



中国科学技术大学
University of Science and Technology of China

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Genome manipulation using CRISPR/Cas9 technology in *C. elegans*

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THE GENETICS OF *CAENORHABDITIS ELEGANS*

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Manuscript received December 10, 1973

Methods are described for the isolation, complementation and mapping of mutants of *Caenorhabditis elegans*, a small free-living nematode worm. About 300 EMS-induced mutants affecting behavior and morphology have been characterized and about one hundred genes have been defined. Mutations in 77 of these alter the movement of the animal. Estimates of the induced mutation frequency of both the visible mutants and X chromosome lethals suggests that, just as in *Drosophila*, the genetic units in *C. elegans* are large.

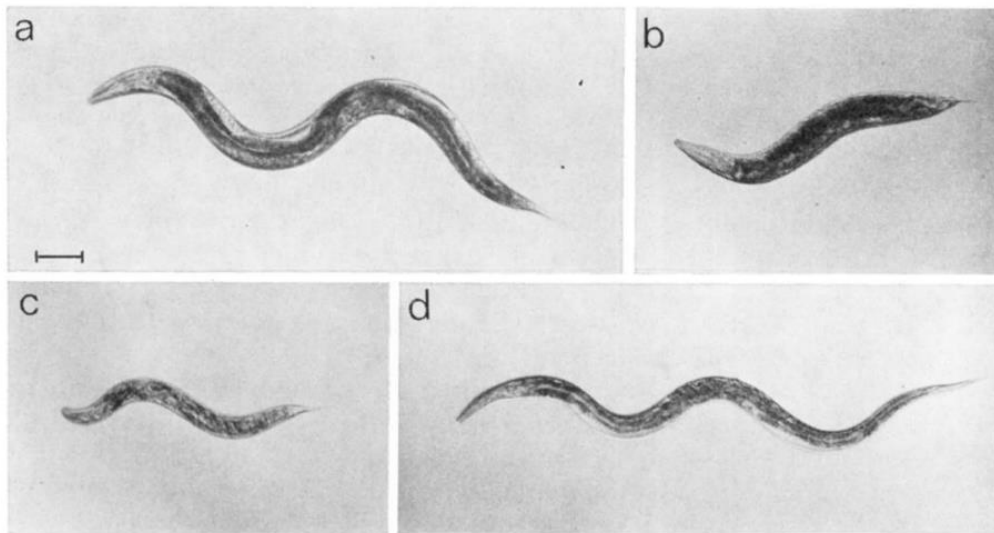


FIGURE 1.—Photomicrographs of *C. elegans* and some of its mutants. a: wild type, b: dumpy (*dyp-1*), c: small (*sma-2*), d: long (*lon-1*). The scale is 0.1 mm.

Phenotypes of mutants:

Uncoordinated mutants

Roller mutants`

Dumpy and small mutants

Long mutants

Blistered mutants

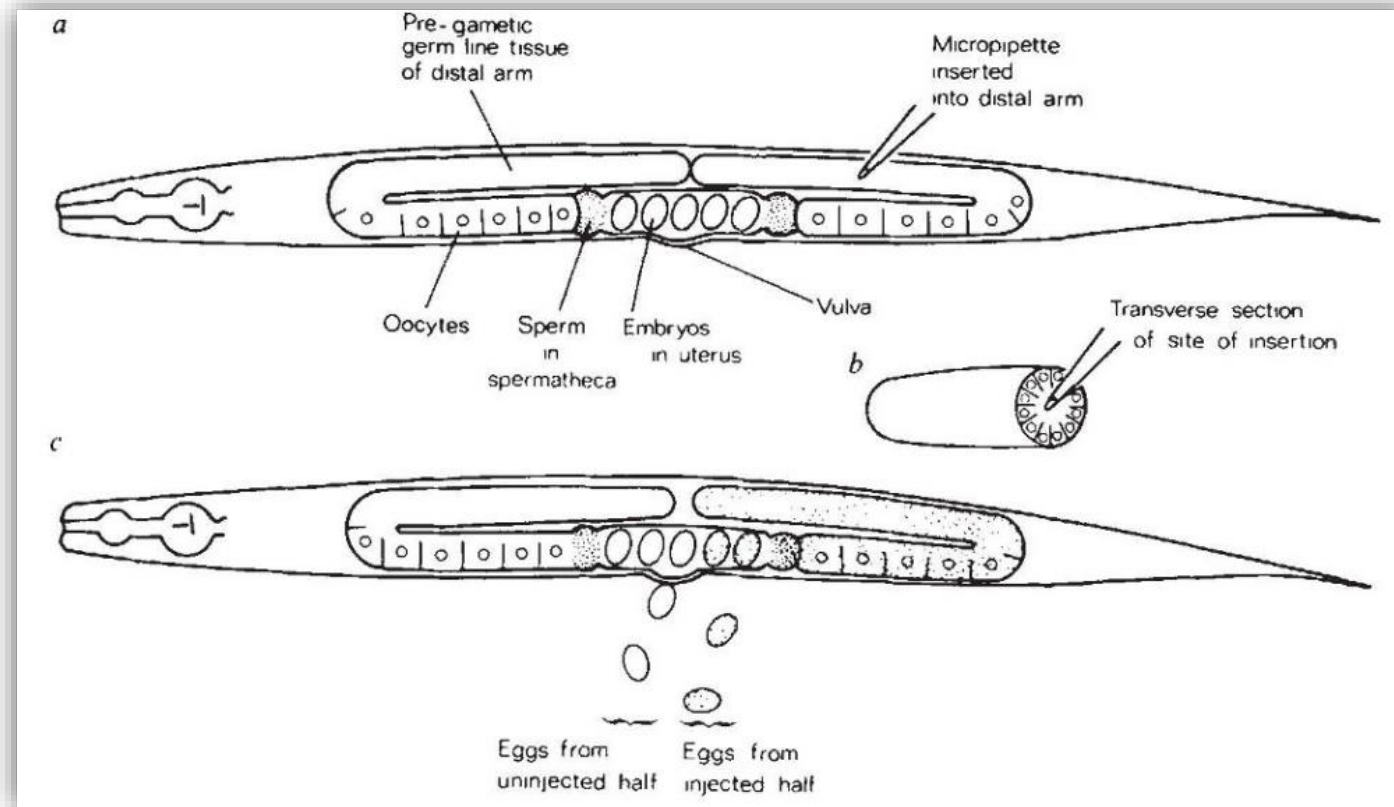
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Methods for genome manipulation in *C. elegans*

Method	Types (references)	Purposes
Genome-wide mutagenesis		
Chemical mutagenesis	EMS (Brenner, 1974) TMP/UV (Barstead and Moerman, 2006) ENU (De Stasio and Dorman, 2001) formaldehyde (Johnsen and Baillie, 1988) NTG (Greenwald and Horvitz, 1980) DES (Greenwald and Horvitz, 1980) acetaldehyde (Greenwald and Horvitz, 1980) DEO (Anderson and Brenner, 1984) DEB (Trent et al., 1991)	Forward genetic screens, target-selected mutagenesis
Radiation mutagenesis	Short wave UV (Stewart et al., 1991) IR (Rosenbluth et al., 1985) ³² P decay (Babu and Brenner, 1981)	Forward genetic screens, generate deficiencies
Transposon insertional mutagenesis	Tc1 (Martin et al., 2002) <i>Mos1</i> (Boulin and Bessereau 2007)	Forward genetic screens, generate insertion mutants for use in gene-targeted mutagenesis
Target-selected mutagenesis		
PCR-based methods	restricted extension time (Jansen et al., 1997) poison primer (Edgley et al., 2002) thermostable restriction enzymes (Huang et al., 2006 ; Wei et al., 2002)	Recover deletion in specific gene after whole genome mutagenesis
TILLING	(Gilchrist et al., 2006)	Isolate point mutations/allelic series in a gene of interest
G4 DNA-induced mutations	(Pontier et al., 2009)	Isolate deletion alleles for genes near G4 genomic site
Gene-targeted mutagenesis		
Transposon-based methods	Tc1 (Zwaal et al., 1993 ; Barrett et al., 2004) MosTIC (Robert, 2012) MosDEL (Frøkjær-Jensen et al., 2010 ; Frøkjær-Jensen et al., 2012)	Make targeted changes or deletions in gene of interest without mutagenizing entire genome
Enzyme-based methods	ZFNs (Wood et al., 2011) TALENs (Wood et al., 2011) CRISPR/Cas (Friedland et al., 2013 ; Dickinson et al., 2013)	Create small indels or repair off a transgene to create mutations

- UV/TMP genome manipulation
- Microparticle bombardment
- Cre/LoxP and FLP/FRT systems
- Mos1 system
- ZFNs and TALEN technologies
- CRISPR/Cas9 technology

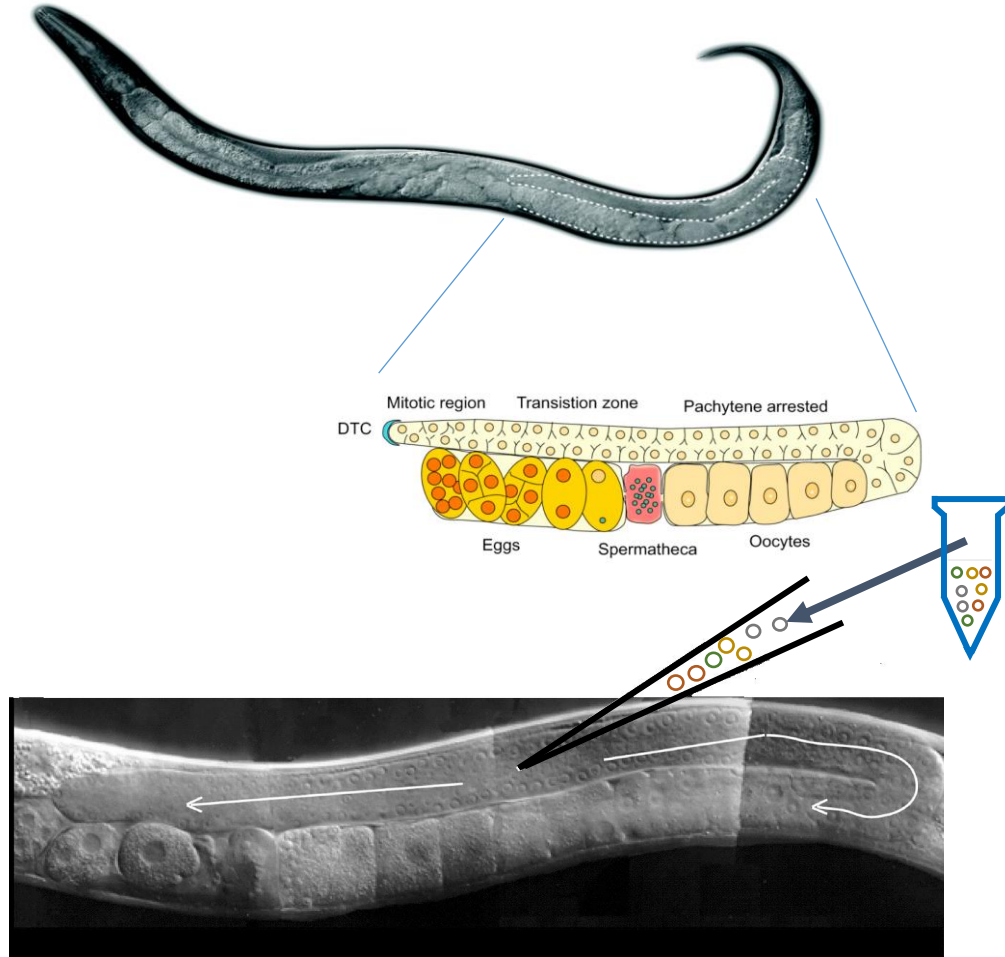
Introduction of tRNA into embryos by microinjection into the parental gonad to in vivo suppress an amber mutant



Judith Kimble, et al. Nature, 1982
John Smith Lab



The microinjection platform in *C. elegans*



P0 : Injection of plasmids mix into the germline

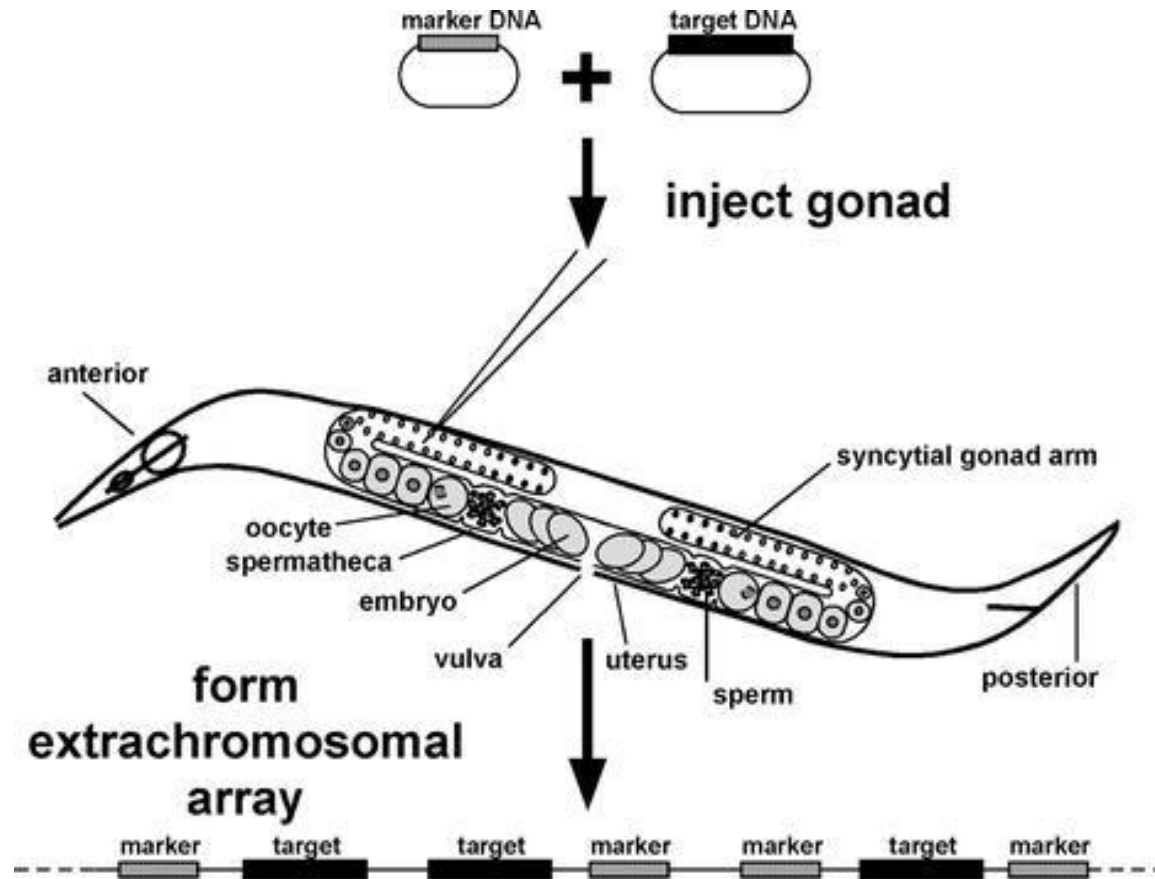


F1 : Single worms with the marker to NGM plates.

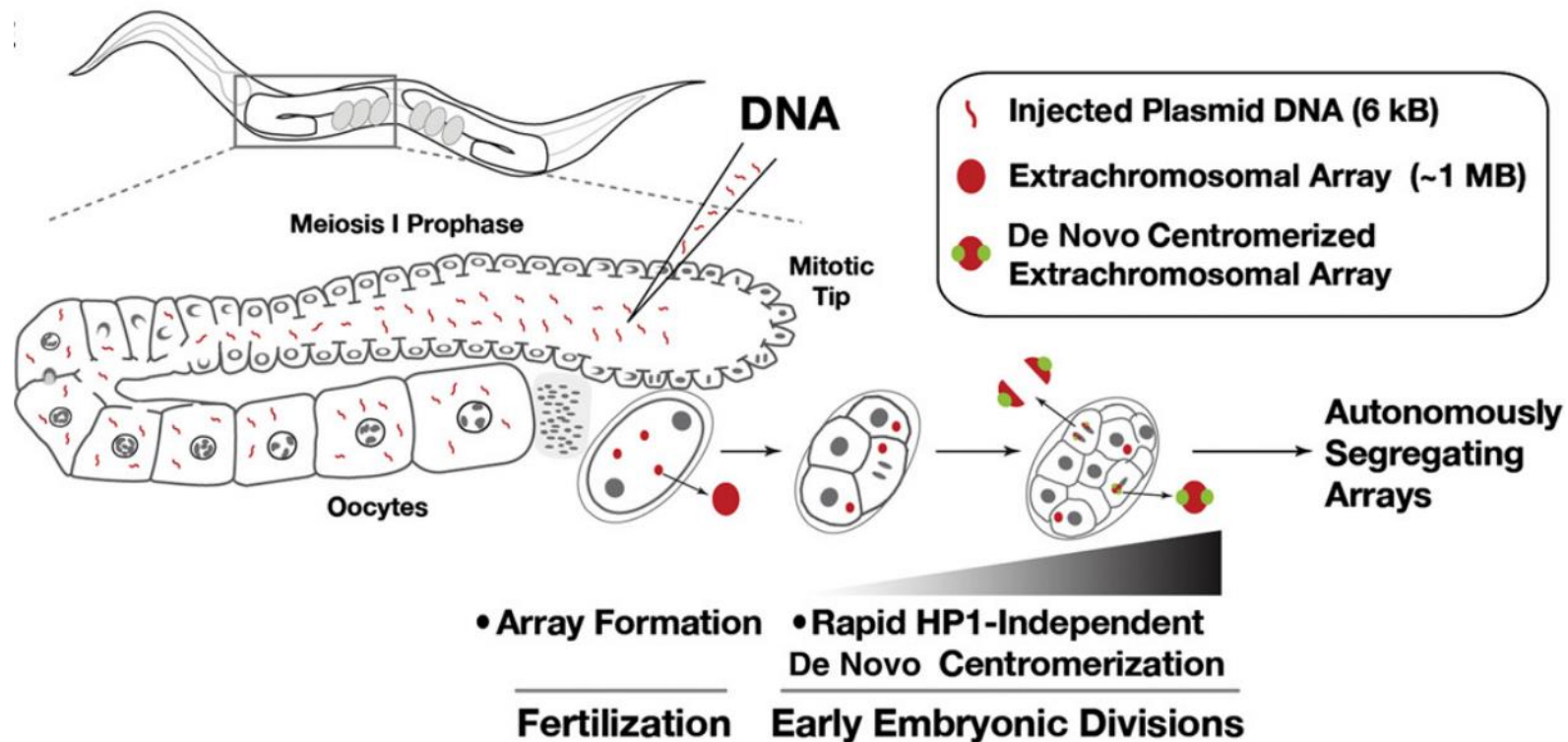


F2 : PCR amplification and DNA sequencing

DNA injected into the *Caenorhabditis elegans* germline forms extrachromosomal arrays



DNA injected into the *Caenorhabditis elegans* germline forms extrachromosomal arrays



Karen W.Y. Yuen, et al. Current biology, 2011
Arshad Desai Lab

Integrative transformation of *Caenorhabditis elegans*

No heat shock



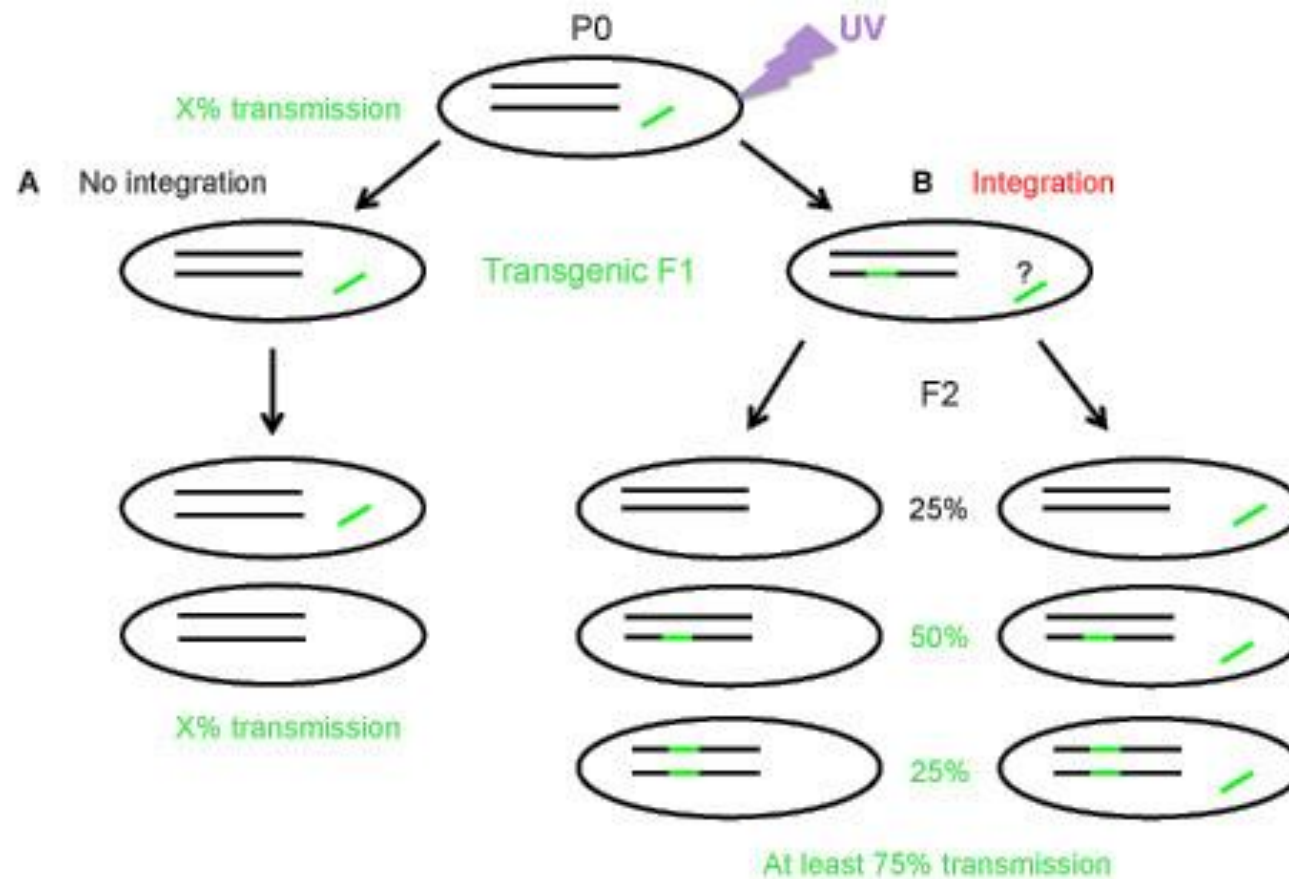
Heat shock



HSP-βGAL

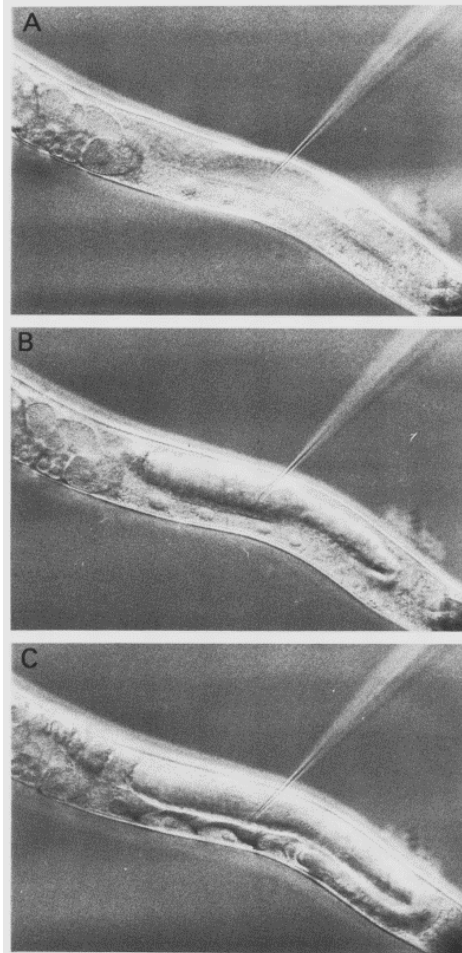
Andrew Fire, The EMBO Journal, 1986

Integration of extrachromosomal DNA arrays into a chromosome by UV- irradiation



**Expressed in the soma
Silenced in the germline**

Efficient gene transfer in *C. elegans*: extrachromosomal maintenance and integration of transforming sequences

