2016a; Knight et al., 2018; Wu et al., 2019). Initial studies demonstrated that, when illuminating non-repetitive genomic regions, it requires at least 26 sgRNAs to provide sufficient signal for microscopy detection (Chen et al., 2013). Signal amplification with SunTag, tandem split GFP, or tandem RNA-aptamer has been utilized to enhance the labeling efficiency (Tanenbaum et al., 2014; Cheng et al., 2016; Qin et al., 2017; Ye et al., 2017; Chen et al., 2018; Ma et al., 2018). CRISPR-Tag strategy was specifically developed for labeling non-repetitive protein-coding genes with one to four highly efficient sgRNAs (Chen et al., 2018). It is worth to note that combining CRISPR and molecular beacons (MBs) that can undergo fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET), termed CRISPR/dual-FRET MB, enables dynamic imaging of non-repetitive genomic elements with as few as three unique sgRNAs (Mao et al., 2019). CRISPR/MB system might represent a promising system for tracking non-repetitive genomic elements. Multicolor CRISPR imaging can be achieved to label numerous genomic loci simultaneously in a single living cell (Chen et al., 2016b; Fu et al., 2016; Ma et al., 2016b; Shao et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2016). A number of groups have used dCas9 imaging systems to track the dynamics of specific genes, regulatory elements (e.g., telomeres, centromeres, enhancers and promoters), or individual chromosomes (Knight et al., 2015; Zhou et al., 2017; Gu et al., 2018). In addition to mammalian cells, CRISPR-based imaging tools have also been applied to label DNA in other species, including yeast, plant and mouse cells (Dreissig et al., 2017; Duan et al., 2018; Xue and Acar, 2018; Han et al., 2019). Besides live-cell DNA tracking, dCas systems, including dCas9 and dCas13, have been engineered to monitor RNA dynamics. dCas9-FP/gRNA requires a PAMer (synthesized oligo) to label targeting RNA, while dCas13-FP/gRNA is capable of labeling both mRNA and non-coding RNA without additional components (Nelles et al., 2016; Abudayyeh et al., 2017; Yang et al., 2019). Organic dye-labeled sgRNAs in complex with dCas proteins (Cas9 or Cas13) enables robust genomic DNA imaging and RNA tracking in living cells including primary cells (Ma et al., 2016a; Wang et al., 2019c). CRISPR imaging systems are crucial for investigating chromatin architectures and transcriptional regulation in healthy and diseased states, would greatly advance our understanding of how genome is spatially organized in the nucleus to coordinate dynamic gene expression.

**CRISPR APPLICATION IN PLANT BREEDING**

Heterosis is exploited to produce elite high-yielding crop lines, but beneficial phenotypes will be lost in subsequent generations owing to genetic segregation. Clonal propagation of F1 hybrids through seeds will fix heterosis of hybrid crops. Kejian Wang group developed strategy to enable clonal asexual propagation of hybrid rice by multiplex genome editing of four genes (REC8, PAIR1, OSD1 and MTL) involved in meiosis and fertilization (Wang et al., 2019b). Venkatesan Sundaresan group also obtained similar result by multiplex editing REC8, PAIR1, OSD1 in transgenic rice expressing BBM1 in egg cells (Khanday et al., 2019).

Doubled haploid (DH) technology could generate pure inbred lines within two generations, substantially accelerates crop breeding process. Shaojian Chen group demonstrated that in vivo haploid induction system could be extended from maize to hexaploid wheat by knocking out MTL/PLA1/NLD gene using CRISPR/Cas9 (Liu et al., 2019a). Moreover, they discovered that mutation of ZmDMP could enhance and trigger haploid induction in maize, which was further verified to get haploid by CRISPR-Cas9-mediated knockout experiments (Zhong et al., 2019).

To solve the problem of difficult genetic transformation in vast majority of crop varieties, Syngenta Company (Kelliher et al., 2019) and Haiyang Wang group (Wang et al., 2019a) independently developed Hi-Edit and IMGE (Haploid-Inducer Mediated Genome Editing) to delivery CRISPR/Cas9 cassette by haploid-inducer pollens of maize. Genome-edited DH lines with desired agronomic traits in the elite maize background could be generated within two generations, without the haploid-inducer parental DNA and the editing machinery.

