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## Determining the Nucleic Acid Binding Affinities of CRISPR-Associated DinG (CasDinG)

Matt Armbrust

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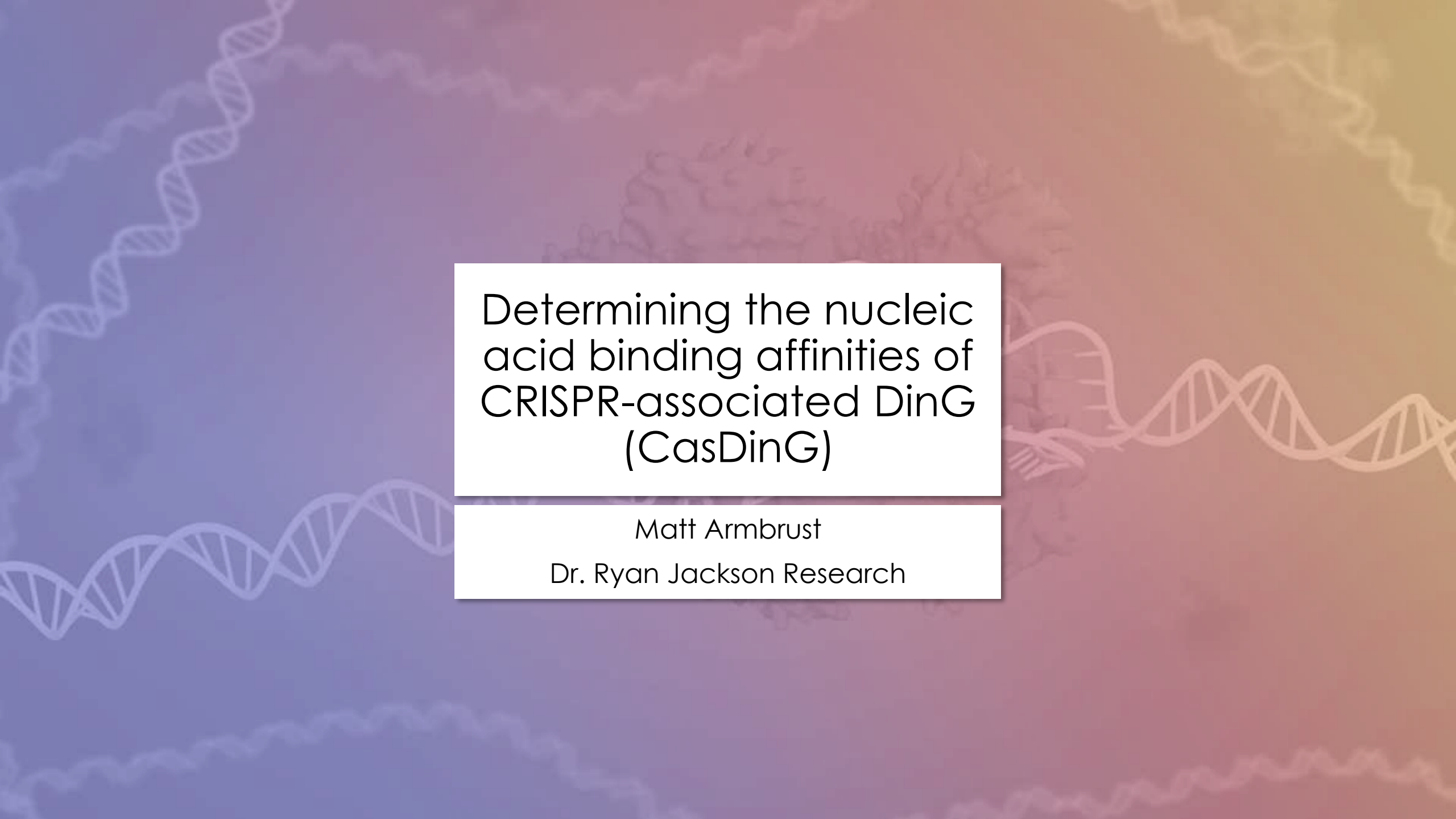
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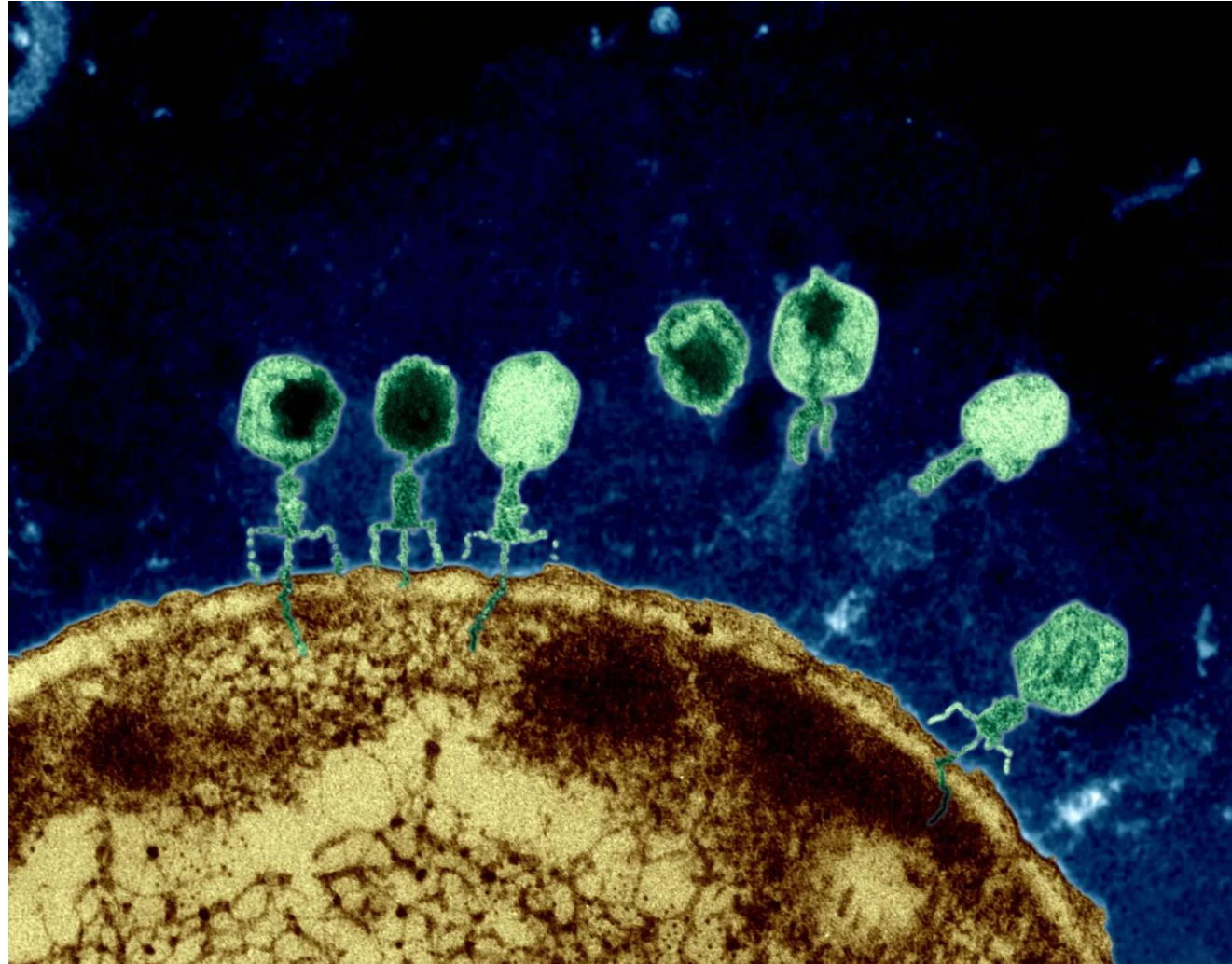


