

De qué hablamos cuando
hablamos de Biología Sintética
y Edición Génica.

Lo que se dice y lo que no se dice
en cuanto a su precisión y
riesgos potenciales.

Los productos de la
Edición Génica, ¿son OGMs?

Transmisión en vivo:  Redes - Amigos de la Tierra Uruguay  @redes_at_

Actualización sobre cultivos transgénicos y edición génica en Uruguay y la región. Una revisión crítica.

Ronda 2

*Edición génica; ser o no ser -genéticamente modificado-.
Una puesta a punto sobre esta tecnología y los debates en torno a su
regulación. Y con la alimentación ¿cómo andamos?*

> Claudio Martínez Debat.

Químico farmacéutico y Dr. en Ciencias Biológicas. Prof. Libre en Facultad de Ciencias, Udelar. Integra el Colectivo TÁ, la UCCSNAL y el Grupo de DDHH y Ambiente de la Cátedra UNESCO, Udelar.

Organizan:



Apoya:  HEINRICH BÖLL STIFTUNG

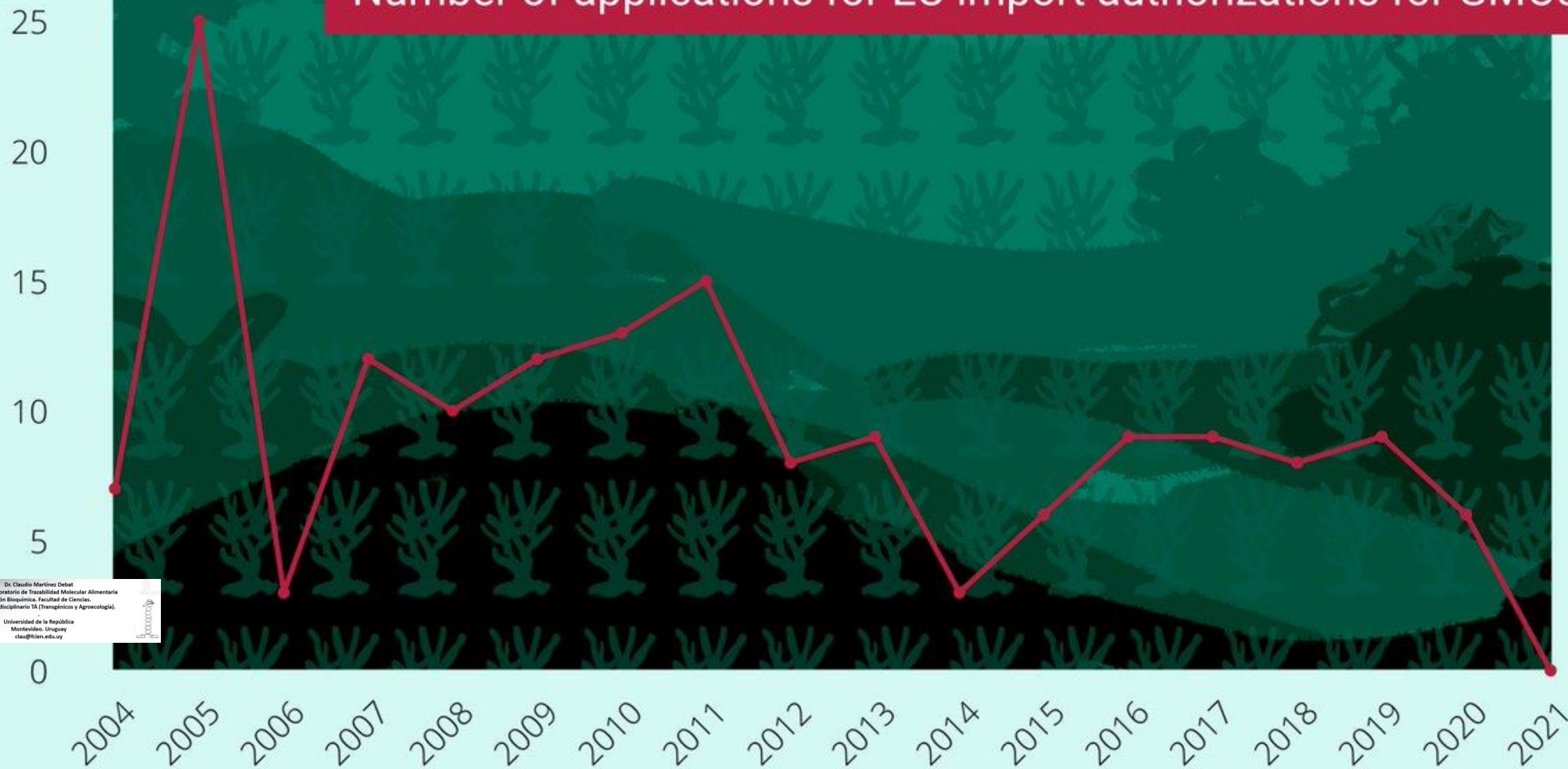


Adhieren:



No new applications for import into the EU in 2021

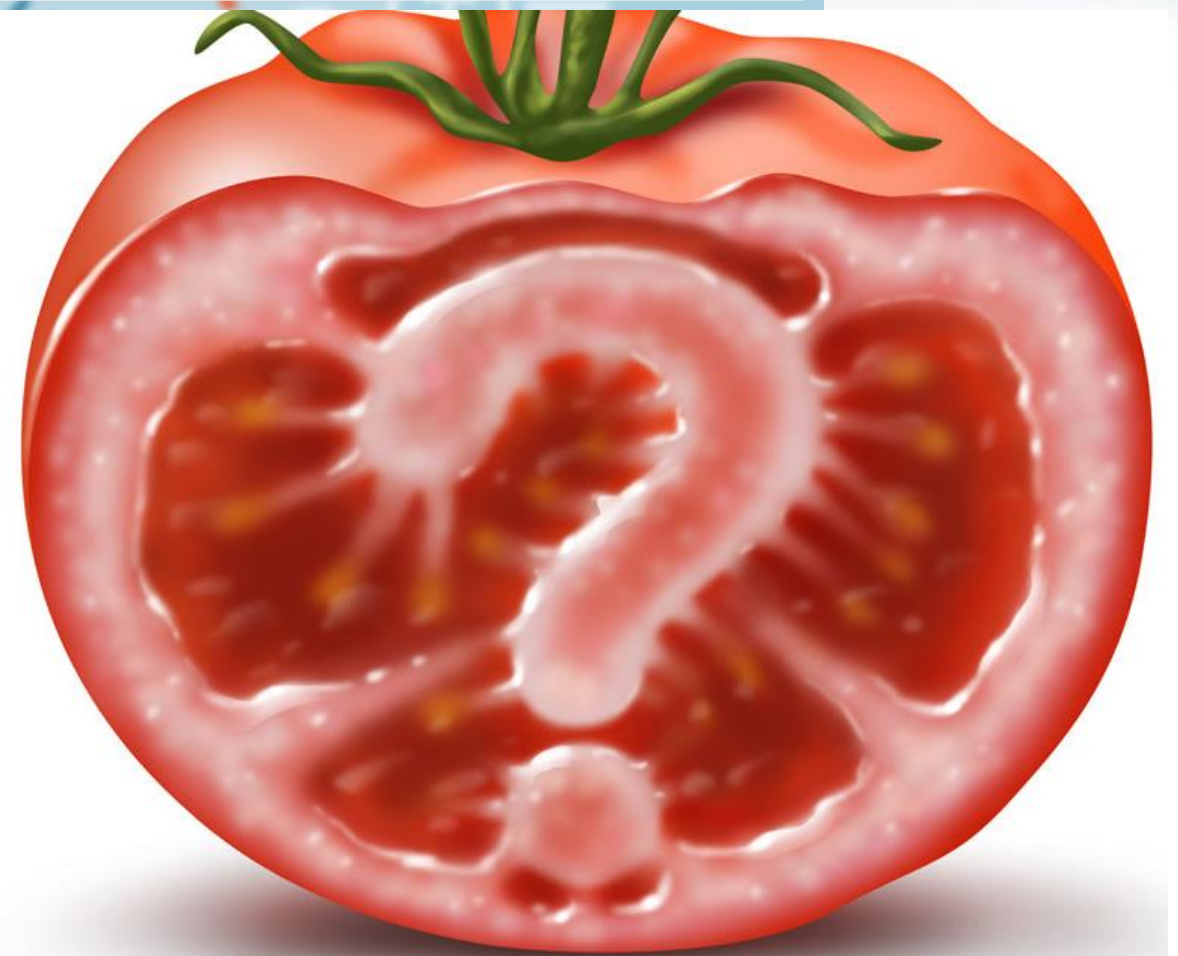
Number of applications for EU import authorizations for GMOs



Ejemplo de Caso de “*New Plant-Breeding Technologies* (NPBTs, Nuevas Técnicas de “Mejoramiento”)

Japón: tomate tranquilizante con altos niveles de GABA, 2021

Efecto ~ benzodiazepinas



Technology Networks

Exploring the Science That Matters to You

Synthetic Biology

Genetic engineering

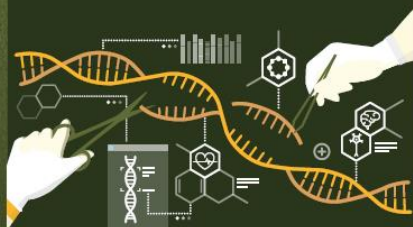
vs

Synthetic biology

While **genetic engineering** largely focuses on specific, individual genes...



... **synthetic biology** orchestrates changes to a series of molecular constituents, such as RNA, proteins and whole cells to form circuits and networks.



<https://www.technologynetworks.com/tn/topic-hub/synthetic-biology>

Synthetic biology applications

Synthetic biology has the potential to revolutionize methods and technologies adopted across a number of different applications, including but not limited to:³

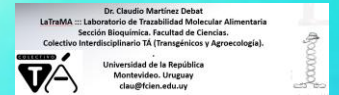


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LaTraMA

<https://www.ginkgobioworks.com/>



Biology by design.

Biology is the most advanced manufacturing technology on the planet. We program cells to make everything from food to materials to therapeutics.

