

# CRISPR FokI Dead Cas9 System

Subjects: Biochemistry & Molecular Biology

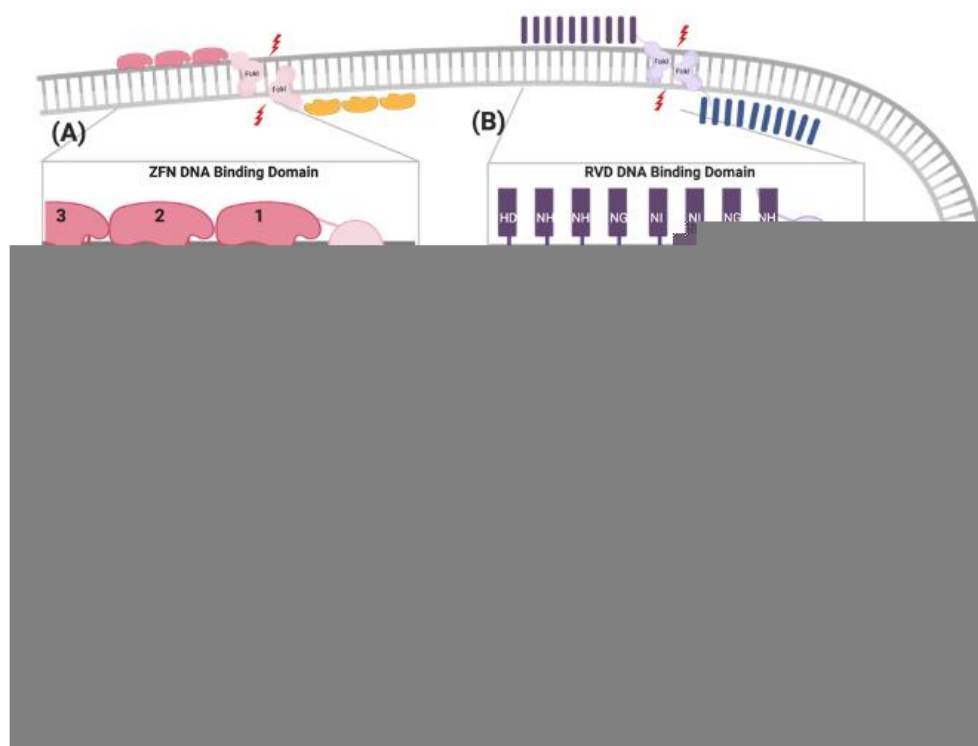
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FokI-dCas9 (fdCas9) or RNA-guided FokI nuclease (RFN) is a genome editing tool engineered by fusing the catalytic domain of the FokI endonuclease to the N-terminal catalytic inactive Cas9 protein. The fdCas9 system is active only as a heterodimer, requiring the simultaneous binding of two fdCas9/sgRNAs monomers at adjacent target sites in a PAM-out orientation, and a specific spacer distance separating the two binding sites of the two sgRNAs. The five engineered and published constructs induce significant gene editing activities and specificities, as tested on various gene targets and overcome the off-target effects associated with other genome editing tools, including ZFNs, TALENs, and CRISPR/Cas systems.

Keywords: dead Cas9 ; FokI endonuclease ; FokI-dCas9 ; dual guide RNA ; fdCas9 variants

## 1. Introductions

The CRISPR/Cas9 system was first identified as a part of the bacterial immune response against bacteriophages and is now repurposed as a powerful genome-engineering tool that has been successfully used across many eukaryotic species<sup>[1][2][3][4][5][6]</sup>. Generally, the system is composed of an endonuclease Cas protein that drives DNA cleavage activity and a single guide RNA molecule (sgRNA) that determines the system's specificity through binding to the targeted gene, following the Watson-Crick base-pairing rule<sup>[2][3][6]</sup>. A variety of Cas proteins have been identified, each recognizing different protospacer adjacent motif (PAM) sequences at the target sequence<sup>[7]</sup>. In the case of the CRISPR/Cas9 system, the *Streptococcus pyogenes* Cas9 (SpCas9) endonuclease recognizes the 5'-NGG-3' PAM sequence, where N could be any nucleotide<sup>[8]</sup>. DSBs are created through the two HNH and RuvC endonuclease domains of SpCas9, cleaving the complementary strand and the noncomplementary strand, respectively (Figure 1)<sup>[8]</sup>. The sgRNA required for the activation of the CRISPR/Cas9 system is composed of a 17–20-nucleotide CRISPR RNA (crRNA) targeting sequence that is a complementary target site and the 85-nucleotide transactivating CRISPR RNA (tracrRNA) processing sequence, which provides structural stability of the ribonucleoprotein complex (RNPC)<sup>[9][10]</sup>. Upon PAM recognition, sgRNA binding, and the formation of the RNPC, the two catalytic nuclease domains induce DSB 3 to 4 nucleotides upstream of the PAM site, resulting in the activation of DNA repair machinery<sup>[11][12][13]</sup>.