Developing herbicide-tolerant varieties holds great promise for addressing the worsening weed problems in wheat cultivation. Caixia Gao group generated transgene-free
wheat germplasms harbouring herbicide tolerance mutations that confer tolerance to sulfonyleurea-, imidazolino- and aryloxyphenoxy propionate-type herbicides by base editing the acetolactate synthase (ALS) and acetyl-coenzyme A carboxylase (ACCase) genes (Zhang et al., 2019).

Breeding new fruit varieties with architectures and yields suitable for urban farming will be an important part of future agriculture. Zachary B. Lippman group cultivated new vine-like tomato plants into compact, early yielding plants suitable for urban agriculture by modifying three genes for regulator of tomato stem length (SIER), rapid flowering (SP5G) and precocious growth termination (SP) using one-step CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing (Kwon et al., 2019).

CRISPR APPLICATIONS IN ANIMAL BREEDING AND DISEASE MODELING

As a precise, efficient and faster genome editing tool, CRISPR system is widely used in animal breeding and disease modeling. Combine with gene editing technology, there are several basic ways to generate animal models with gene modification. To create gene edited animals through microinjection of mRNA or RNP into zygote-stage embryos, or use gene edited donor cells as embryonic stem (ES) cells to create gene edited animals. Using microcarriers like viral vectors and nano-particles to deliver genome-editing components is an efficient way to target specific organs of animals (Amoasii et al., 2018; Gao et al., 2018; Nelson et al., 2019).

Different modeling methods were performed according to the different of species. In rodents or other small animals with shorter reproduction cycles, can produce chimera gene edited animals by ES cells injection, and then obtain homozygous mutated animals through natural mating. But for large animals, the most efficient way to get gene-edited animal is by directly injection of CRISPR system into zygote and embryo transfer performed later. As the improving of efficiency and specificity of CRISPR system, it is increasingly being used in large animals like monkeys (Zhang et al., 2018; Qiu et al., 2019; Zhou et al., 2019b). But one of the drawbacks with CRISPR system is that the same gRNA usually causes various genome types between cells and individuals, so it will be hard to obtained “identical” animal models for one disease mutation.

The breakthrough of clone monkeys research brought a new approach to generate animal models by combining somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) with genome editing technology (Liu et al., 2018). Using the edited cells with the same genome typing as donor cells, the clone animals will have the same genetic background. Through this way, Huntington’s disease pigs and a BMAL1-ablation macaque have been established in recent researches (Yan et al., 2018; Qiu et al., 2019). With the improving of SCNT, such an approach will be the most efficient way to generating large animal models of human diseases, including non-human primate models.

Along with the develop of CRISPR technology, a new technology named as prime editing has emerged, which allows make a few bases replace, delete and insert without creating double-stranded DNA breaks (DSB), the system increased types of genetic mutations (Anzalone et al., 2019). It will be the next generation gene editing tool in animal breeding and disease modeling.

CRISPR APPLICATION IN BIOThERAPY

CRISPR-based therapies have been in actively development in many laboratories. There have been too many pre-clinical studies ongoing to be covered in this short section, and therefore we will only cover the notable clinical investigations.

Gene editing therapies can be divided into two large categories: ex vivo and in vivo. For cells that can be harvested from patients, manipulated in the lab, and then engrafted back into patients, ex vivo gene editing is favorable to achieve good efficiency and safety. Correcting genetic mutations in human hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells (HSPCs) is a promising strategy to treat various genetic diseases of hematopoietic system. In particular, disrupting erythroid enhancer of human BCL11A induced fetal haemoglobin production, providing a promising strategy for treating β-thalassemia and sickle cell disease (PMID: 26375006). Two clinical studies based on this principle were initiated in late 2018 by Vertex pharmaceuticals. In these phase 1/2 studies, they use spCas9 to modify the erythroid lineage-specific enhancer of BCL11A in autologous CD34+ HSPCs (Vertex, 2018a, b). While these trails are ongoing, a Chinese team led by Hongkui Deng and Hu Chen published their first case in clinical study using CRISPR-based gene editing (PMID: 31509667). In this study, they edited the HSPCs from an HLA matched donor using spCas9 and transplanted CRISPR-edited HSPCs into a patient with HIV-1 infection and acute lymphoblastic leukemia. This study proved the feasibility and relative safety of the strategy of editing CD34+ HSPCs.