# Determining the nucleic acid binding affinities of CRISPR-associated DinG (CasDinG)

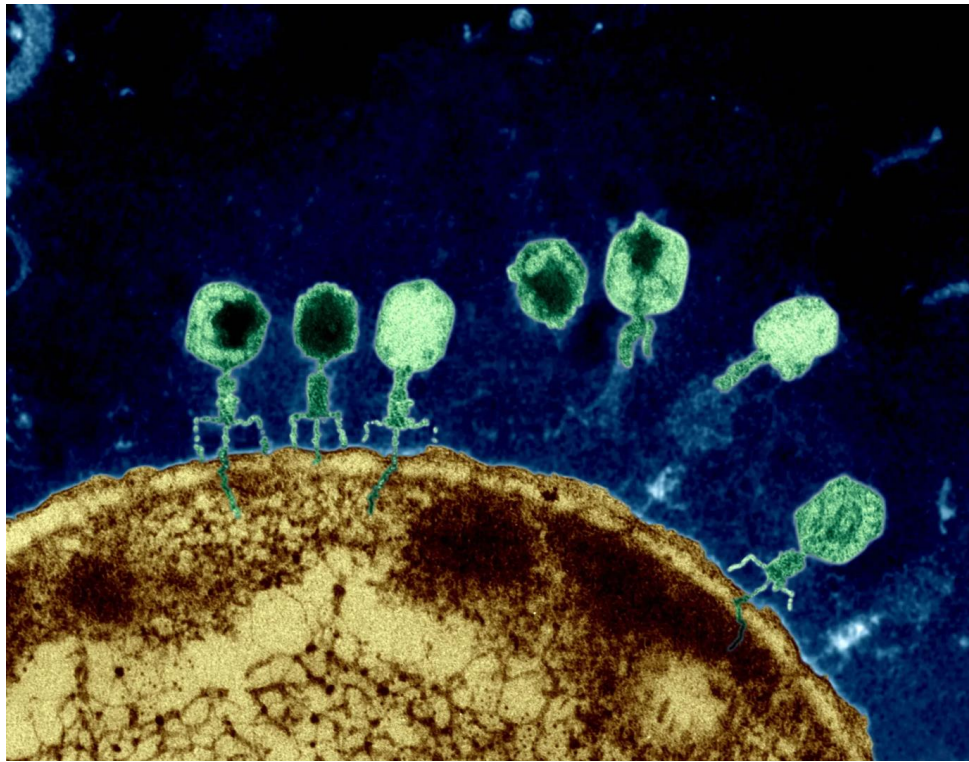
Matt Armbrust

Dr. Ryan Jackson Research

# Phage infections drive bacterial evolution

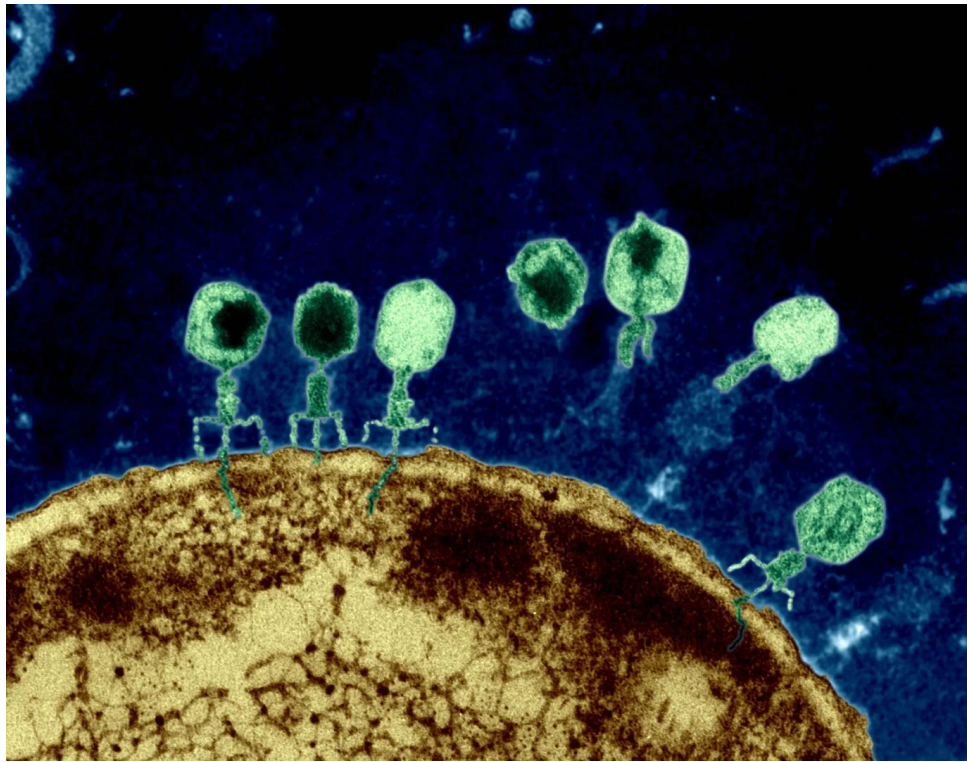


# Phage infections drive bacterial evolution

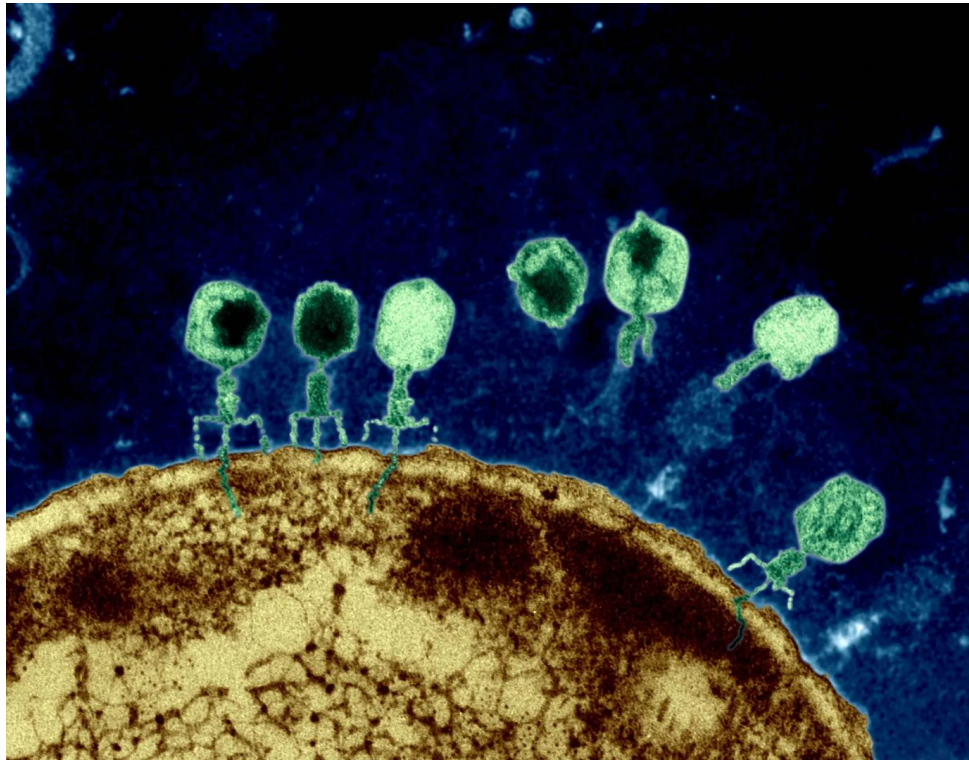


# Phage infections drive bacterial evolution

- Phage outnumber bacteria 10:1

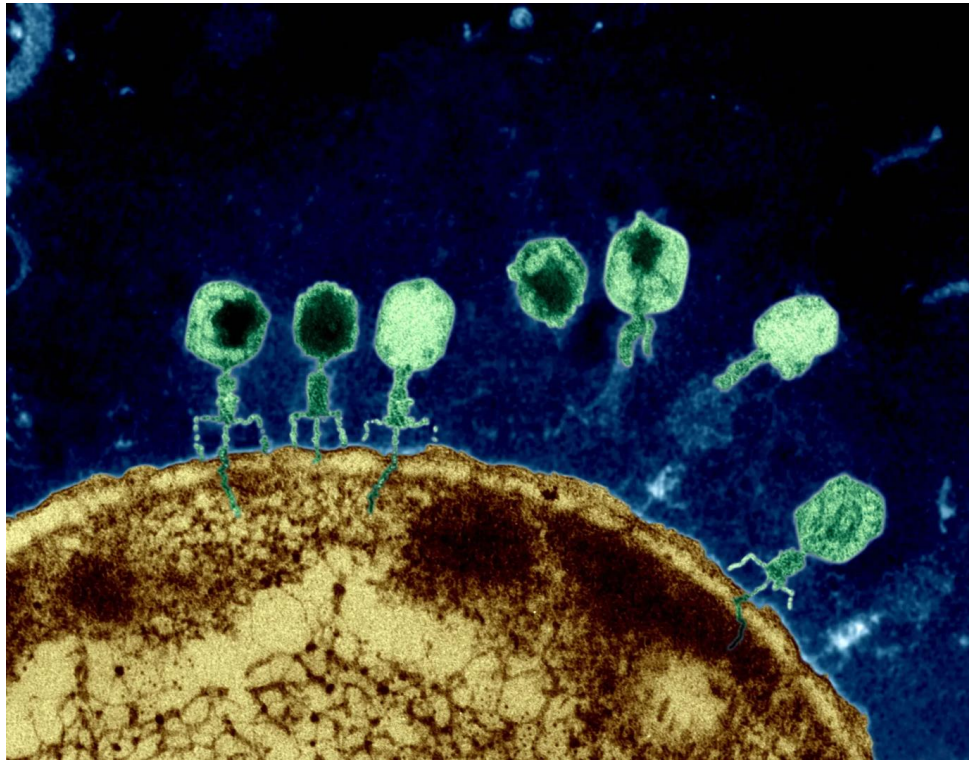


# Phage infections drive bacterial evolution



- Phage outnumber bacteria 10:1
- Survival depends on innovation at the molecular level

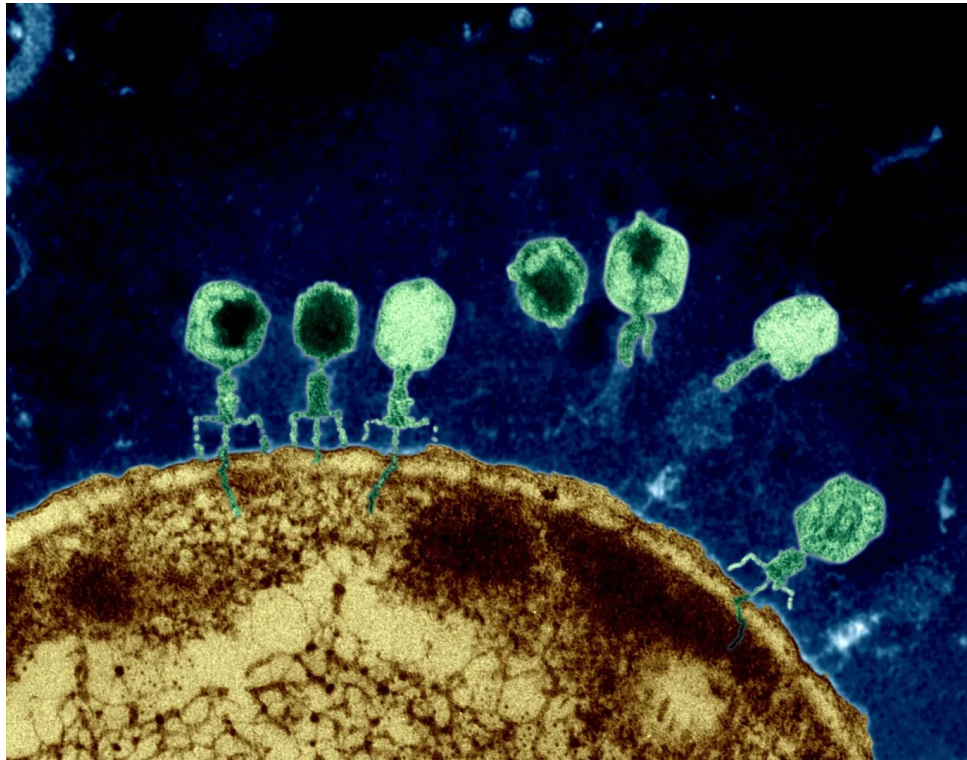
# Phage infections drive bacterial evolution



- Phage outnumber bacteria 10:1
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**Major question: how do bacteria protect themselves?**

# Phage infections drive bacterial evolution



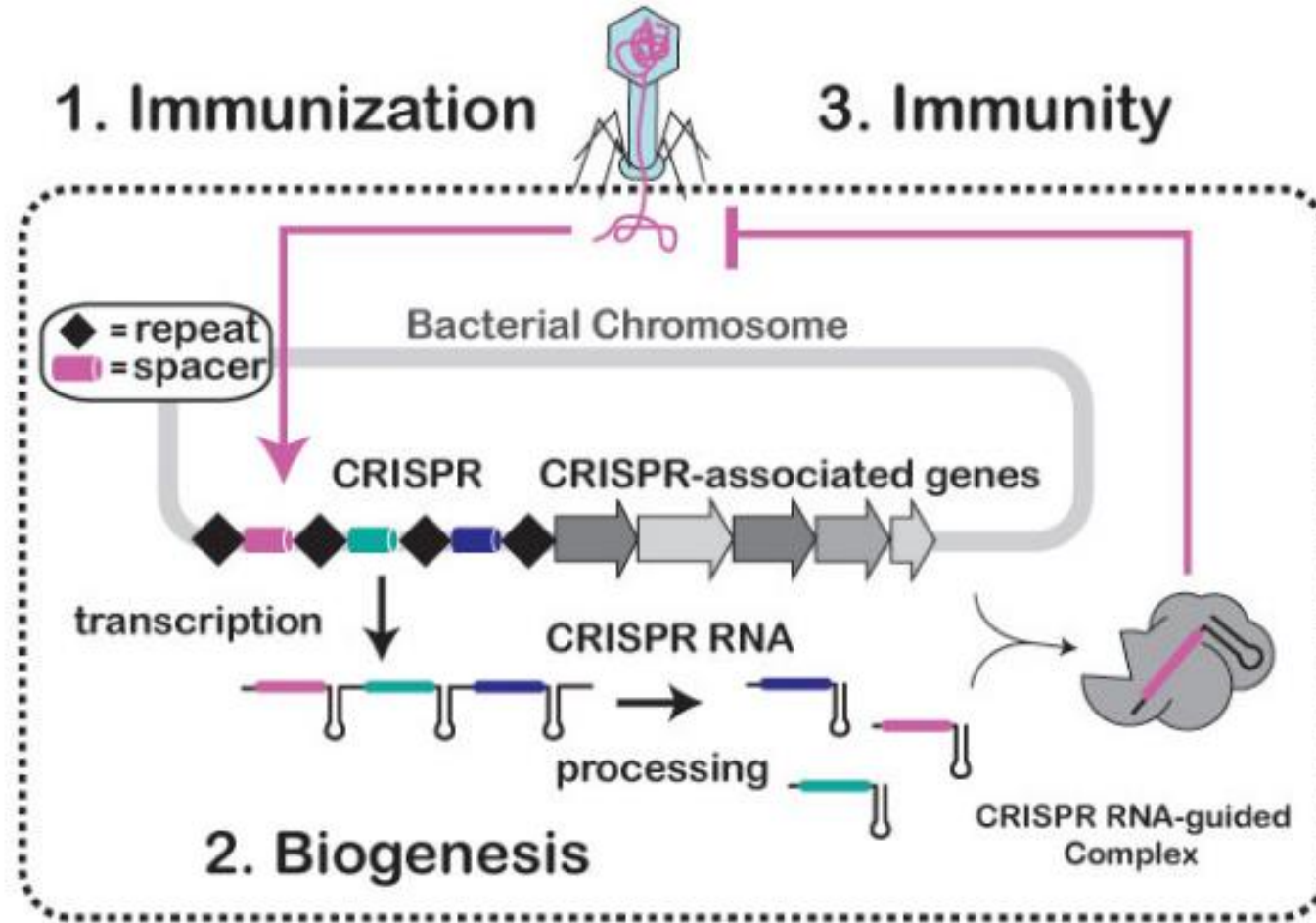
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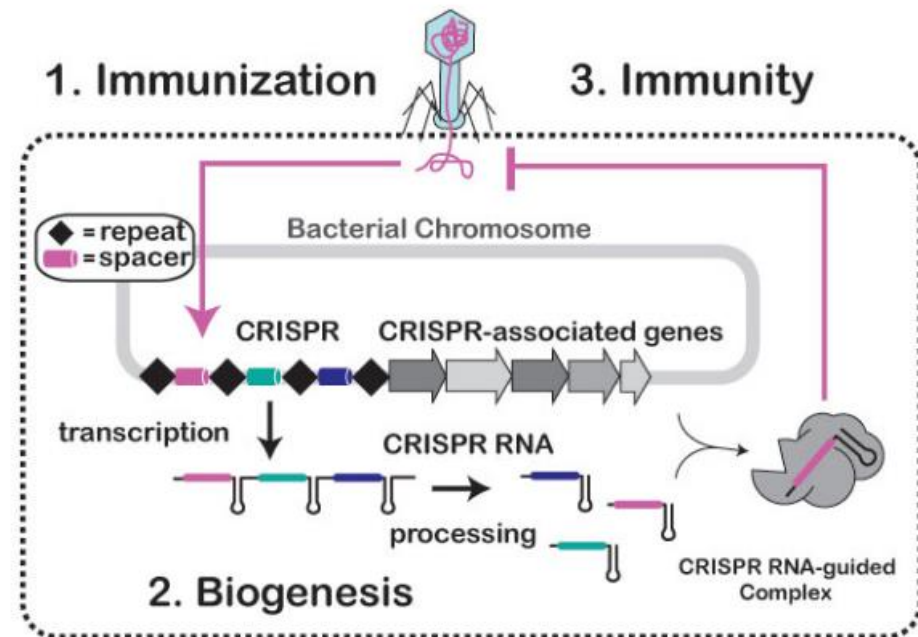
**CRISPR-Cas**



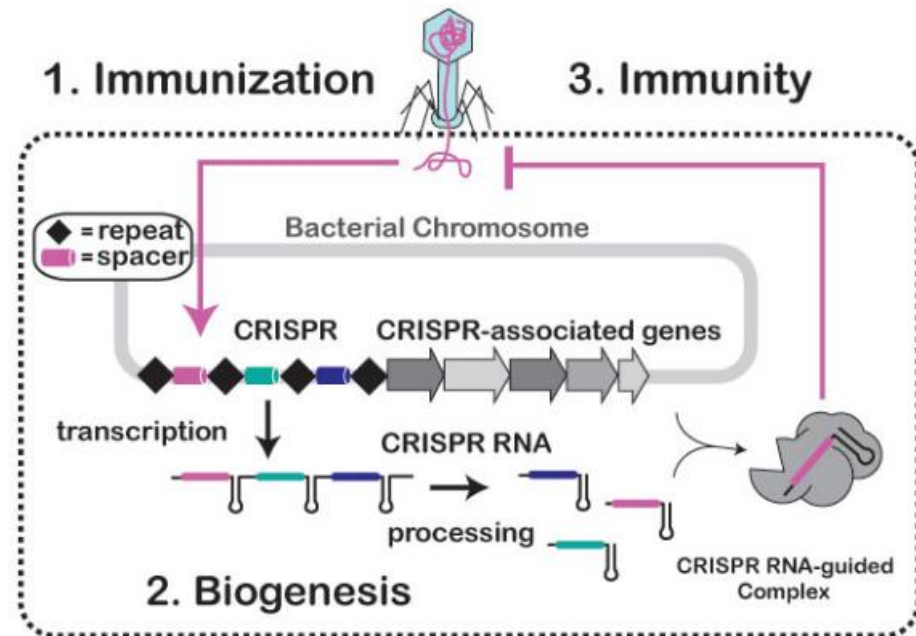
# CRISPR-Cas systems provide adaptive immunity