**Figure 1.** Illustrations of different genome engineering tools. **(A)** Zinc fingers nucleases (ZFNs) bind to the target sequence through 3-4 zinc finger proteins, and **(B)** transcription activator-like effector nucleases (TALENs) through repeat variable diresidues (RVDs), both of which inducing double-stranded breaks (DSBs) through heterodimerization and the catalytic activity of the fused FokI. **(C)** CRISPR–Cas9 binds to the DNA target through PAM sequences and the complementary sgRNA site, where the catalytic activity is mediated through HNH and RuvC domains. **(D)** FokI–dCas9 (inactive “dead” form of Cas9) binds to the target site through two sgRNAs that are positioned in a PAM-out orientation, and the catalytic activity is mediated through the dimerization of fused FokI endonuclease.

One of the most important advantages of the CRISPR/Cas9 system is the robustness and ease of programming the system through redesigning the sgRNA, the crRNA in particular, into new genes of interest, with the protein constructs remaining constant. In ZFNs and TALENs, complex molecular cloning methods and substantial protein engineering are required with every target design<sup>[14]</sup>. Although enhanced versions of ZFNs and TALENs have slightly improved their multiplexing efficiencies, the CRISPR system is the easiest tool to multiplex and generate simultaneous gene edits<sup>[1][15][16][17][18]</sup>. Nevertheless, there are some limitations of using the CRISPR/Cas9 system in genome engineering, which include PAM sequence availability at the target sites and, most importantly, the increased frequency of nonspecific off-target mutations reported in many studies, compared to ZFNs and TALENs (Table 1)<sup>[19][20][21][22][23]</sup>.

**Table 1.** Comparison between different gene-editing tools.

	Zinc Finger Nucleases (ZFNs)	Transcription Activator-Like Effector Nucleases (TALENs)	CRISPR/Cas Systems	
			CRISPR Associated Endonuclease (Cas9)	FokI Dead Cas9 Endonuclease (FokI–dCas9)
DNA catalytic domain	FokI	FokI	RuvC and HNH	FokI
DNA recognition	DNA: Protein		DNA: RNA	
unit of target recognition	Pairs of ZFNs (via the ZF motifs)	Pairs of TALENs (via RVD tandem repeat).	One 17–20 bp sgRNA	Pairs of 19–20 bp sgRNAs
Recognized target size	Recognizes 18-24 bp	Recognizes 30–40 bp.	Recognizes NGG PAM sequence + 17–20 bp	Recognizes two NGG PAM sequences + 38–40 bp
Specificity	Tolerates few positional mismatches		Tolerates both positional and multiple consecutive mismatches	Enhanced specificity due to the dual sgRNAs requirement of
Spacer size	5–7 bp	14–16 bp	No spacer required	13–18 bp and/or 26 bp
Ease of delivery	Limited delivery due to the difficulty of linking ZF modules	Difficult delivery due to cDNA size and extensive TALEs repeats	Easily delivered using standard delivery and cloning techniques	Harder to deliver due to increased size of construct and added components

Limitation	Off-target effects	Off-target effects	Off-target effects due to mismatch tolerance	Difficult to deliver
	Limited delivery due to size constraints	Expensive	PAM sequence availability	A strict system with many obligatory requirements
Multiplexing	Difficult		Easy, can form multiplexes directed to multiple genes	