In addition to HSPCs, enhancing T cell therapy using CRISPR is also in active development. One phase 1 clinical trials led by a team from Chinese PLA General Hospital is assessing the safety and efficacy of CAR-T cells with PDCD1 being knocked out by CRISPR (Chinese PLA General Hospital, 2018). Recently, Carl June’s group published their study of TCR-T cells with multiplex gene editing of PDCD1, TRAC and TRBC in three patients with refractory cancer. The long-term engraftment and minimal adverse effect demonstrated the feasibility of this strategy (PMID: 32029687).

In contrast to the above-mentioned ex vivo strategies, in vivo gene editing therapy is more challenging, due to the requirement of efficient and tissue-specific in vivo delivery methods. AAV viral vector is the most popular option,
however recent studies showed the high frequency of vector insertion into the cellular genome (PMID: 30778238), raising safety concerns. In addition, the potential immunogenicity of SpCas9 and SaCas9 (PMID: 30692695) need to be considered for in vivo therapy. The most advanced clinical trial of CRISPR in vivo therapy was based on a preclinical study done by Editas (PMID: 30664785), which showed efficient removal of a disease causing mutation within the intron 26 of CEP290 gene using AAV-saCas9, in both murine and pri-
mate models. Subsequently Allergan, in collaboration with Editas, initiated a clinical trial treating patients carrying a homozygous or compound heterozygous mutation (c.2991 + 1655A > G in intron 26 of the CEP290 gene) (Allergan 2019) using subretinal injection of AAV vector.

In conclusion, we have seen CRISPR therapy entered the clinical studies in the past year, and many more will come in the following years. With more clinical data accumulate, the efficacy and safety of CRISPR based therapy will be better evaluated, and the best cure for many diseases will be found.

OPEN ACCESS

This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your inten-
ded use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permi-
ted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