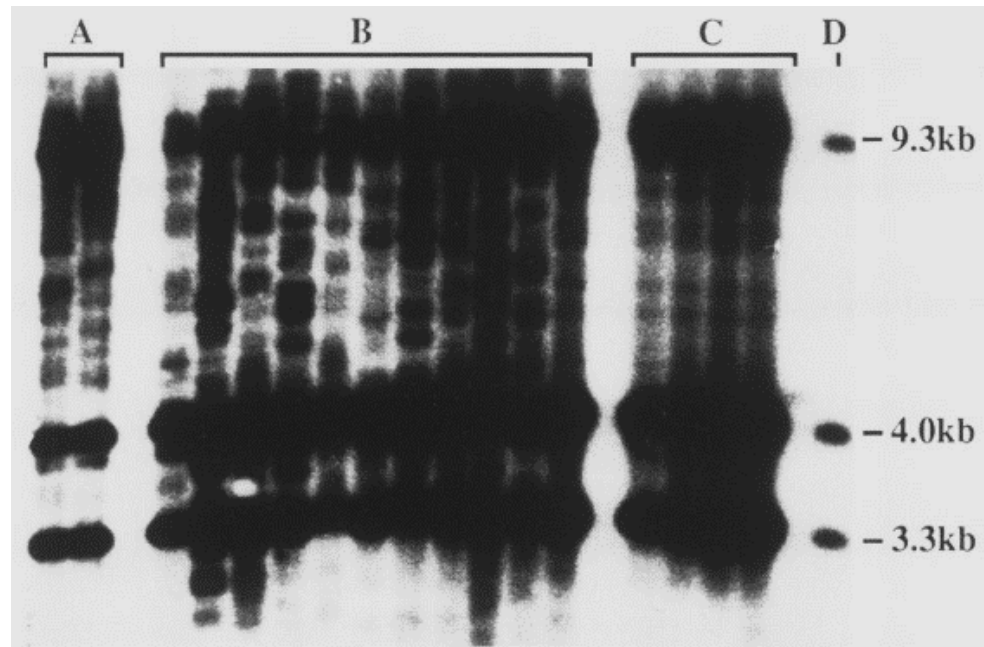


Plasmid: pRF4

A: F1 rollers from independent injected animals;

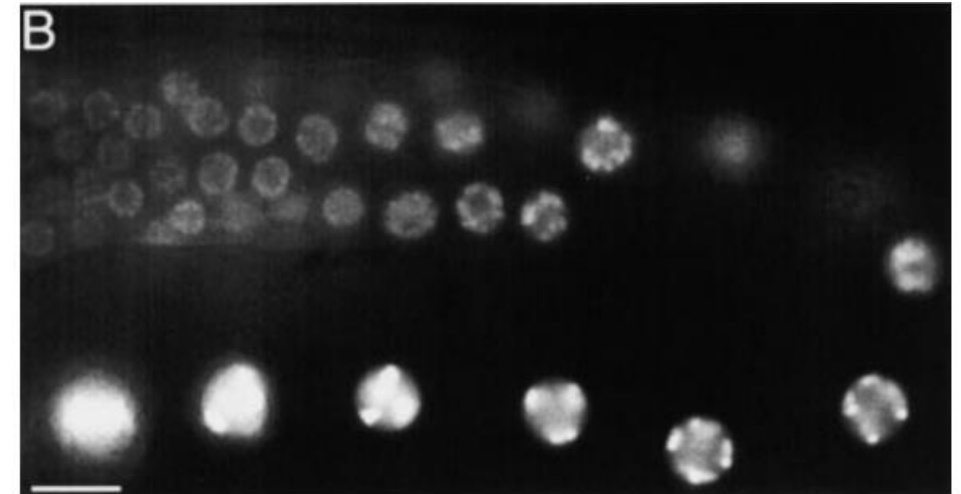
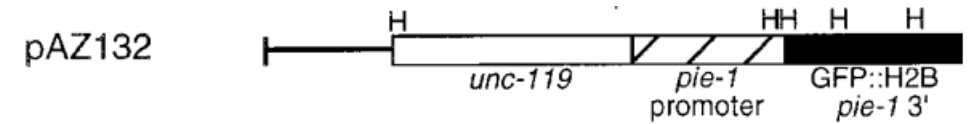
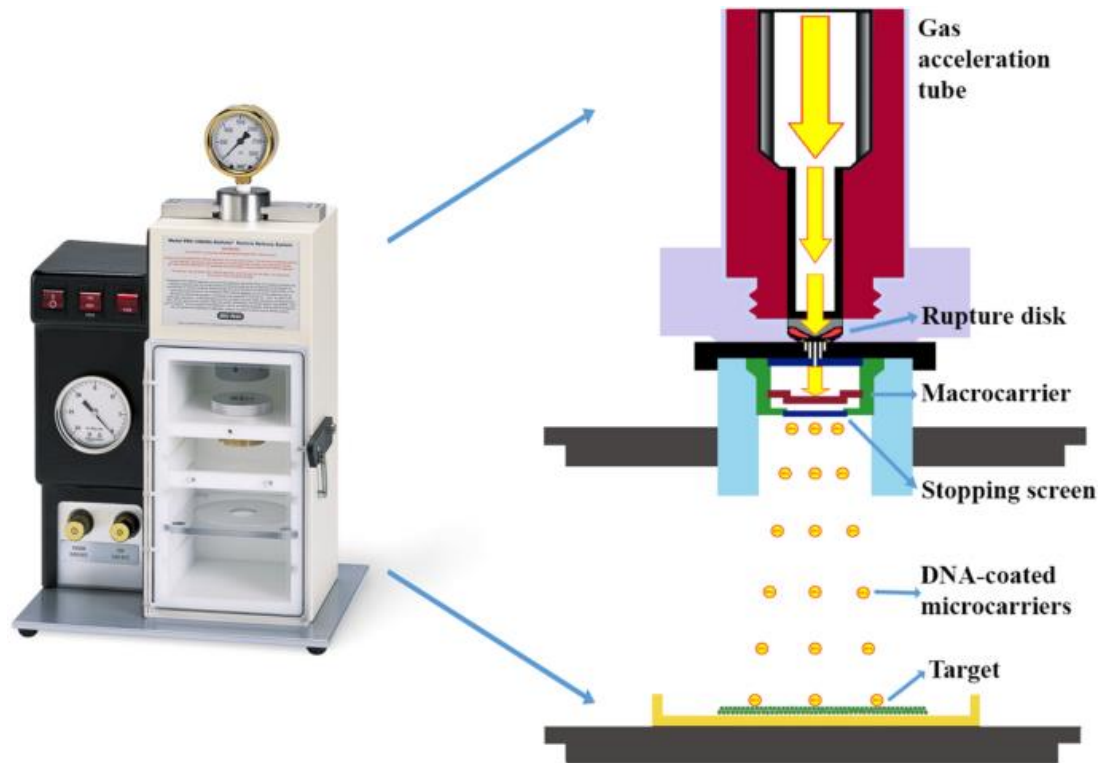
B: Independent F1 rollers from one injected animal;

C: Independent F2 progeny derived from the same F1 roller.



Craig Mello, et al. The EMBO Journal, 1991
Victor Ambros Lab

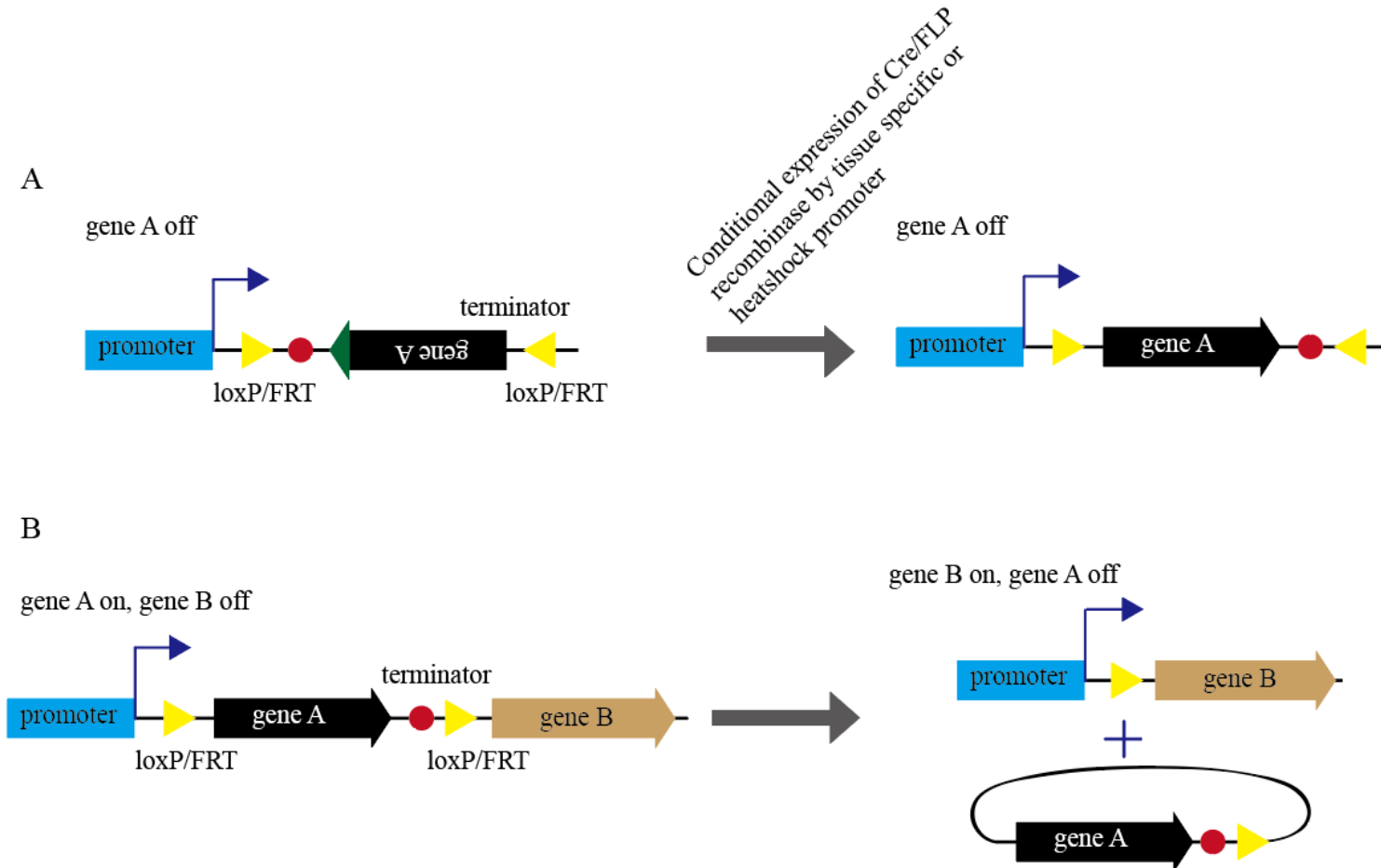
Creation of **Low-Copy** Integrated Transgenic Lines via microparticle bombardment



Vida Praitis, et al. GENETICS, 2001
Judith Austin Lab

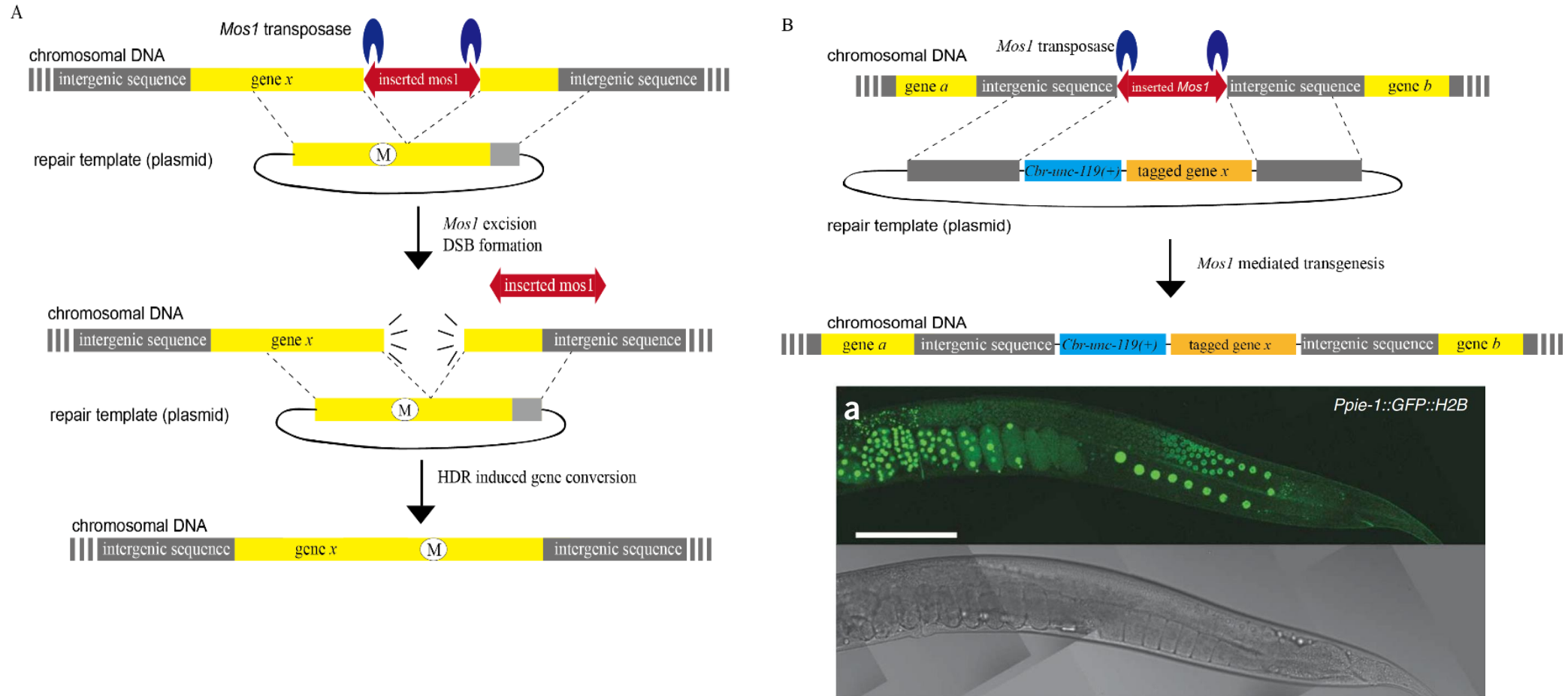
FLP/FRT and Cre/LoxP recombination technologies

Conditionally activate or inactivate gene expression

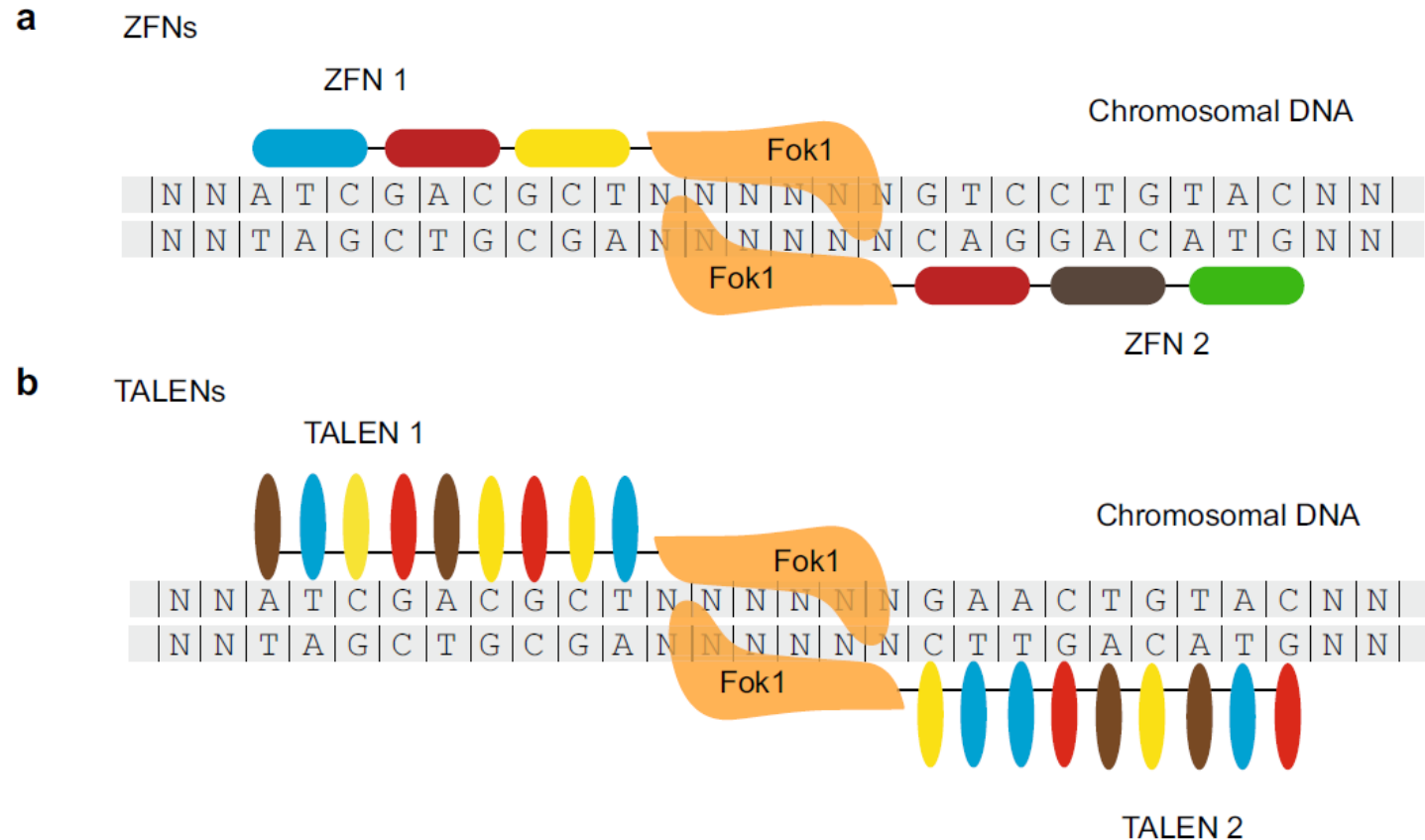


MosTIC-induced targeted gene conversion

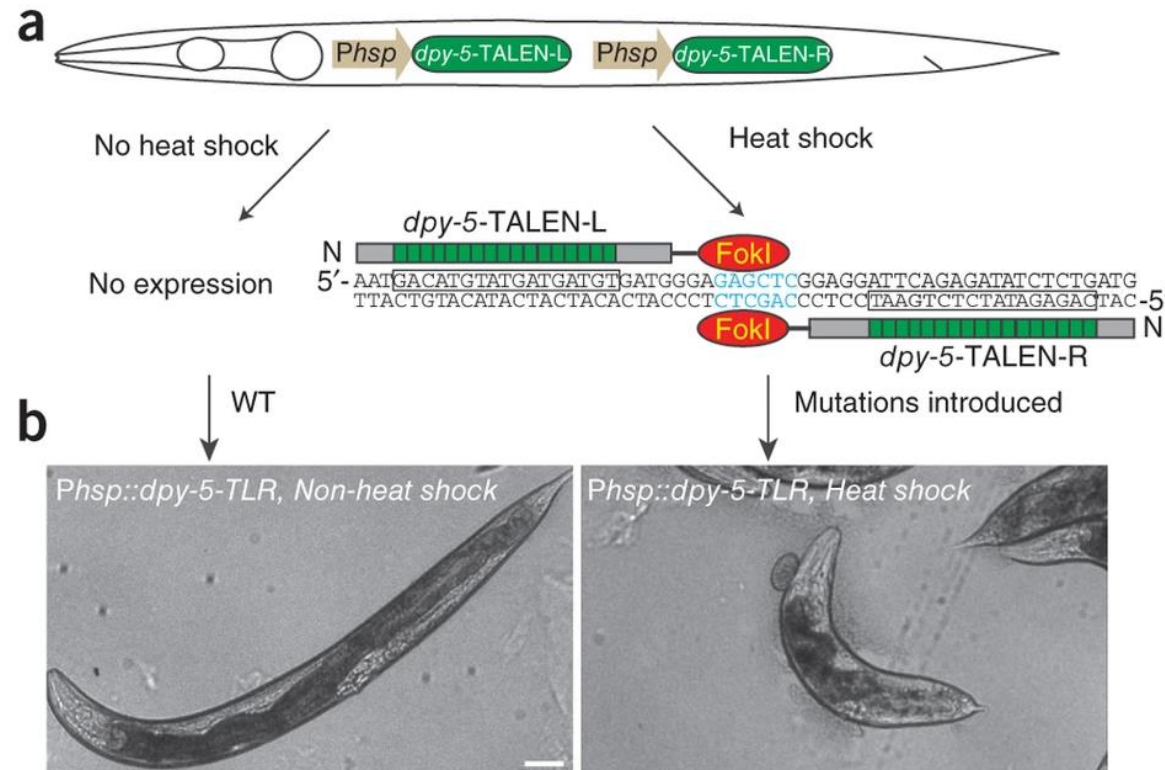
Mos1-mediated Single Copy Insertion (mosSCI)



ZFNs and TALENs create DNA lesions through the utility of sequence-specific DNA-binding modules

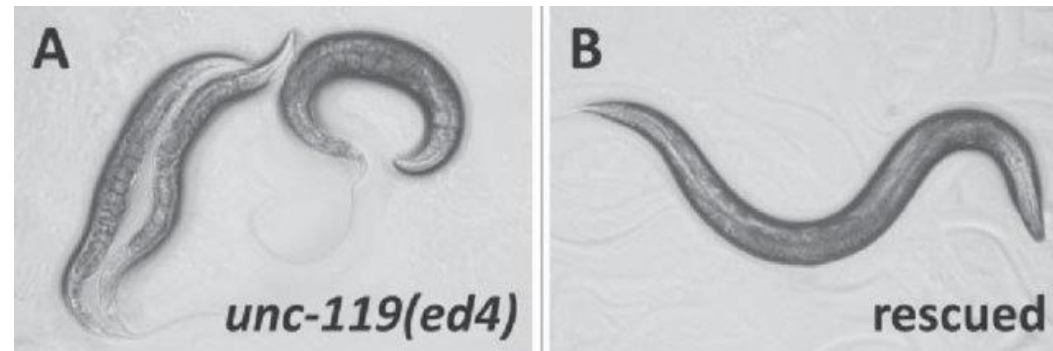


Conditional targeted genome editing using somatically expressed TALENs in *C. elegans*