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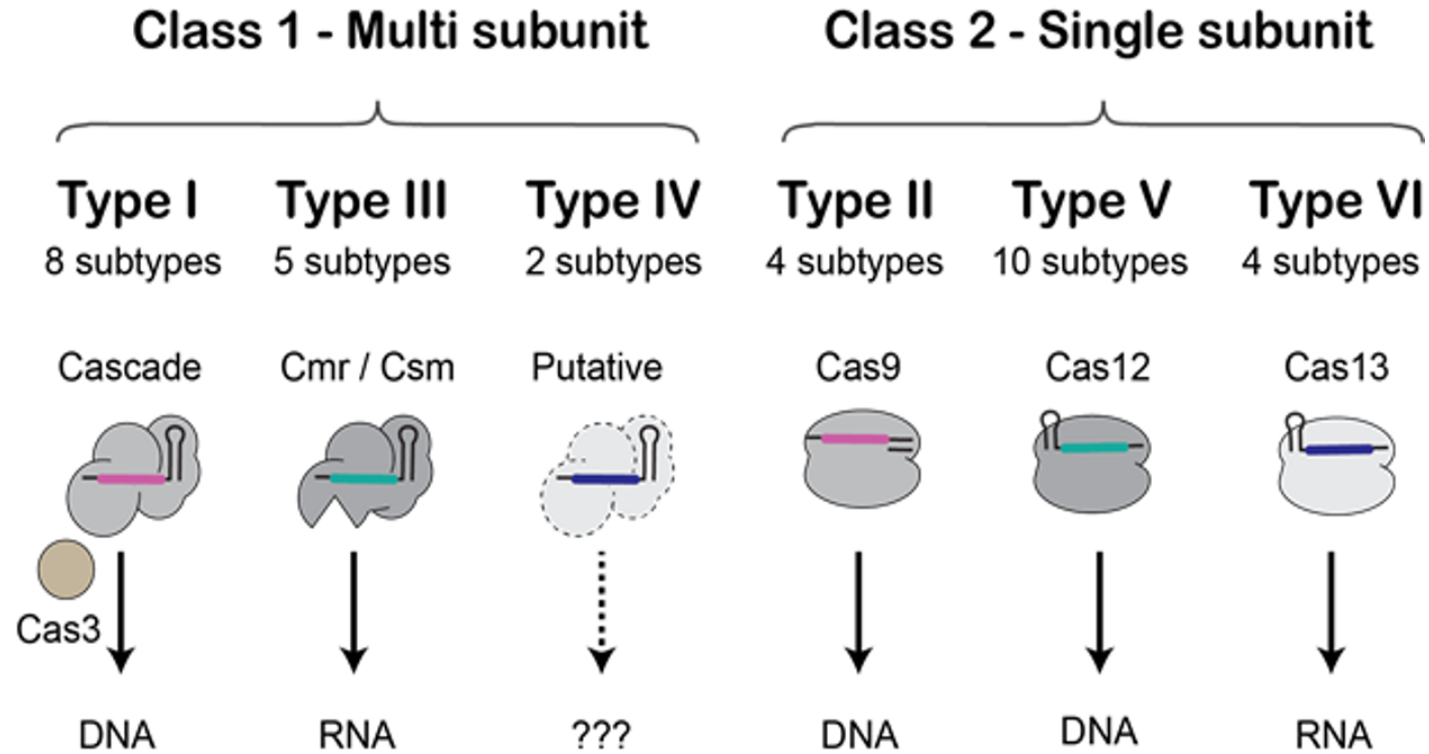


# CRISPR-Cas systems provide adaptive immunity

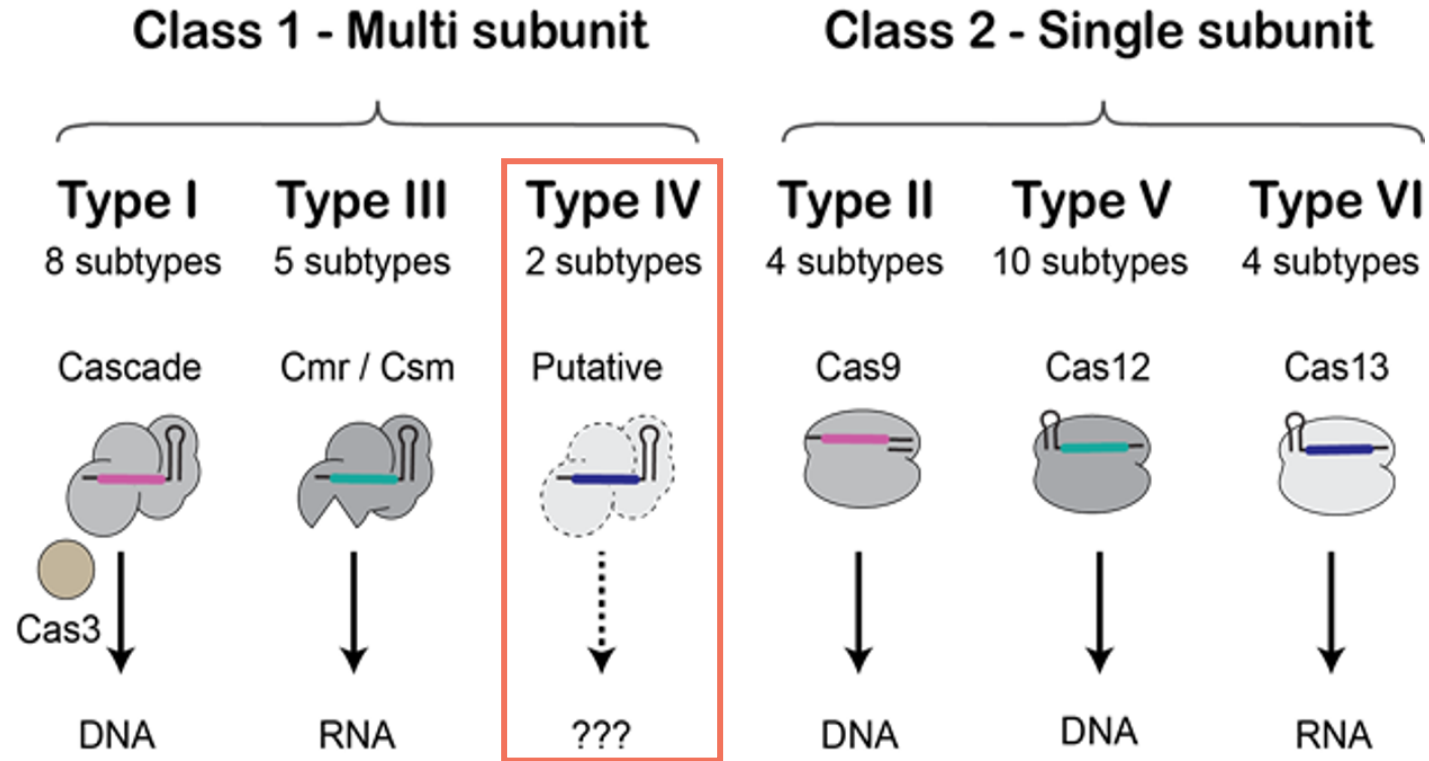


- Biochemical characterization of Cas genes is necessary for understanding mechanisms
  - How are spacers integrated?
  - How are crRNA libraries processed?
  - **What is the molecular mechanism of immunization?**

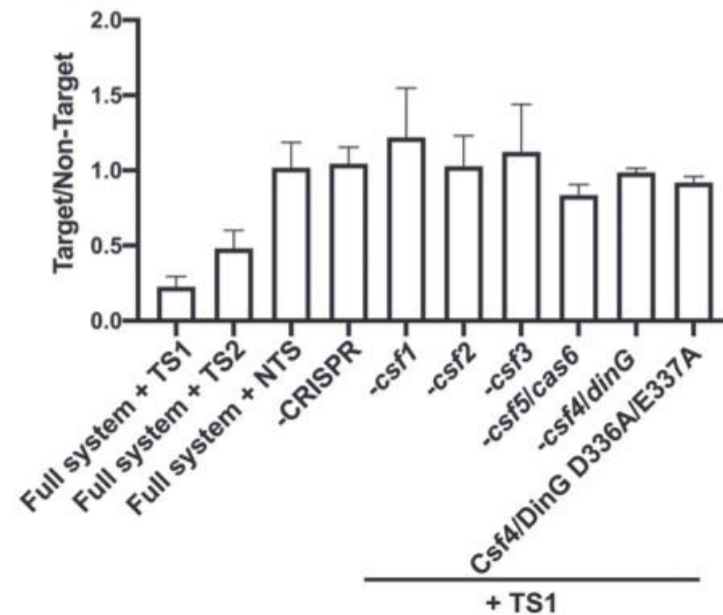
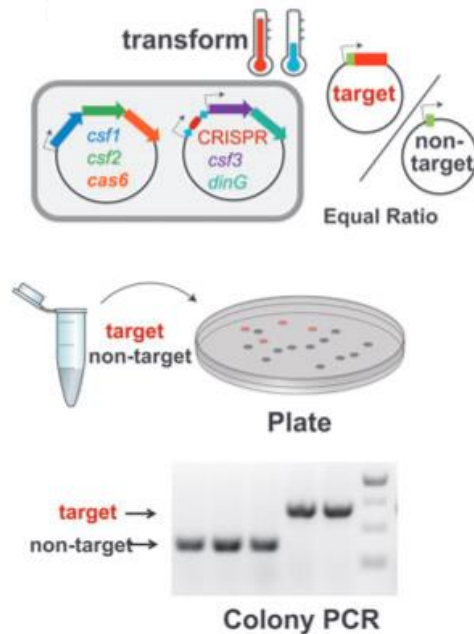
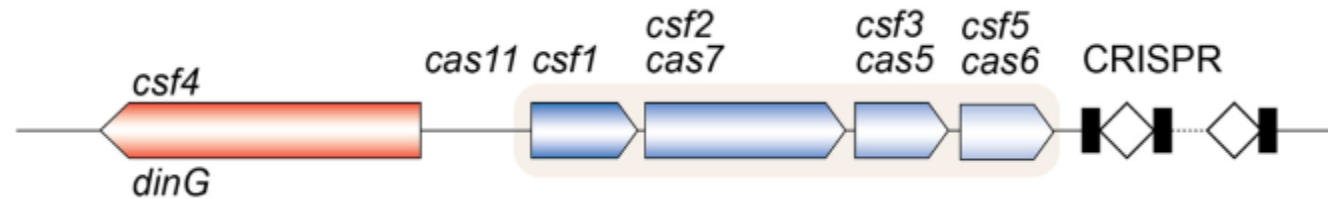
# CRISPR-Cas systems are diverse



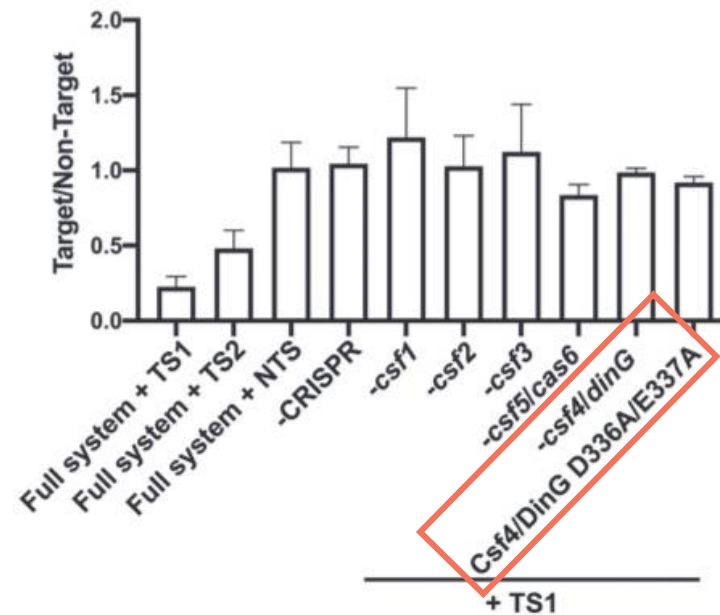
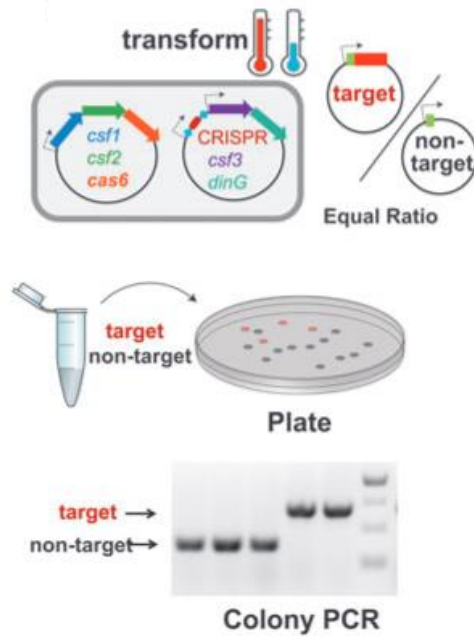
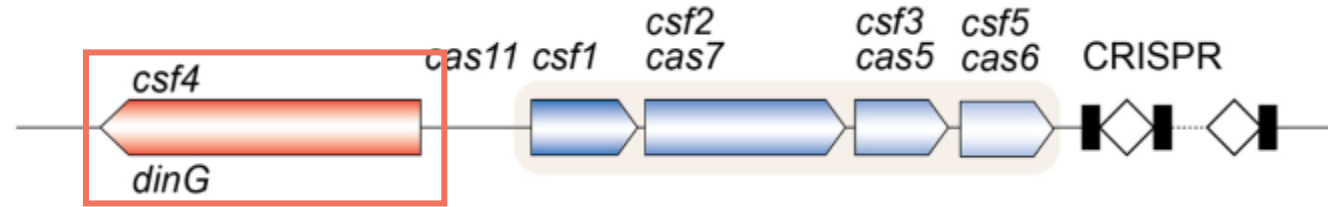
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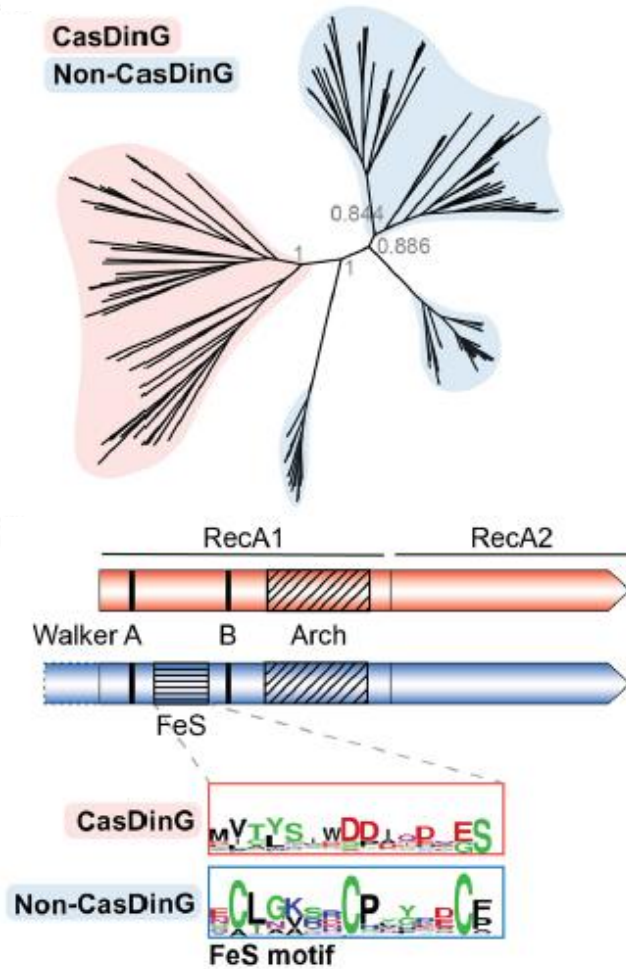
# Type IV-A CRISPR-Cas systems are novel, functional immune systems *in vivo*