<https://www.ginkgobioworks.com/>



OUR WORK

FOOD

Changing the future of food

with Motif FoodWorks

LEARN MORE



AGRICULTURE

Designing probiotics for plants

with Joyn Bio



WASTE REMEDIATION

Enabling bioremediation solutions

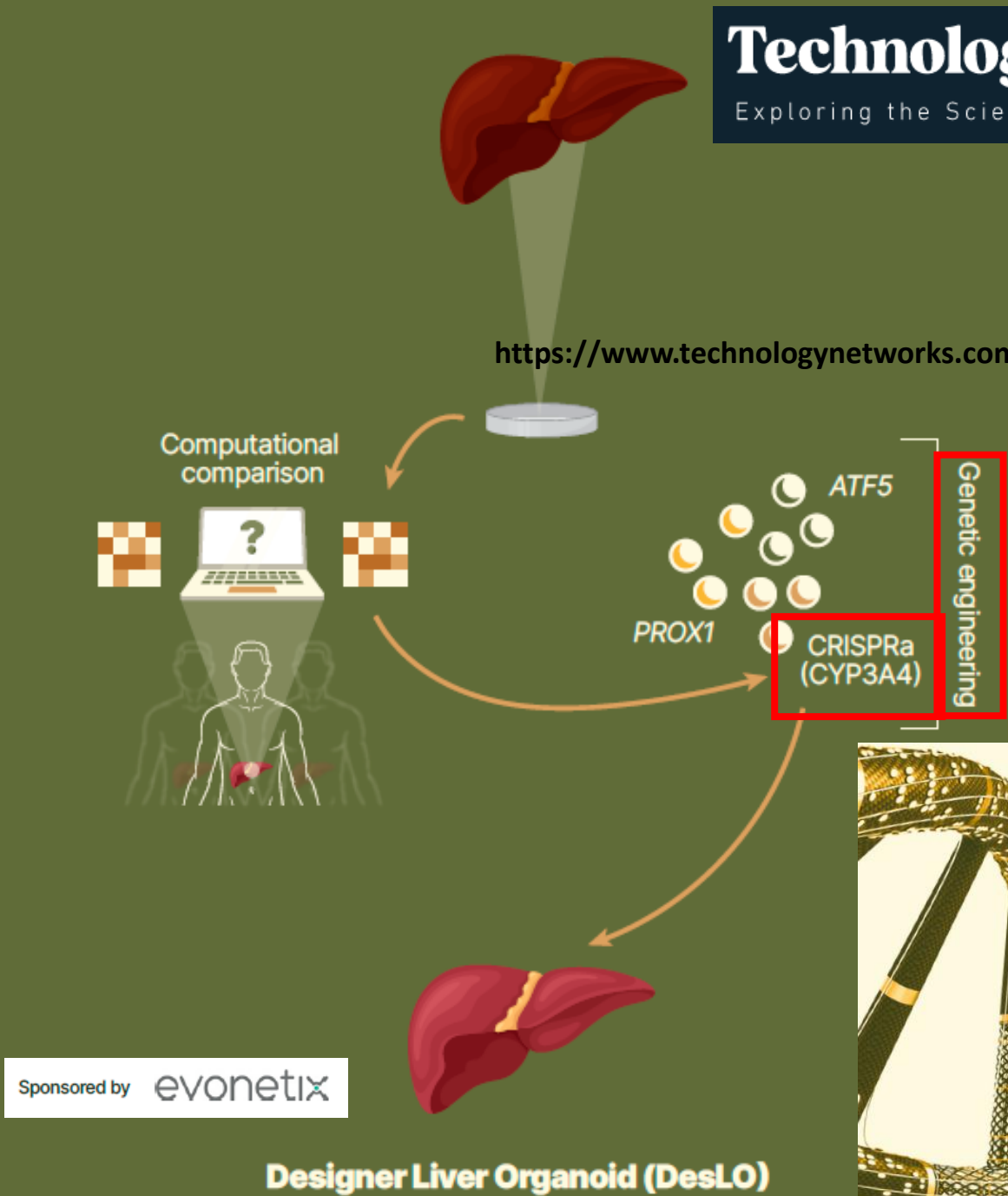
with Allonnia

Understanding diseases — engineering better organoids

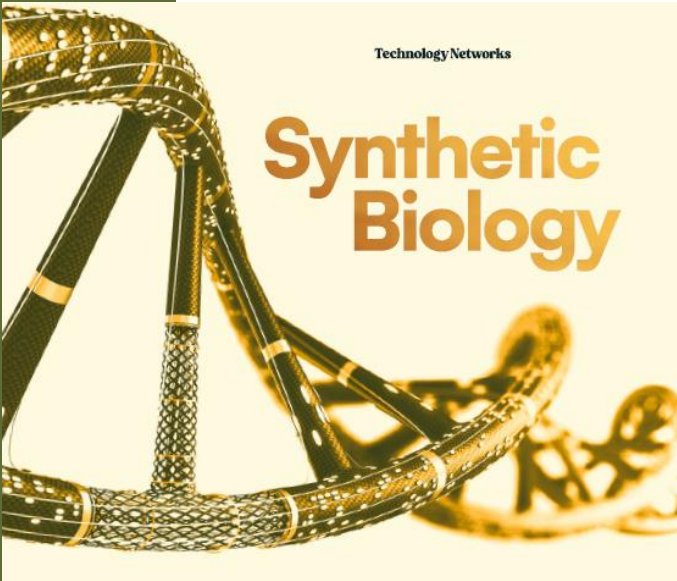
Organoids – self-organized, three-dimensional tissue cultures – are derived from stem cells. They are revolutionizing our ability to study cellular mechanisms and disease pathology.

Sometimes, organoid phenotypes are immature, but synthetic biology can help.

Scientists engineered gene regulatory networks in pluripotent stem cell-derived human liver organoids to direct maturation and morphogenesis of the organoids. Organoid function, signaling and enzymatic activity was improved compared to conventional PSC-derived liver organoids.⁹



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ISO 5058-1:2021

Biotechnology — Genome editing

Part 1: Vocabulary

<https://www.iso.org/standard/80679.html>



3.1 Genome editing concepts

3.1.1

gene editing

techniques for **genome engineering** (3.1.3) that involve nucleic acid damage, repair mechanisms, replication and/or recombination for incorporating site-specific modification(s) into a gene or genes

Note 1 to entry: Gene editing is a subclass of **genome editing** (3.1.2).

Note 2 to entry: There are various genome editing tools (see 3.2 and Figure 1).

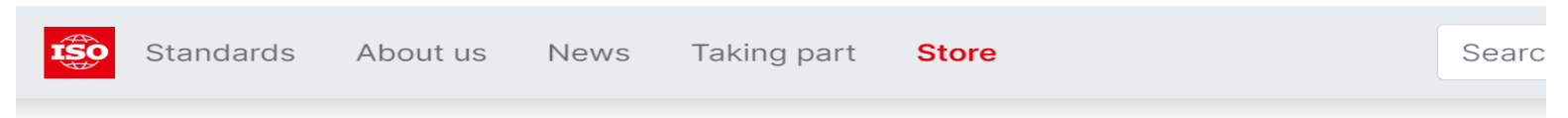
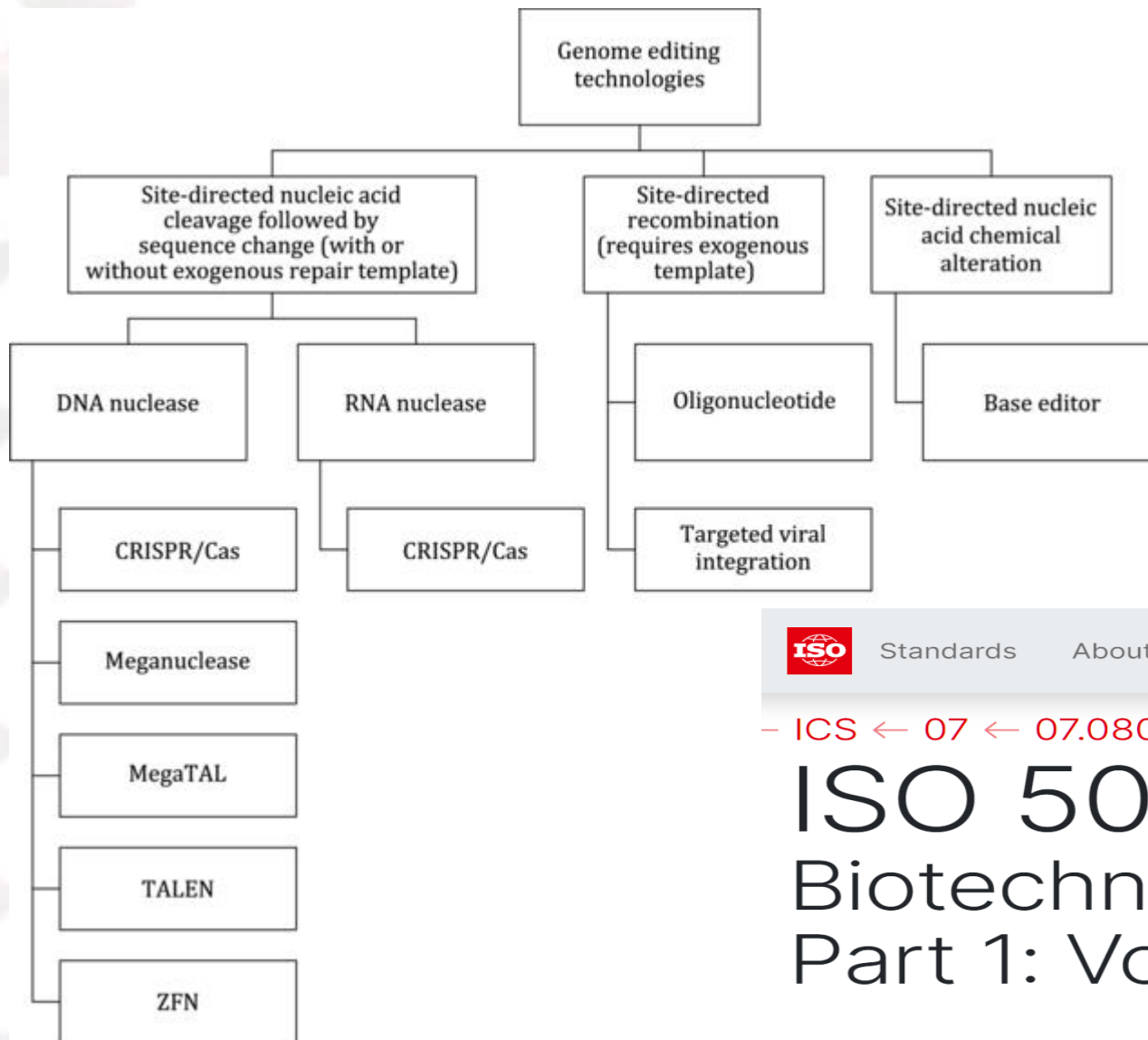
3.1.2

genome editing

techniques for **genome engineering** (3.1.3) that involve nucleic acid damage, repair mechanisms, replication and/or recombination for incorporating site-specific modification(s) into a genomic DNA

Note 1 to entry: **Gene editing** (3.1.1) is a subclass of genome editing.