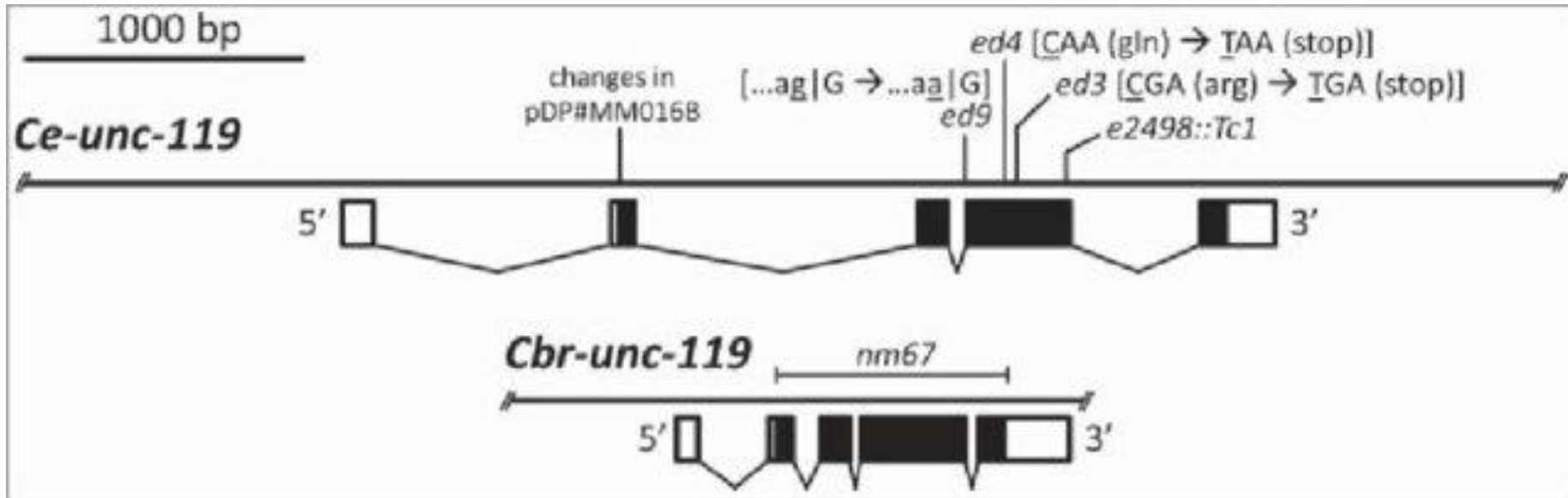


Ze Cheng, et al. Nature Biotechnology. 2013
Guangshuo Ou Lab

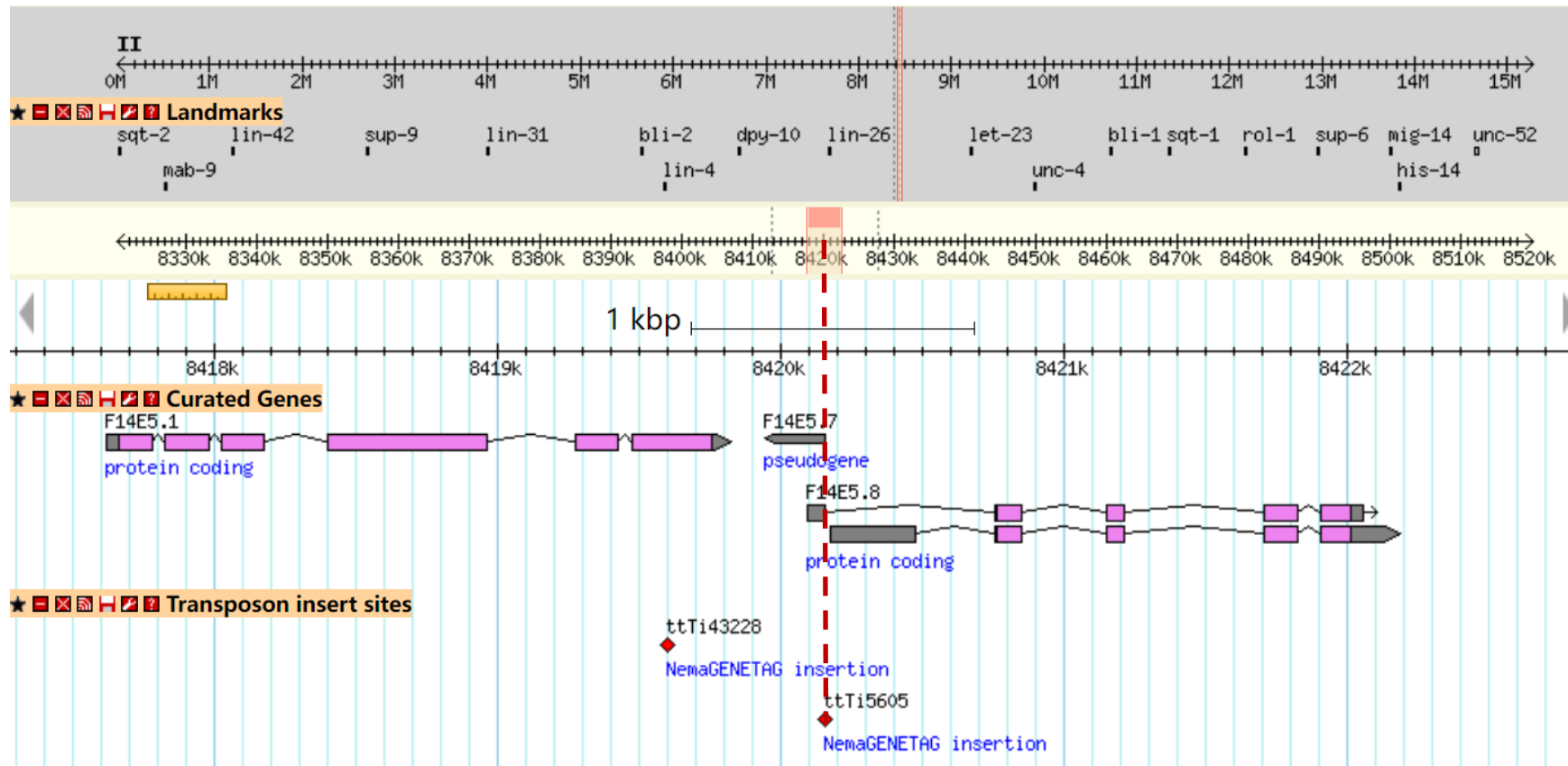
Multiple observable physical properties of *C. elegans*



The *C. elegans* and *C. briggsae* *unc-119* loci

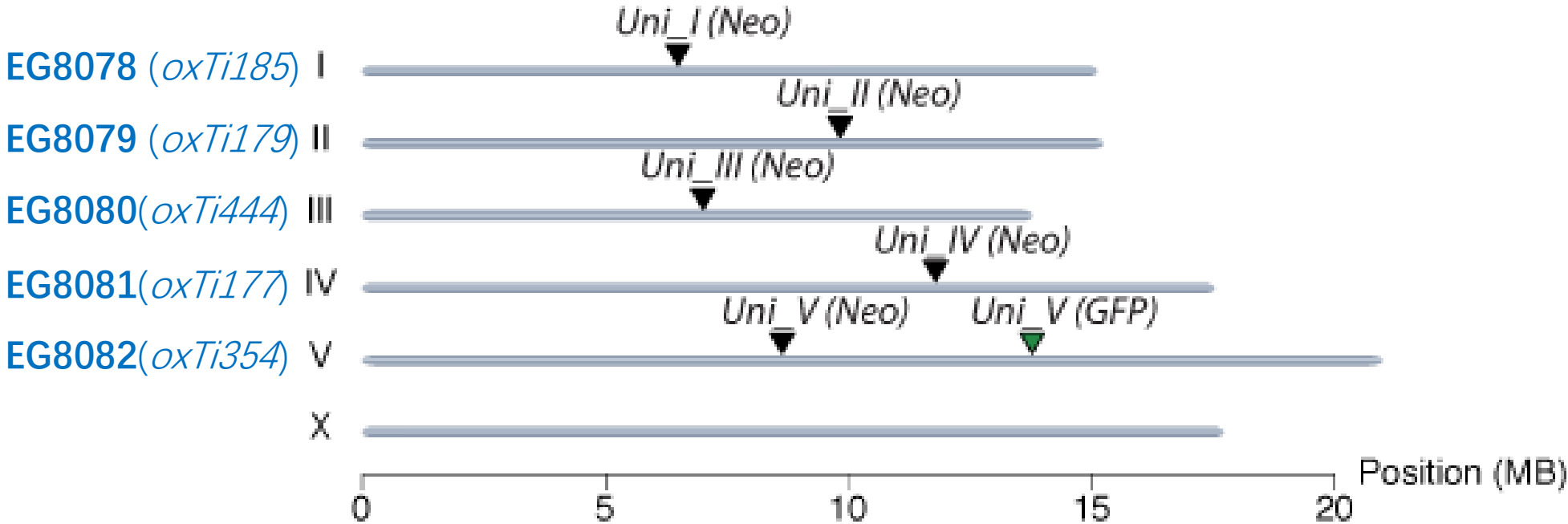


EG4322: strain widely used for MosSCI



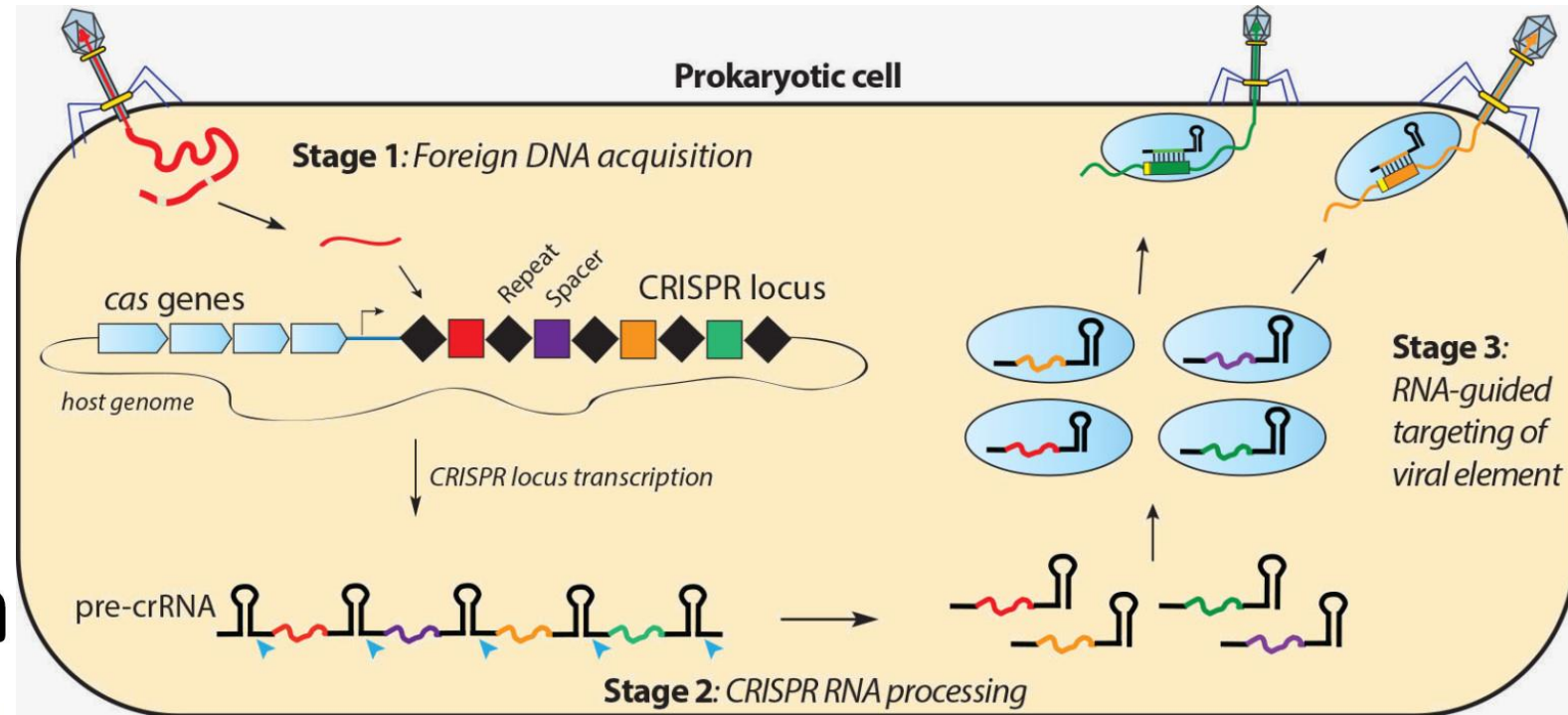
ttTi5605 (LGII: 0.77)

Modified universal MosSCI insertion strains

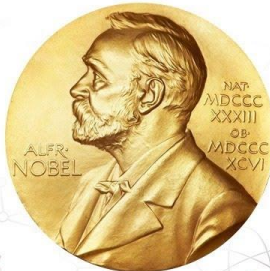


CRISPR/Cas9 technology

CRISPR : Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats

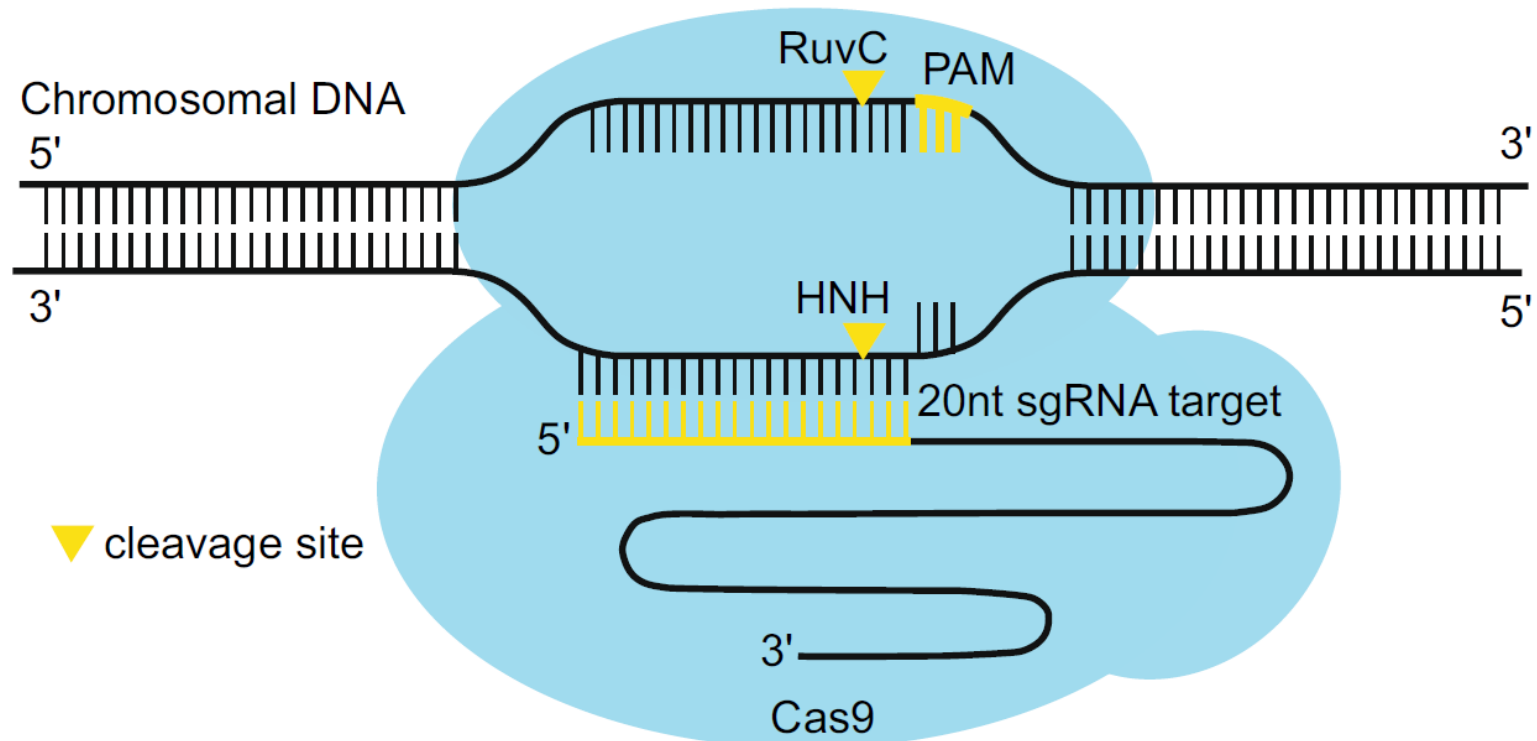


2020 Nobel Prize in Chemistry



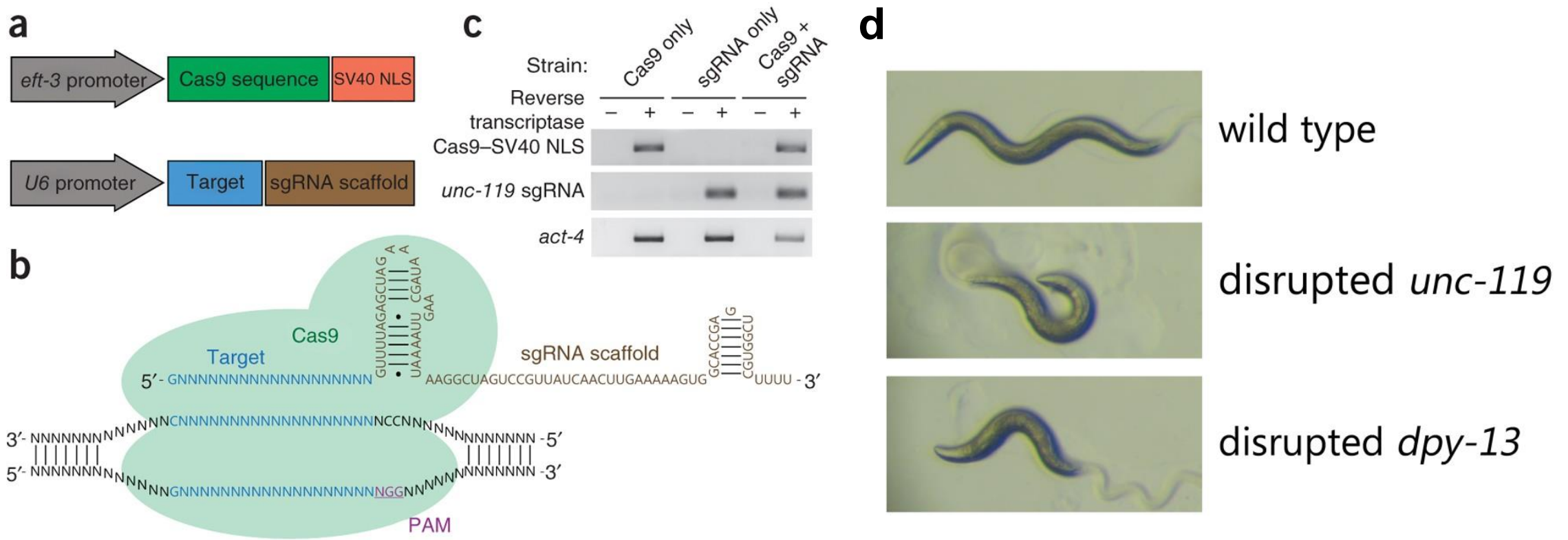
by Siddhant

Schematic of the CRISPR/Cas9 system



CRISPR/Cas9 technology in *C. elegans*

Heritable genome editing in *C. elegans* via a CRISPR-Cas9 system



Ari E Friedland, et al. nature methods. 2013
John A Calarco Lab

COMMENTARY

- 635–642** **Exciting Prospects for Precise Engineering of *Caenorhabditis elegans* Genomes with CRISPR/Cas9**
Frøkjær-Jensen, Christian

NOTES

METHODS, TECHNOLOGY, AND RESOURCES

- 1167–1171** **Transgene-Free Genome Editing in *Caenorhabditis elegans* Using CRISPR-Cas**
Chiu, Hui, Hillel T. Schwartz, Igor Antoshechkin, and Paul W. Sternberg
- 1173–1176** **Targeted Heritable Mutation and Gene Conversion by Cas9-CRISPR in *Caenorhabditis elegans***
Katic, Iskra and Helge Großhans
- 1177–1180** **Heritable Gene Knockout in *Caenorhabditis elegans* by Direct Injection of Cas9–sgRNA Ribonucleoproteins**
Cho, Seung Woo, Jihyun Lee, Dana Carroll, Jin-Soo Kim, and Junho Lee
- 1181–1185** **Heritable Custom Genomic Modifications in *Caenorhabditis elegans* via a CRISPR–Cas9 System**
Tzur, Yonatan B., Ari E. Friedland, Saravanapriah Nadarajan, George M. Church, John A. Calarco, and Monica P. Colaiácovo
- 1187–1191** **CRISPR/Cas9-Targeted Mutagenesis in *Caenorhabditis elegans***
Waaaijers, Selma, Vincent Portegijs, Jana Kerver, Bennie B. L. G. Lemmens, Marcel Tijsterman, Sander van den Heuvel, and Mike Boxem



Injection mix

Cas9 mRNA and sgRNA

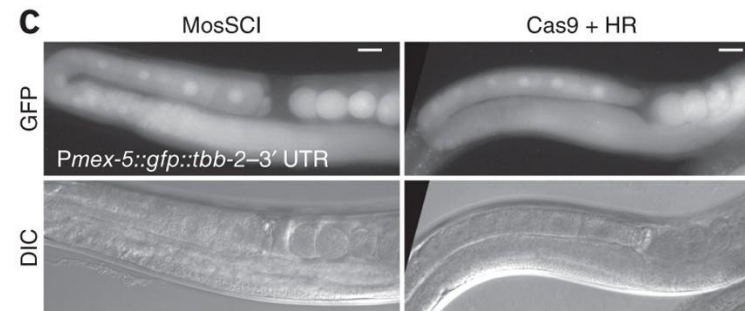
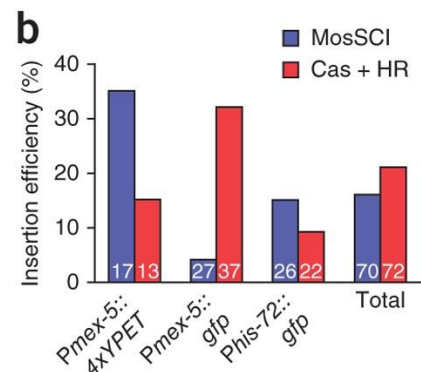
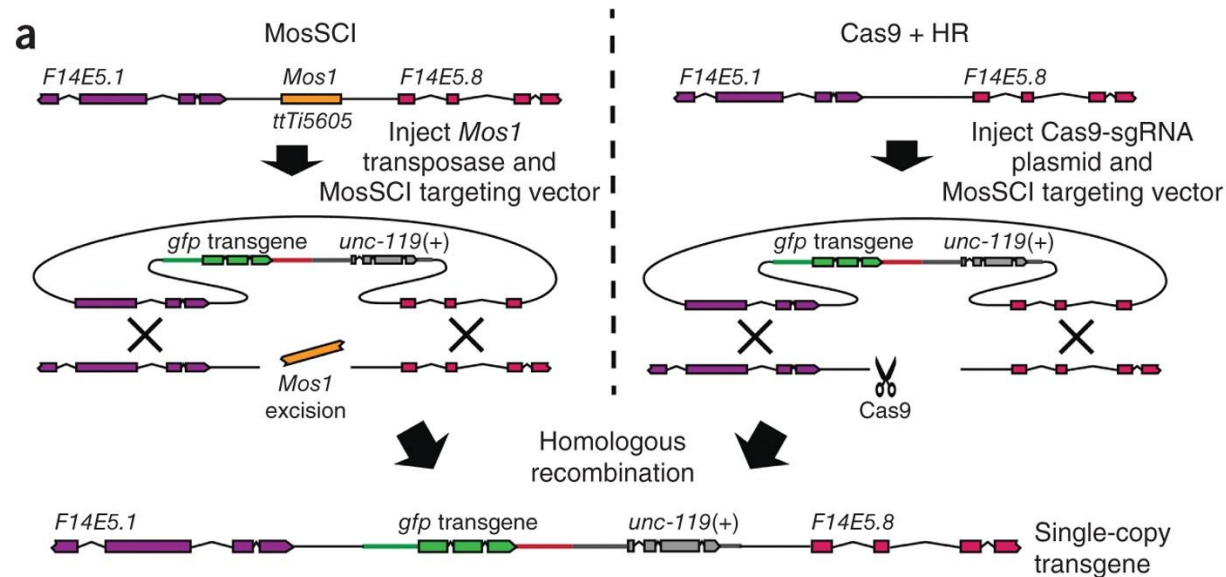
Cas9 mRNA and sgRNA