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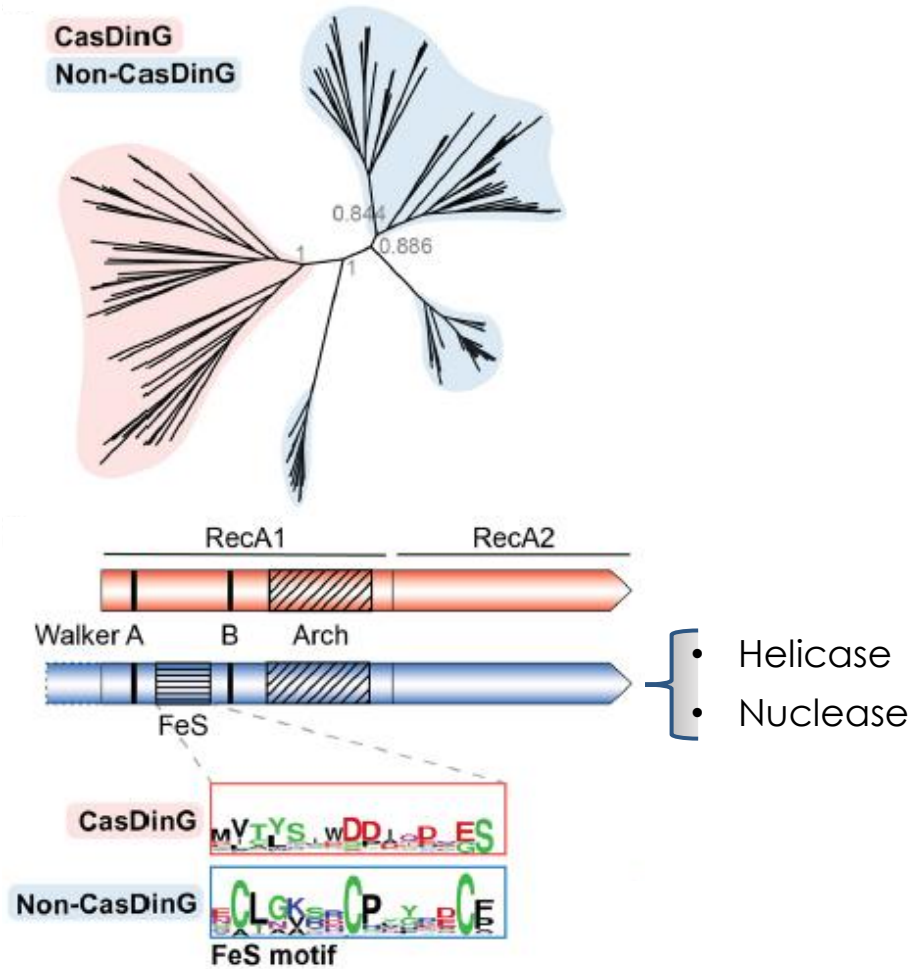


Cas *dinG* genes are phylogenetically unique from non-Cas *dinG* analogues

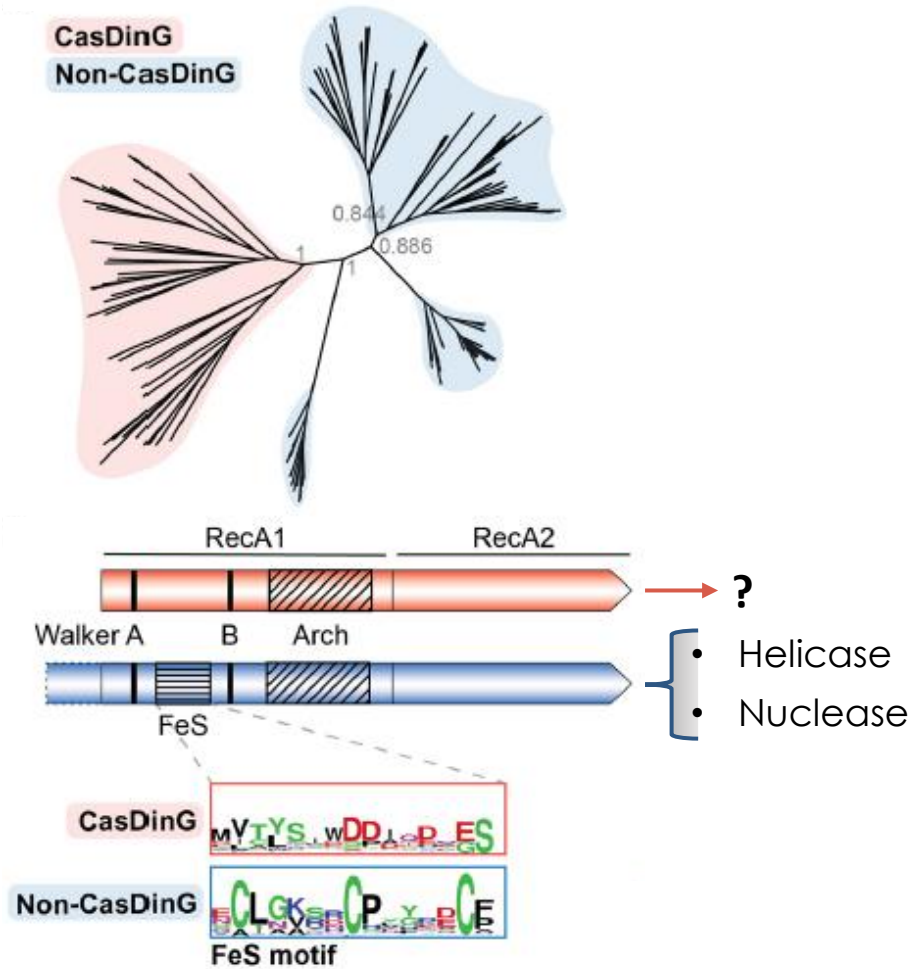




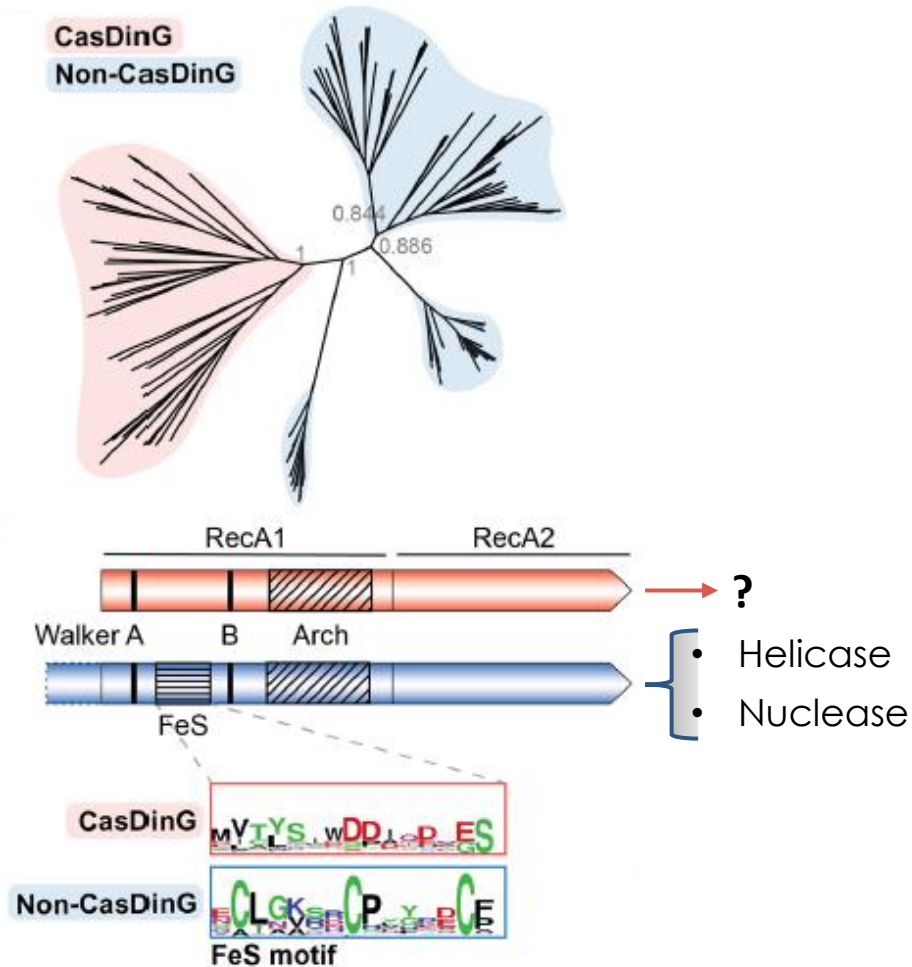
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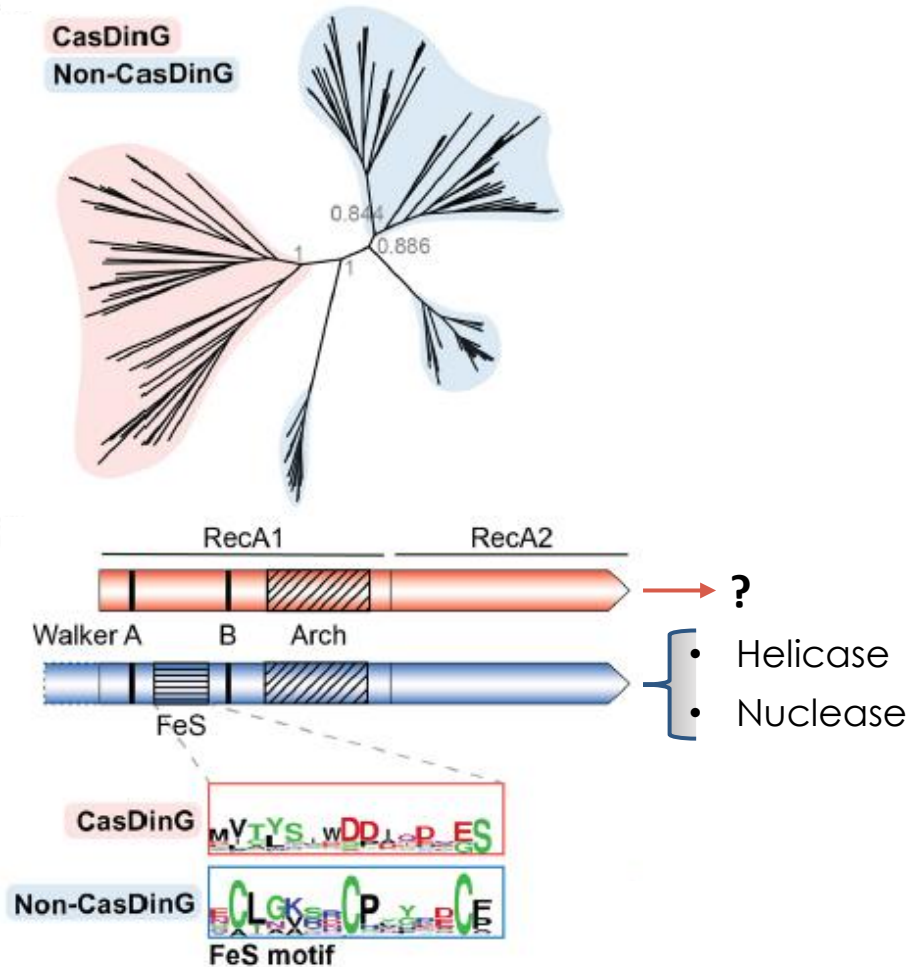
Primary Structure Alignment to  
*P. aeruginosa* CasDinG:

	<i>E. coli</i> DinG	<i>S. aureus</i> DinG
Amino Acid Identity	20.0 %	13.3 %
Amino Acid Similarity	32.0%	24.5 %

Questions to answer:

- Helicase
- Nuclease

# Cas *dinG* genes are phylogenetically unique from non-Cas *dinG* analogues



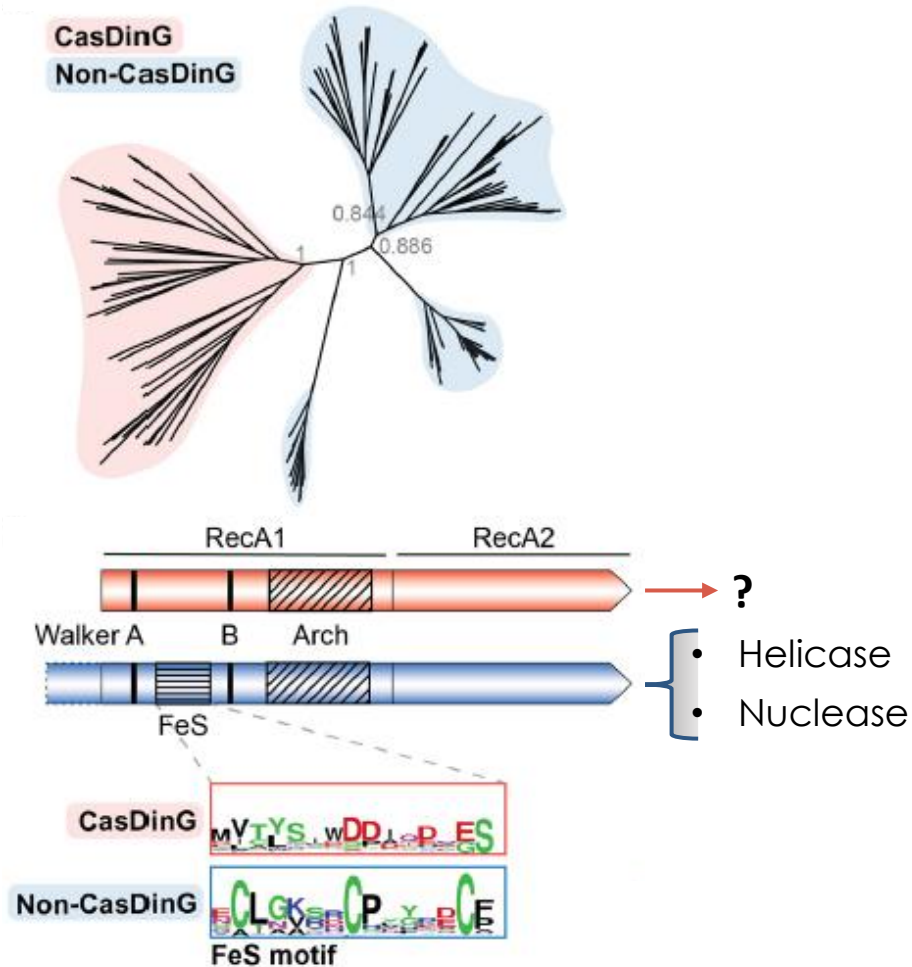
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## Questions to answer:

- Does CasDinG bind nucleic acid substrates?