REFERENCES
Abudayyeh OO, Gootenberg JS, Esletzbichler P, Han S, Joung J, Belanto JJ, Verdine V, Cox DBT, Kelliner MJ, Regev A et al (2017) RNA targeting with CRISPR-Cas13. Nature 550:280–284
Abudayyeh OO, Gootenberg JS, Franklin B, Koob J, Kelliner MJ, Ladha A, Joung J, Kirchgatterer P, Cox DBT, Zhang F (2019) A cytosine deaminase for programmable single-base RNA editing. Science 365:382–386
Allergan (2019) Single ascending dose study in participants with LCA10. ClinicalTrial.gov Identifier: NCT03872479. (clinicaltrials.-gov/ct2/show/NCT03872479)
Amoasii L, Hildyard JCW, Li H, Sanchez-Ortiz E, Mireault A, Caballero D, Harron R, Stathopoulou TR, Massey C, Shelton JM et al (2018) Gene editing restores dystrophin expression in a canine model of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Science 362:86–91
Anzalone AV, Randolph PB, Davis JR, Sousa AA, Koblan LW, Levy JM, Chen PJ, Wilson C, Newby GA, Raguram A et al (2019) Search-and-replace genome editing without double-strand breaks or donor DNA. Nature 576:149–157
Cameron P, Coons MM, Klompe SE, Lied AM, Smith SC, Vidal B, Donohoue PD, Rotstein T, Kohrs BW, Nyer DB et al (2019) Harnessing type I CRISPR-Cas systems for genome engineering in human cells. Nat Biotechnol 37(12):1471–1477
Chen B, Gilbert LA, Cimini BA, Schnitzbauer J, Zhang W, Li GW, Park J, Blackburn EH, Weissman JS, Qi LS et al (2013) Dynamic imaging of genomic loci in living human cells by an optimized CRISPR/Cas system. Cell 155:1479–1491
Chen B, Guan J, Huang B (2016a) Imaging Specific genomic DNA in living cells. Annu Rev Biophys 45:1–23
Chen B, Hu J, Almeida R, Liu H, Balakrishnan S, Covill-Cooke C, Lim WA, Huang B (2016b) Expanding the CRISPR imaging toolset with Staphylococcus aureus Cas9 for simultaneous imaging of multiple genomic loci. Nucleic Acids Res 44:e75
Chen B, Zou W, Xu H, Liang Y, Huang B (2018) Efficient labeling and imaging of protein-coding genes in living cells using CRISPR-Tag. Nat Commun 9:5065
Cheng AW, Jillette N, Lee P, Plaskon D, Fujiwara Y, Wang W, Taghbalout A, Wang H (2016) Casilio: a versatile CRISPR-Cas9-Pumilio hybrid for gene regulation and genomic labeling. Cell Res 26:254–257
Chinese PLA General Hospital (2018) Study of PD-1 gene-knocked out mesothelin-directed CAR-T cells with the conditioning of PC in mesothelin positive multiple solid tumors. Identifier: NCT03747965. (https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03747965)
Dolan AE, Hou Z, Xiao Y, Gramelspacher MJ, Heo J, Howden SE, Freddolino PL, Ke A, Zhang Y (2019) Introducing a spectrum of long-range genomic deletions in human embryonic stem cells using type I CRISPR-Cas. Mol Cell 74(5):936–950
Dreissig S, Schimi S, Schindele P, Weiss O, Rutten T, Schubert V, Gladilin E, Mette MF, Puchta H, Houben A (2017) Live-cell CRISPR imaging in plants reveals dynamic telomere movements. Plant J 91:565–573
Duan J, Lu G, Hong Y, Hu Q, Mai X, Guo J, Xi X, Wang F, Zhang Y (2018) Live imaging and tracking of genome regions in CRISPR/dCas9 knock-in mice. Genome Biol 19:192
Edraki A, Mir A, Ibrahim R, Gainetdinov I, Yoon Y, Song CQ, Cao Y, Gallant J, Xue W, Rivera-Perez JA et al (2018) A compact, high-accuracy Cas9 with a dinucleotide PAM for in vivo genome editing. Mol Cell 73(4):714–726
Fu Y, Rocha PP, Luo VM, Raviram R, Deng Y, Mazzoni EO, Skok JA (2016) CRISPR-dCas9 and sgRNA scaffolds enable dual-colour live imaging of satellite sequences and repeat-enriched individual loci. Nat Commun 7:11707
Gao X, Tao Y, Lamas V, Huang M, Yeh WH, Pan B, Hu YJ, Hu JH, Thompson DB, Shu Y et al (2018) Treatment of autosomal dominant hearing loss by in vivo delivery of genome editing agents. Nature 553:217–221
Gaudelli NM, Komor AC, Rees HA, Packer MS, Badran AH, Bryson DI, Liu DR (2017) Programmable base editing of A*T to G*C in genomic DNA without DNA cleavage. Nature 551:464–471
Grünewald J, Zhou R, Iyer S, Lareau CA, Garcia SP, Aryee MJ, Keith Joung J (2019) CRISPR adenine and cytosine base editors with reduced RNA off-target activities. bioRxiv. https://doi.org/10.1101/631721
Gu B, Swigut T, Spencley A, Bauer MR, Chung M, Meyer T, Wysocka J (2018) Transcription-coupled changes in nuclear mobility of mammalian cis-regulatory elements. Science 359:1050–1055

Han D, Hong Y, Mai X, Hu Q, Lu G, Duan J, Xu J, Si X, Zhang Y (2019) Systematical study of the mechanistic factors regulating genome dynamics in vivo by CRISPRs. J Mol Cell Biol 11:1018–1020

Jin S, Zong Y, Gao Q, Zhu Z, Wang Y, Qin P, Liang C, Wang D, Qiu JL, Zhang F et al (2019) Cytosine, but not adenine, base editors induce genome-wide off-target mutations in rice. Science 364:292–295