Cas9/sgRNA complex

Cas9 and sgRNA plasmids

Cas9 and sgRNA plasmids

Engineering the genome using Cas9-triggered homologous recombination

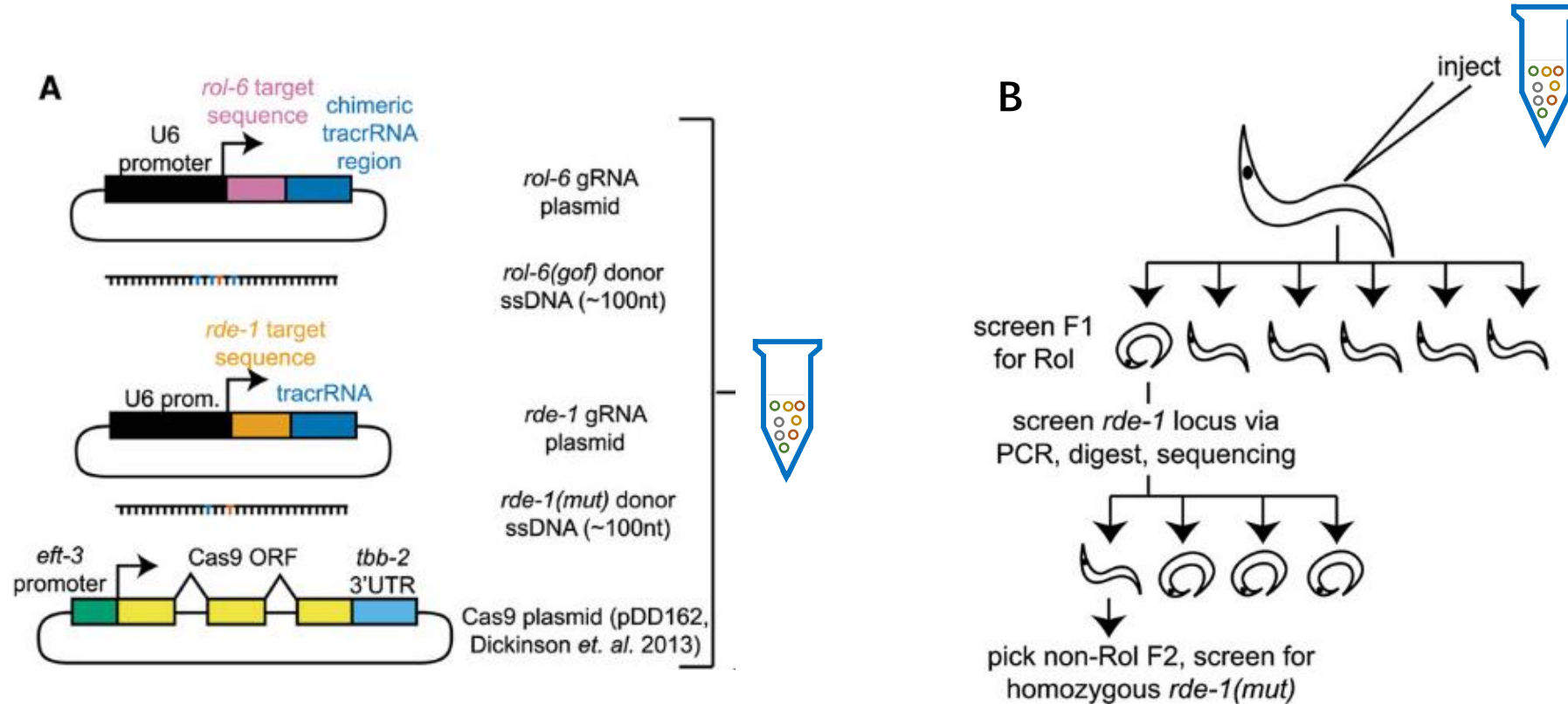


How to be timesaving and laborsaving?

- 1. Efficient identification of genome-modified *C. elegans* strains
- 2. Increase the efficiency via the optimization of sgRNA and Cas9 protein
- 3. Simplification of the construction of repair template

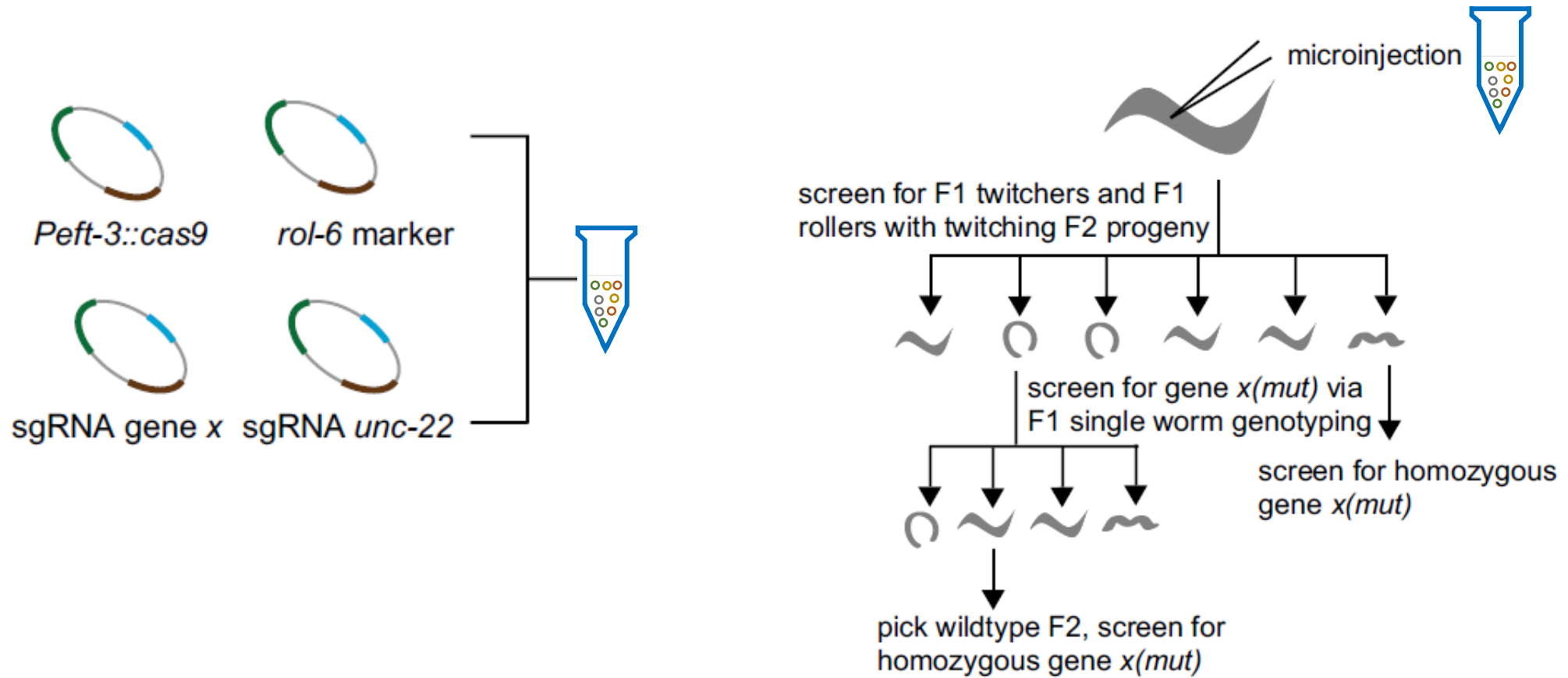
Efficient identification of genome-modified *C. elegans* strains

Efficient Marker-Free Recovery of Custom Genetic Modifications Via Co-conversion



Joshua A. Arribere, et al. GENETICS. 2014
Andrew Z. Fire Lab

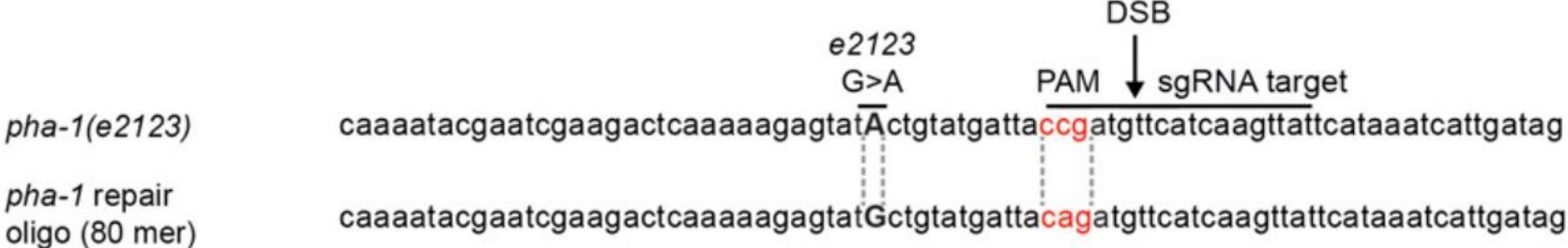
A Co-CRISPR Strategy for Efficient Genome Editing



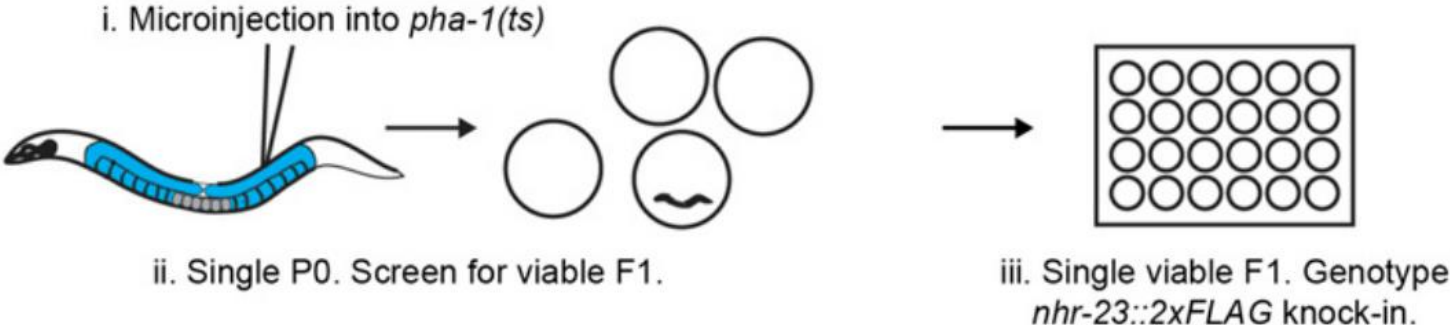
Heesun Kim, et al. GENETICS, 2014
Craig C. Mello Lab

Lethal Mutation Co-Conversion and Inactivation of NHEJ Repair

A

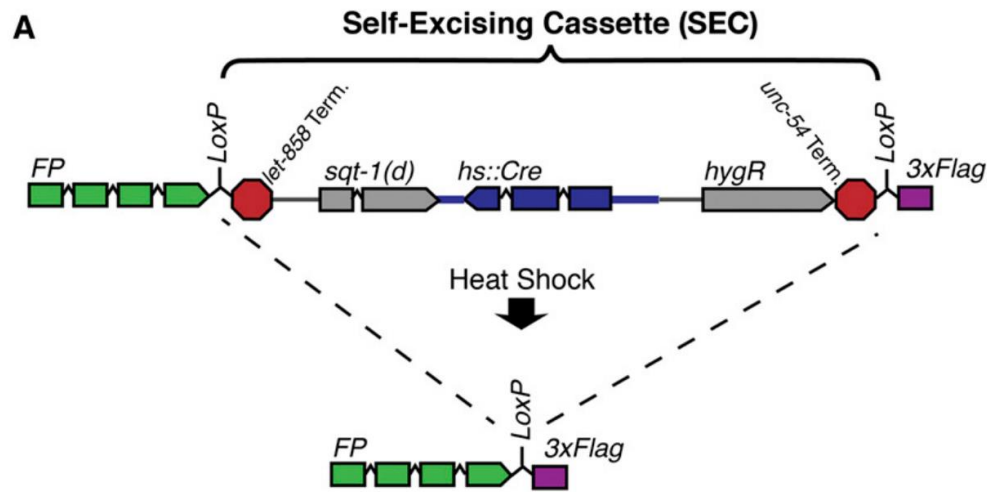


C



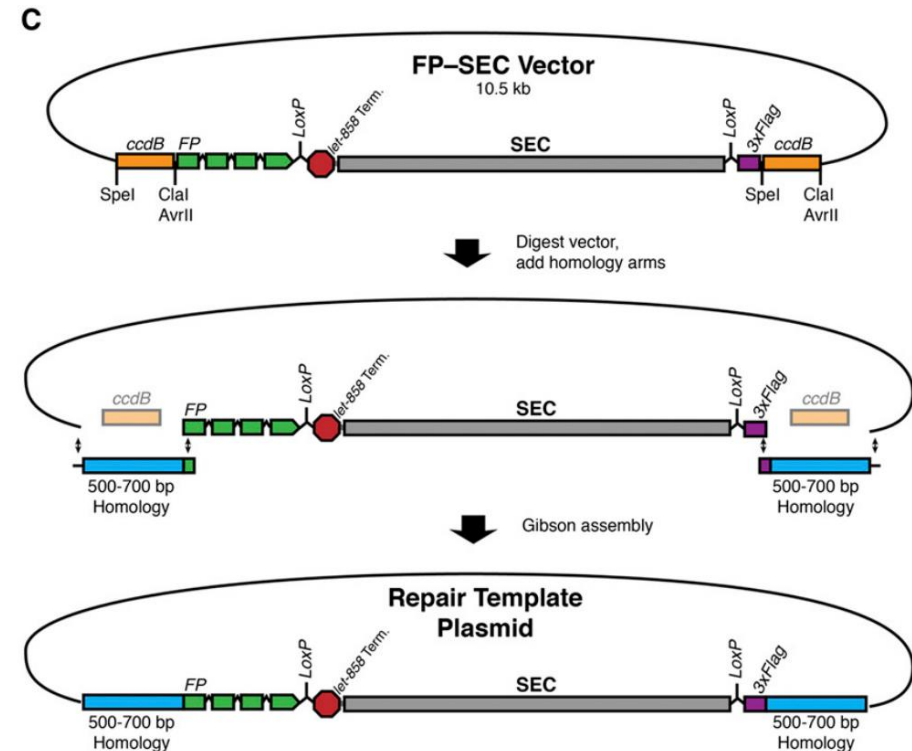
Jordan D. Ward. GENETICS, 2014
Jordan D. Ward Lab

Streamlined Genome Engineering with a Self-Excising Drug Selection Cassette

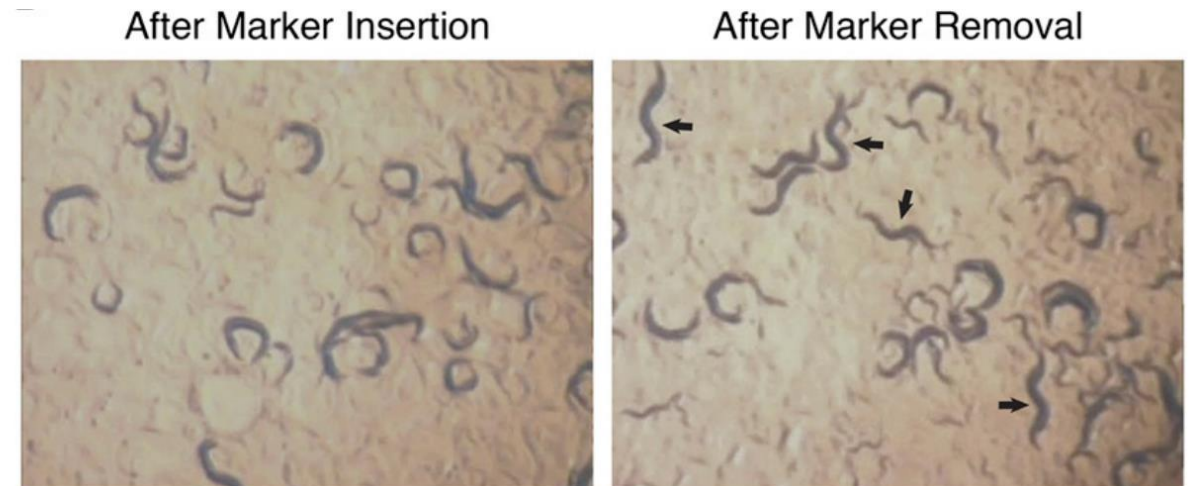
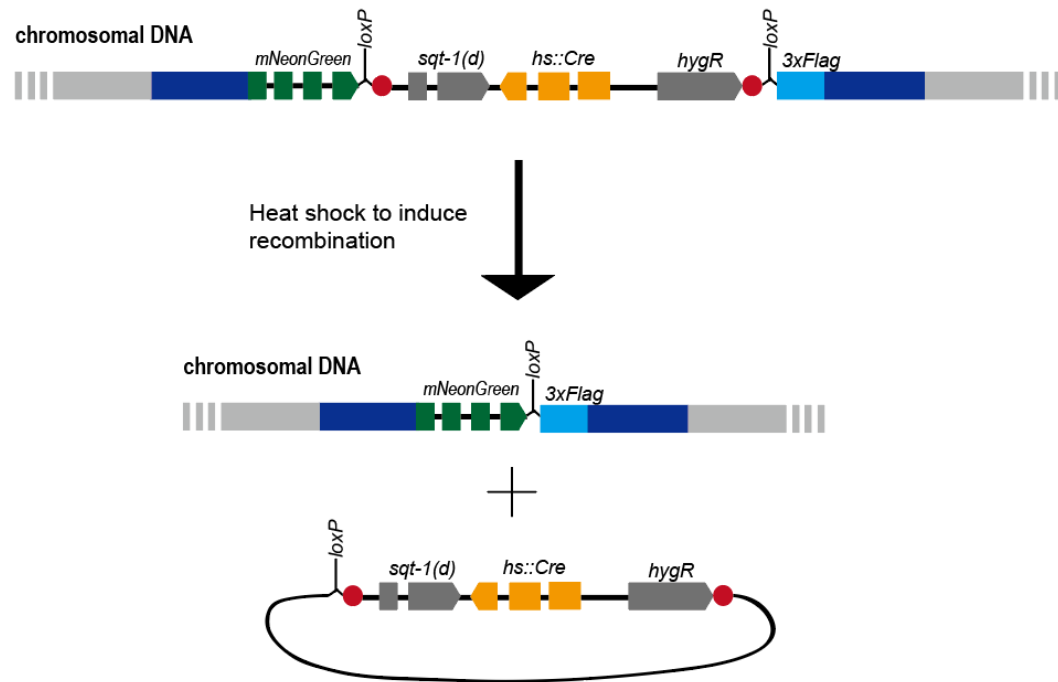


SEC elements:

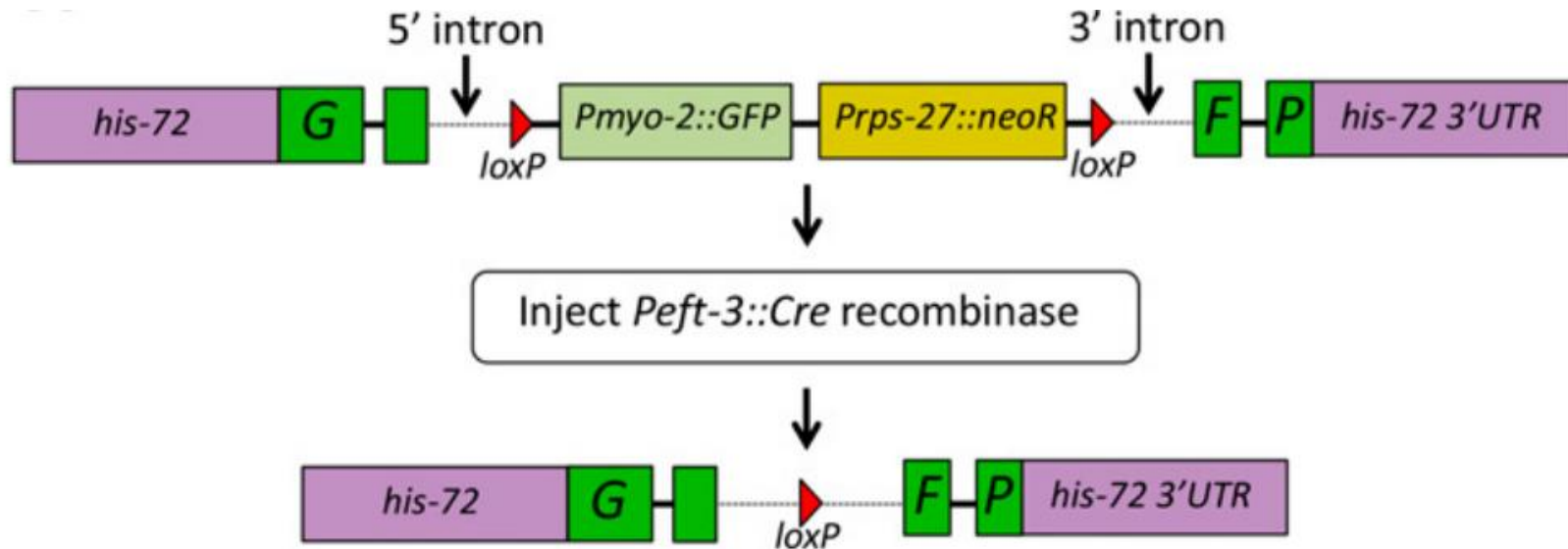
1. *sqt-1(e1350)*
2. *Hs::Cre*
3. HygR



Streamlined Genome Engineering with a Self-Excising Drug Selection Cassette



Efficient Genome Editing in *Caenorhabditis elegans* with a Toolkit of Dual-Marker Selection Cassettes