# Cas *dinG* genes are phylogenetically unique from non-Cas *dinG* analogues



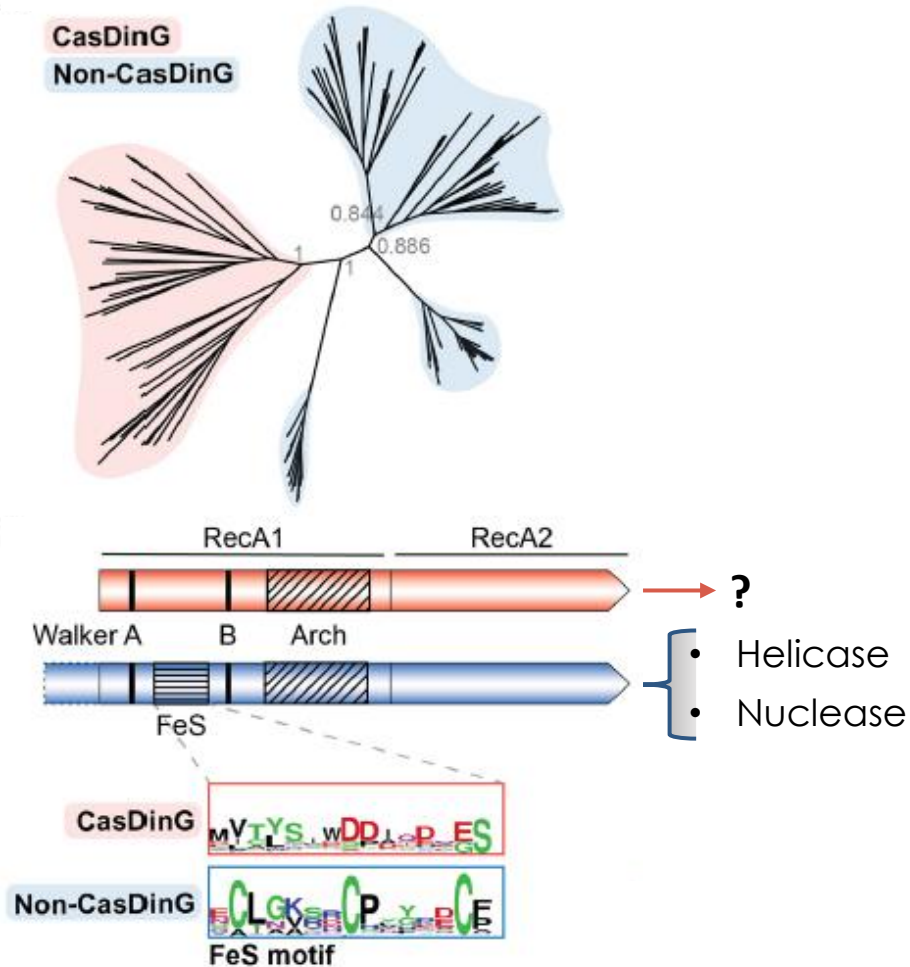
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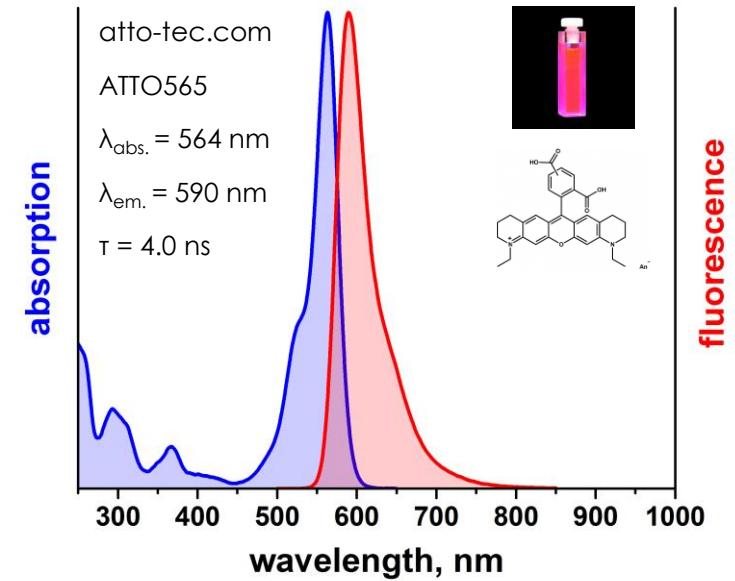
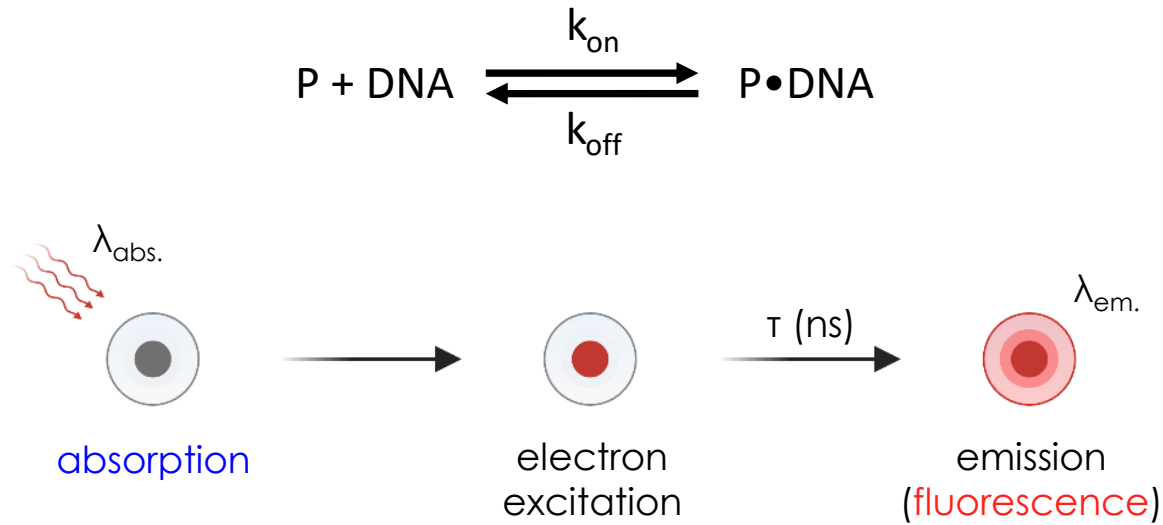
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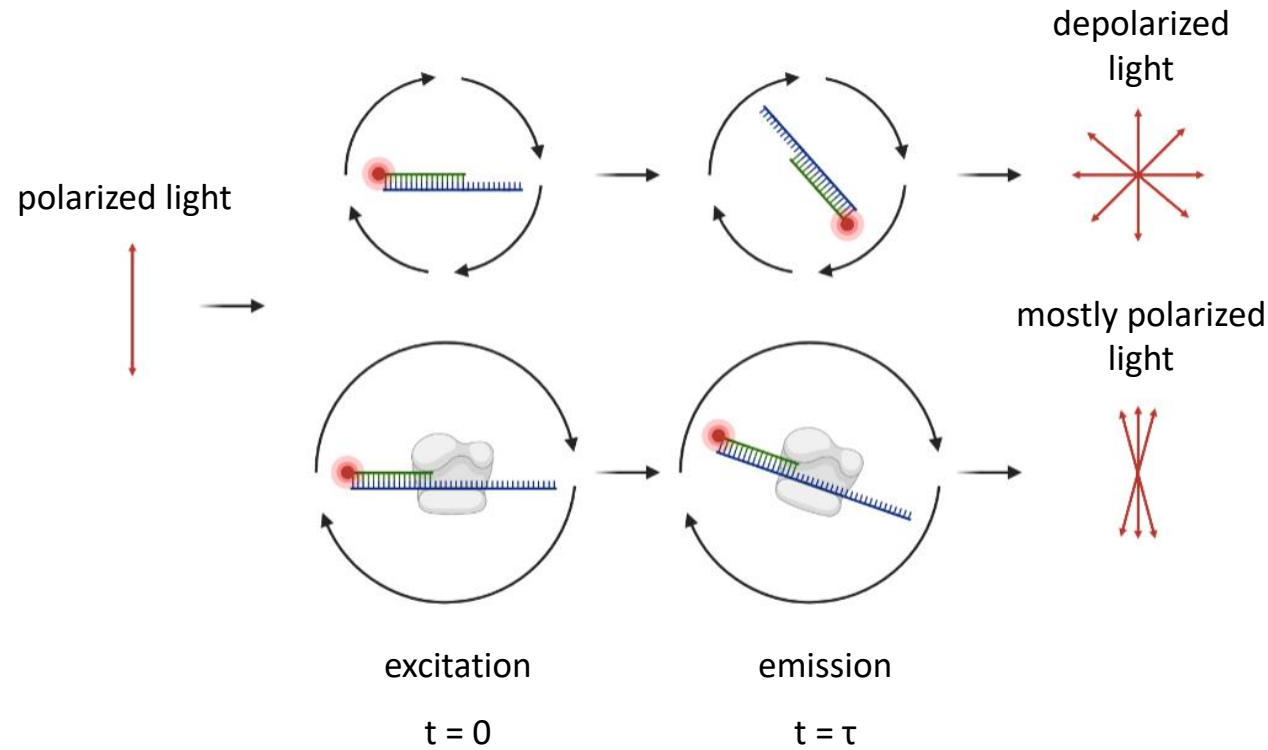
## Questions to answer:

- Does CasDinG bind nucleic acid substrates?
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- Does CasDinG possess helicase activity?

# Quantifying CasDinG binding to nucleic acid with fluorescence anisotropy



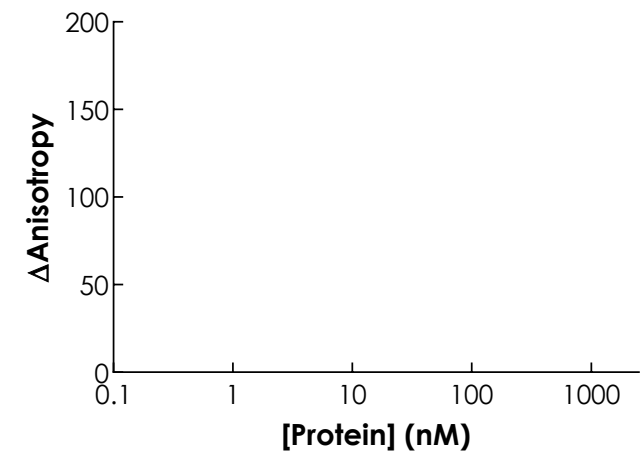
# Quantifying CasDinG binding to nucleic acid with fluorescence anisotropy



Titrate protein into ligand, calculate r:

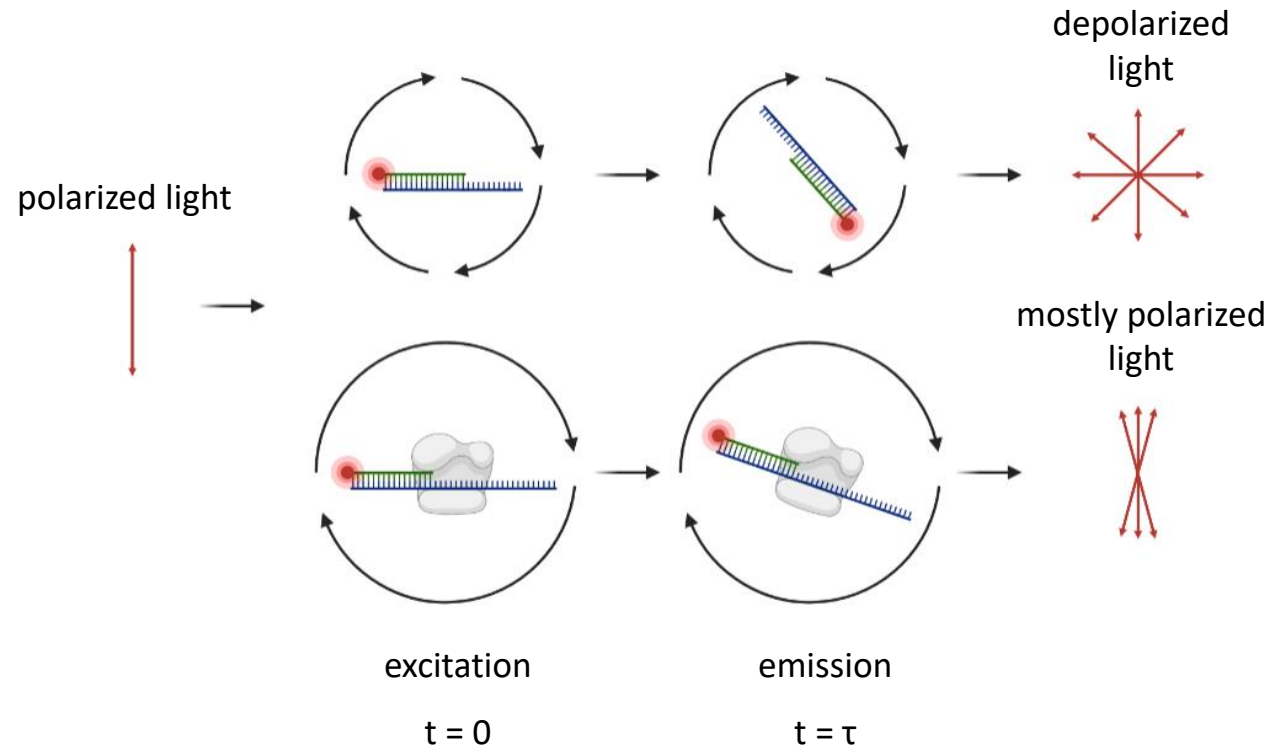
$$r = \frac{I_{\parallel} - I_{\perp}}{I_{\parallel} + 2I_{\perp}}$$

Plot [Protein] vs.  $\Delta r$ :