Karvelis T, Bigelyte G, Young JK, Hou Z, Zedaveinyte R, Pociute K, Silanskas A, Venclovas Č, Siksnys V (2019) PAM recognition by miniature CRISPR-Cas14 triggers programmable double-stranded DNA cleavage. bioRxiv. https://doi.org/10.1101/654897

Kelliher T, Starr D, Su X, Tang G, Chen Z, Carter J, Wittich PE, Dong S, Green J, Burch E et al (2019) One-step genome editing of elite crop germplasm during haploid induction. Nat Biotechnol 37:287–292

Khanday I, Skinner D, Yang B, Mercier R, Sunaardesan V (2019) A male-expressed rice embryogenic trigger redirected for asexual propagation through seeds. Nature 565:91–95

Kim D, Lim K, Kim ST, Yoon SH, Kim K, Ryu SM, Kim JS (2017) Genome-wide target specificities of CRISPR RNA-guided programmable deaminases. Nat Biotechnol 35:475–480

Klompe SE, Vo PLH, Halpin-Healy TS, Stemberg SH (2019) Transposon-encoded CRISPR-Cas systems directly RNA-guided DNA integration. Nature 571:219–225

Knight SC, Xie L, Deng W, Guglielmi B, Witkowski LB, Bosanac L, Zhang ET, El Beheiry M, Masson JB, Dahan M et al (2015) Dynamics of CRISPR-Cas9 genome interrogation in living cells. Science 350:823–826

Knight SC, Tjian R, Doudna JA (2018) Genomes in focus: development and applications of CRISPR-Cas9 imaging technologies. Angew Chem Int Ed Engl 57:4329–4337

Komor AC, Kim YB, Packer MS, Zunts JA, Liu DR (2016) Programmable editing of a target base in genomic DNA without double-stranded DNA cleavage. Nature 533:420–424

Koonin EV, Makarova KS, Zhang F (2017) Diversity, classification and evolution of CRISPR-Cas systems. Curr Opin Microbiol 37:67–78

Kwon C-T, Heo J, Lemmon ZH, Capua Y, Hutton SF, Van Eck J, Park SJ, Lippman ZB (2019) Rapid customization of Solanaceae fruit crops for urban agriculture. Nat Biotechnol 38:182–188

Liu Z, Cai Y, Wang Y, Nie Y, Zhang C, Xu Y, Zhang X, Lu Y, Wang Z, Poo M et al (2018) Cloning of macaque monkeys by somatic cell nuclear transfer. Cell 172(881–887):e887

Liu C, Zhong Y, Qi X, Chen M, Liu Z, Chen C, Tian X, Li J, Jiao Y, Wang D et al (2019a) Extension of the in vivo haploid induction system from diploid maize to hexaploid wheat. Plant Biotechnol J 18:316–318

Liu J-J, Orlova N, Oakes BL, Ma E, Spinner HB, Barney KLM, Chuck J, Tan D, Knott GJ, Harrington LB et al (2019b) CasX enzymes comprise a distinct family of RNA-guided genome editors. Nature 566:218–223

Ma H, Tu LC, Naseri A, Huisman M, Zhang S, Grunwald D, Pederson T (2016a) CRISPR-Cas9 nuclear dynamics and target recognition in living cells. J Cell Biol 214:529–537

Ma H, Tu LC, Naseri A, Huisman M, Zhang S, Grunwald D, Pederson T (2016b) Multiplexed labeling of genomic loci with dCas9 and engineered sgRNAs using CRISPRRainbow. Nat Biotechnol 34:528–530

Ma H, Tu LC, Naseri A, Chung YC, Grunwald D, Zhang S, Pederson T (2018) CRISPR-Sirius: RNA scaffolds for signal amplification in genome imaging. Nat Methods 15:928–931

Makarova KS, Wolf YI, Imanzo J, Shmakov SA, Alkhnbashi OS, Brouns SJJ, Charpentier E, Cheng D, Haft DH, Horvath P et al (2019) Evolutionary classification of CRISPR-Cas systems: a burst of class 2 and derived variants. Nat Rev Microbiol 18:67–83