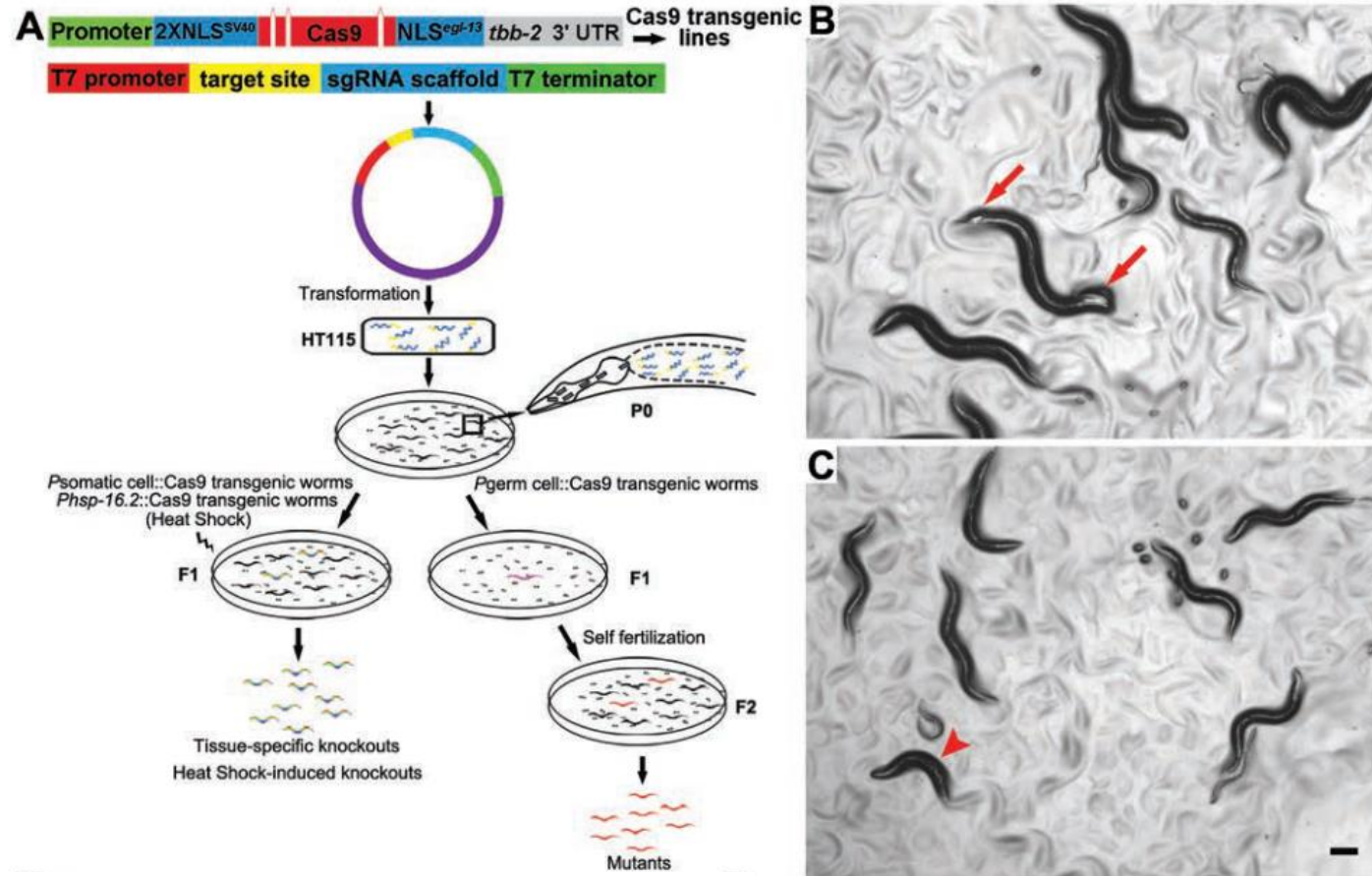


Cassette elements:

1. *Pmyo-2::GFP*
2. *NeoR*

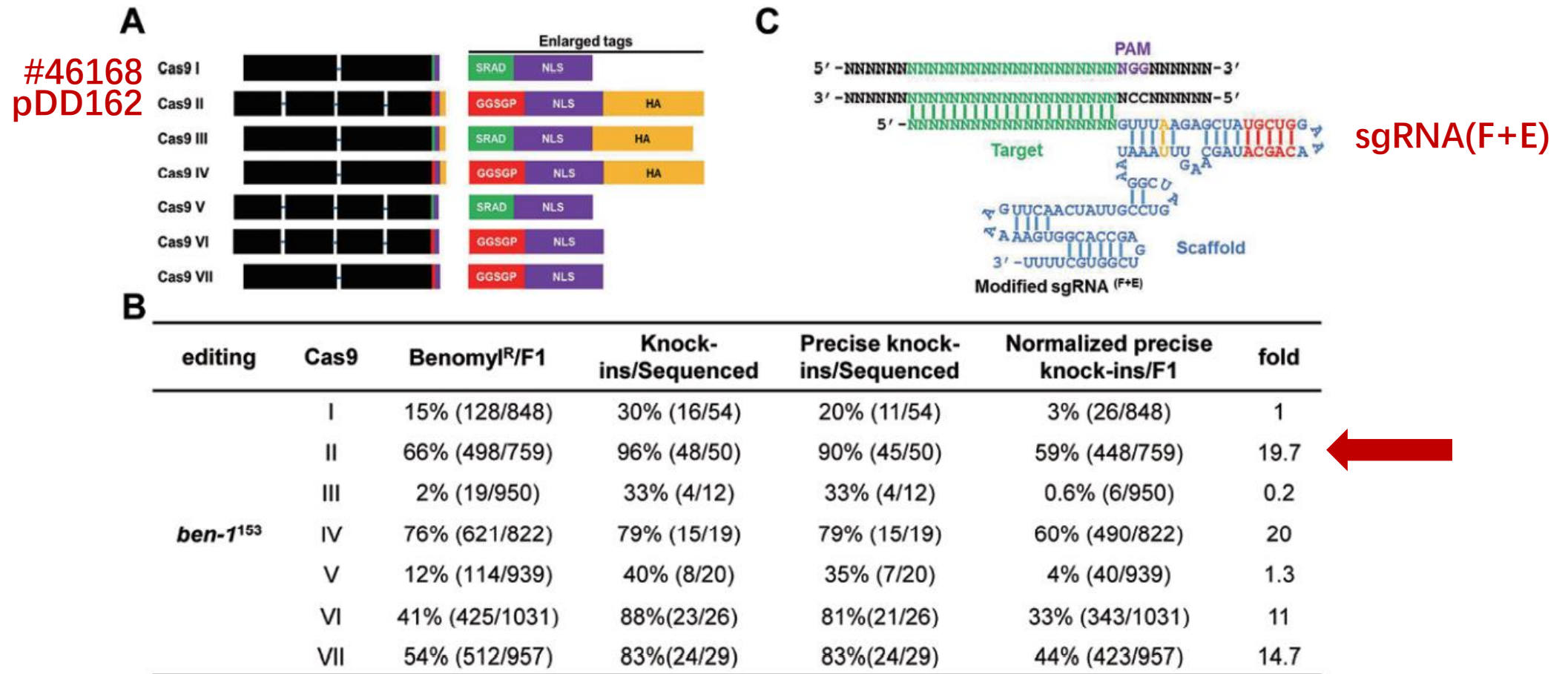
Adam D. Norris, et al. GENETICS. 2015
John A. Calarco Lab

Heritable/conditional genome editing in *C. elegans* using a CRISPR-Cas9 feeding system



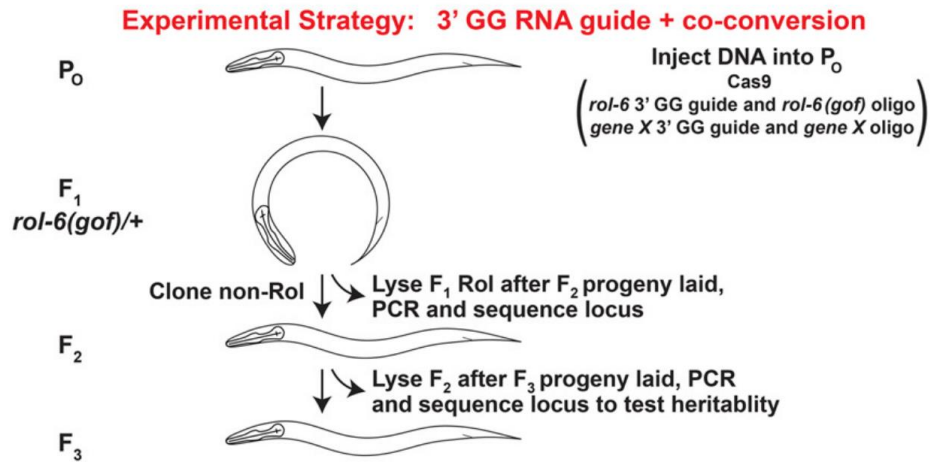
Increase the efficiency via the optimization of sgRNA and
Cas9 protein

One-step homozygosity in precise gene editing by an improved CRISPR/Cas9 system



Dramatic Enhancement of Genome Editing by CRISPR/Cas9 Through Improved Guide RNA Design

GN₁₇GGN_{GG}



GG Guides

Target Gene	Guide RNA	Protospacer Sequence (PAM)	sgRNA Bases 19,20	Mutagenesis Rate (%)
<i>lir-2</i>	3' GG	GGCTGATTTTCGCGAGTTCGG (GGG)	GG	72
<i>Y62E10A.17</i>	3' GG	CGCACCGATGCTCTCCGAGG (AGG)	GG	57
<i>sex-1</i>	3' GG (1)	GGATGAGAATCTGACAAAGG (TGG)	GG	54
<i>cpsf-2</i>	3' GG	CACTTTCAATTTGATAATGG (AGG)	GG	52
<i>sex-1</i>	3' GG (2)	AACATTTCCACAACGAGAGG (AGG)	GG	51
<i>fox-1</i>	3' GG (1)	ATATGAGGGGAGTGAGGCCG (TGG)	GG	29
<i>fox-1</i>	3' GG (3)	ATTACAGTGAAGTACAGCCG (AGG)	GG	21
<i>fox-1</i>	3' GG (2)	AATATCGTTTACAAAACGG (GGG)	GG	13
<i>xol-1</i>	3' GG	AGCGATTTCTGGCGATTGGG (GGG)	GG	10
median:				51

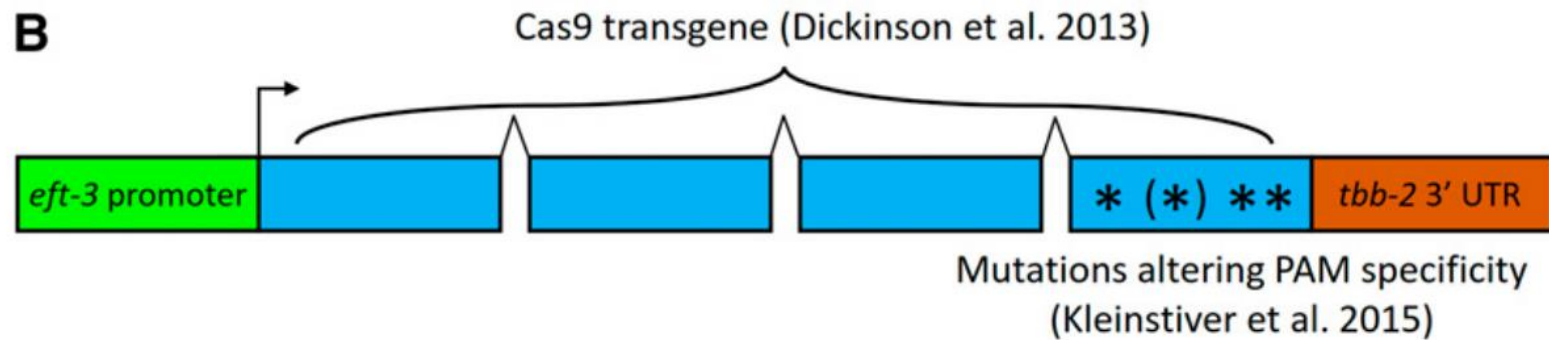
Non-GG Guides

<i>sex-1</i>	3' GG-shift (1)	AACGGATGAGAATCTGACAA (AGG)	AA	21
<i>fox-1</i>	3' GG-shift (1)	CATTTGATATGAGGGGAGTG (AGG)	TG	20
<i>Y62E10A.17</i>	3' GG-shift	ATACGCACCGATGCTCTCCG (AGG)	CG	14
<i>sex-1</i>	3' GG-shift (2)	TGGAACATTTCCACAACGAG (AGG)	AG	8
<i>lir-2</i>	3' GG-shift	CTCGGCTGATTTTCGCGATT (CGG)	TT	1
<i>cpsf-2</i>	3' GG-shift	AAACACTTTCAATTTGATAA (TGG)	AA	0
<i>fox-1</i>	3' GG-shift (2)	TTGAATATCGTTTACCAAAA (CGG)	AA	0
<i>fox-1</i>	3' GG-shift (3)	ACAATTACAGTGAAGTACAG (CGG)	AG	0
<i>xol-1</i>	3' GG-shift	TCTAGCGATTCTCGCGATT (GGG)	TT	0
<i>cpsf-2</i>	3' non-GG (1)	GTGGTTGGGATGAGCGATT (GGG)	TC	0
<i>lir-2</i>	3' non-GG (1)	AATCAGCCGAGATGTAAGTT (TGG)	TT	0
<i>lir-2</i>	3' non-GG (2)	TTGACTCGTTCATTTCAGC (TGG)	GC	0
<i>sex-1</i>	3' non-GG (1)	AAACCTGCCTCTCTCGTTG (TGG)	TG	0

Cas9 Variants Expand the Target Repertoire

A

	1135			1218		1335	1337
	↓			↓		↓	↓
<i>S. pyogenes</i> Cas9 (NGG PAM)	YGGF D SPTV...	74aa	...	LASAG G ELQK...	108aa	...	IDRK R Y T STKE
VQR Cas9 (NGA PAM)	YGGF V SPTV...	74aa	...	LASAG G ELQK...	108aa	...	IDRK Q Y R STKE
VRER Cas9 (NGCG PAM)	YGGF V SPTV...	74aa	...	LASAR E LQK...	108aa	...	IDRK E Y R STKE

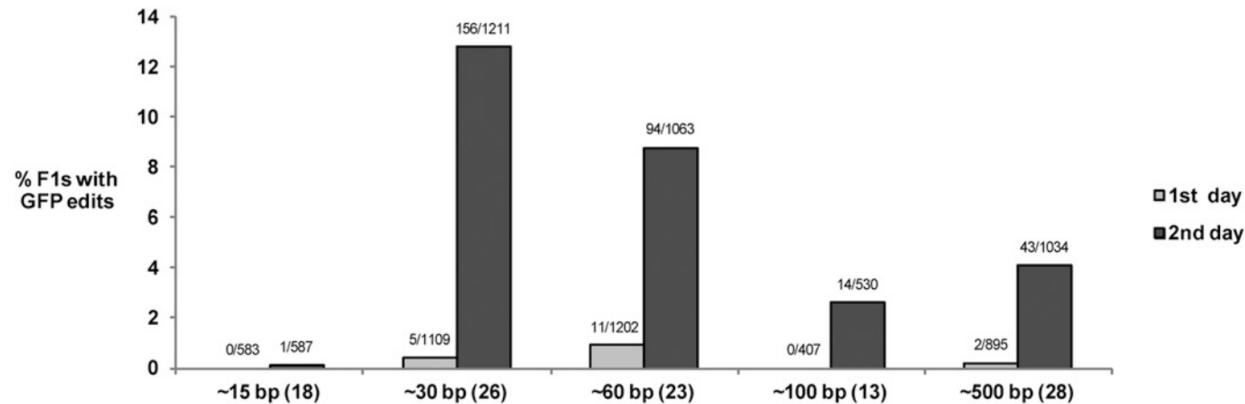
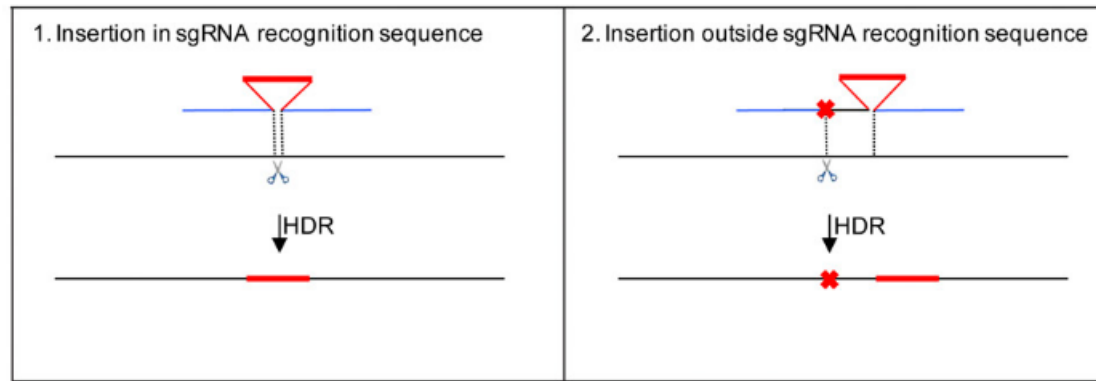


Ryan T. Bell, et al. GENETICS, 2015.

Andrew Z. Fire Lab

Simplification of the repair templates construction

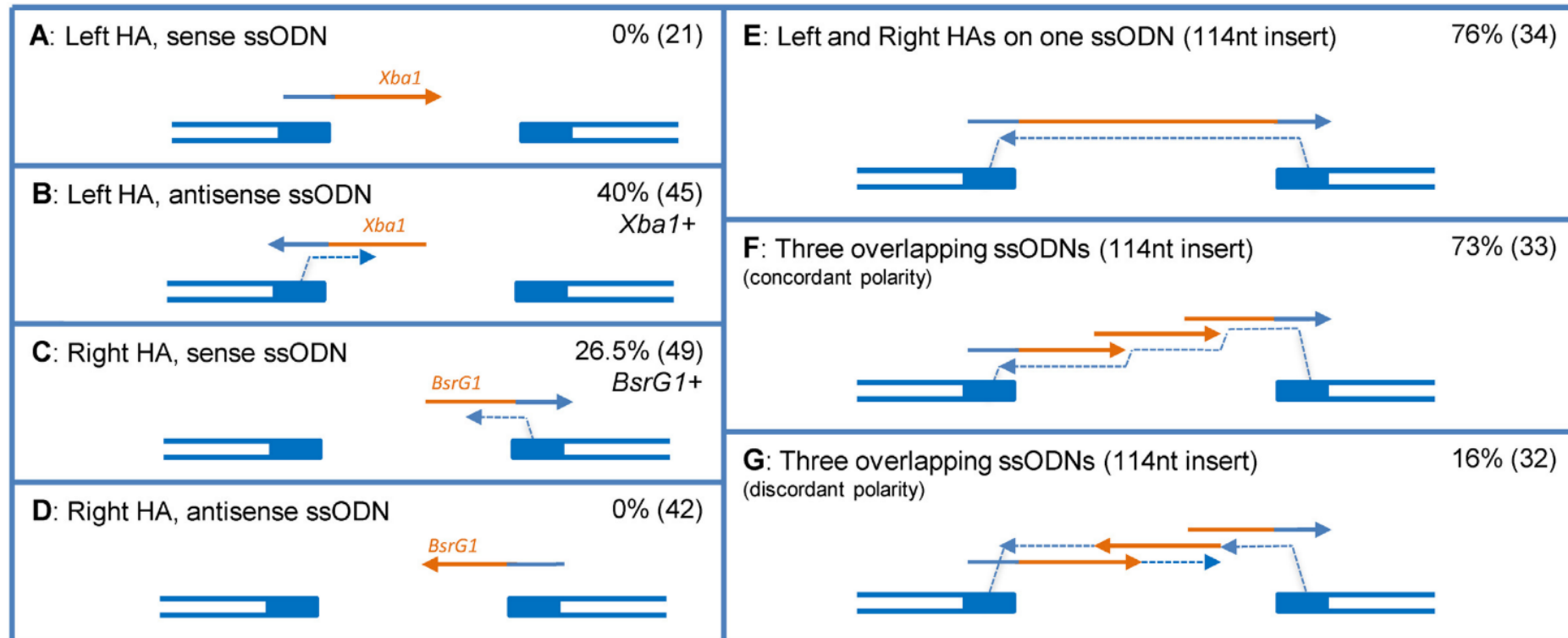
Scalable and Versatile Genome Editing Using Linear DNAs with Microhomology to Cas9 Sites



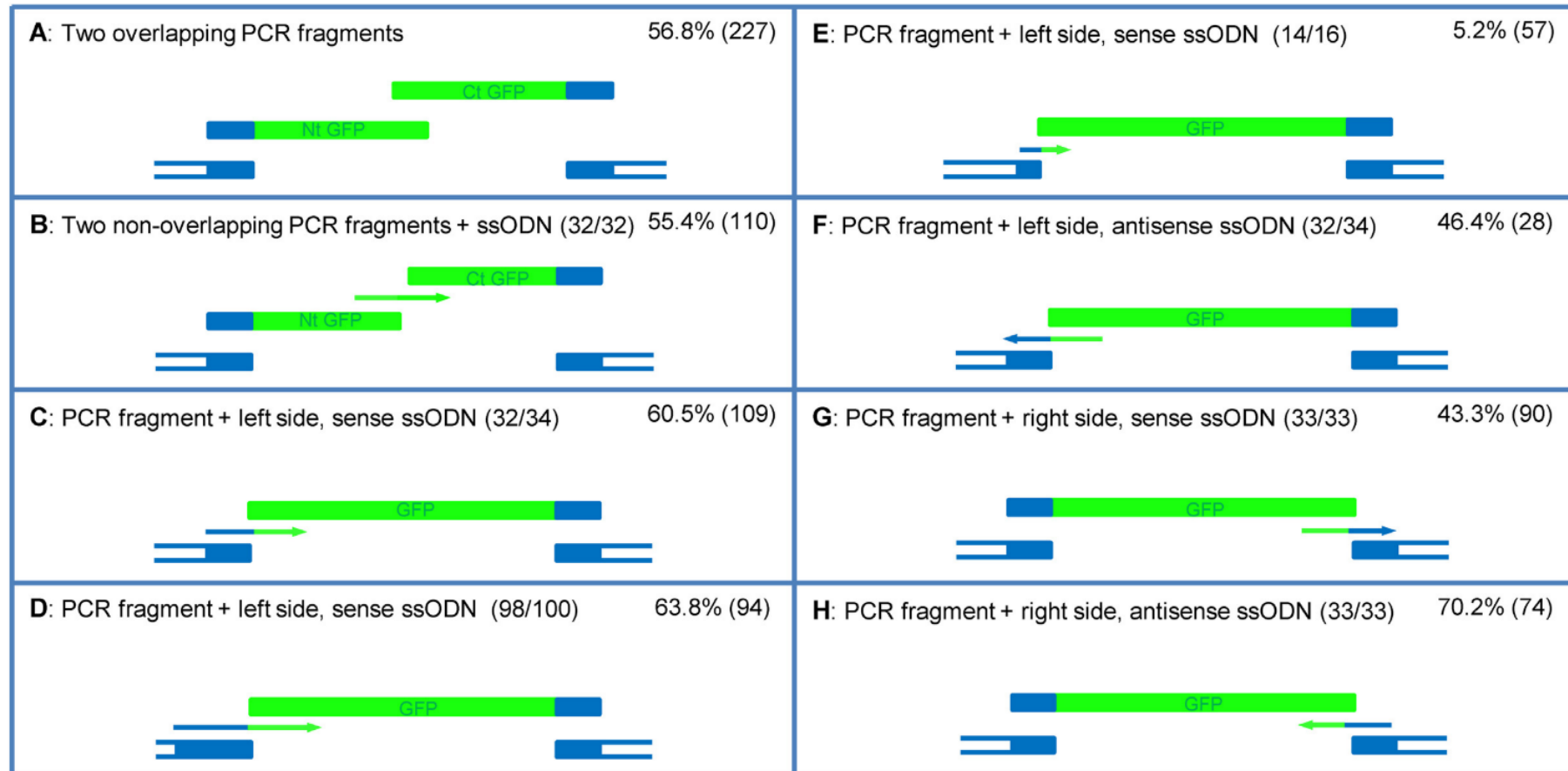
Alexandre Paix, et al. GENETICS. 2014
Geraldine Seydoux Lab