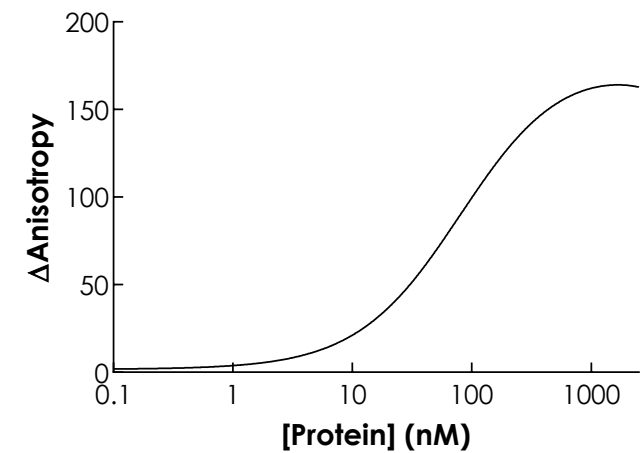
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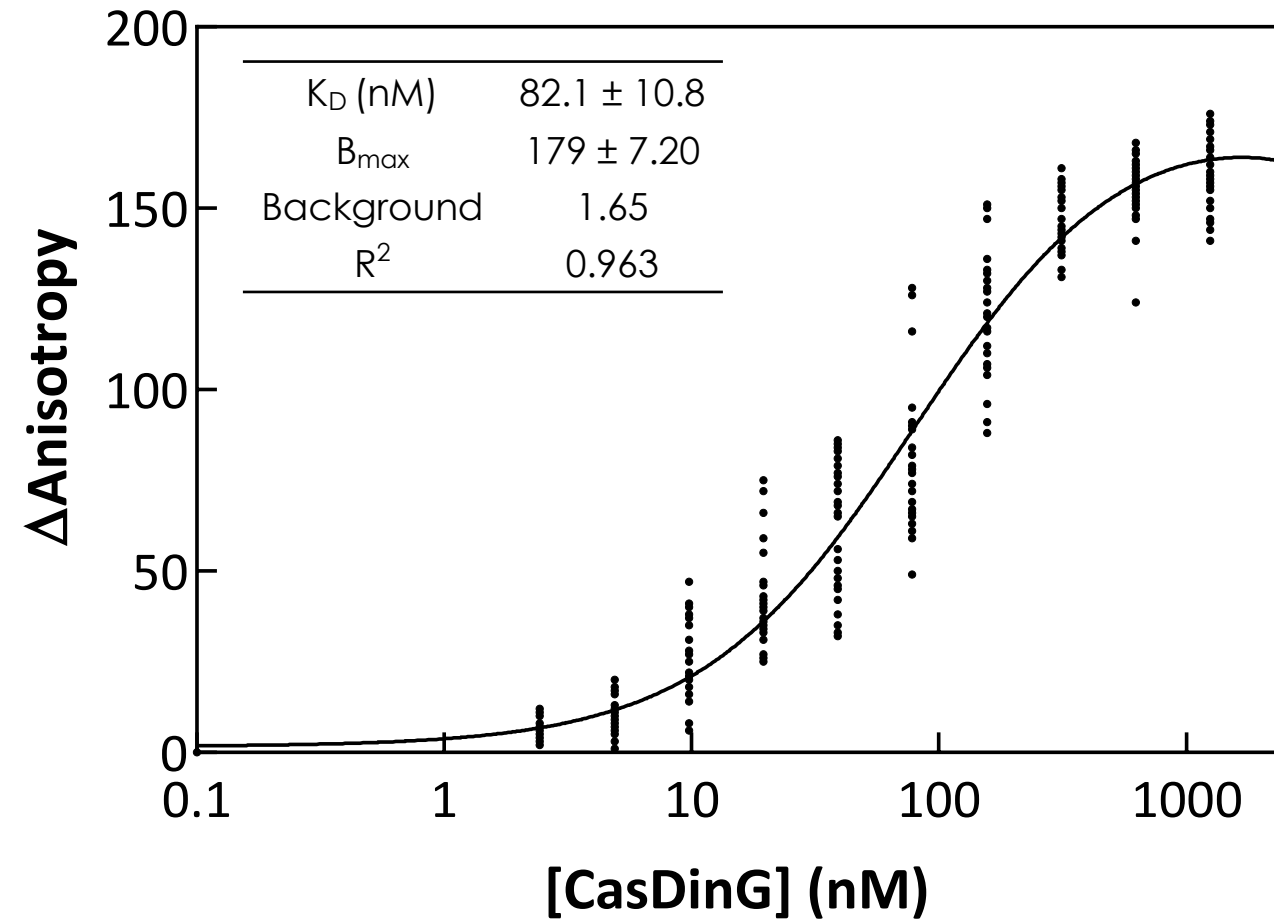
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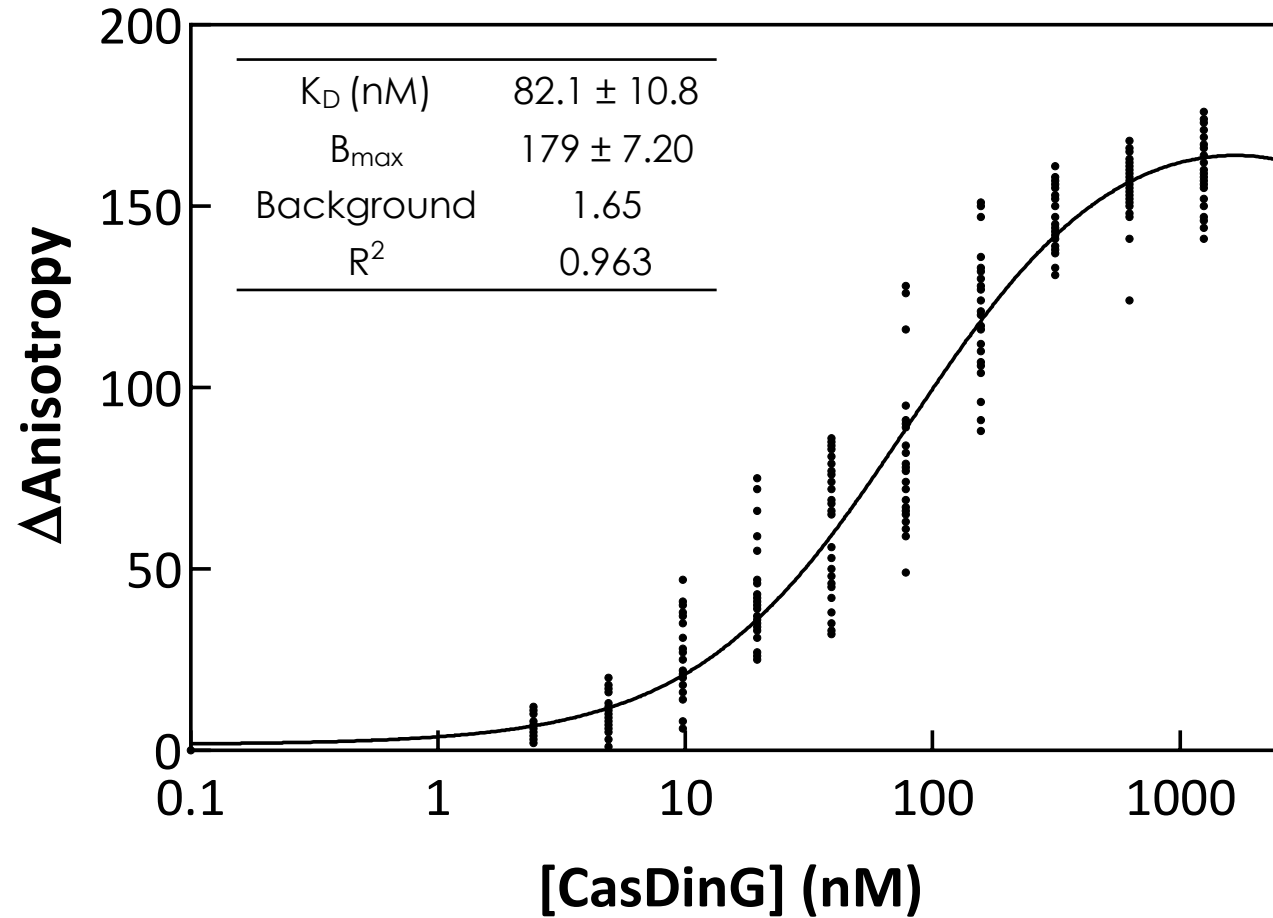
Plot [Protein] vs.  $\Delta r$ :



# CasDinG binds to ssDNA with high affinity

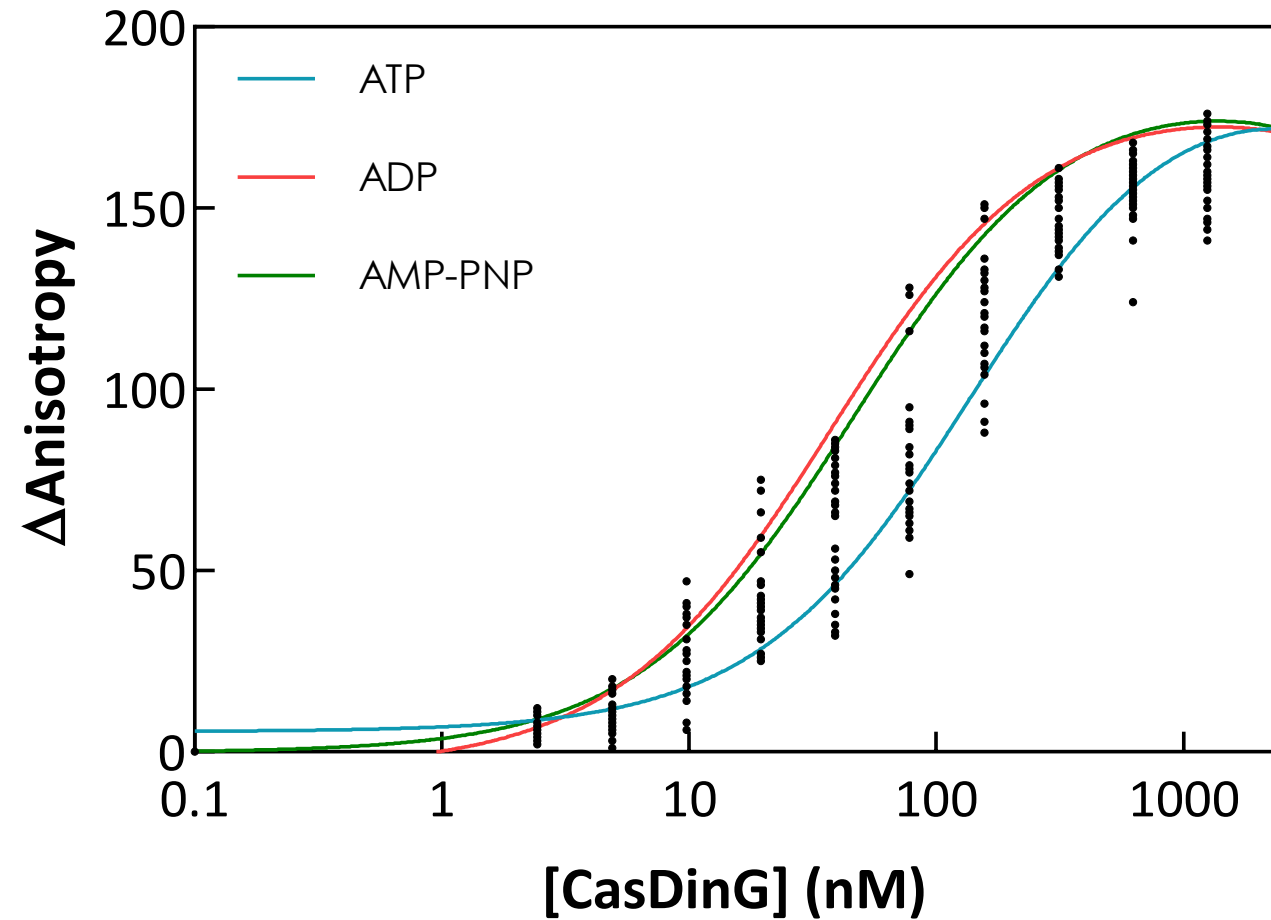


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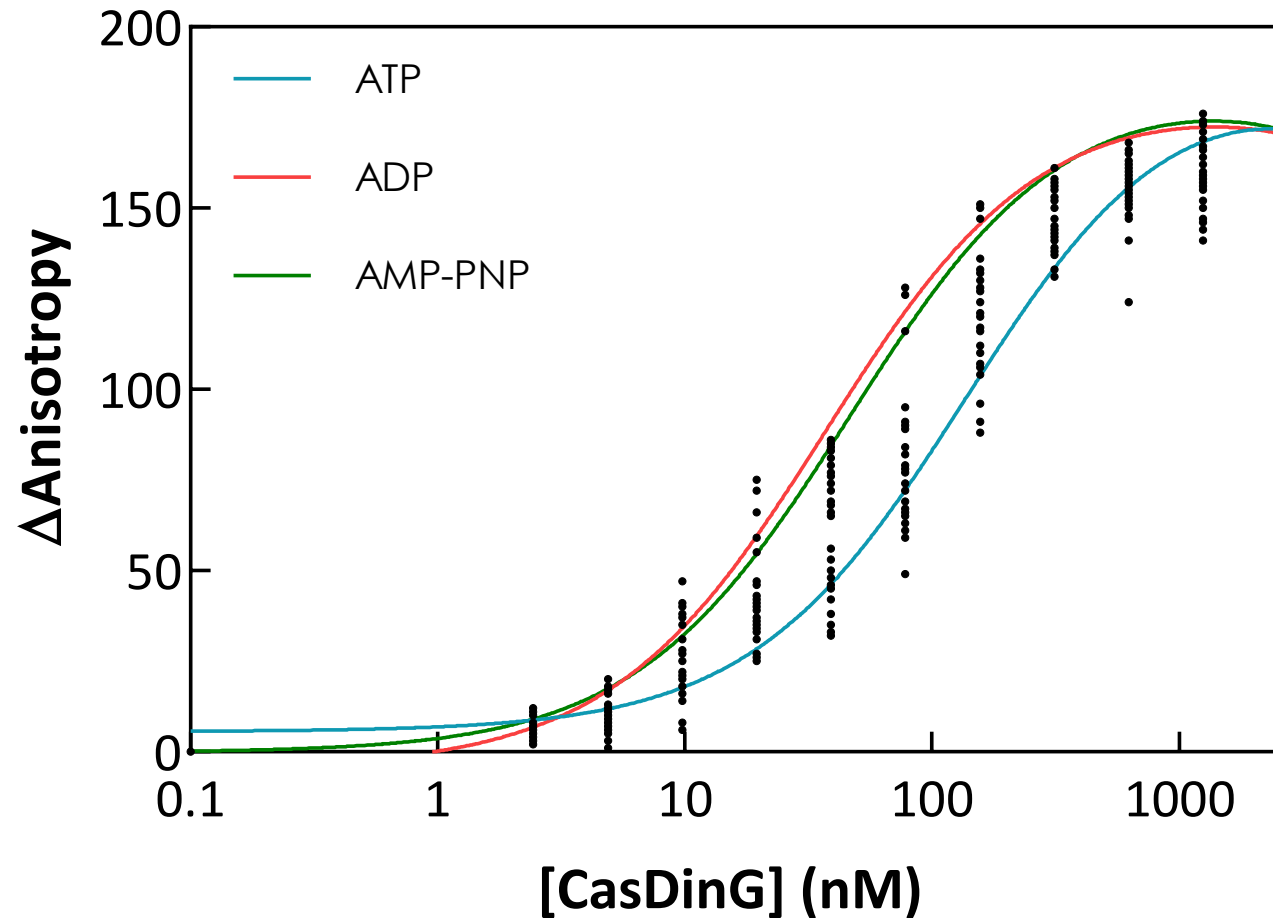


What about ribonucleotides?