Note 2 to entry: There are various genome editing tools (see 3.2 and Figure 1).



– ICS ← 07 ← 07.080

ISO 5058-1:2021

Biotechnology — Genome editing Part 1: Vocabulary

<https://www.iso.org/standard/80679.html>

Abstract

 Preview

This document defines terms related to genome editing technology.

This document is applicable to general use of genome editing across species.

Buy
star

Format

Type of nGM	nGM
Genome editing with site-directed nucleases (SDN)	CRISPR-based systems for genome editing (CRISPR)
	TALE-directed Nuclease systems for genome editing (TALEN)
	Zinc-Finger-directed Nuclease systems for genome editing (ZFN)
Genome editing directed by oligonucleotides	Oligonucleotide-directed Mutagenesis (ODM)
	Multiplex Automated Genomic Engineering (MAGE)
Modification of gene expression	RNA-directed DNA Methylation (RdDM)
Variants of GM technology	Cisgenesis (CG) / Intragenesis (IG)
	Transgrafting (TG)
	Agro-infiltration (AI)
Breeding support techniques	Haploid Induction (HI)
	Reverse Breeding (RB)




frontiers
 in Bioengineering and Biotechnology

An EU Perspective on Biosafety Considerations for Plants Developed by Genome Editing and Other New Genetic Modification Techniques (nGMs)

Michael F. Eckerstorfer^{1*}, Marion Dolezel¹, Andrea Heissenberger¹, Marianne Mikolaj¹, Wolfram Reichenbecher², Ricarda A. Steinbrecher¹ and Friedrich Weber^{1,2}

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 Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay.

PRACTICE REVIEWS
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 3389/fbioe.2019.00031