Genome editing using in vivo assembly of linear DNAs

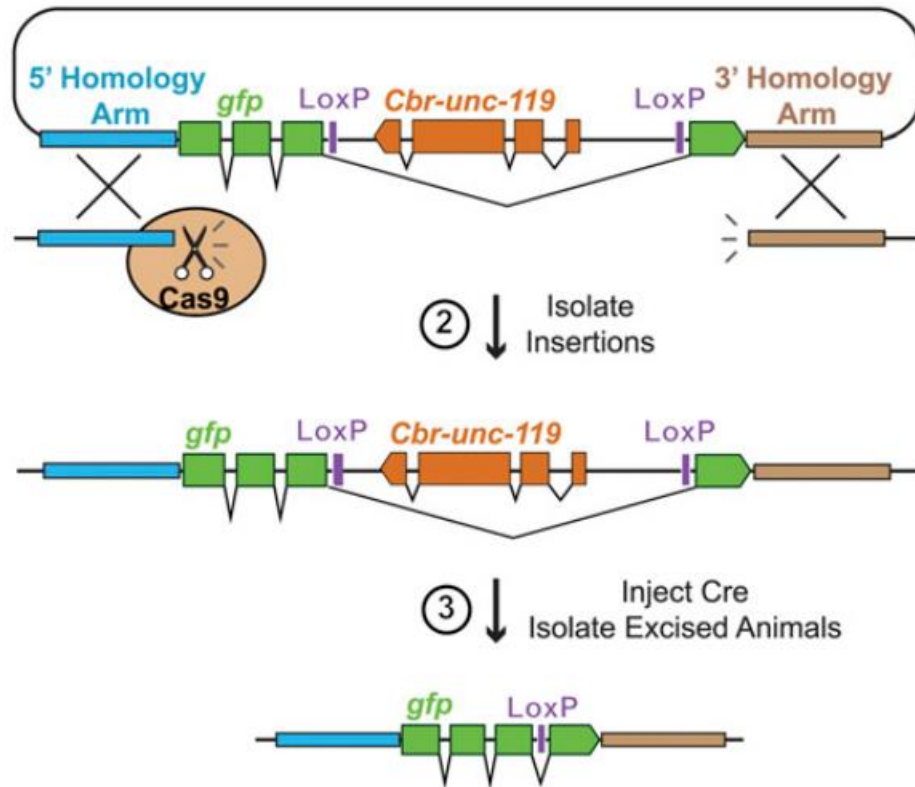
Template switching



Genome editing using in vivo assembly of linear DNAs



SapTrap, a Toolkit for High-Throughput CRISPR/Cas9 Gene Modification in *Caenorhabditis elegans*

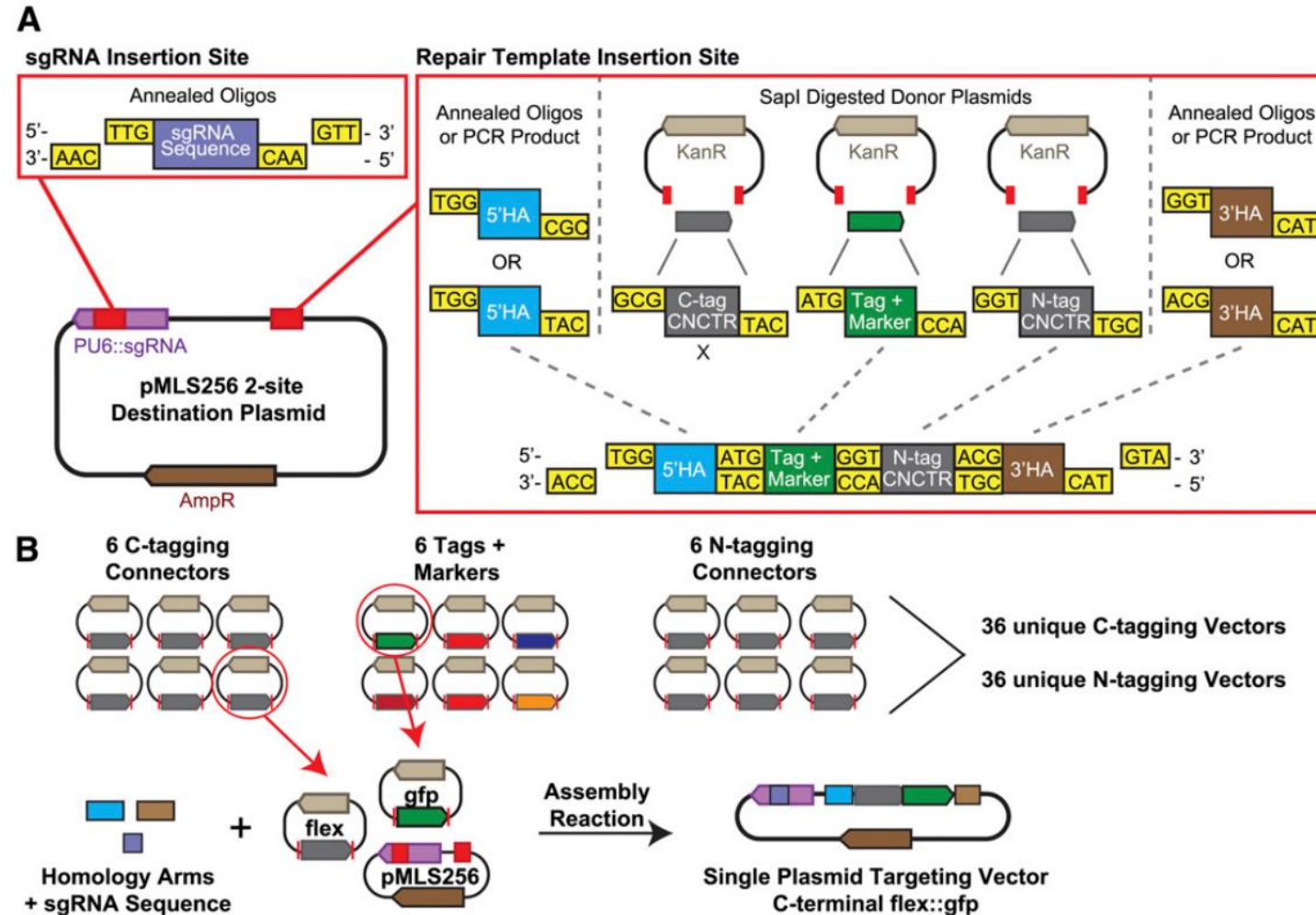


SapI

5' G C T C T T C N₁ ↓ 3'
3' C G A G A A G N₄ ↑ 5'

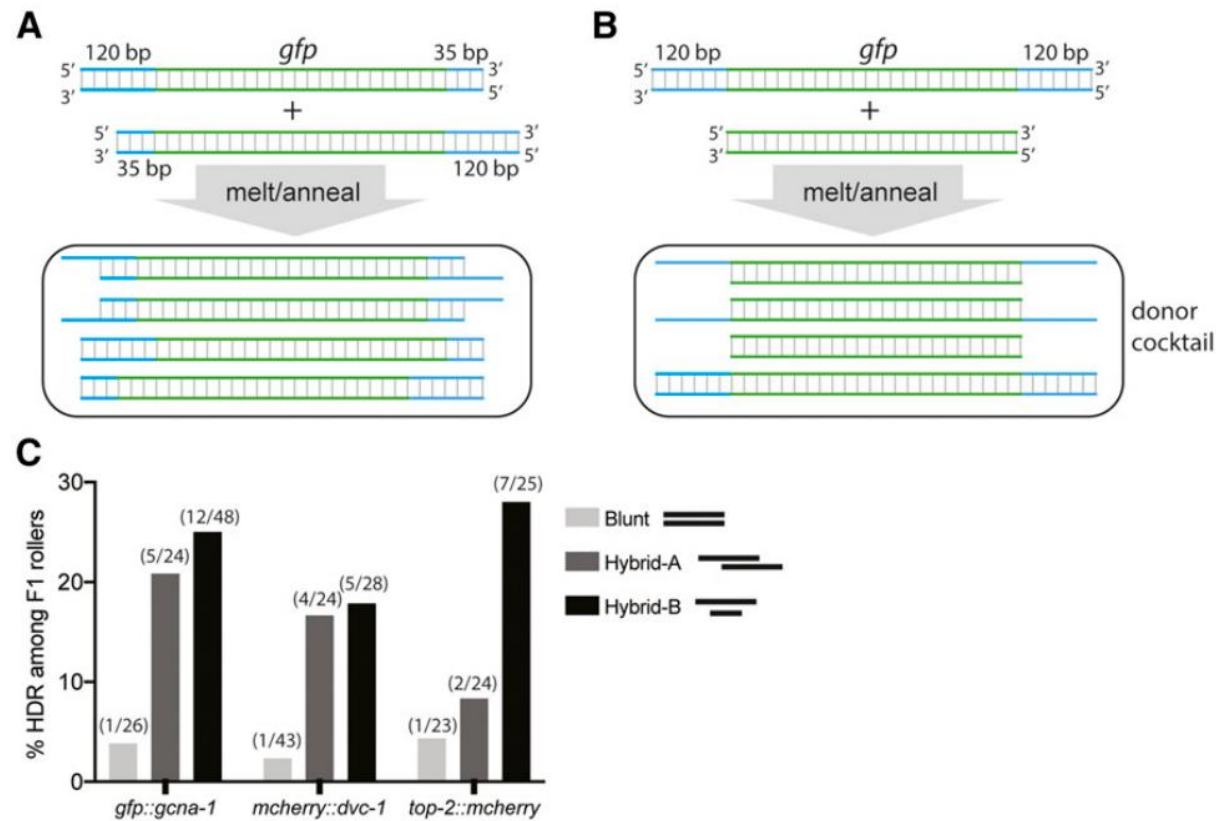
Matthew L. Schwartz, et al. GENETICS, 2016
Erik M. Jorgensen Lab

The SapTrap assembly method



Matthew L. Schwartz, et al. GENETICS, 2016
 Erik M. Jorgensen Lab

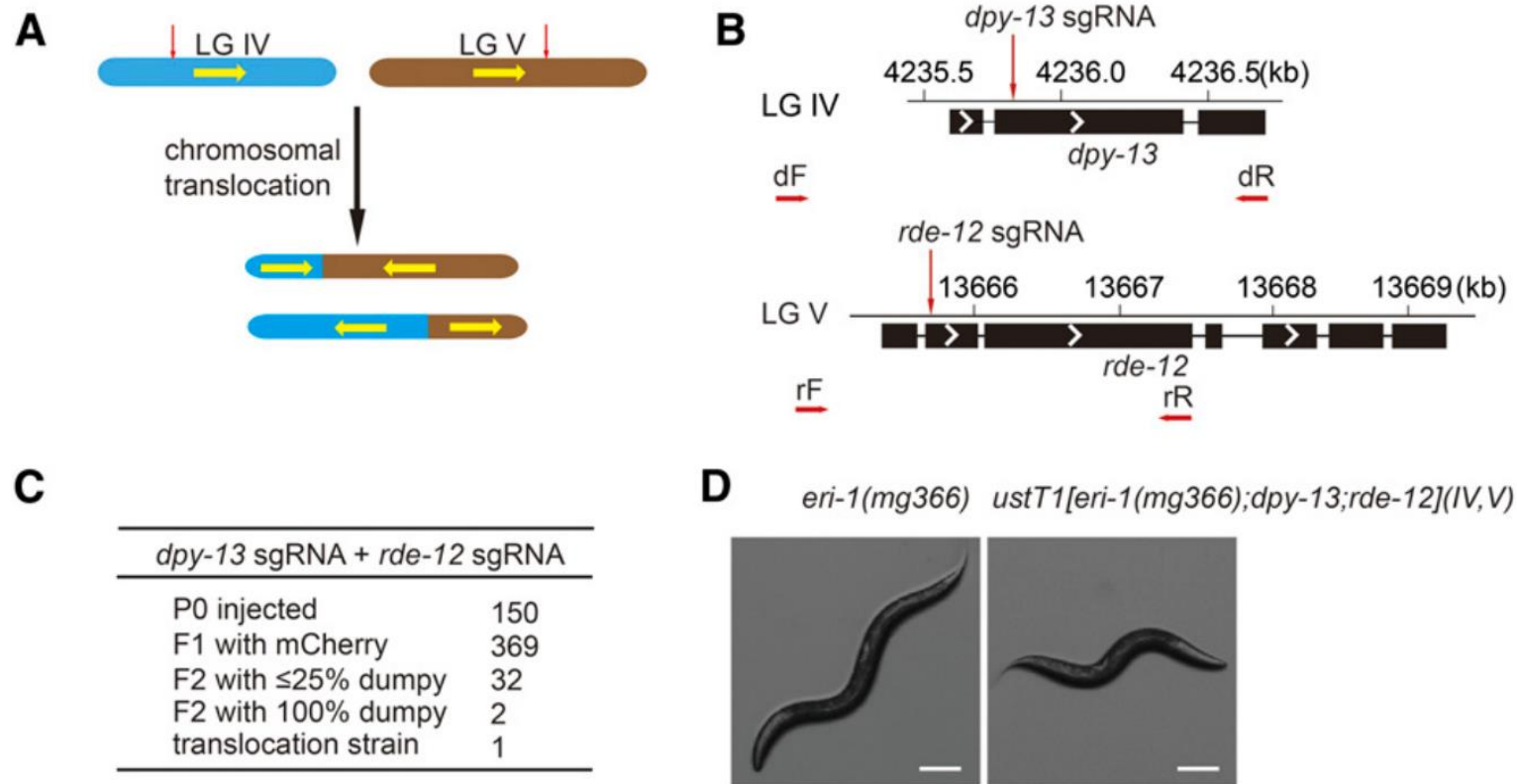
Efficient editing with long, partially single stranded dsDNA donors



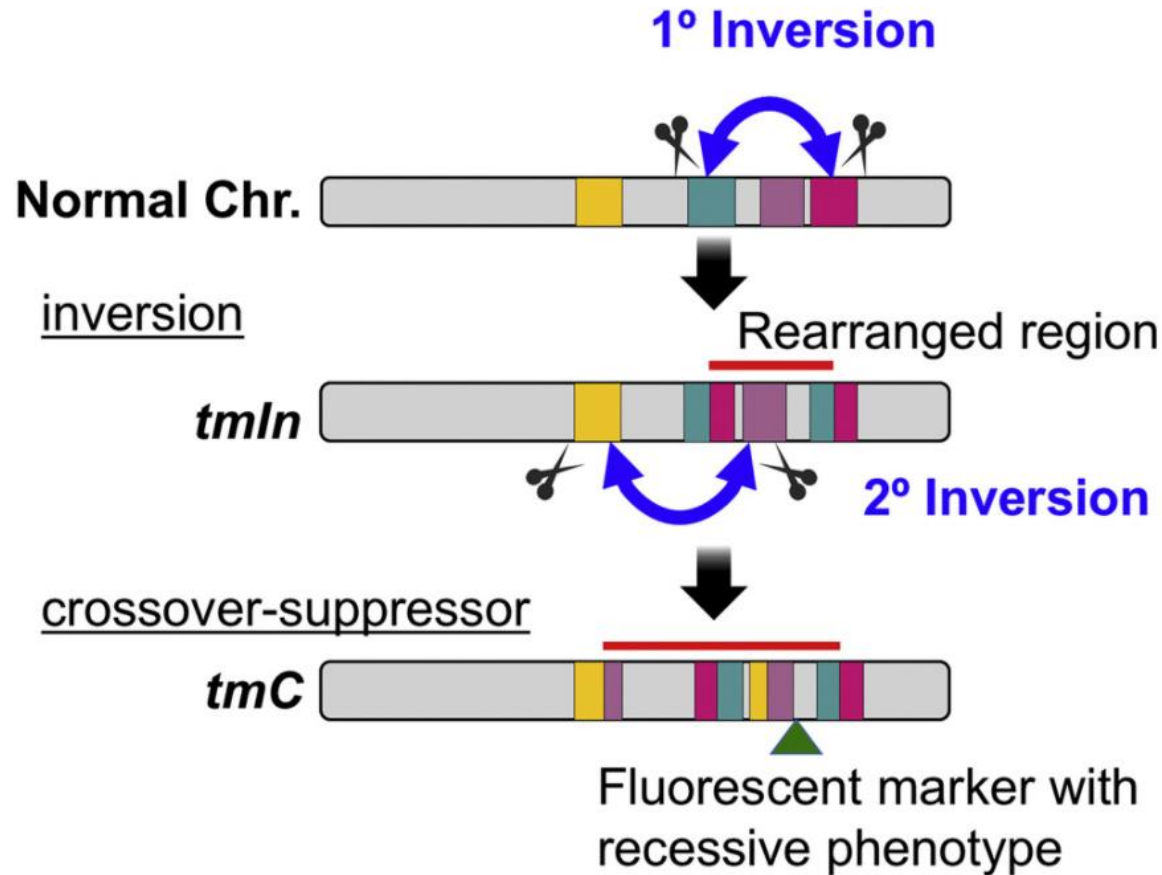
Gregoriy A. Dokshin, et al. GENETICS, 2018
Craig Mello Lab

Chromosome manipulation

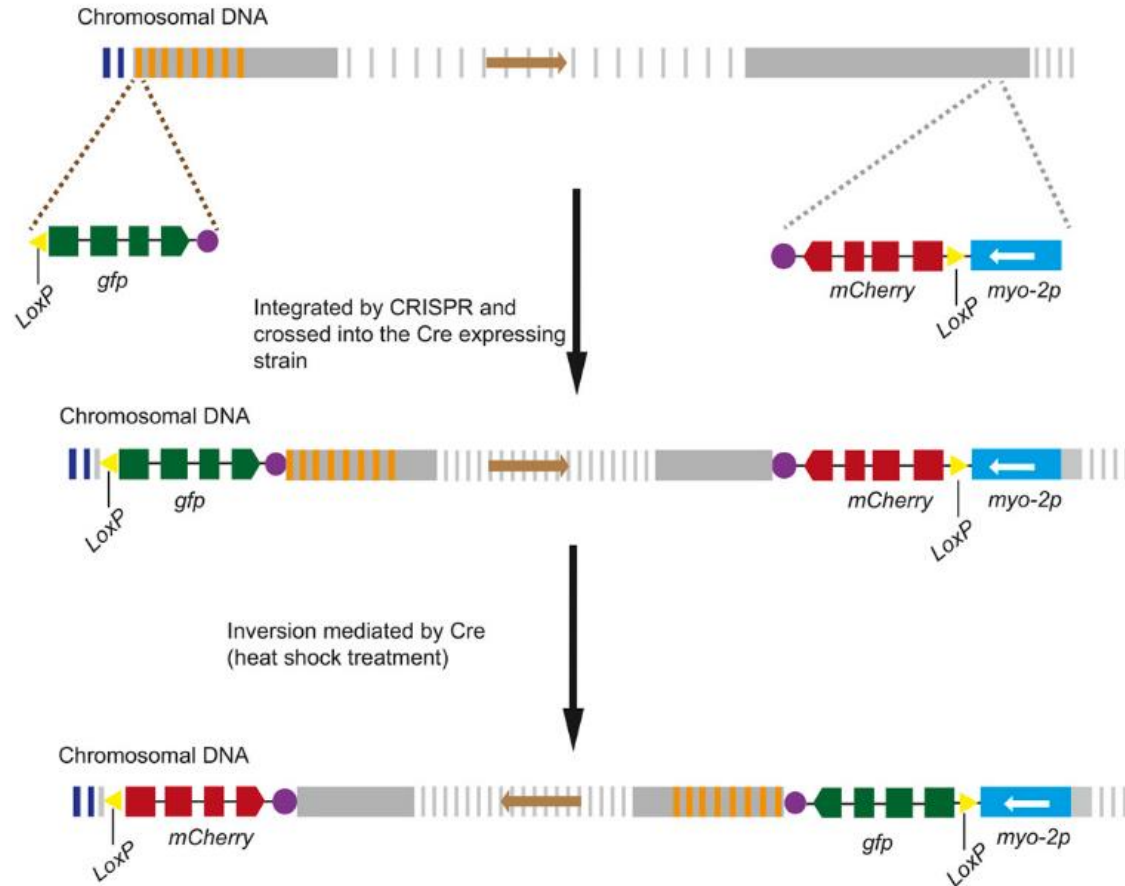
Targeted Chromosomal Translocations and Essential Gene Knockout Using CRISPR/Cas9 Technology in *C. elegans*



Generation of a set of structurally defined and aneuploidy-free balancer chromosomes via CRISPR/Cas9



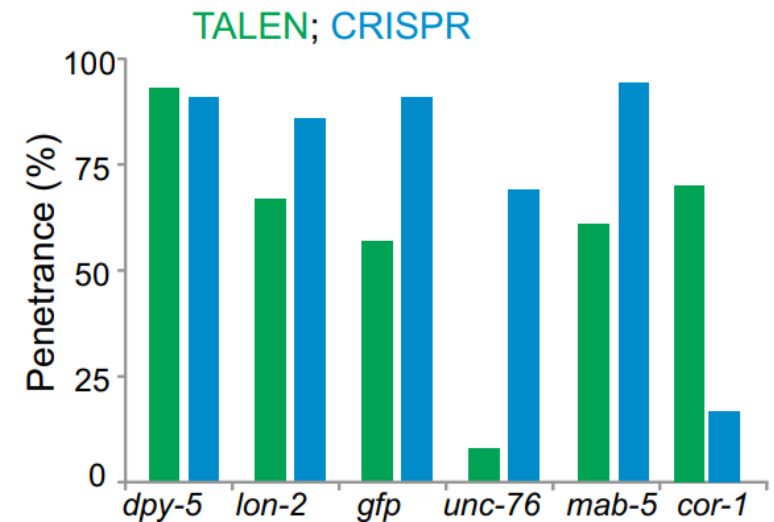
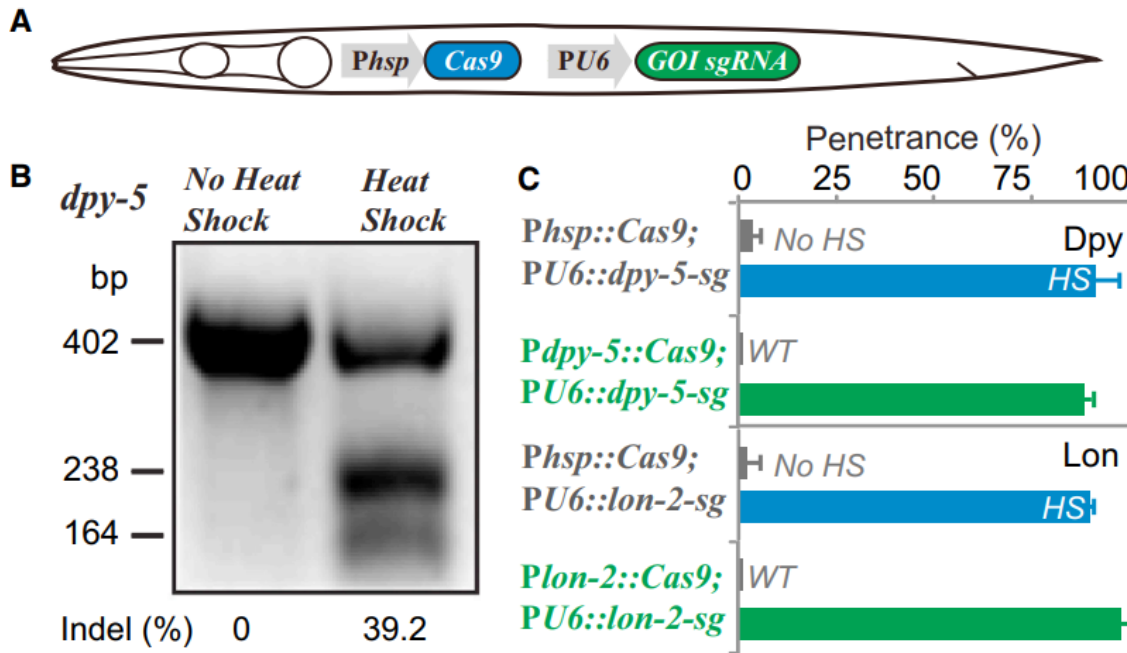
Targeted Chromosomal Rearrangements via Combinatorial Use of CRISPR/Cas9 and Cre/LoxP Technologies in *C. elegans*