Mao S, Ying Y, Wu X, Krueger CJ, Chen AK (2019) CRISPR-dual-FRET molecular beacon for sensitive live-cell imaging of non-repetitive genomic loci. Nucleic Acids Res 47:e131

Merkle T, Merz S, Reauchspin G, Blaha A, Li Q, Vogel P, Wettengel J, Li JB, Stafforst T (2019) Precise RNA editing by recruiting endogenous ADARs with antisense oligonucleotides. Nat Biotechnol 37:133–138

Morisaka H, Yoshihki K, Okuzaki Y, Gee P, Kunihiro Y, Sonpho E, Xu H, Sasakawa N, Naito Y, Nakada S et al (2019) CRISPR-Cas3 induces broad and unidirectional genome editing in human cells. Nat Commun 10:5302

Nelles DA, Fang MY, O’Connell MR, Xu JL, Markmiller SJ, Doudna JA, Yeo GW (2016) Programmable RNA Tracking in live cells with CRISPR/Cas9. Cell 165:488–496

Nelson CE, Wu Y, Gemberling MP, Oliver ML, Waller MA, Bohning JD, Robinson-Hamm JN, Bulakiak K, Castellanos Rivera RM, Collier JH et al (2019) Long-term evaluation of AAV-CRISPR genome editing for Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Nat Med 25:427–432

Qin P, Parlak M, Kuscu C, Bandaria J, Mir M, Szlachta K, Singh R, Darzaqz X, Yildiz A, Adli M (2017) Live cell imaging of low- and non-repetitive chromosome loci using CRISPR-Cas9. Nat Commun 8:14725

Qu Y, Jiang J, Liu Z, Cai YJ, Huang T, Wang Y, Liu QM, Nie YH, Liu F, Cheng JM et al (2019) BMAL1 knockout macaque monkeys display reduced sleep and psychiatric disorders. Nat Sci Rev 6:87–100

Qu L, Yi Z, Zhu S, Wang C, Cao Z, Zhou Z, Yuan P, Yu Y, Tian F, Liu Z et al (2019) Programmable RNA editing by recruiting endogenous ADAR using engineered RNAs. Nat Biotechnol 37:1059–1069

Rees HA, Liu DR (2018) Base editing: precision chemistry on the genome and transcriptome of living cells. Nat Rev Genet 19(12):770–780

Shao S, Zhang W, Hu H, Xue B, Qin J, Sun C, Sun Y, Wei W, Sun Y (2016) Long-term dual-color tracking of genomic loci by modified sgRNAs of the CRISPR/Cas9 system. Nucleic Acids Res 44:e86

Strecker J, Jones S, Koopal B, Schmid-Burgk J, Zetsche B, Gao L, Makarova KS, Koonin EV, Zhang F (2019a) Engineering of CRISPR-Cas12b for human genome editing. Nat Commun 10:1–8

© The Author(s) 2020

Protein & Cell

CURRENT ADVANCES

Baohui Chen et al.

566:218

566:218
Strecker J, Ladha A, Gardner Z, Schmid-Burgk JL, Makarova KS, Koonin EV, Zhang F (2019b) RNA-guided DNA insertion with CRISPR-associated transposases. Science 365:48–53

Tanenbaum ME, Gilbert LA, Qi LS, Weissman JS, Vale RD (2014) A protein-tagging system for signal amplification in gene expression and fluorescence imaging. Cell 159:635–646

Teng F, Li J, Cui T, Xu K, Guo L, Gao Q, Feng G, Chen C, Han D, Zhou Q et al (2019) Enhanced mammalian genome editing by new Cas12a orthologs with optimized crRNA scaffolds. Genome Biol 20:1–6

Vertex (2018a) A safety and efficacy study evaluating CTX001 in subjects with severe sickle cell disease. ClinicalTrial.gov Identifier: NCT03745287. (clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03745287)

Vertex (2018b) A safety and efficacy study evaluating CTX001 in subjects with transfusion-dependent β-thalassemia. ClinicalTrial.gov Identifier: NCT03655678. (clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03655678)