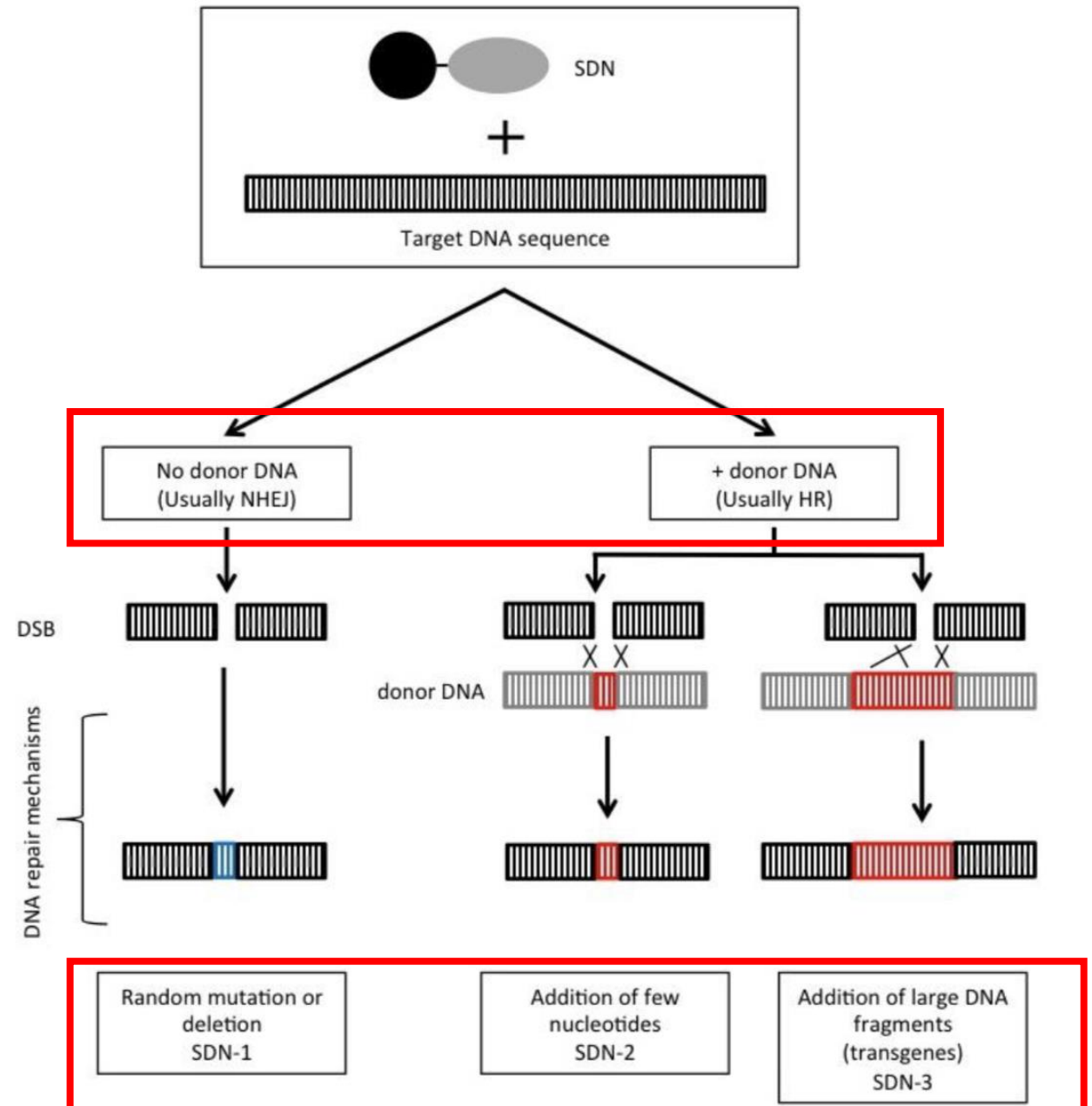

 Check for updates

Edición de genes por "categorías" de modificación prevista

SDN1: 2 sitios DSB que dan como resultado una eliminación una o mas bases

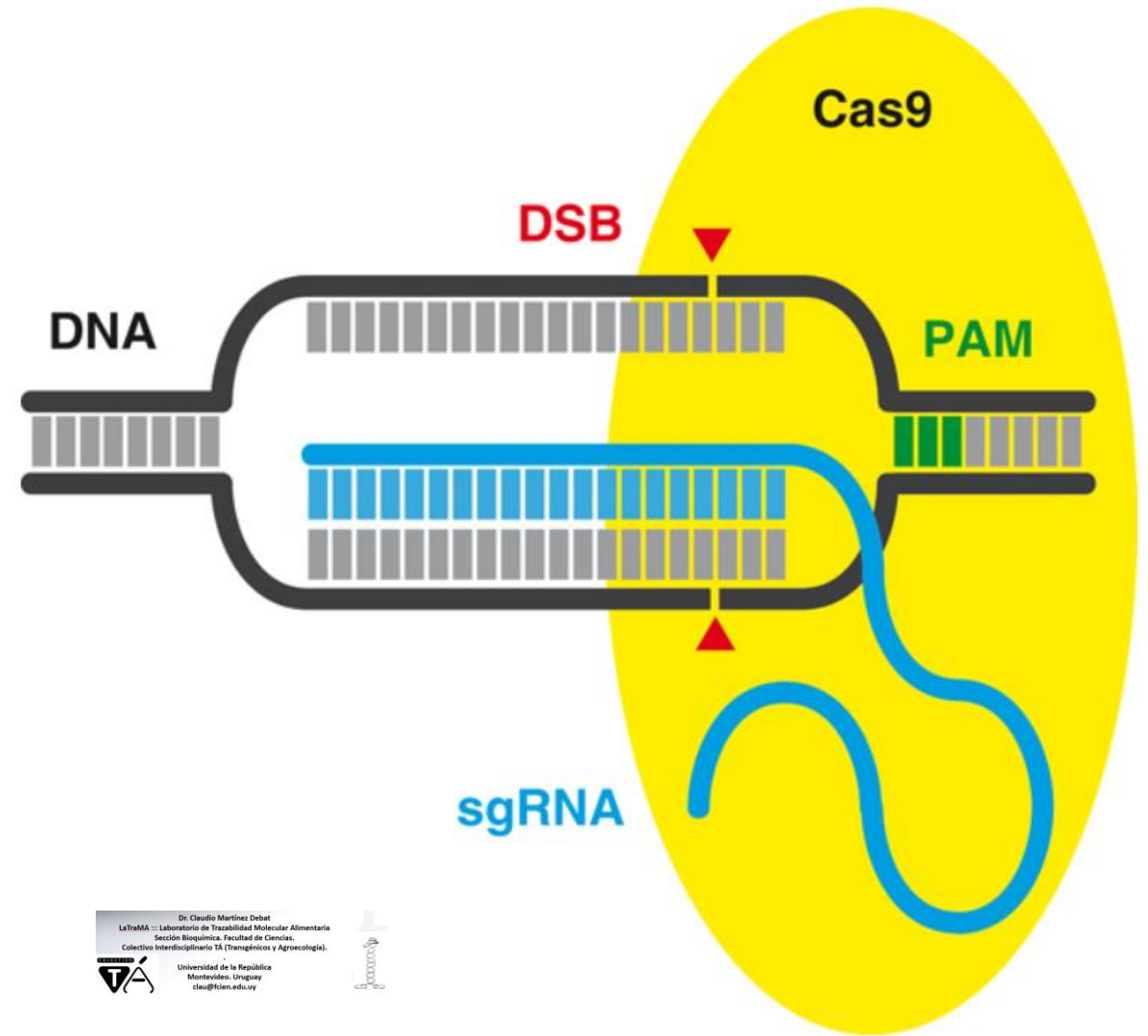
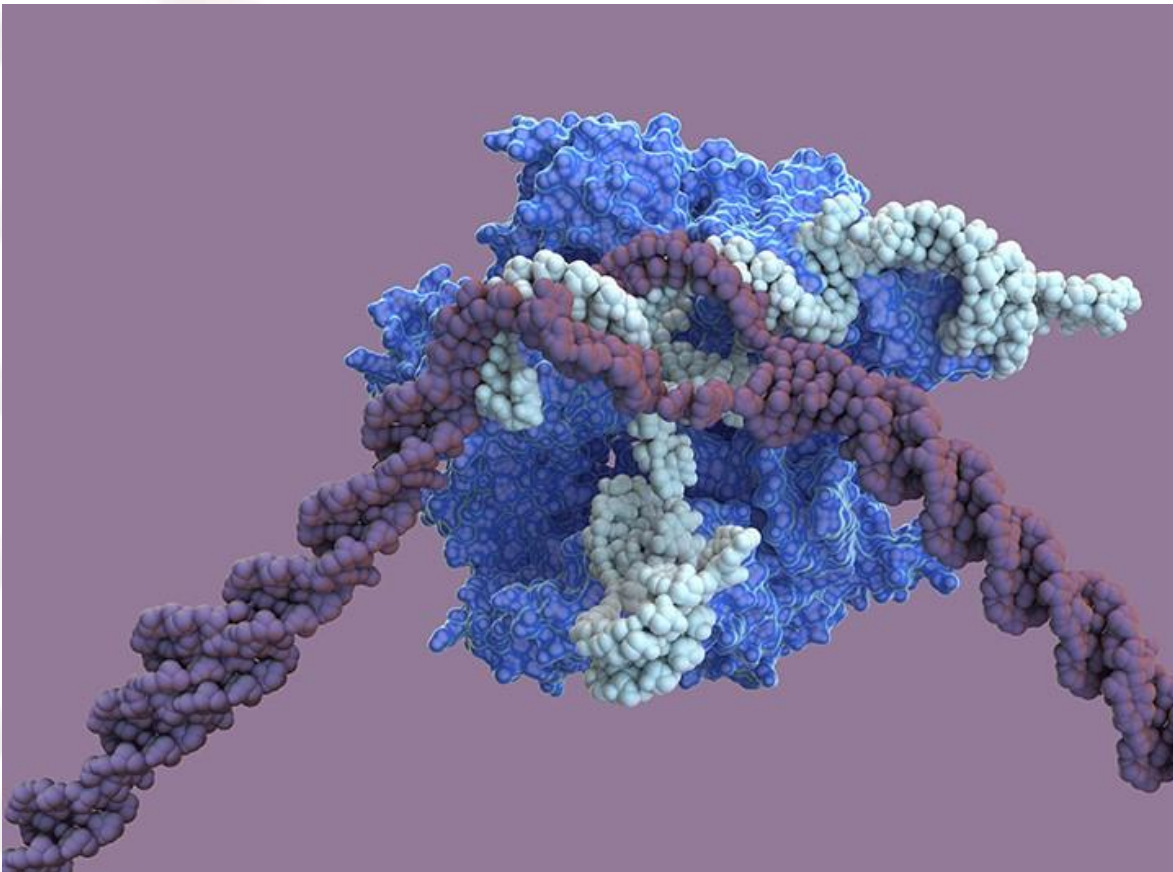
SDN2: mantiene el gen original (puede cambiar el alelo)

SDN3: introduce un nuevo gen





**CRISPR/Cas9,
Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short
Palindromic Repeats
/CRISPR-associated 9**



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Diagram illustrating the two repair pathways occurring after CRISPR-Cas9 action (by Lluís Montoliu ©)



Eckerstorfer et al.

TABLE 2 | Research publications between 2011 and 2017 covering several applications for different nGMs.

Applications \ nGMs	CRISPR*	Genome editing				RdDM	CG	IG	TG*	nGMs to support breeding	
		TALEN	ZFN	MN	ODM					AI	HI
JAN. 2011–DEC. 2015											
Total number	n.a.	10	17	5	1	6	7	4	n.a.	14	9
JAN. 2016–JUNE 2017*											
Total number (172)	114	8	7	1	1	1	2	4	23	4	7
SDN–1	99	5	4	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SDN–2	5	—	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SDN–3	4	3	3	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Base editing	4	—	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other types of genome editing	2	—	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
OBJECTIVE OF APPLICATIONS (JAN. 2016–JUNE 2017)											
Method development	72	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	6	—	3
Basic research	22	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	1
Applied development	20	6	3	—	1	1	1	3	10	—	2

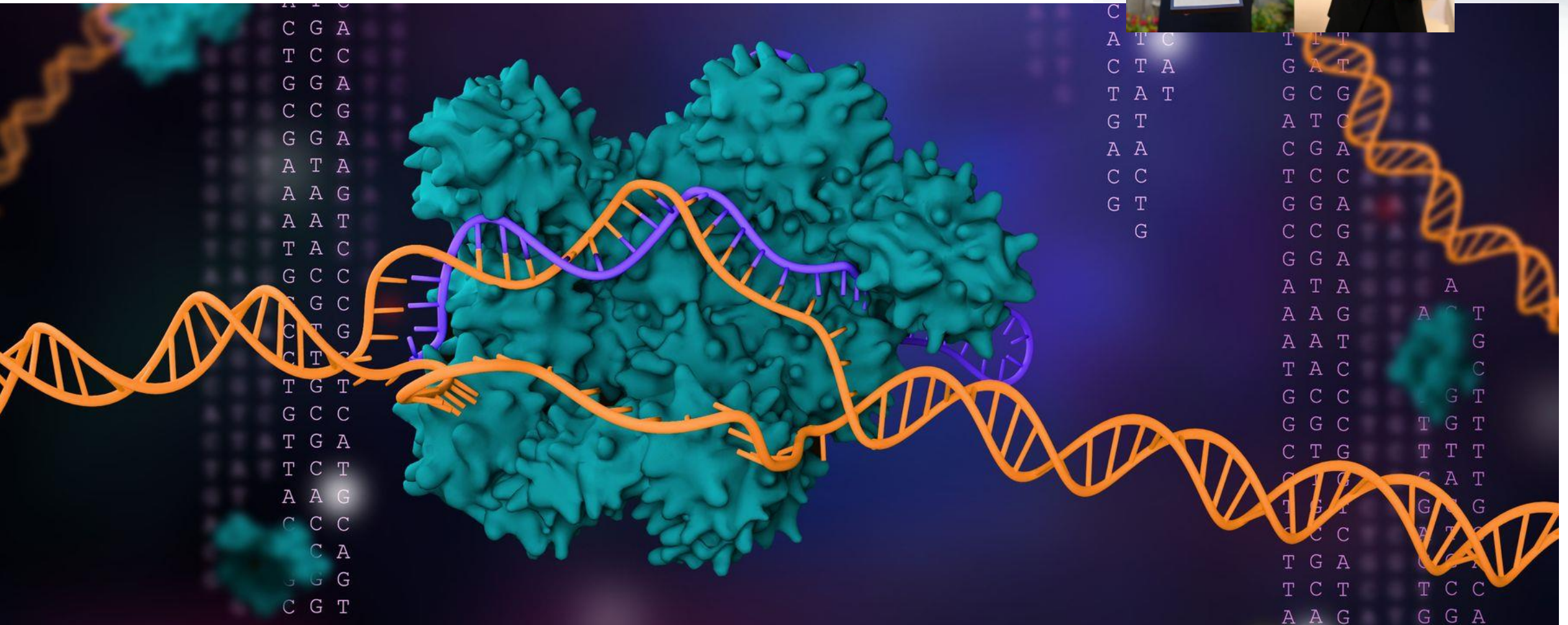
SDN, site-directed nuclease; CRISPR, CRISPR (Clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeat)-directed nuclease; TALEN, Transcription activator-like effector nuclease; ZFN, Zinc-Finger-directed nuclease; MN, Meganucleases; ODM, Oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis; RdDM, RNA dependent DNA methylation; CG, Cisgenesis; IG, Intragenesis; TG, Transgrafting; AI, Agro-infiltration; HI, Haploid induction; Other types of genome editing: different variants of CRISPR-based genome editing, including use of nickases; n.a.: not applicable.

*For the use of CRISPR-based systems for genome editing and transgrafting literature was only screened for the time period Jan. 2016–June 2017.

Bold values indicate total numbers of publications for individual nGMs for the indicated time periods.

Ten Years of CRISPR

This month marks ten years since CRISPR-Cas9 was repurposed as a gene editing system, so we're looking back at what has been accomplished in a decade of CRISPR editing.