Xiangyang chen, et al. G3, 2018
Shouhong Guang Lab

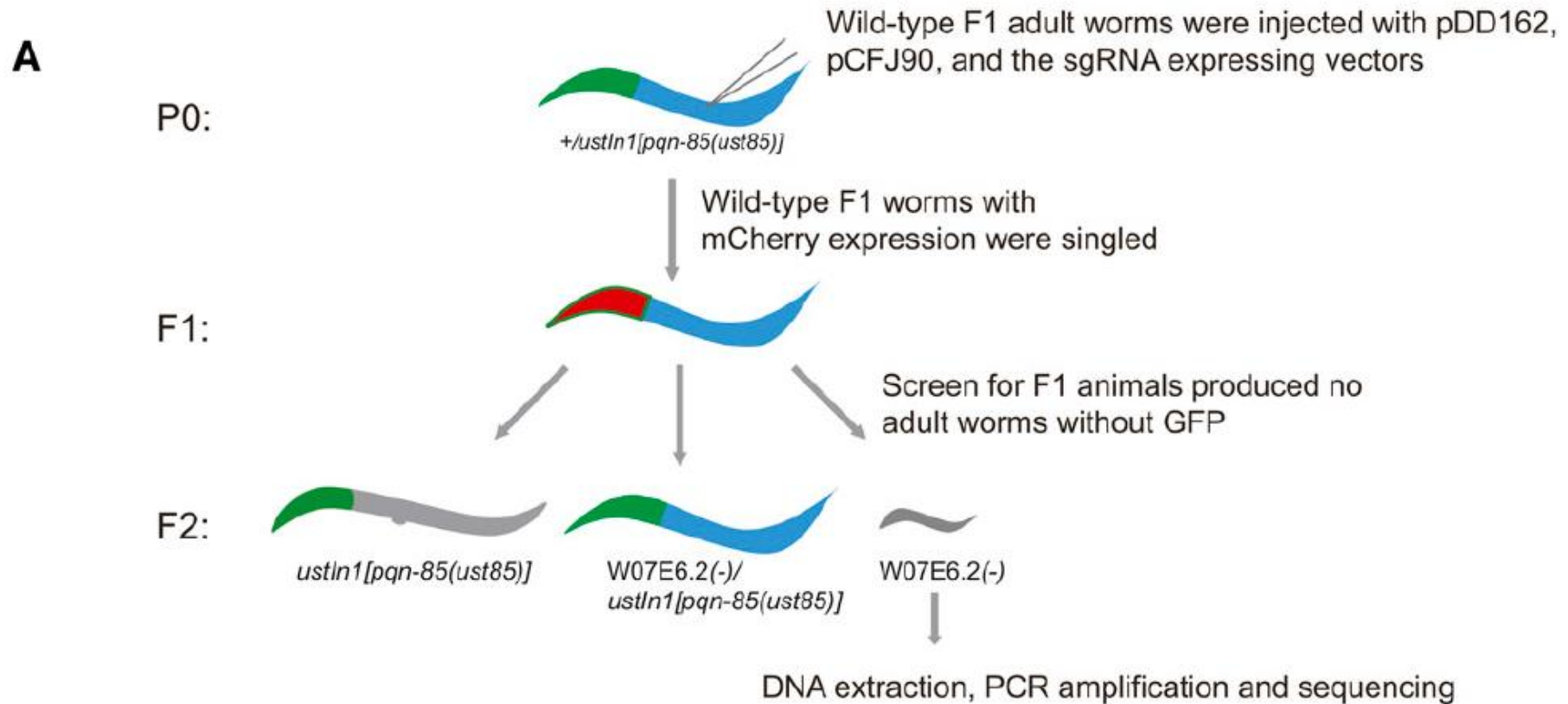
Essential gene manipulation

Somatic expression of the CRISPR-Cas9 system induces conditional mutations



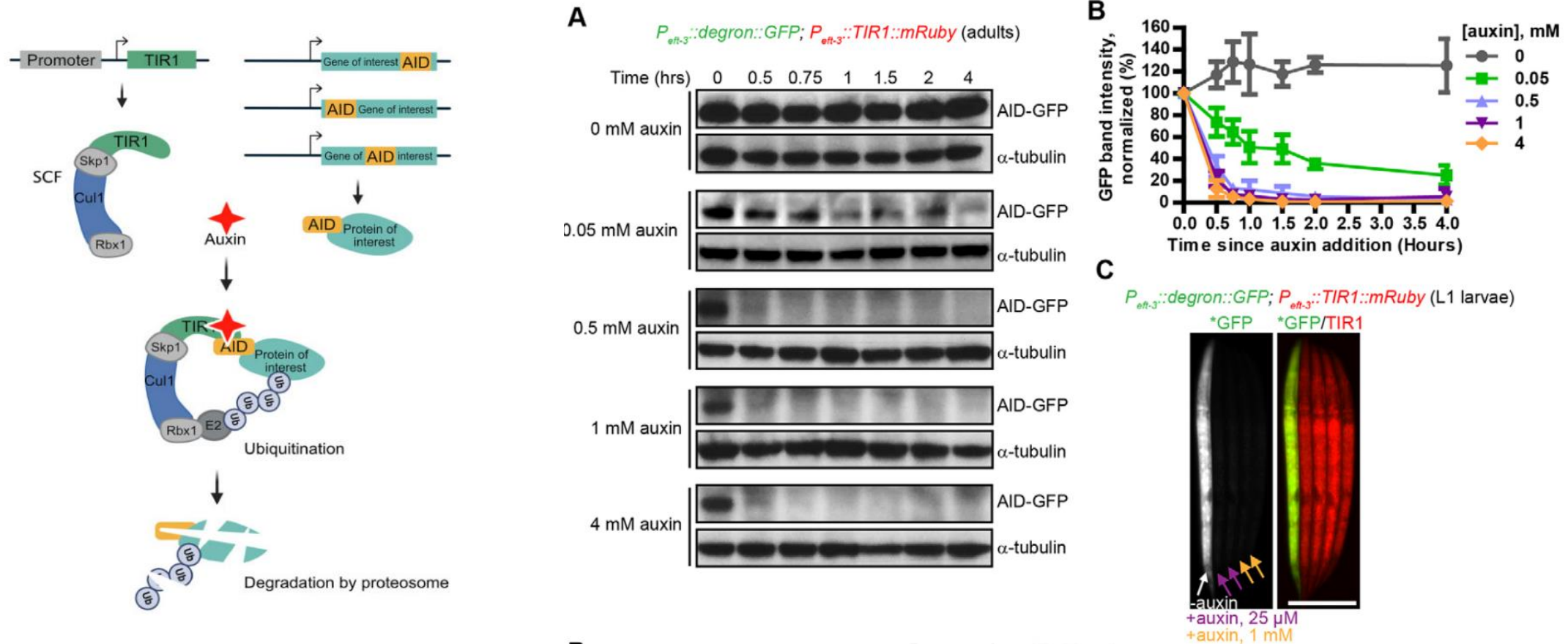
Zhongfu Shen, et al. Development cell. 2014
Guangshuo Ou Lab

Construction of W07E6.2 balancer using the CRISPR/Cas9 system



Xiangyang chen, et al. G3, 2018
Shouhong Guang Lab


The auxin-inducible degradation (AID) system enables versatile conditional protein depletion in *C. elegans*



Liangyu Zhang, et al. 2015, Development
Abby F. Dernburg Lab

An expanded auxin-inducible degron toolkit for *Caenorhabditis elegans*

TIR1 driver strains

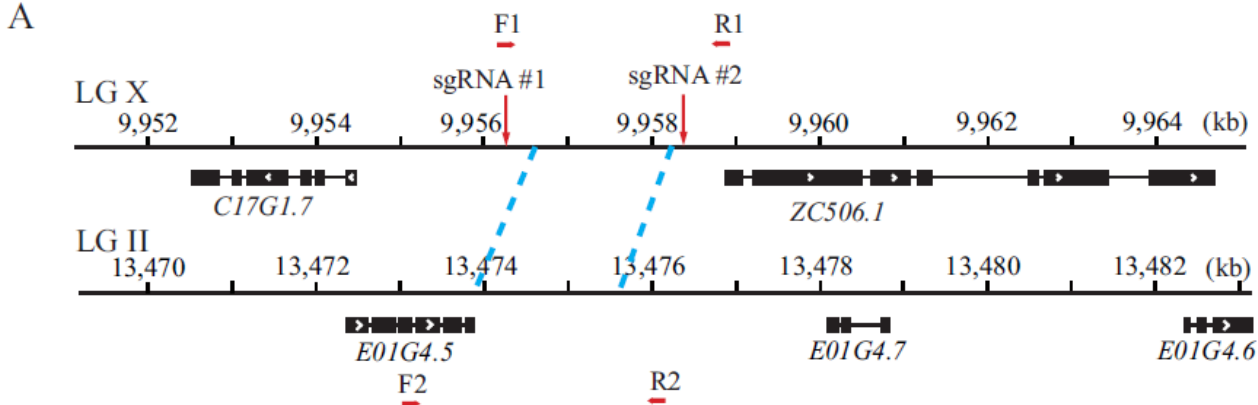


Strain	Promoter	Tissue	Genotype	Insertion site
LP869	<i>vha-8p</i>	Excretory cells, Hypodermis, Gut, unidentified head cells	<i>cpSi171[vha-8p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32
JDW225	<i>eft-3p</i>	Soma	<i>wrdsi23[eft-3p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32
DV3799	<i>col-10p</i>	Hypodermis	<i>reSi1[col-10p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32
DV3800	<i>col-10p</i>		<i>reSi2[col-10p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	II:-0.77
JDW227	<i>dpy-7p</i>		<i>wrdsi45[dpy-7p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	II:-0.77
JDW229	<i>dpy-7p</i>		<i>wrdsi47[dpy-7p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32
JDW231	<i>SCMp[†]</i>	Seam cells and	<i>wrdsi44[SCMp[†]::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	II:-0.77
JDW233	<i>SCMp[†]</i>	Hypodermis	<i>wrdsi46[SCMp[†]::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32
JDW221	<i>mex-5p</i>	Germline	<i>wrdsi18[mex-5p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32
JDW223	<i>mex-5p</i>		<i>wrdsi35[mex-5p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	II:-0.77
JDW10	<i>sun-1p</i>		<i>wrdsi3[sun-1p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	II:-0.77
DV3801	<i>unc-54p</i>	Muscle	<i>reSi3[unc-54p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32
DV3825	<i>unc-54p</i>		<i>reSi11[unc-54p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	II:-0.77
LP871	<i>myo-3p</i>		<i>cpSi174[myo-3p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32
DV3803	<i>ges-1p</i>	Intestine	<i>reSi5[ges-1p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32
DV3826	<i>ges-1p</i>		<i>reSi12[ges-1p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	II:-0.77
DV3805	<i>rgef-1p</i>	Neuron	<i>reSi7[rgef-1p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32
DQM526	<i>cdh-3p</i>	Anchor cells, Seam cells, L4 Vulval precursor cells	<i>bmd176[cdh-3p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	II:-0.77
LP870	<i>myo-2p</i>	Pharynx	<i>cpSi172[myo-2p::TIR1::F2A::BFP::AID*::NLS::tbb-2 3'UTR]</i>	I:-5.32

[†] SCM promotor is a 573bp enhancer from *arf-3* intronic sequence + *pes-10Δ*

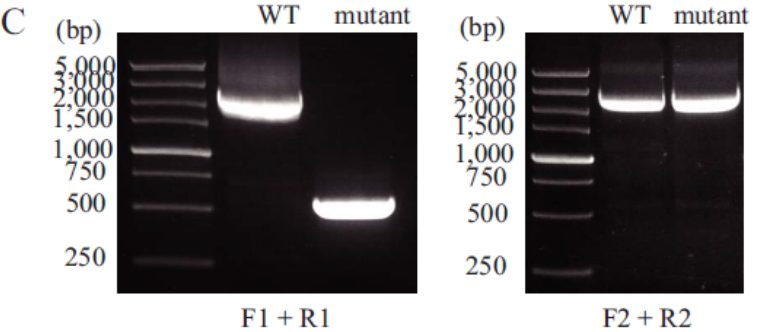
CRISPR in our Lab

Dual sgRNA-guided deletion of a repetitive sequence



B

sgRNA #1 + #2	
P0 injected	20
F1 with mCherry	30
F2 with large deletion	1



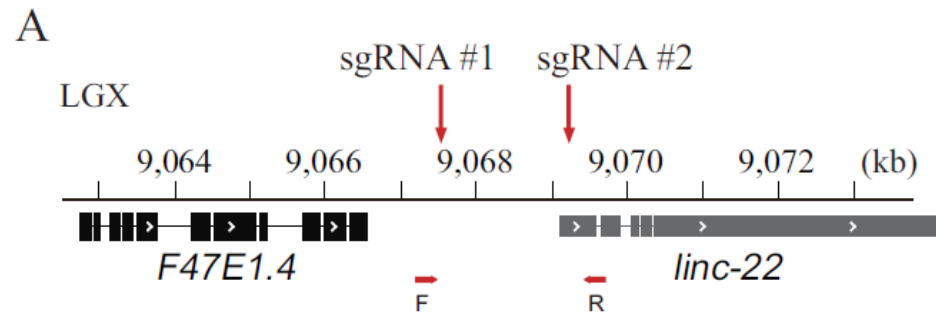
D

sgRNA #2 PAM

WT TGATGCCA (1994bp) CACCTATCACTATTTCATTGACATTCAATT

mutant TGATGCCA-----CATTCAATT (-2014 bp)

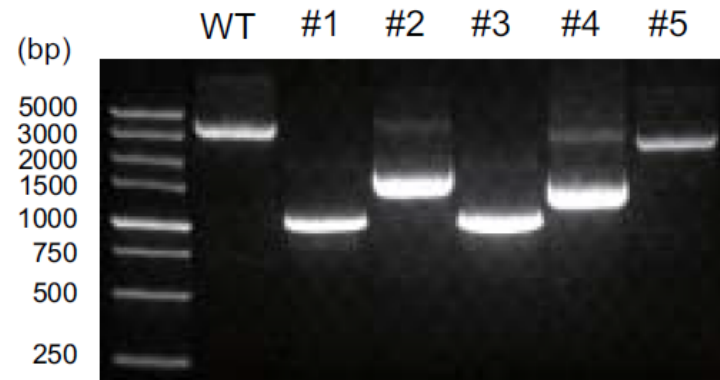
Dual sgRNA-directed deletion of lincRNAs



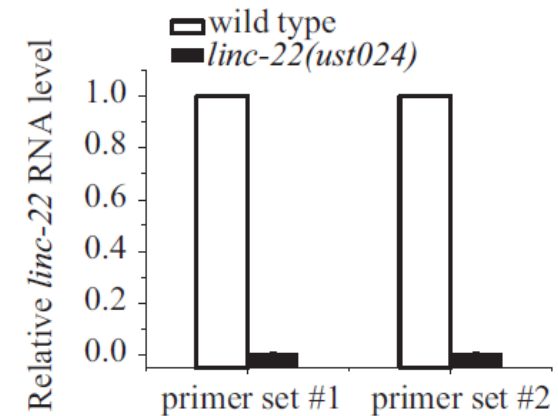
B

sgRNA #1 + #2	
P0 injected	100
F1 with mCherry	168
F2 with large deletion	5

C

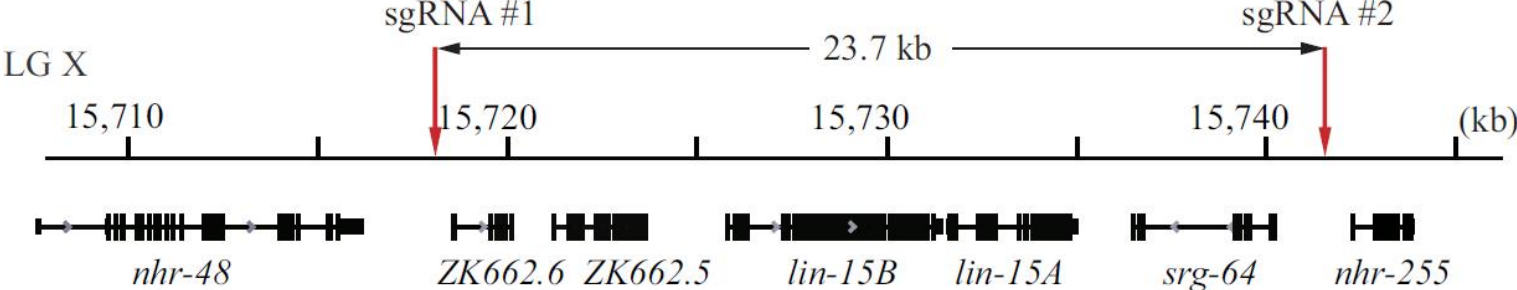


E

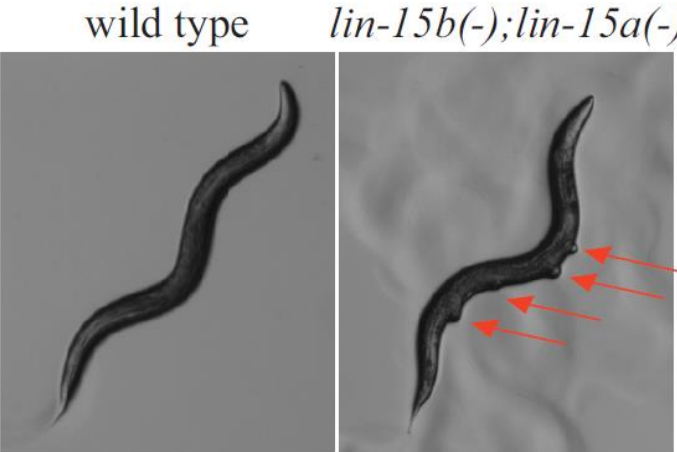


Dual sgRNAs can direct the deletion of large chromosome segments

D



E



F

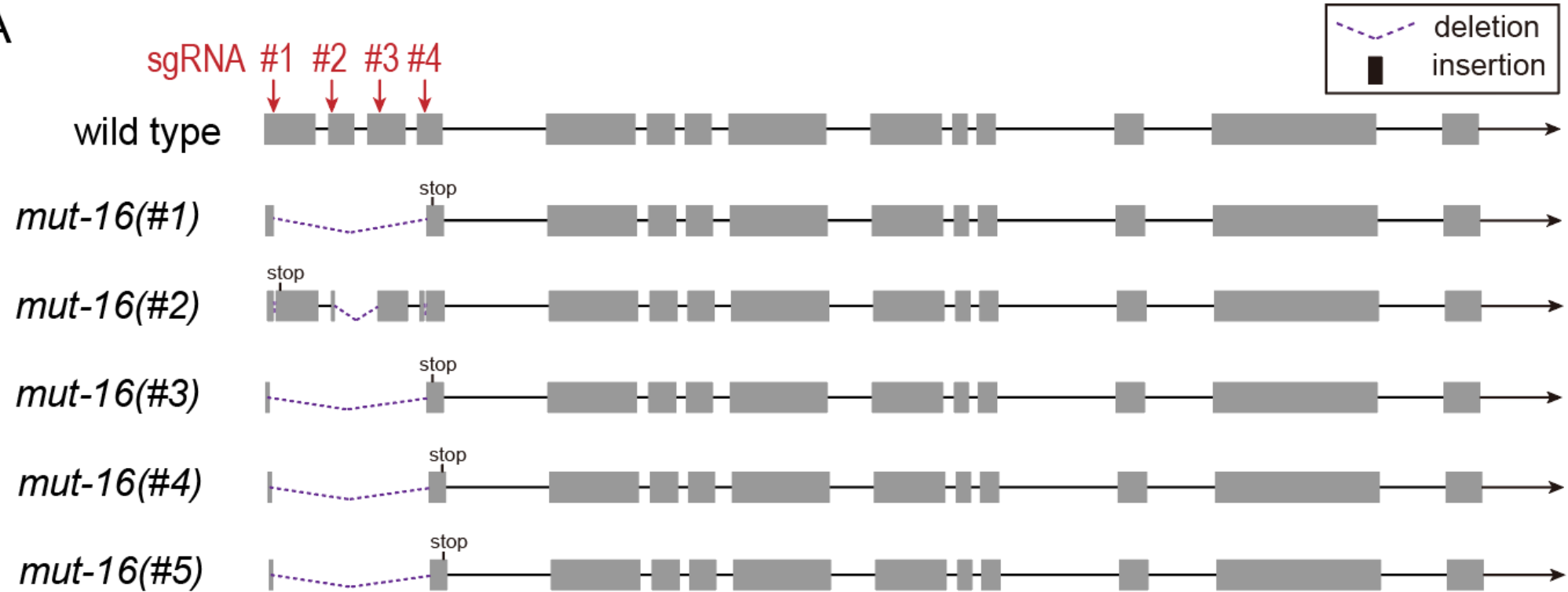
	sgRNA #1 + #2
P0 injected	100
F1 with mCherry	136
F2 with Muv	6
F2 with large deletion	2
	(-23,717 bp)
	(-23,445 bp)

Summary of dual sgRNAs experiments

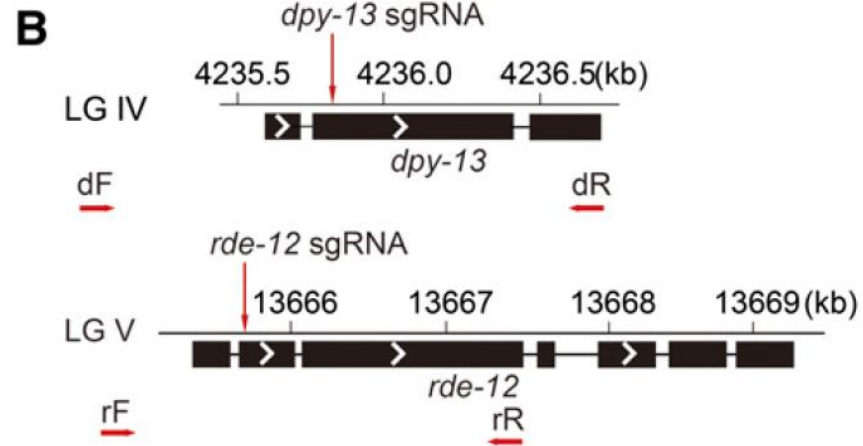
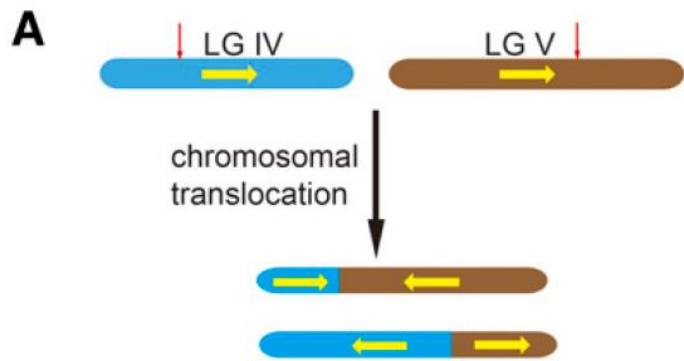
	Targeted region (kb)	F1 with mCherry	F2 with deletion	Ratio (%)
<i>rde-12</i>	1	46	1	2.2
<i>linc-22</i> promoter	1.9	168	5	3.0
E01G4.5 repeat sequence	2.1	30	1	3.3
<i>dpy-7</i> region	8.5	216	6	2.8
	16.5	126	1	0.8
<i>lin-15b/a</i> region	23.7	136	2	1.5
<i>f39b2</i> region	100.2	143	2	1.4