### 1.1. Cas9 Variants

#### Cas9 Nickases

SpCas9 nickases are partially inactive, with either HNH or RuvC endonuclease activity being abolished by the variants D10A and H840A, respectively<sup>[24]</sup>. These nickases can produce DNA single-strand nicks instead of DNA DSBs, which correlates to the decreased off-target mutation rates when compared to wild-type (WT) Cas9<sup>[25]</sup>. Genome engineering mediated by Cas9 nickases is inherently more complicated than a WT Cas9<sup>[25][26][27]</sup>. The requirements are for two sgRNAs functioning simultaneously to generate DSBs, with the predicted overhang lengths and polarities, and PAMs in an outward orientation<sup>[26][27]</sup>. It is noteworthy that Cas9 D10A-mediated genome engineering is more robust when the two cleavage sites are 37 to 68 bp apart, while Cas9 H840A favors a distance of 51 to 68 bp<sup>[28]</sup>. Although Cas9 nickases have shown a great decrease in known off-target genes, deep sequencing shows elevated levels of point mutations at the target site, indicating that DNA nicks are still considered mutagenic even when nickases/sgRNA complexes are expressed monomerically<sup>[22][26][29][30][31]</sup>.

#### Inactive Cas9 (Dead Cas9)

Another form of spCas9 that has been introduced is the inactive dCas9, which is formed by inactivating both HNH and RuvC endonuclease domains<sup>[32]</sup>. Because of the lack of nuclease activity in the dCas9, it has been utilized in many applications that exploited its DNA detection and localization and the ability to synthesize chimeric protein complexes when fused with different effector proteins<sup>[29][32][33]</sup>. These applications include genomic visualization via the fusion with fluorescent proteins, gene regulation through fusion with activators or repressors, alteration in epigenetic modifications through fusion with methyltransferases or deacetylases, and immunoprecipitation<sup>[32][33][34]</sup>.

#### Base Editors

Base editors have recently emerged as efficient and specific genome engineering tools through the fusion of dCas9 with a catalytic domain that is capable of deaminating cytosine or adenine bases in the genome<sup>[35][36][37]</sup>. Two classes of DNA base editors have been described: cytosine base editors (CBEs) that convert a C•G base pair into a T•A base pair, and adenine base editors (ABEs) that convert an A•T base pair to a G•C base pair. Collectively, CBEs and ABEs can mediate all four possible transition mutations (C to T, A to G, T to C, and G to A)<sup>[36][38][39]</sup>. These base editors are considered effective genome engineering tools to potentially treat human genetic diseases, two-thirds of which are due to single-base alterations<sup>[40]</sup>. However, the applications using the base editor technique have several limitations, such as (i) the identification and isolation of cell populations that have been successfully edited, (ii) the generation of some off-target effects that occur when additional cytosines that are proximal to the target base get edited, and (iii) the location of the PAM sequence for the dCas9, which limits editing efficiency, as reported in plants<sup>[41][42]</sup>.

#### FokI Endonuclease Fused to dCas9

To sum up the advantages of all possible gene-editing systems, researchers have postulated that using dCas9 as a binding module and fusing it to FokI will generate a new gene-editing platform with flexible RNA-guided specificity and controlled nuclease activity by FokI dimerization<sup>[43][44][45][46][47]</sup>. This new tool is referred to as FokI–dCas9 (fdCas9) or RNA-guided FokI nuclease (RFN) and was first introduced and validated in 2014 by Tsai and Guilinger and their colleagues<sup>[43][44]</sup>. fdCas9 has indeed reported almost complete elimination of any off-target effects resulting from using WT Cas9, monomeric, and dimeric sgRNA–nickase systems (Table 2)<sup>[44]</sup>. Additional work has also validated fdCas9 activity on human genes with known off-target sites by gene-editing detection techniques that include the T7 endonuclease I (T7EI) assay and sequence alignment<sup>[43][44][45][46][47]</sup>. Similarly, Fisicaro and his colleagues used unbiased whole genome sequencing and optimized bioinformatic analysis from pigs to further prove the high efficiency and specificity of fdCas9<sup>[48]</sup>.