A critical look on CRISPR-based genome editing in plants

Niaz Ahmad¹ | Mehboob-ur Rahman¹ | Zahid Mukhtar¹ | Yusuf Zafar² |
Baohong Zhang³ 

APLICACIONES

Investigación básica,
mejoramiento,

diagnóstico, terapéutica, otras



fenotipo

genotipo

epigenotipo

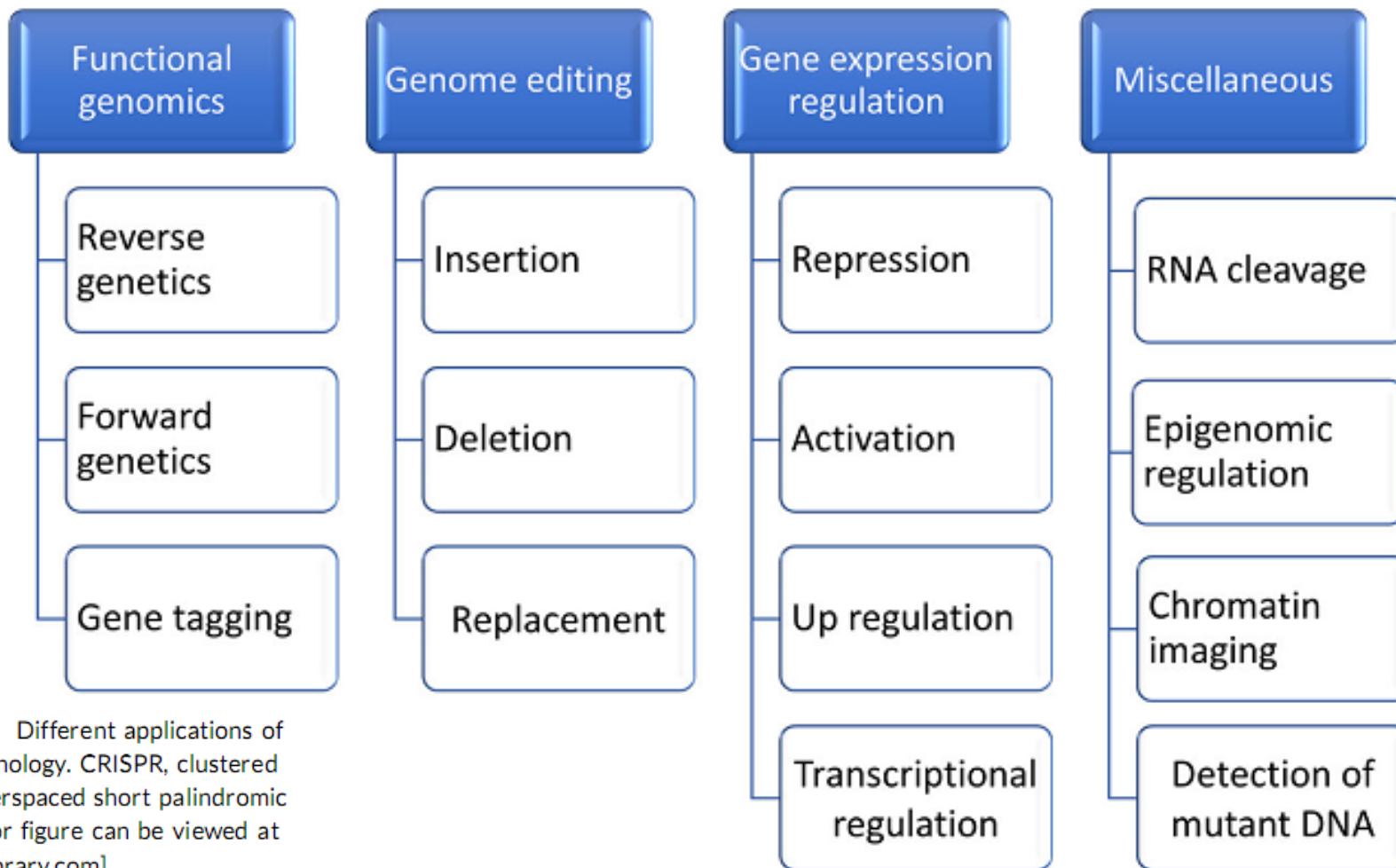
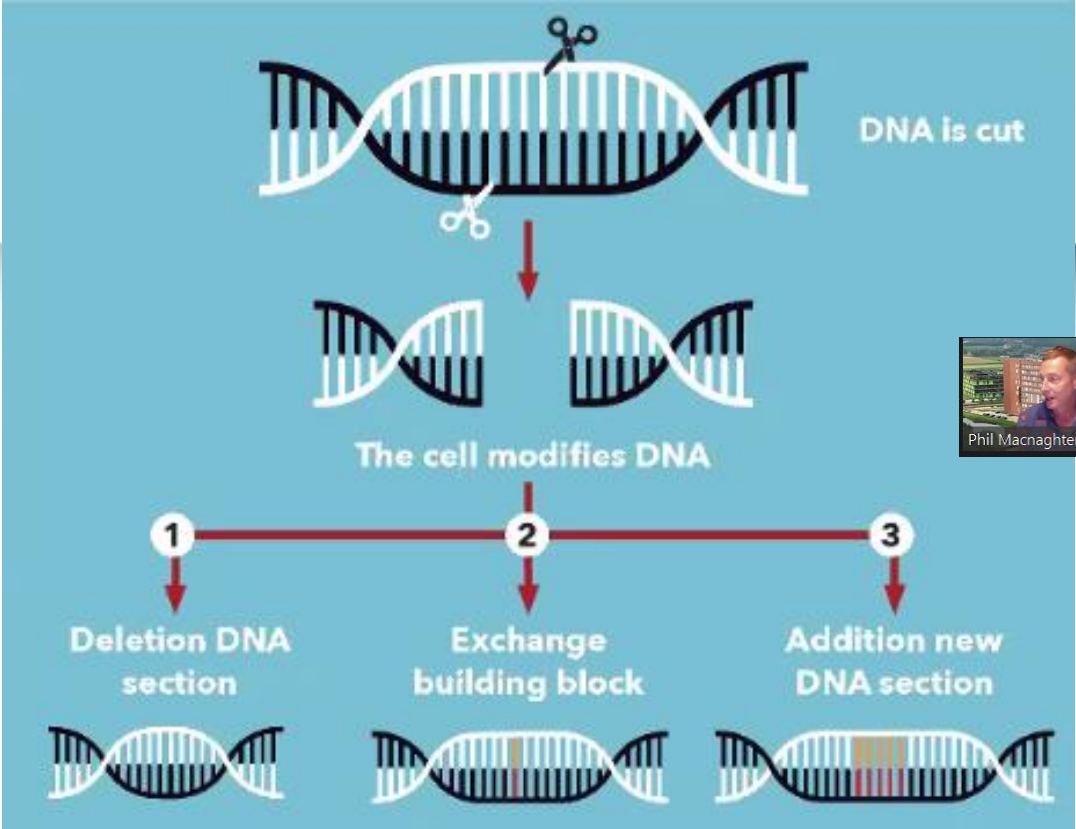
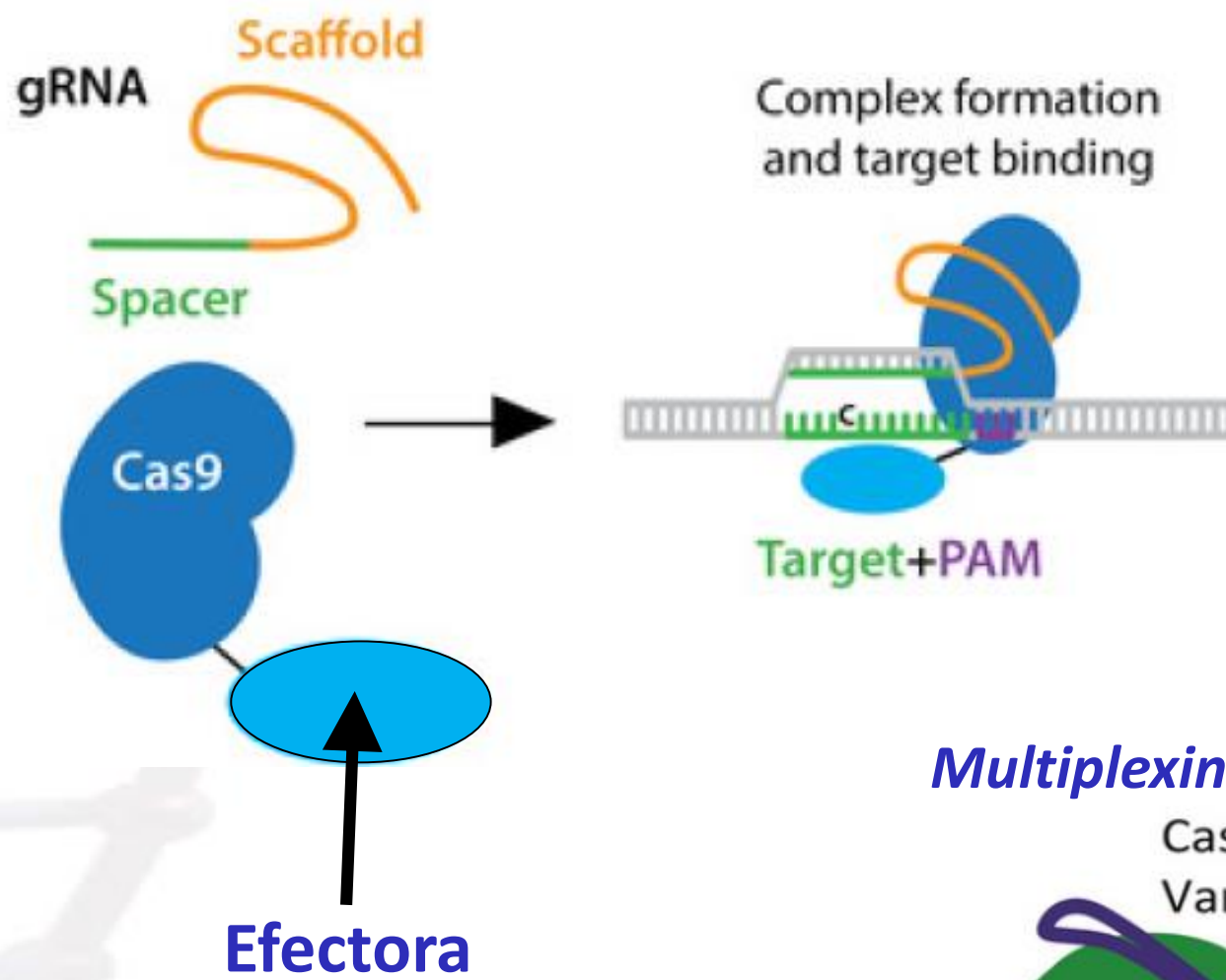