Gene knockout via multiple sgRNAs

A



Cas9 directs chromosomal translocation between *dpy-13* (LG IV) and *rde-12* (LG V)



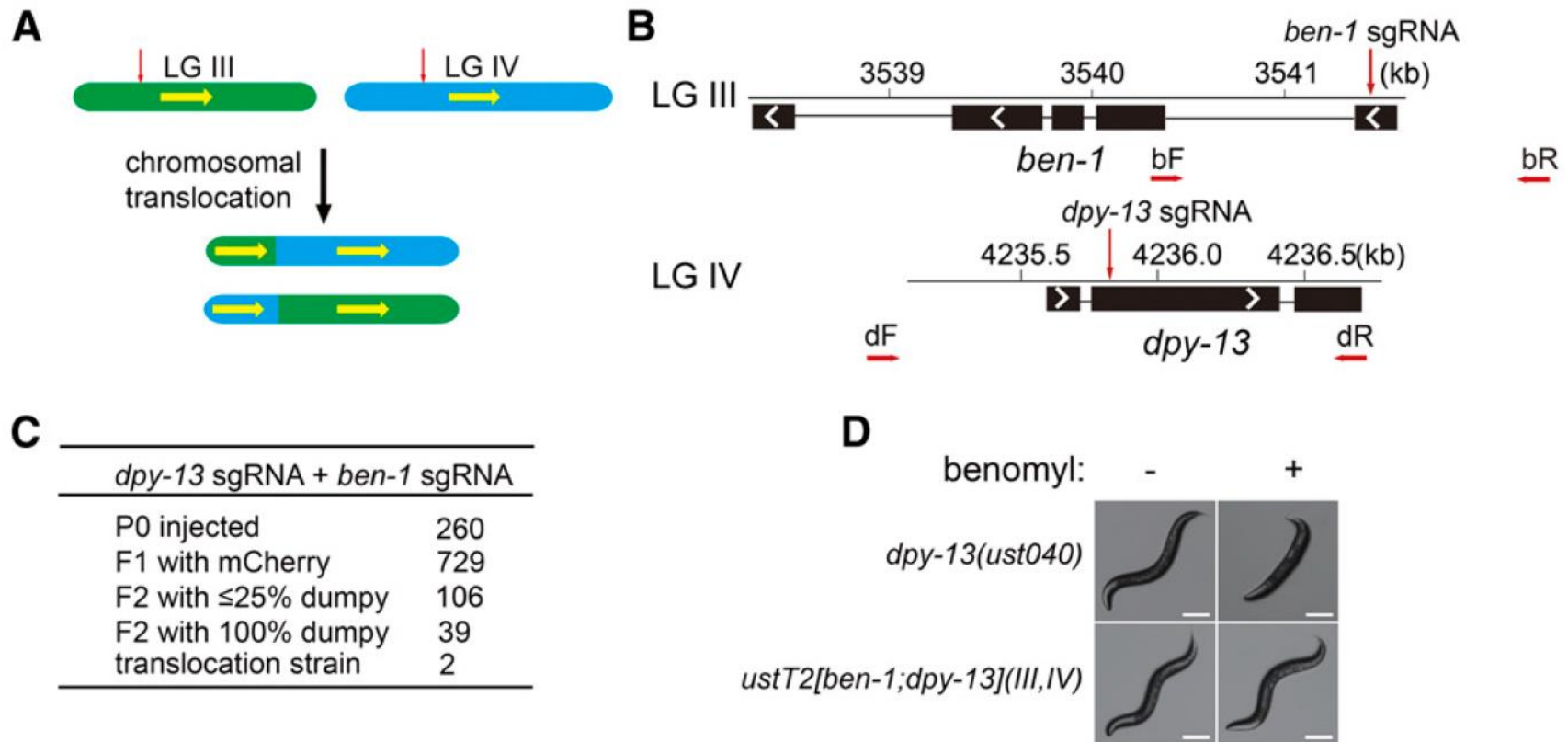
C

<i>dpy-13</i> sgRNA + <i>rde-12</i> sgRNA	
P0 injected	150
F1 with mCherry	369
F2 with $\leq 25\%$ dumpy	32
F2 with 100% dumpy	2
translocation strain	1

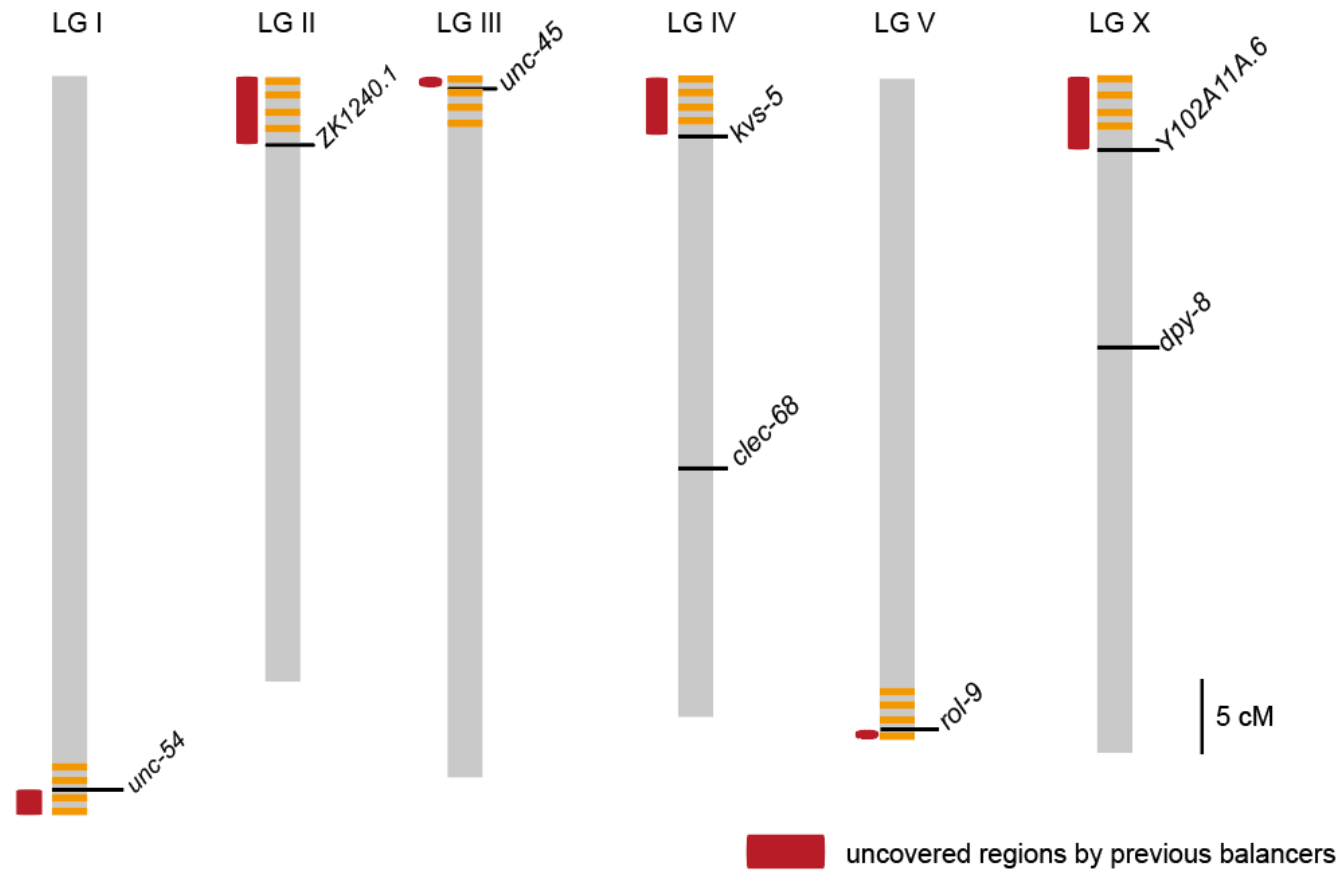
D *eri-1(mg366) ustT1[eri-1(mg366);dpy-13;rde-12](IV,V)*



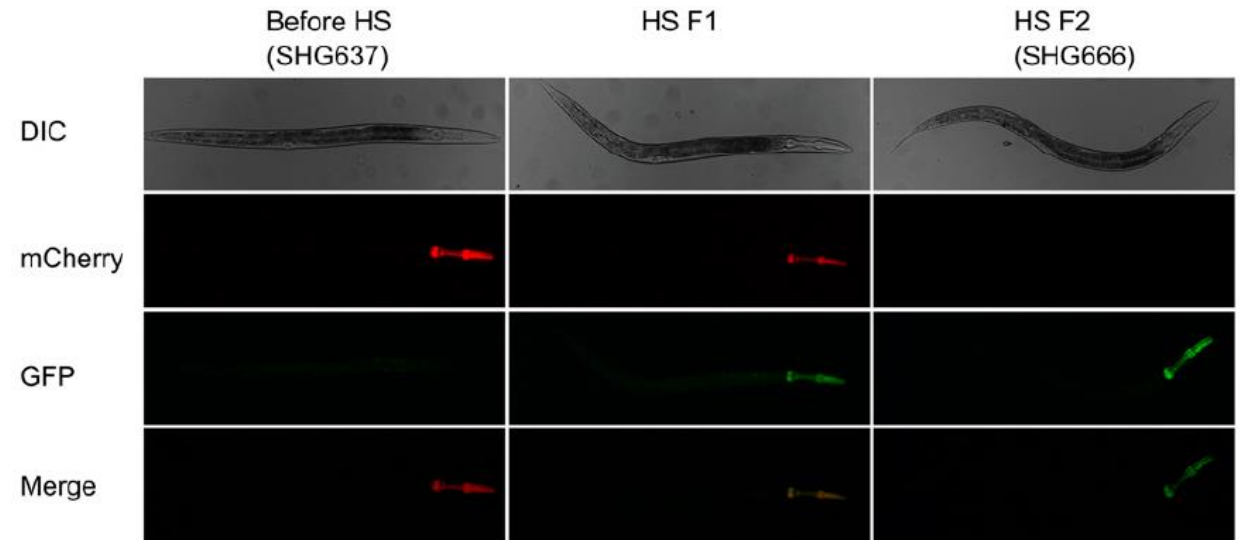
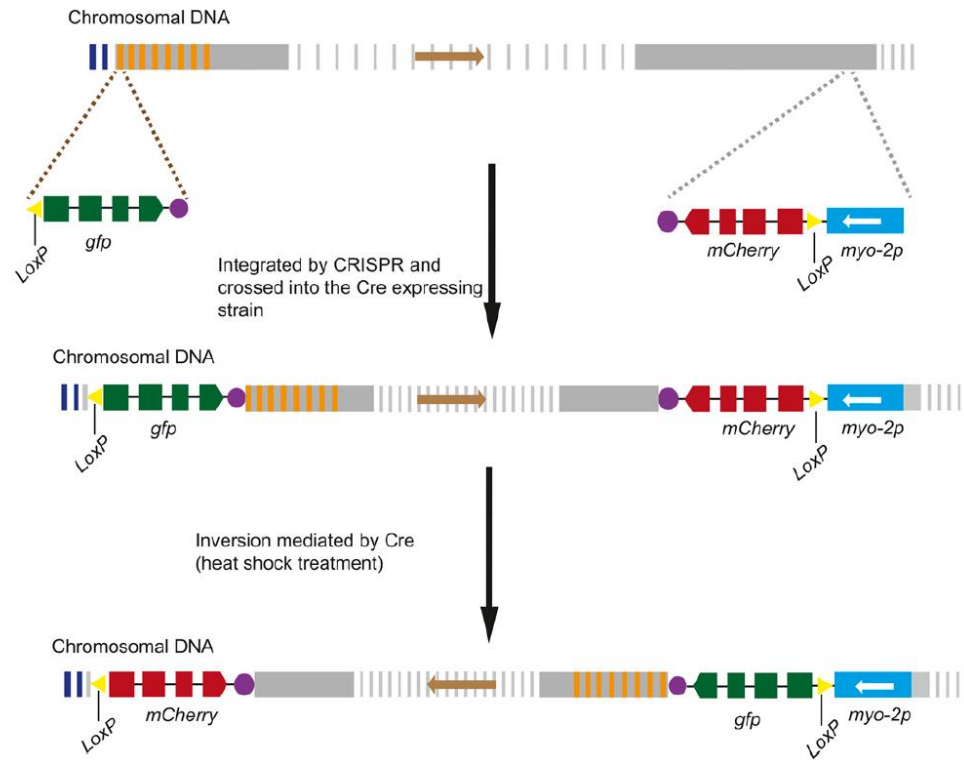
Cas9 directs chromosome translocation between *ben-1* (LG III) and *dpy-13* (LG IV)



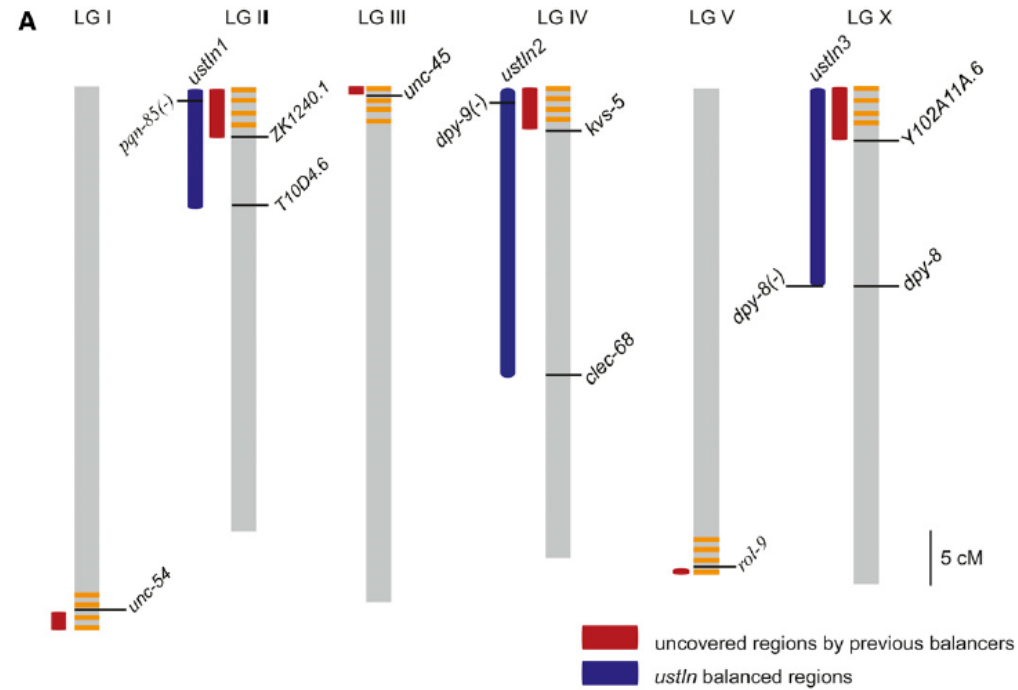
Schematic of the genomic regions uncovered by existing balancer systems in *C. elegans*



Strategy for chromosomal inversions through combinatorial use of the CRISPR/Cas9 and Cre/LoxP technologies



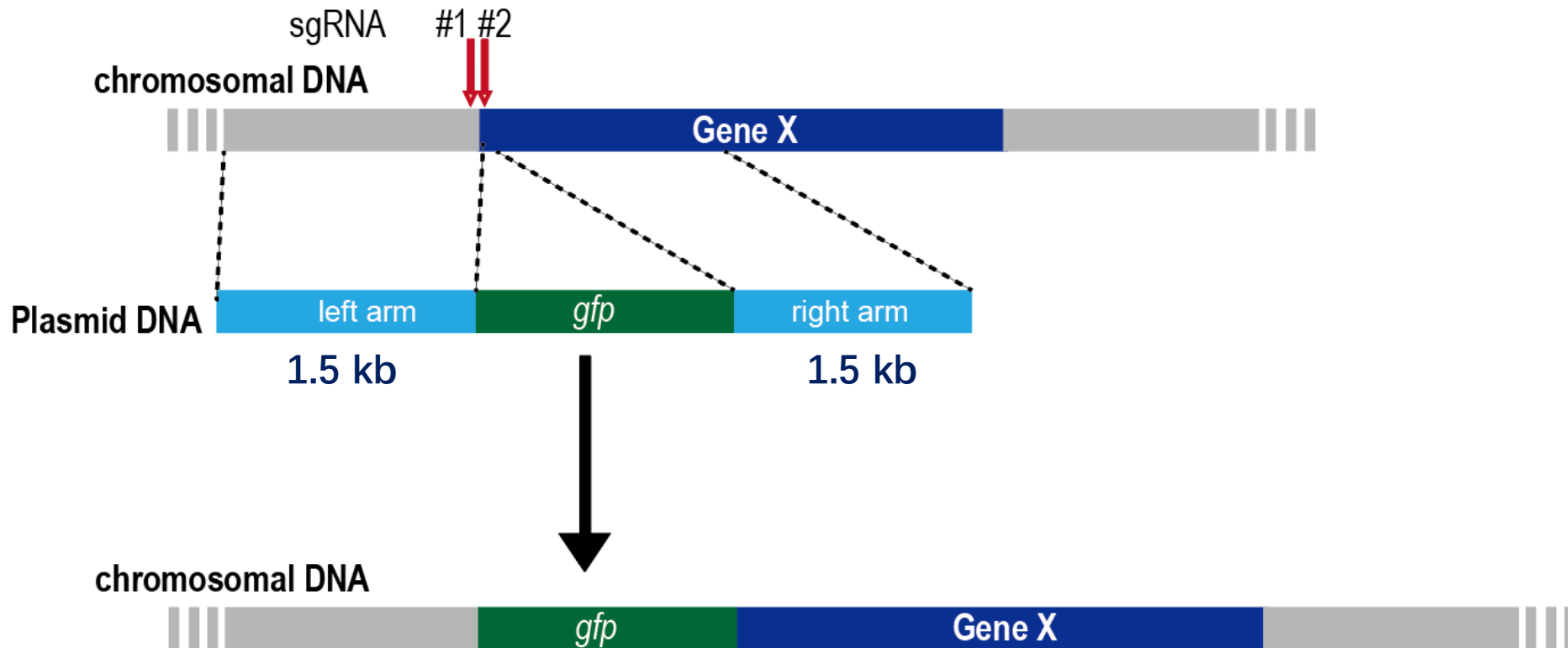
Summary of the chromosomal inversions



B

Strain	Genotype	Balanced region (cM)	Fluorescence marker	Morphological marker
SHG686	<i>+/ustln1[pqn-85(ust85); best-4;t10d4.6]</i>	LG II, -18.01 ~ -8.47	<i>myo-2p::gfp</i>	<i>pqn-85(-)</i>
SHG687	<i>+/ustln2[clec-68;dpy-9(ust86)]</i>	LG IV, -27.20 ~ -1.65	<i>myo-2p::gfp</i>	<i>dpy-9(-)</i>
SHG688	<i>+/ustln3[dpy-8]</i>	LG X, -21.60 ~ -6.16	<i>myo-2p::gfp</i>	<i>dpy-8(-)</i>

Transgene construction via the CRISPR/Cas9



At least one **GN17GGNGG** sgRNA

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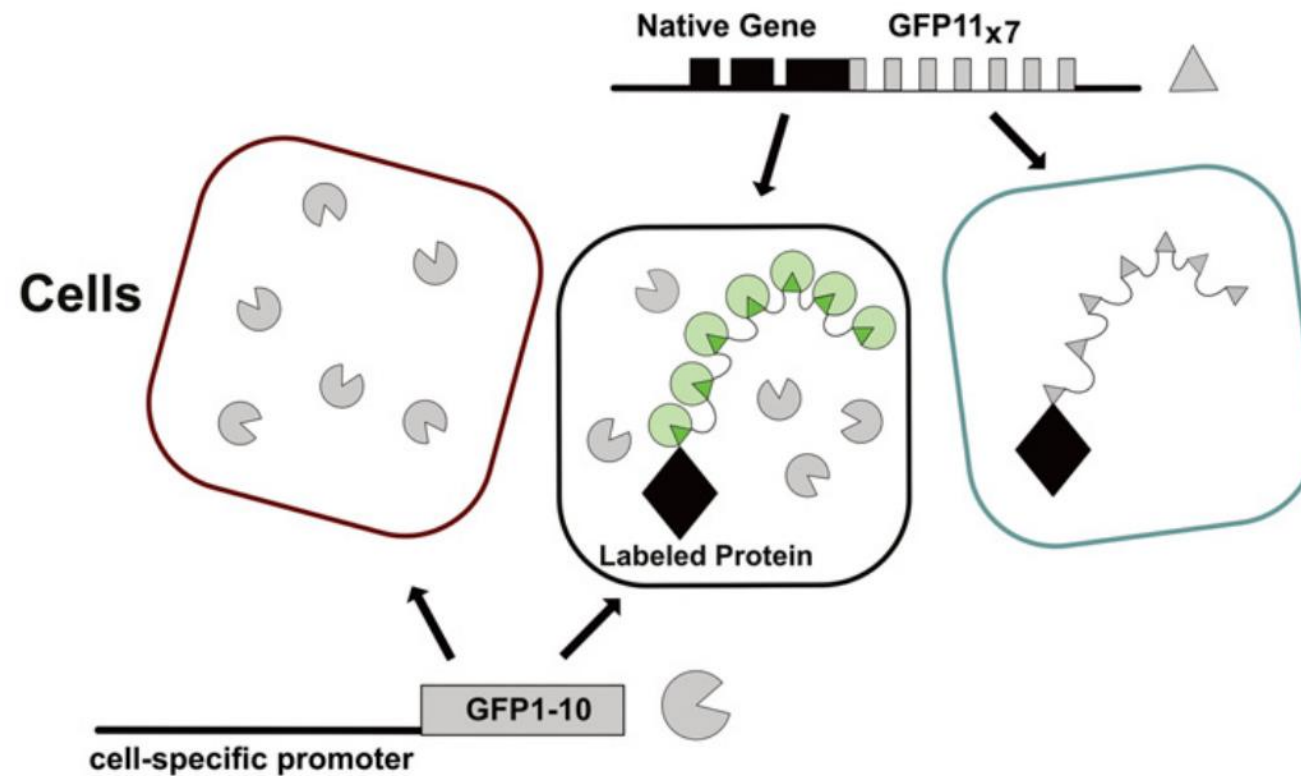
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University of Science and Technology of China

NATF (Native and Tissue-Specific Fluorescence): A Strategy for Bright, Tissue-Specific GFP Labeling of Native Proteins

A NATF (Native And Tissue-specific Fluorescence)



Siwei He, et al. GENETICS, 2019
David M. Miller(III) Lab