Presence of an ATP analogue does not alter CasDinG binding affinity for ssDNA

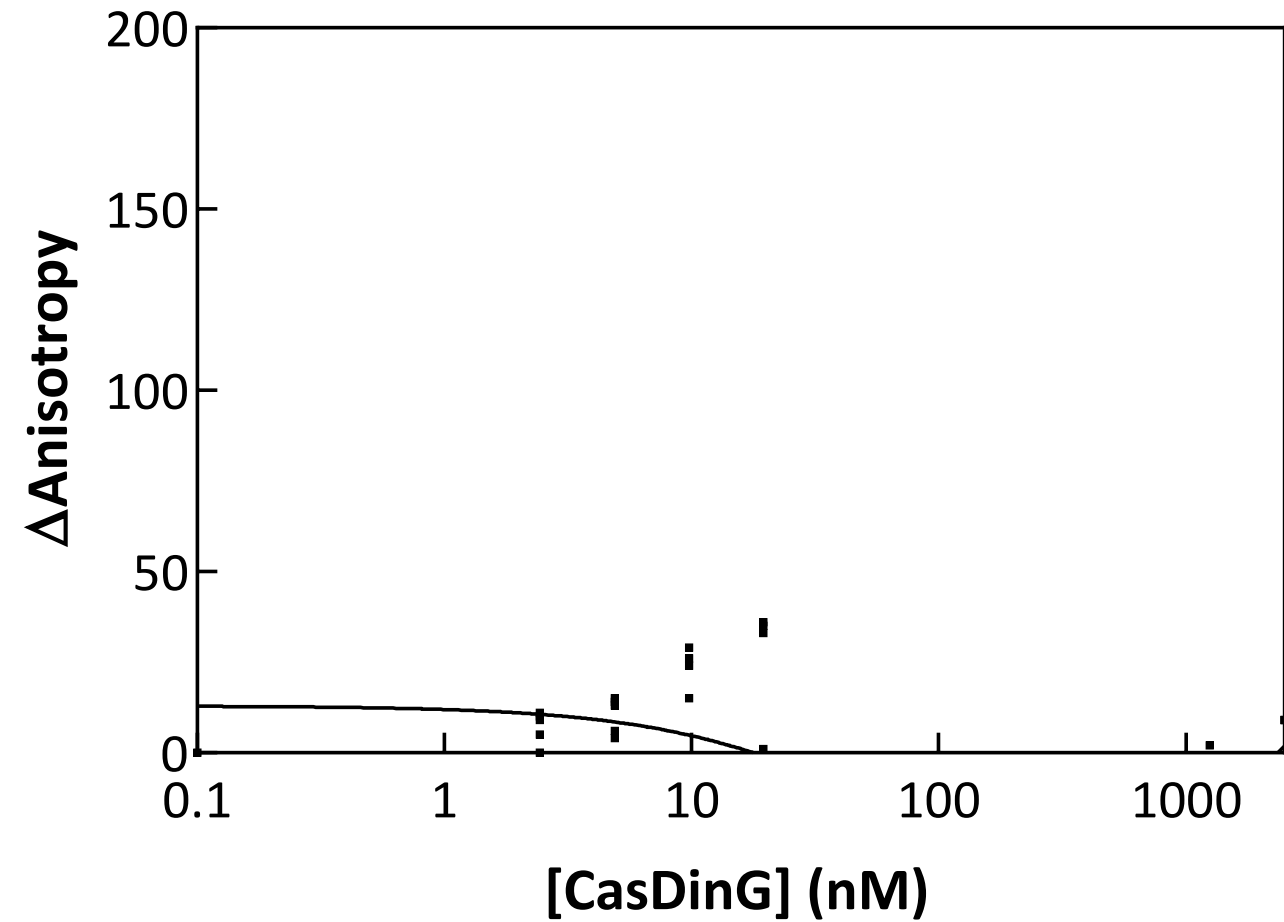


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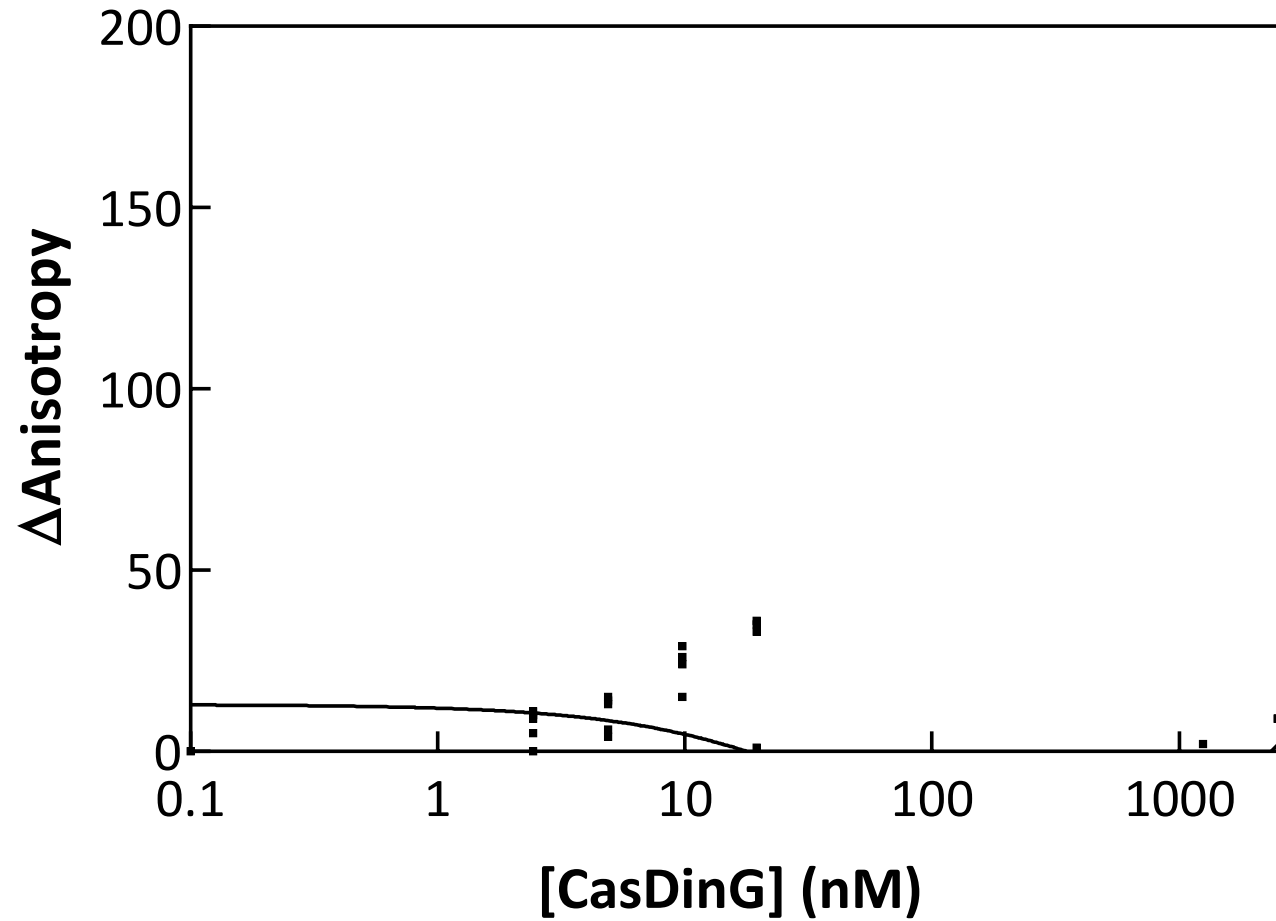


Can CasDinG bind to ssRNA substrates?

CasDinG does not appear to bind ssRNA

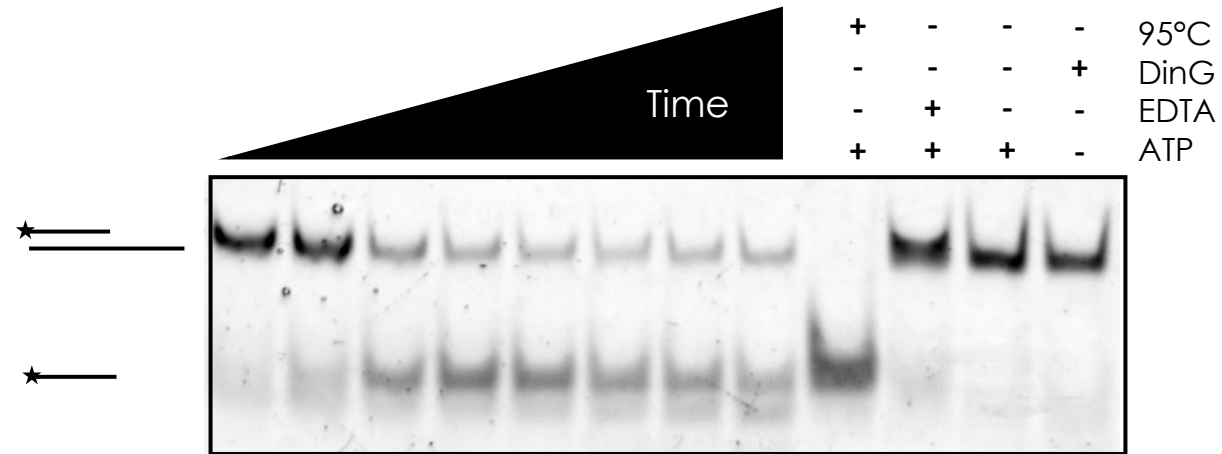


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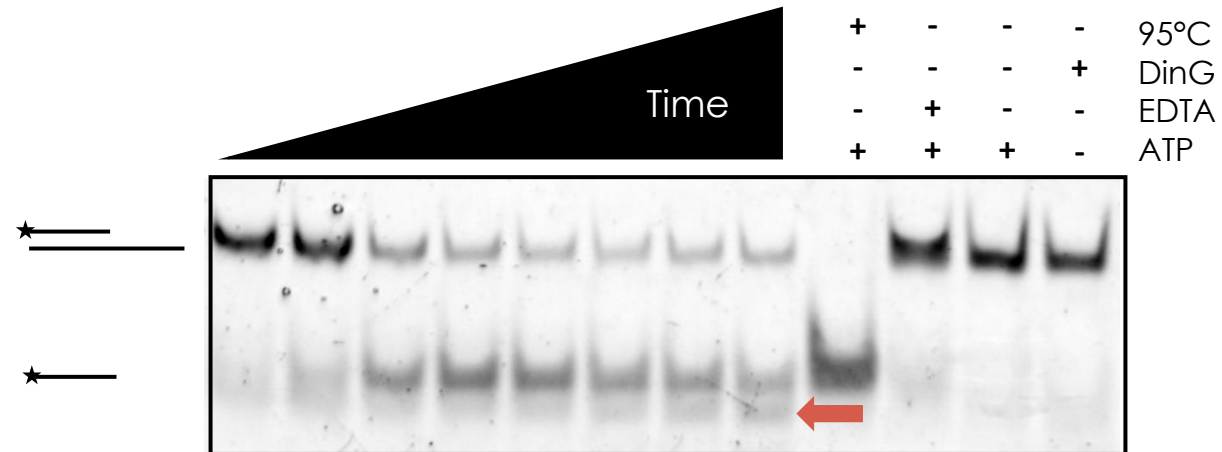
Can CasDinG unwind double-stranded substrates?

# CasDinG unwinds DNA-RNA hybrids and may possess RNase activity

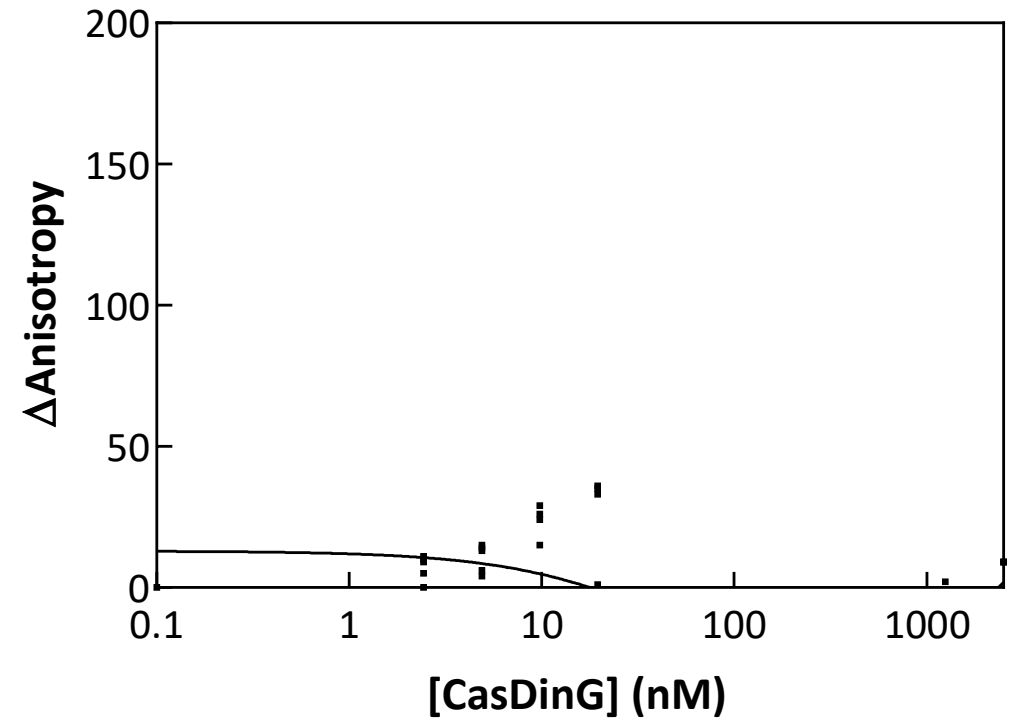
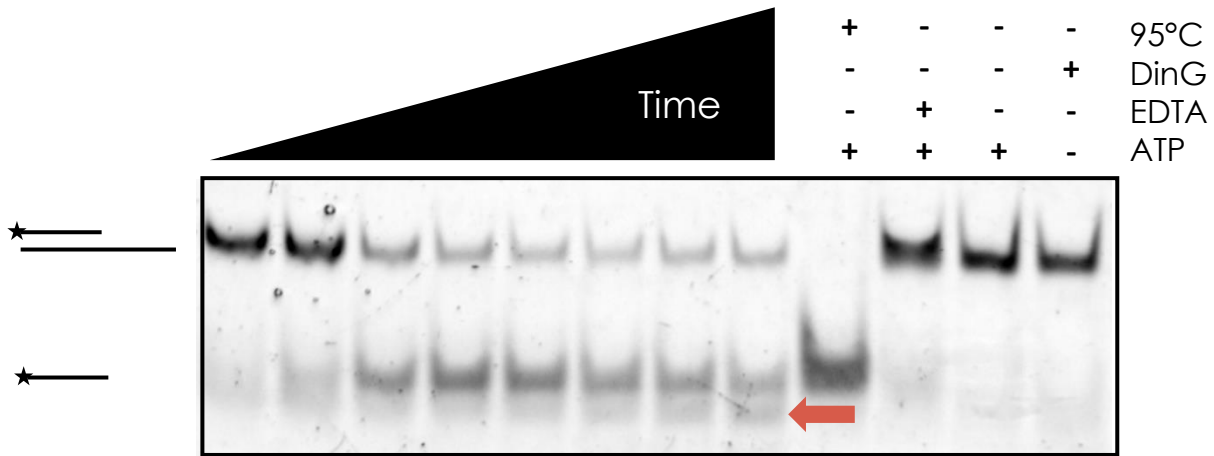