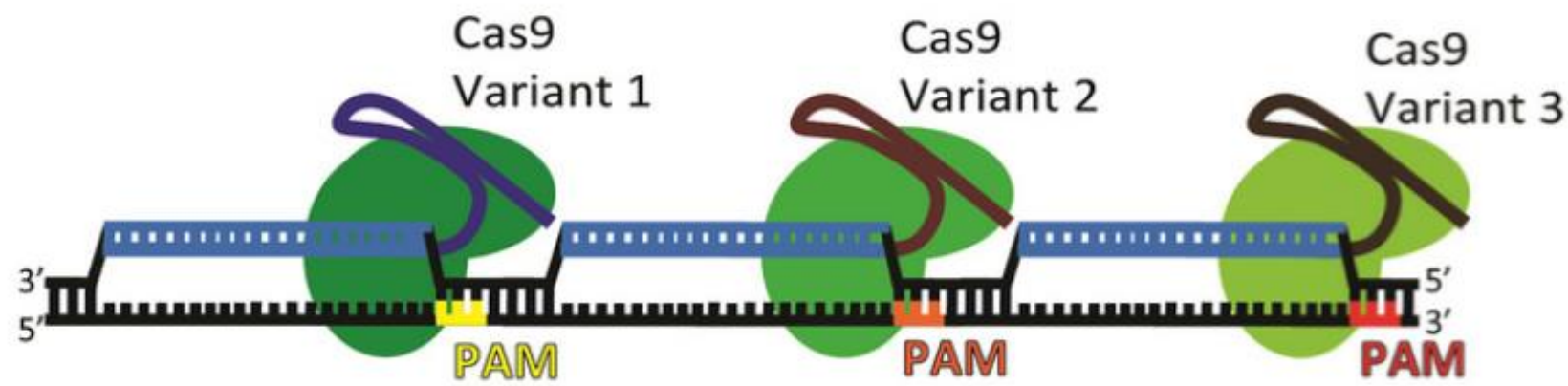
FIGURE 2 Different applications of CRISPR technology. CRISPR, clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

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modularidad : Flexibilidad de diseño



Multiplexing: varios blancos simultáneos



Algun+s Fenotipos/características buscad+s (plantas)



Resistencia a herbicidas (ej MON 87429, 2020)*

Glifosato (*EPSPS*): TIPS (Tre102Ile +Pro106Ser) / TIPA (T102I + P106Ala)

Paquete Tecnológico asociado con el uso masivo de herbicidas

Resistencia a Enfermedades

Cambios en la composición

¿nuevos alérgenos?

Mejoras en el Rendimiento o Adaptación

Alteraciones morfológicas



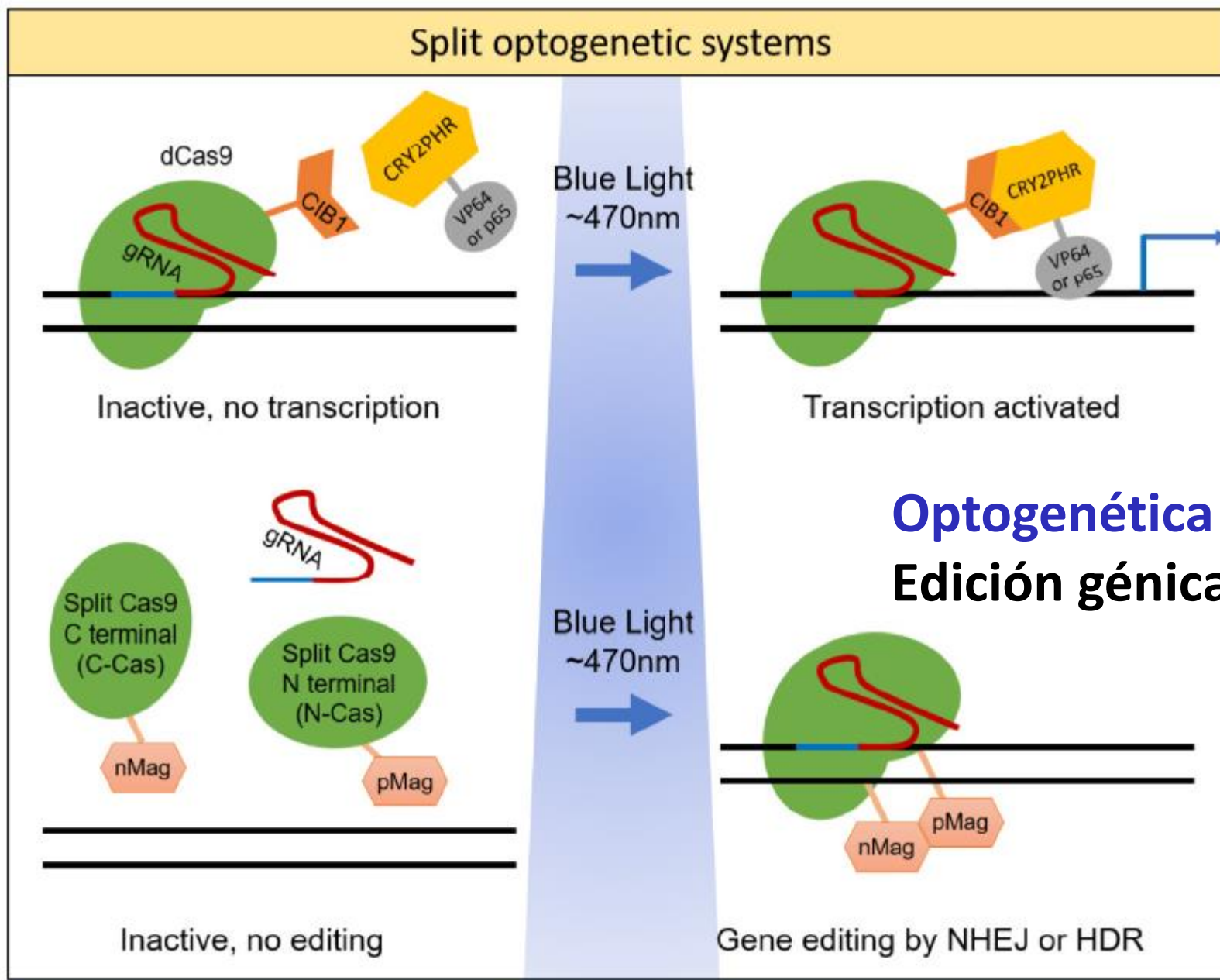
regulations.gov
Your Voice in Federal Decision-Making

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N* Petition for Determination of Nonregulated Status: Bayer/Monsanto; Maize Genetically Engineered for Dicamba, Glufosinate, Quizalofop, and 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Tolerance with Tissue-specific Glyphosate Tolerance Facilitating the Production of Hybrid Maize Seed



Optogenética + CRISPR: Edición génica activada por LUZ

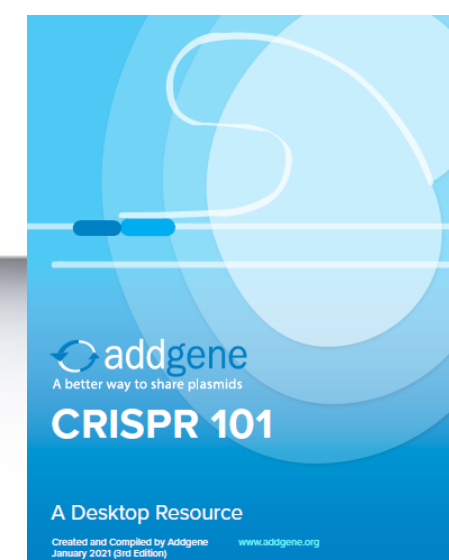


Figure 1: These split optogenetic system is activated by blue light to cause transcriptional activation or editing at target locus.

APLICACIONES

Investigación básica,
mejoramiento,
diagnóstico,
terapéutica, otras

Otras variantes/tipos de CRISPR

Cas12, 13, 14, ...

Cpf1 (Cas12a)

Cas ϕ

Sherlock (Cas13, corta y “come”)

etc

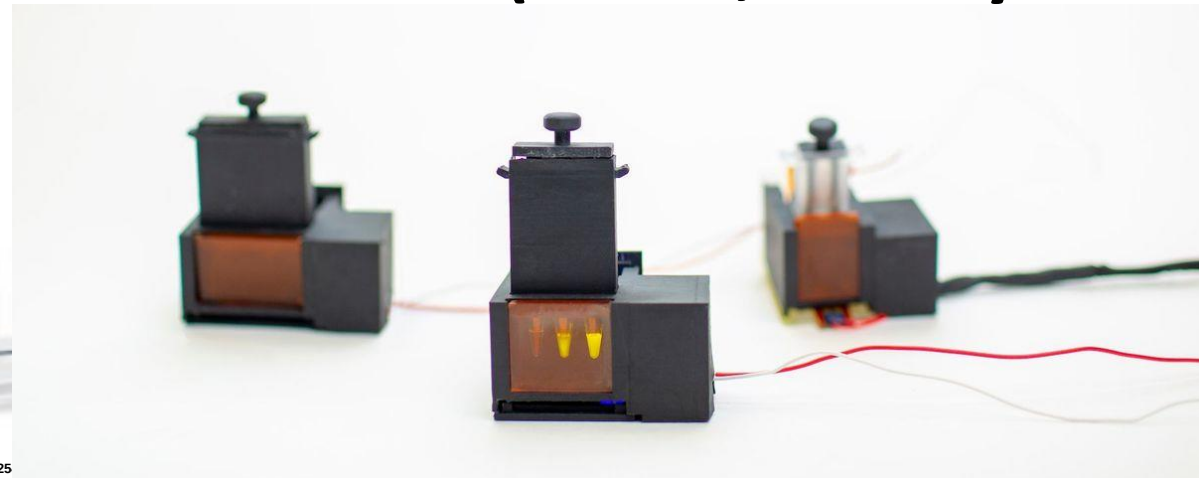
...



