

CRISPR Bacterial Gene Knock-in Service (Cat. No. C425)

Case Study: CRISPR-assisted knock-in of the mCherry cassette in *E. coli*.

Summary

- The mCherry cassette was knocked into the chromosome using CRISPR-assisted genome editing.
- Transformants were screened using colony PCR.
- mCherry knock-in was confirmed by sequencing.

Phase 1: Cas9 and sgRNA Design and Cloning

- To improve recombination rates in bacteria, phage-derived (λ red) recombinases were employed alongside Cas9 in pCas to carry out enhanced homologous recombination (**Figure 1**).
- sgRNAs were designed against the *yeeR* locus (accession number: NP_416505). Each sgRNA was individually cloned into pTarget (**Figure 1**).
- Repair template was designed as double-stranded DNA containing the mCherry cassette flanked by homologies to the *yeeR* locus (**Figure 2**).

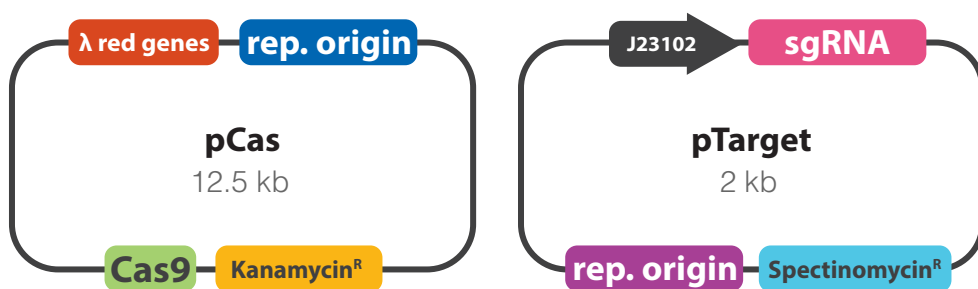


Figure 1 Vector maps of pCas and pTarget. pCas9 constitutively expresses Cas9, whereas the λ red genes are inducible. pTarget constitutively expresses the sgRNA to guide Cas9 to the target locus.

Phase 2: Preparation of λ red-induced electrocompetent cells and transformation

- pCas, carrying the λ red genes and Cas9, was transformed into *E. coli* cells. These cells were then made electrocompetent and the λ red genes were induced prior to co-transformation of pTarget and the repair template.

Phase 3: Screening and Sequencing - Knock-in of a chromosomal mCherry cassette

A) Colony PCR screening for insertion of chromosomal mCherry cassette

- Colonies were subjected to PCR using one primer specific to the upstream region of the integration site on the chromosome and one primer specific to the mCherry cassette (**Figure 2**).

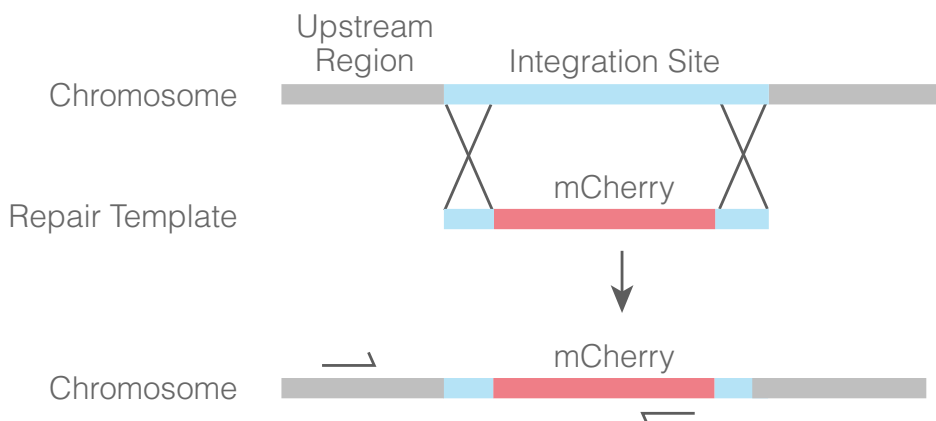


Figure 2 Schematic of mCherry cassette chromosomal knock-in and location of specific primers for colony PCR screening.

- The resulting PCR products were run on an agarose gel to confirm correct chromosomal insertion (**Figure 3**).