Wang S, Su JH, Zhang F, Zhuang X (2016) An RNA-aptamer-based two-color CRISPR labeling system. Sci Rep 6:26857

Wang B, Zhu L, Zhao B, Zhao Y, Xie Y, Zheng Z, Li Y, Sun J, Wang H (2019a) Development of a haploid-inducer mediated genome editing system for accelerating maize breeding. Mol Plant 12:597–602

Wang C, Liu Q, Shen Y, Hua Y, Wang J, Lin J, Wu M, Sun T, Cheng Z, Mercier R et al (2019b) Clonal seeds from hybrid rice by simultaneous genome engineering of meiosis and fertilization genes. Nat Biotechnol 37:283–286

Wang H, Nakamura M, Abbott TR, Zhao D, Luo K, Yu C, Nguyen CM, Lo A, Daley TP, La Russa M et al (2019c) CRISPR-mediated live imaging of genome editing and transcription. Science 365:1301–1305

Wu X, Mao S, Ying Y, Krueger CJ, Chen AK (2019) Progress and Challenges for Live-cell Imaging of Genomic Loci Using CRISPR-based Platforms. Genom Proteom Bioinform 17:119–128

Xue Y, Acar M (2018) Live-cell imaging of chromatin condensation dynamics by CRISPR. iScience 4:216–235

Yan S, Tu Z, Liu Z, Fan N, Yang H, Yang S, Yang W, Zhao Y, Ouyang Z, Lai C et al (2018) A Huntington Knockin PIG model recapitulates features of selective neurodegeneration in Huntington’s disease. Cell 173(989–1002):e1013

Yan WX, Hunnewell P, Alfonse LE, Carte JM, Keston-Smith E, Sothiselvam S, Garrity AJ, Chong S, Makarova KS, Koonin EV et al (2019) Functionally diverse type V CRISPR-Cas systems. Science 363:88–91

Yang LZ, Wang Y, Li SQ, Yao RW, Luan PF, Wu H, Carmichael GG, Chen LL (2019) Dynamic imaging of RNA in living cells by CRISPR-Cas13 systems. Mol Cell 76(981–997):e987

Ye H, Rong Z, Lin Y (2017) Live cell imaging of genomic loci using dCas9-SunTag system and a bright fluorescent protein. Protein Cell 8:853–855

Zhang F (2019) Development of CRISPR-Cas systems for genome editing and beyond. Q Rev Biophys 52:e6

Zhang W, Han H, Feng G, Qu J, Wang J, Jing Y, Ren R, Liu Z, Zhang L, Chen Z et al (2018) SIRT6 deficiency results in developmental retardation in cynomolgus monkeys. Nature 560:661–665

Zhang R, Liu J, Chai Z, Chen S, Bai Y, Zong Y, Chen K, Li J, Jiang L, Gao C (2019) Generation of herbicide tolerance traits and a new selectable marker in wheat using base editing. Nat Plants 5:480–485

Zhong Y, Liu C, Qi X, Jiao Y, Wang D, Wang Y, Liu Z, Chen C, Chen B, Tian X et al (2019) Mutation of ZmDMP enhances haploid induction in maize. Nat Plants 5:575–580

Zhou Y, Wang P, Tian F, Gao G, Huang L, Wei W, Xie XS (2017) Painting a specific chromosome with CRISPR/Cas9 for live-cell imaging. Cell Res 27:298–301

Zhou C, Sun Y, Yan R, Liu Y, Zuo E, Gu C, Han L, Wei Y, Hu X, Zeng R et al (2019a) Off-target RNA mutation induced by DNA base editing and its elimination by mutagenesis. Nature 571:275–278

Zhou Y, Sharma J, Ke Q, Landman R, Yuan JL, Chen H, Hayden DS, Fisher JW, Jiang MQ, Menegas W et al (2019b) Atypical behaviour and connectivity in SHANK3-mutant macaques. Nature 570:326–331

Zuo E, Sun Y, Wei W, Yuan T, Ying W, Sun H, Yuan L, Steinmetz LM, Li Y, Yang H (2019) Cytosine base editor generates substantial off-target single-nucleotide variants in mouse embryos. Science 364:289–292