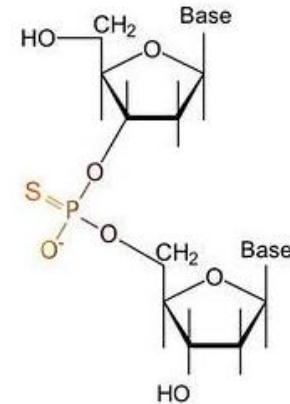
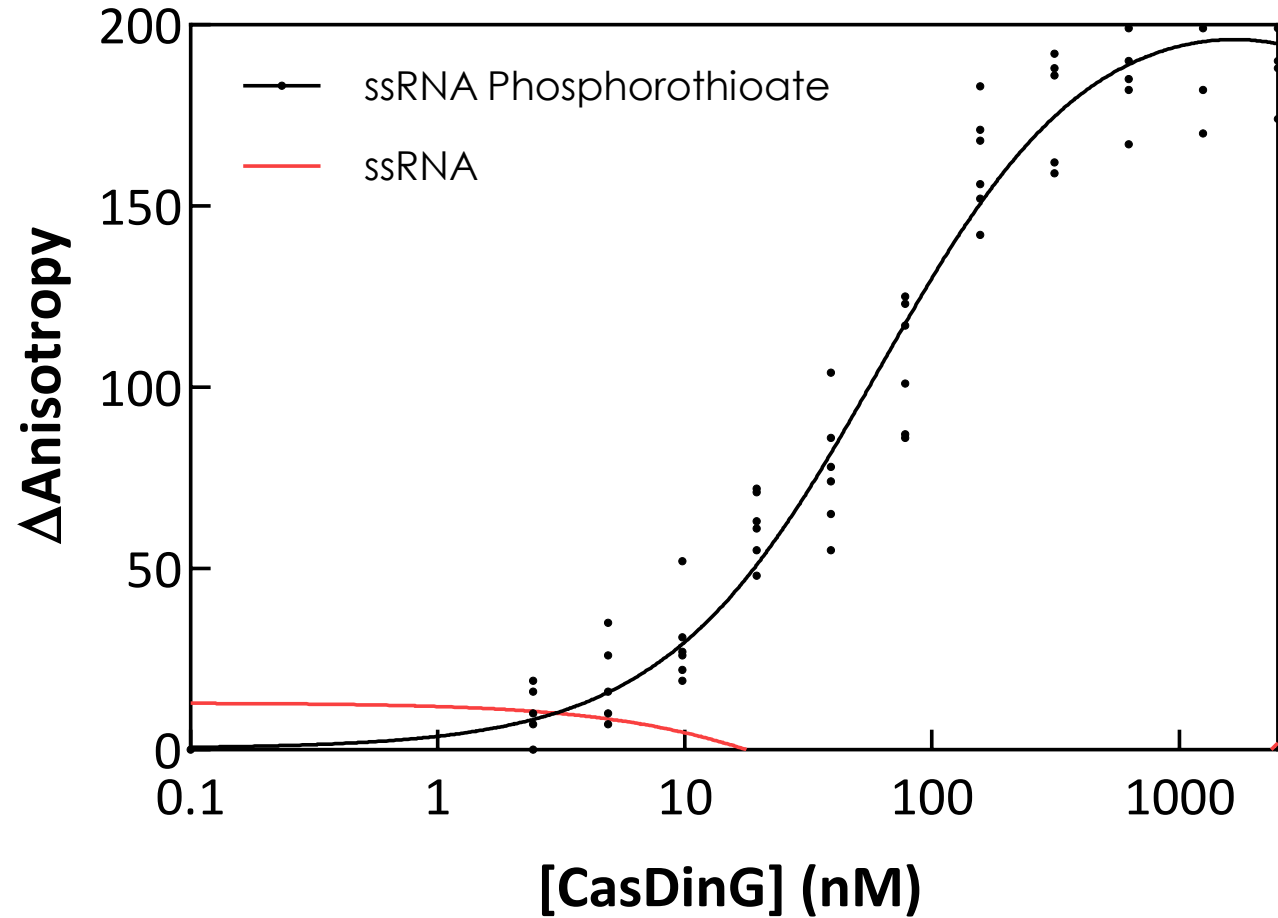
# CasDinG unwinds DNA-RNA hybrids and may possess RNase activity



# CasDinG unwinds DNA-RNA hybrids and may possess RNase activity



# CasDinG binds to non-hydrolyzable ssRNA



# Elucidating the role of CasDinG in CRISPR-mediated immunity

Does CasDinG bind nucleic acid substrates?

Does the presence of ATP alter binding affinities?

Does CasDinG possess helicase activity?

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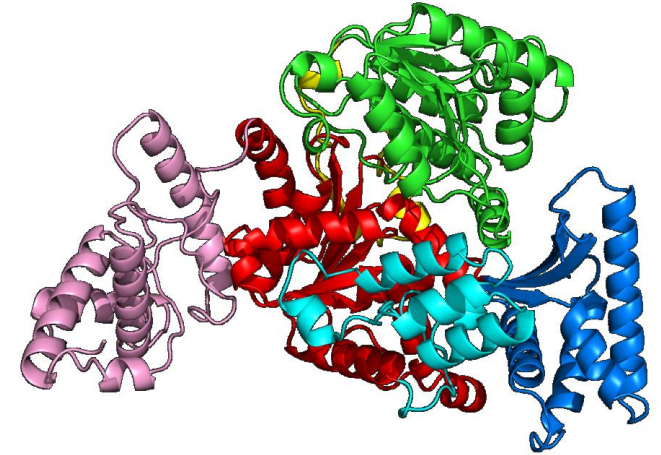
Does CasDinG possess helicase activity? ✓

# Elucidating the role of CasDinG in CRISPR-mediated immunity

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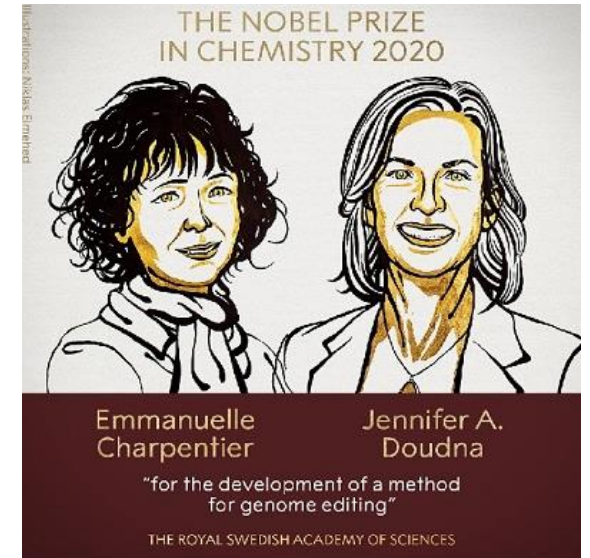
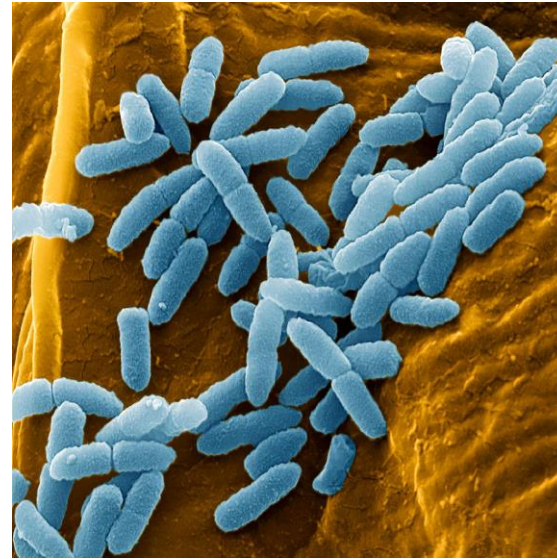
## **More work to be done...**

Does CasDinG interact with the other Type IV-A gene products?

What is the atomic structure of CasDinG?

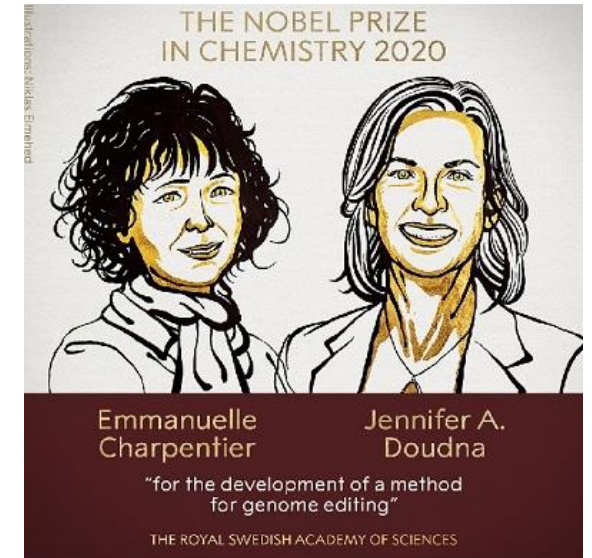
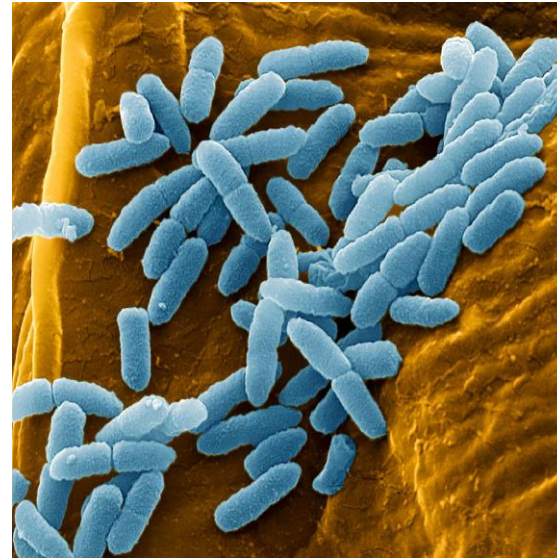


Insights from this research provide crucial groundwork for human therapeutics



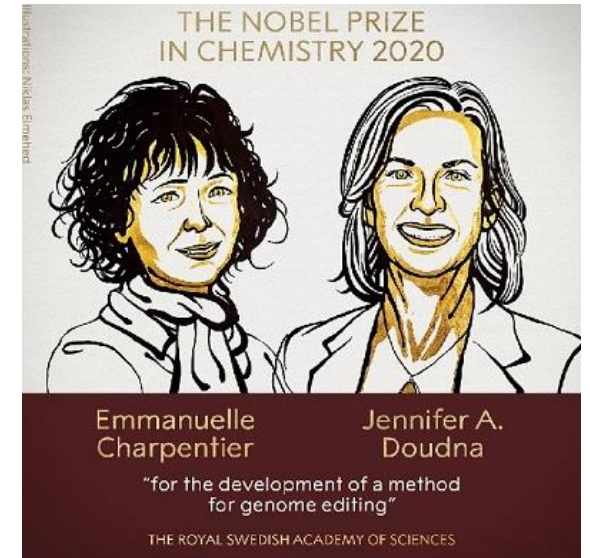
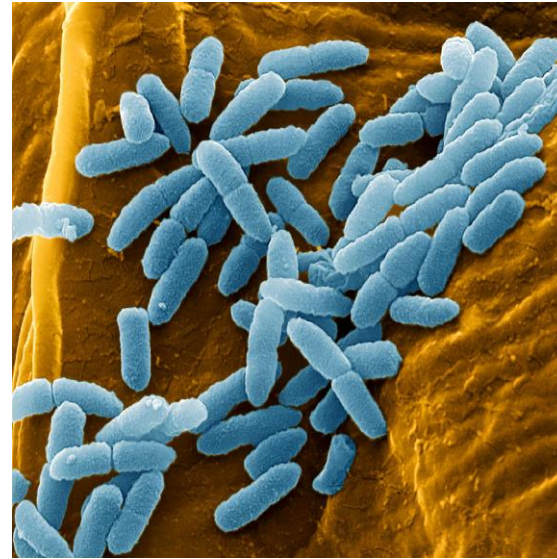
# Insights from this research provide crucial groundwork for human therapeutics

- Understanding of bacterial immune systems and pathogenesis



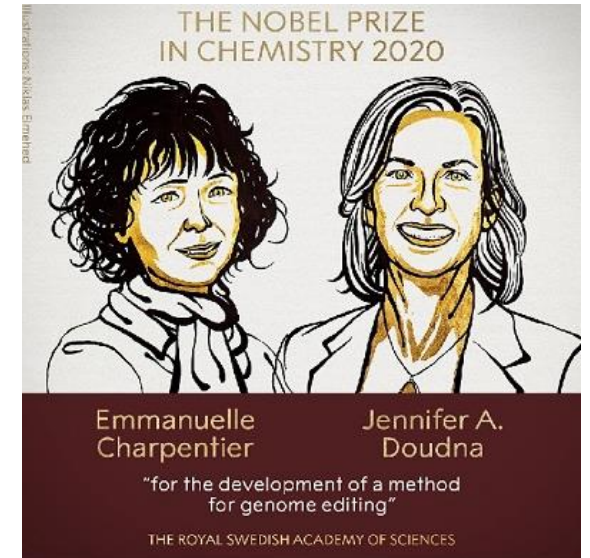
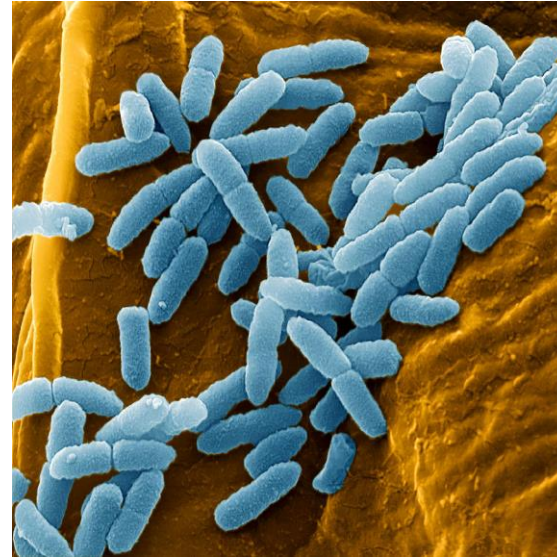
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- Understanding of bacterial immune systems and pathogenesis
- Novel biotechnology tools



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- Understanding of bacterial immune systems and pathogenesis
- Novel biotechnology tools
- Cas proteins have been used to detect COVID-19



The background features a gradient from purple on the left to yellow on the right. Overlaid on this are several DNA double helix structures in light blue and light orange, and a faint, detailed protein structure in the center.

Thank you!  
Any questions?

Poster Session: 1 PM