**Table 2.** Comparison between genomic editing activities of Nickases versus FokI–dCas9.

	Nickases (pairs of D10 or H840)		FokI-dCas9	
Structure				
Existing forms	Monomers	Dimers	Monomers	Dimers
Cleavage domain	HNH or RuvC	Pairs of HNH or pairs of RuvC	FokI ( <i>But inactive</i> )	Pairs of FokI
Obligate dimerization	-	No	-	Yes
Spacer length	-	Up to 100bp	-	16-18bp or 26bp (depending on variant used)
Target size	17-20bp	34-40bp + spacer length	19-20bp	38-40bp + spacer length
Linker	-	-	-	Required to link the FokI domain
Type of DNA damage	Single strand nicks	staggered double strand break	No damage induced	Double strands break
Type of mutations	Can induce point mutations	Additions or deletions of >2bps	Non-mutagenic	Additions or deletions of >2bps
Off-target effect (Compared to WT Cas9)	Low-moderate	Low	Nearly non-existing	Rare

\* Illustration figures created by BioRender.com

## 2. Engineering FokI–dCas9

To date, five constructs of fdCas9 have been engineered and published, aiming to optimize the activity, specificity, delivery, and feasibility of the system in order to encourage its usage. The varying parameters of compositions and characteristics of the designed constructs include the following:

### 2.1. FokI Fusion to dCas9

Previously published work from our group and others attempted FokI fusion to the C-terminal of dCas9 (dCas9-FokI) to mimic ZFN and TALEN architecture, but no editing activity was detected<sup>[43][44][45]</sup>. Active fdCas9 architecture was found to be through N-terminal FokI fusion (FokI–dCas9), positioning the FokI domain away from the PAM-interacting domain and closer to the cleavage site (Figure 1, Table 1)<sup>[43][44][45]</sup>. Presuming this effect is due to structural hindrance, a C-terminal fusion would work if the polypeptide linker between dCas9 and FokI is longer and more flexible in order to span the Cas9/sgRNA complex to reach the spacer site. However, even with such an alteration, the activity of the N-terminally fused FokI was superior<sup>[43][44][45]</sup>.

### 2.2. Nuclear Localization Sequence (NLS)

The functional constructs required the presence of at least one NLS upstream of the dCas9<sup>[43][44][45][46][47]</sup>. Other constructs were engineered with multiple NLS copies at different terminus endings or within the domains to enhance nuclear delivery and the activity of fdCas9<sup>[44][45][46][47]</sup>. fdCas9 editing efficiency has been shown to be enhanced with the

addition of 3× NLS at the C-terminal, in a similar way that was used to enhance editing activity using Cre and FLPe recombinases<sup>[45][49]</sup>. Increasing the copies of the N-terminal NLS has been shown to increase cellular penetration and nuclear delivery of WT SpCas9 due to the positive charge of the sequence. However, all fdCas9 constructs were engineered with only one N-terminal NLS (Figure 2) <sup>[43][44][45][46][47][50]</sup>. Thus, it could be worth increasing the N-terminal NLS copy number to enhance dCas9 nuclear delivery and activity.

**Figure 2.** Schematic illustration of engineered FokI–dCas9 (fdCas9) constructs. Constructs are generated by (A) Tsai et al., (B) Guilinger et al., (C) Nakagawa et al., (D) Aouida et al., and (E) Havlicek et al. fdCas9 expression is driven by a strong constitutive human promoter (CMV and CAG). FokI endonuclease is fused to the N-terminal of the dead Cas9 (dCas9) [43–47]

### 2.3. Linker

Polypeptide linkers of different lengths and amino acid compositions were tested to amend the flexibility and accessibility of the system to the genomic sites for DNA cleavage<sup>[44]</sup>. Editing activity was resilient to changes in the linker between the N-terminal NLS and the FokI <sup>[44]</sup>. However, significant changes in activity were detected upon alterations to the linker between the FokI and dCas9<sup>[44]</sup>. Tsai et al. used the GlyGlyGlyGlyGlySer (GGGGS) amino acid linker, which showed a range of editing activity between 3% to 40% on various human genes<sup>[43]</sup>. In a subsequent work published by Guilinger et al., the authors tested 17 linkers with different lengths and amino acid compositions and reported varying editing activities with each linker, with the threshold activity observed with the 16-residue-long “XTEN” linker G <sup>[44]</sup>, similar to the linker used in our generated construct<sup>[44][45]</sup>. Later, Havlicek et al. showed that the highest editing activity was detected using the long and flexible 25-residue-long (GGGGS)<sub>5</sub> linker, even when compared to previously reported GGGGS and XTEN linkers<sup>[47]</sup>. Although the shorter GGGGS linker has induced similar editing activity with a spacer distance of 14 to 18 bp, an advantage of using the (GGGGS)<sub>5</sub> linker is increasing activities at the spacer length to up to 26, 29, 37, 40, and/or 41 bp apart<sup>[47]</sup>.

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