[https://547446.fs1.hubspotusercontent-na1.net/hubfs/547446/Technology%20Networks/Landing%20Pages/Merck/2022/May/35936-CMO_Services_reagent_manufacturing_for_SARS_CoV_2_diagnostic_MRK_WEB%20\(3\).pdf?__hstc=8807082.9882f1866b31dd9a339e559109a0c1fb.16479639325&__hssc=8807082.1.1656428405526&__hsfp=1741560897&hsCtaTracking=145cb593-5f03-4ddf-af3b-2ad31cfebe0b%7C72791fe3-db06-4d75-8a95-9c1aea944241](https://547446.fs1.hubspotusercontent-na1.net/hubfs/547446/Technology%20Networks/Landing%20Pages/Merck/2022/May/35936-CMO_Services_reagent_manufacturing_for_SARS_CoV_2_diagnostic_MRK_WEB%20(3).pdf?__hstc=8807082.9882f1866b31dd9a339e559109a0c1fb.16479639325&__hssc=8807082.1.1656428405526&__hsfp=1741560897&hsCtaTracking=145cb593-5f03-4ddf-af3b-2ad31cfebe0b%7C72791fe3-db06-4d75-8a95-9c1aea944241)

Three unique reagents are used in the assays, all with different shipping requirements

Mammoth Biosciences



MERCK

ej.: detección de SARS-CoV 2

***CRISPR-based DETECTR BOOST™ SARS-CoV-2
molecular assay on automated liquid handling***

DIPA-CRISPR (direct parental), edición genómica de insectos, alta eficiencia* DIPA-CRISPR

Please cite this article in press as: Shirai et al., DIPA-CRISPR is a simple and accessible method for insect gene editing, Cell Reports Methods (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crmeth.2022.100215>

Cell Reports Methods

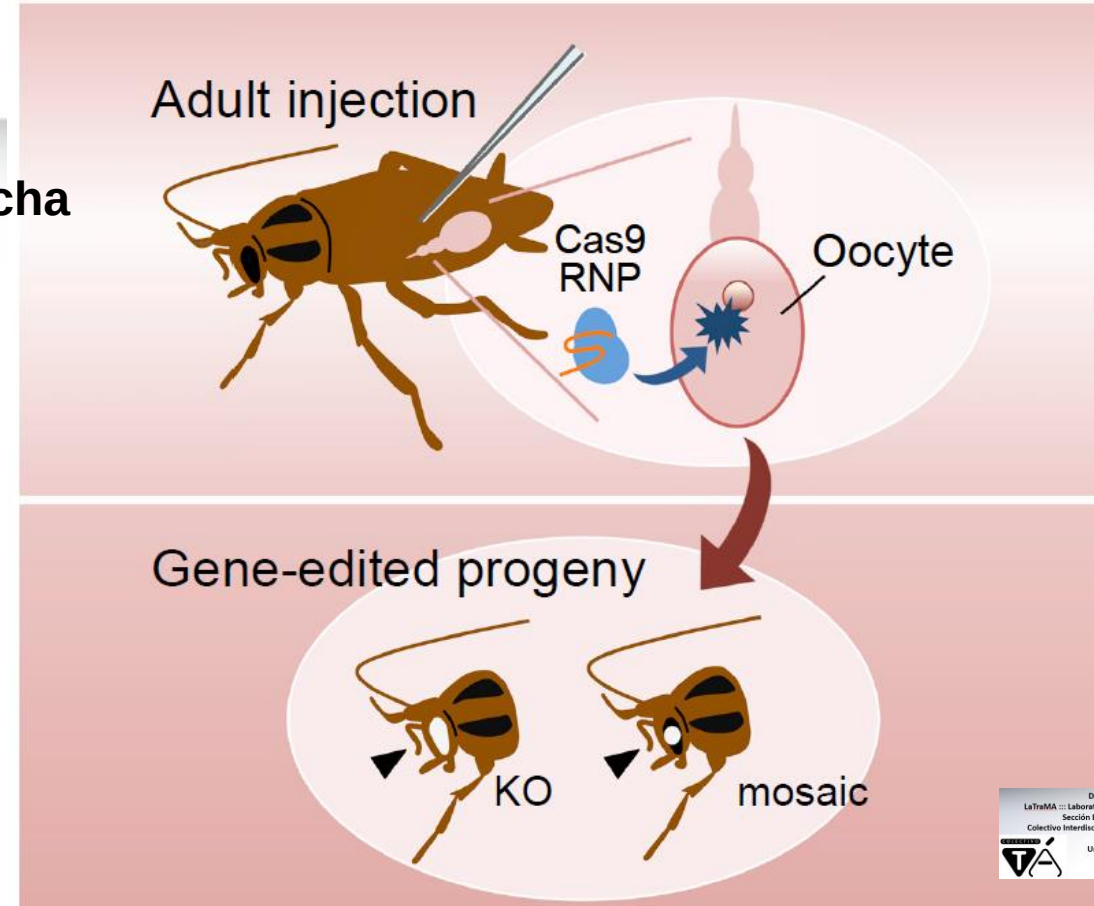
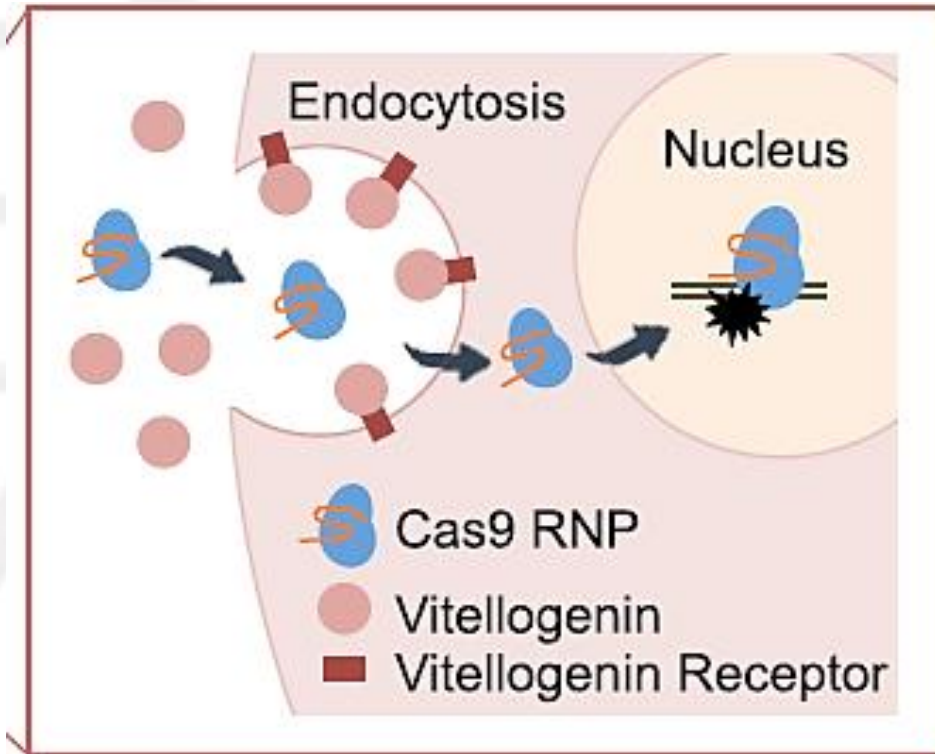
CellPress
OPEN ACCESS

Report
*: 2.3 – 21.8 % (G0), 24 – 100 % (G1) cucaracha
DIPA-CRISPR is a simple and accessible method for insect gene editing

Yu Shirai,¹ Maria-Dolors Piulachs,² Xavier Belles,² and Takaaki Daimon^{1,3,*}

¹Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan

²Institute of Evolutionary Biology (CSIC-Universitat Pompeu Fabra), Passeig Marítim de la Barceloneta 37, Barcelona 08003, Spain



SDN-2

antecedentes en insectos:

Receptor-Mediated Ovary Transduction of Cargo (ReMOT), ligandos peptídicos derivados de los precursores de la proteína vitelina se fusionan con Cas9, el complejo Cas9/sgRNA se inyecta en hembras adultas para introducir mutaciones en ovocitos en desarrollo.