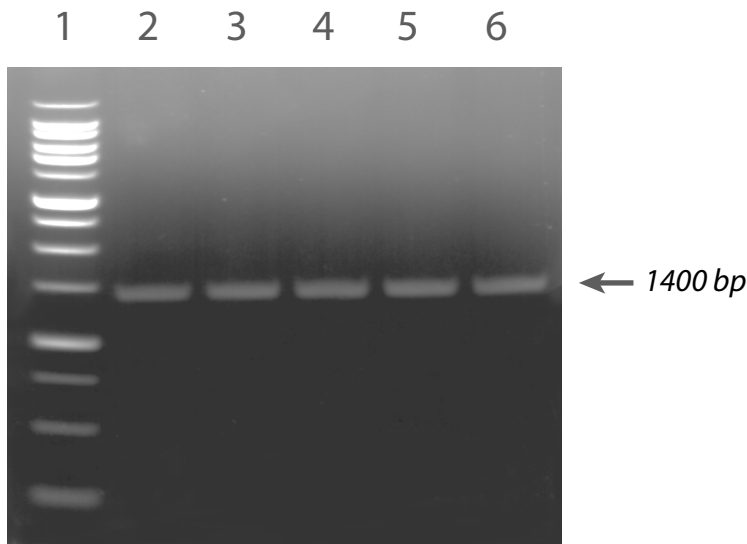


Figure 3 Agarose gel depicting colony PCR screen for positive mCherry cassette integrants. An amplicon of 1400 bp is consistent with correct chromosomal integration. Lane 1: 1 kb Plus Opti-DNA Marker. Lane 2-6: Colonies #1-5.

B) Confirmation of mCherry integration

- Positive screened colonies were grown in liquid media and pelleted to reveal mCherry expression (**Figure 4**).

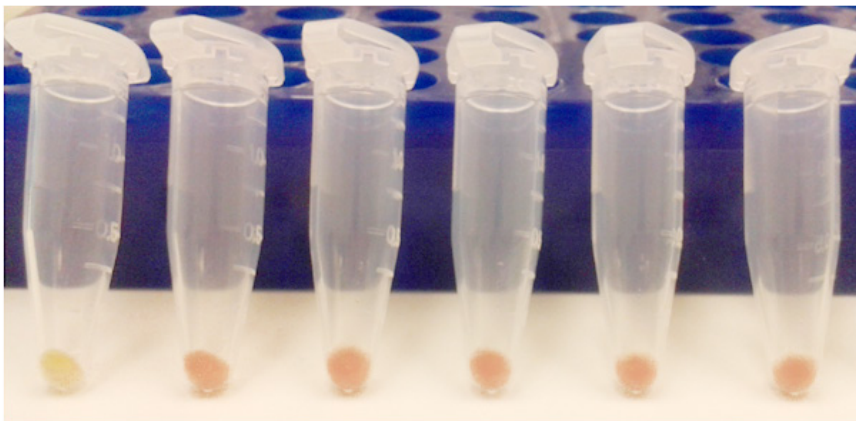


Figure 4 mCherry positive clones express red fluorescent protein thus producing a pink-red phenotype. The wildtype E. coli strain is depicted in the first tube on the left.

C) Sequencing of mCherry positive colonies

- PCR products were subjected to Sanger sequencing to confirm correct insertion and knock-in of the mCherry cassette (**Figure 5**).

Sequence Alignment	1 10 20 30			540 550		
	Upstream			Left Homology Arm		Integration Site
WT	AGTTCGGGCATGGCA			GTGCACAACATGTGC		ATGTTACAGATAGTC
Repair template	-----			GTGCACAACATGTGC		TTGACGGCTAGCTCA
Colony 1	AGTTCGGGCATGGCA			GTGCACAACATGTGC		TTGACGGCTAGCTCA
Colony 2	AGTTCGGGCATGGCA			GTGCACAACATGTGC		TTGACGGCTAGCTCA
Colony 3	AGTTCGGGCATGGCA			GTGCACAACATGTGC		TTGACGGCTAGCTCA

Figure 5 Sequence alignment of mCherry positive colonies compared to wildtype and repair template sequences. The upstream sequence (green) confirms correct integration and a portion of the mCherry cassette sequence (red) is shown to differ from the wildtype sequence (blue).