Report

DIPA-CRISPR is a simple and accessible method for insect gene editing

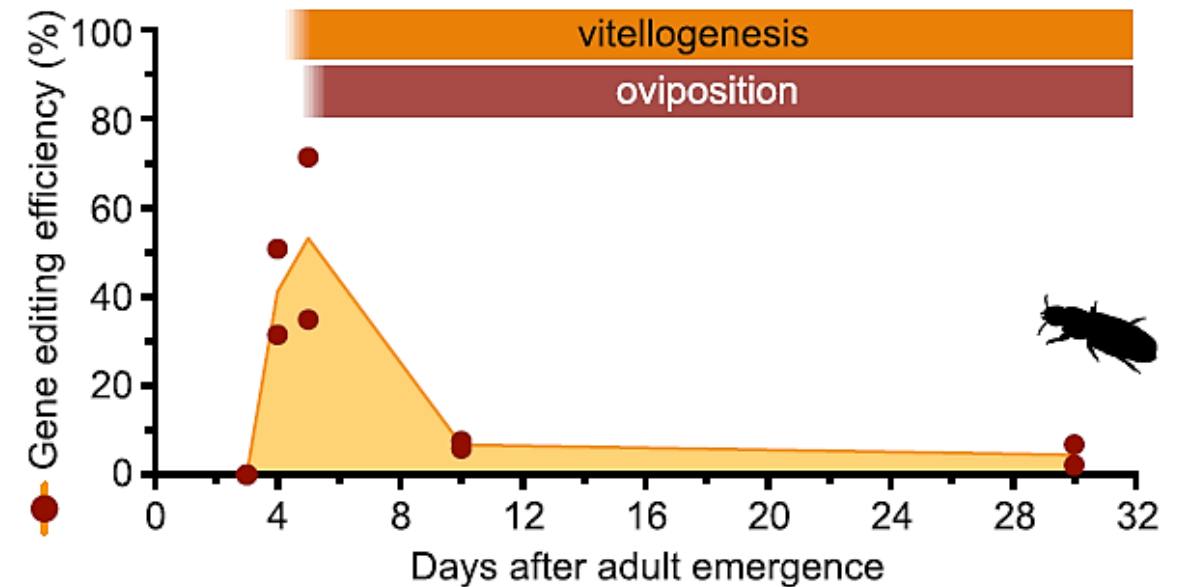
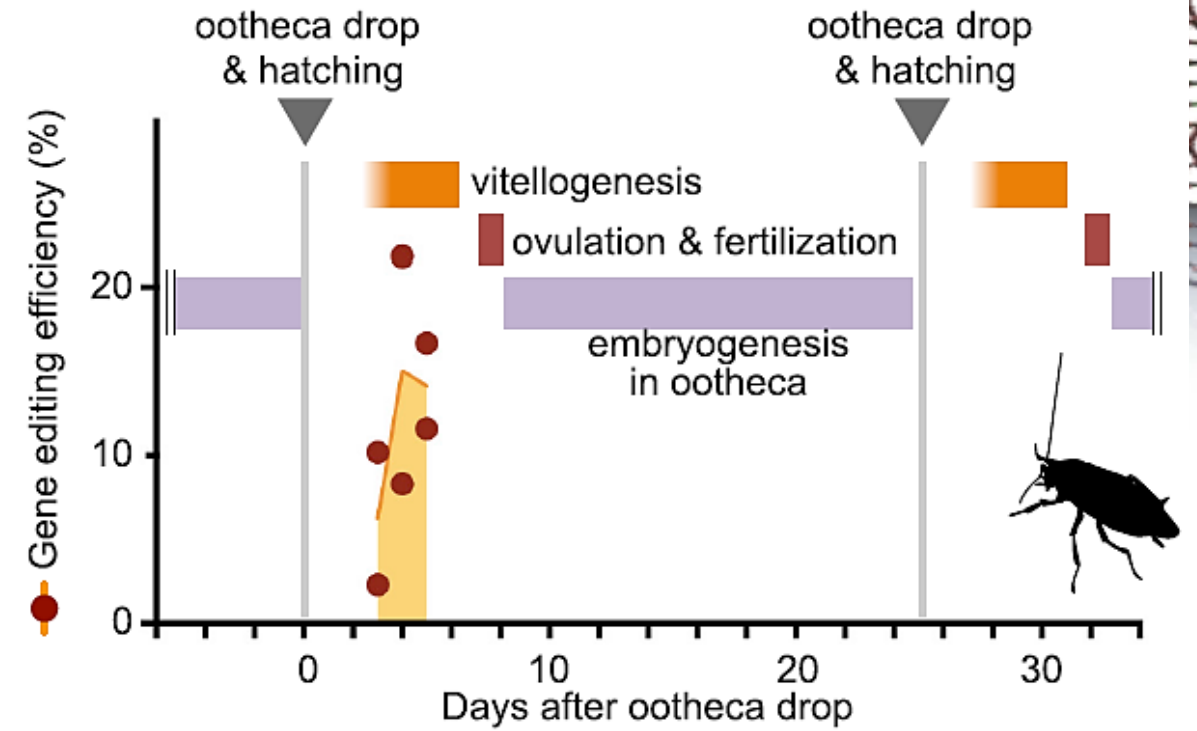
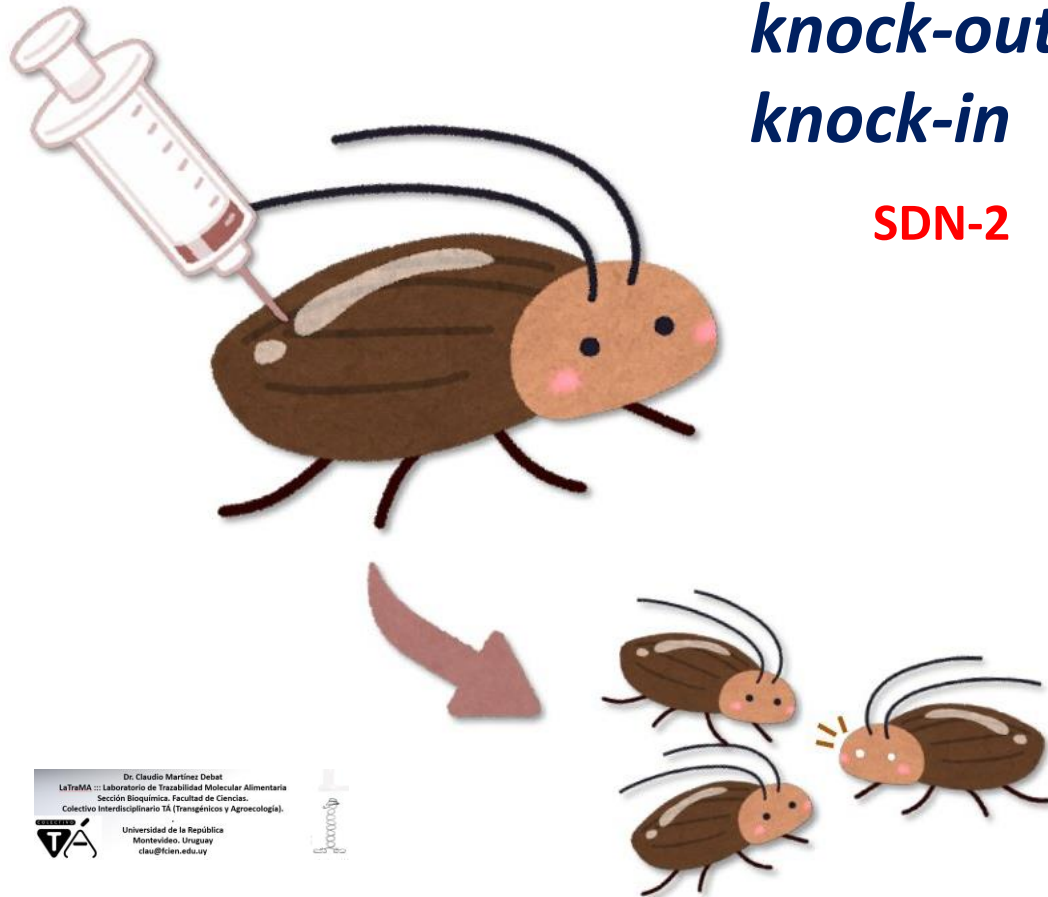
Yu Shirai,¹ Maria-Dolores Piulachs,² Xavier Belles,² and Takaaki Daimon^{1,3,*}

¹Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan

²Institute of Evolutionary Biology (CSIC-Universitat Pompeu Fabra), Passeig Marítim de la Barceloneta 37, Barcelona 08003, Spain

*knock-out y
knock-in*

SDN-2





Boosting plant genome editing with a versatile CRISPR-Combo system

Changtian Pan¹, Gen Li¹, Aimee A. Malzahn¹, Yanhao Cheng¹, Benjamin Leyson¹, Simon Sretenovic¹, Filiz Gurel¹, Gary D. Coleman^{1,2} and Yiping Qi^{1,2} ✉

CRISPR-Cas9, its derived base editors and CRISPR activation systems have greatly aided genome engineering in plants. However, these systems are mostly used separately, leaving their combinational potential largely untapped. Here we develop a versatile CRISPR-Combo platform, based on a single Cas9 protein, for simultaneous genome editing (targeted mutagenesis or base editing) and gene activation in plants. We showcase the powerful applications of CRISPR-Combo for boosting plant genome editing. First, CRISPR-Combo is used to shorten the plant life cycle and reduce the efforts in screening transgene-free genome-edited plants by activation of a florigen gene in *Arabidopsis*. Next, we demonstrate accelerated regeneration and propagation of genome-edited plants by activation of morphogenic genes in poplar. Furthermore, we apply CRISPR-Combo to achieve rice regeneration without exogenous plant hormones, which is established as a new method to predominately enrich heritable targeted mutations. In conclusion, CRISPR-Combo is a versatile genome engineering tool with promising applications in crop breeding.



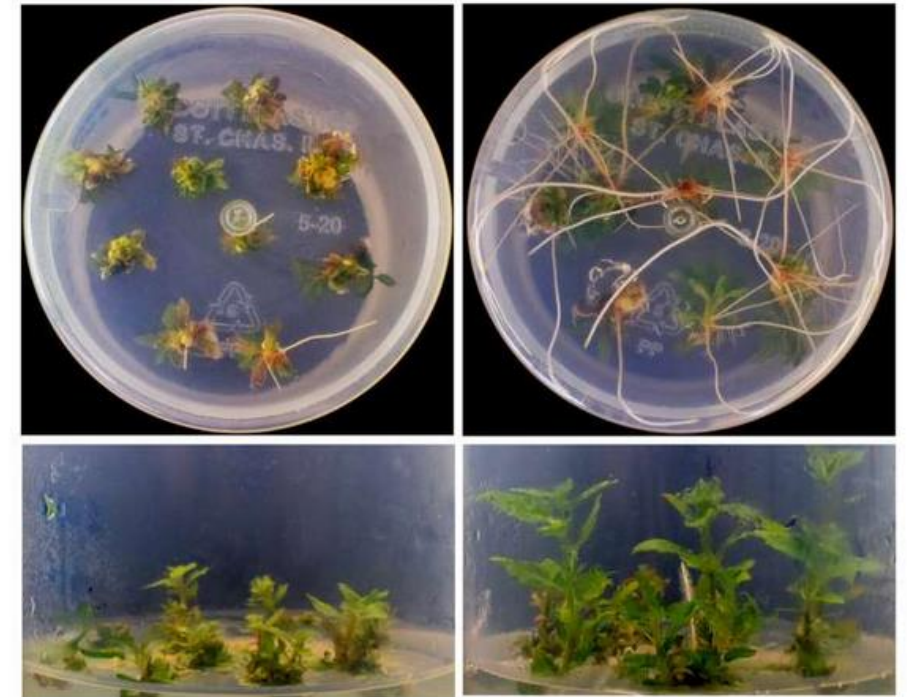
SDN-2



MAY 23, 2022

New 'CRISPR-Combo' method boosts genome editing power in plants

by University of Maryland



<https://phys.org/news/2022-05-crispr-combo-method-boosts-genome-power.ht>

Search-and-replace genome editing without double-strand breaks or donor DNA

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1711-4>

Received: 26 August 2019

Accepted: 10 October 2019

Andrew V. Anzalone^{1,2,3}, Peyton B. Randolph^{1,2,3}, Jessie R. Davis^{1,2,3}, Alexander A. Sousa^{1,2,3}, Luke W. Koblan^{1,2,3}, Jonathan M. Levy^{1,2,3}, Peter J. Chen^{1,2,3}, Christopher Wilson^{1,2,3}, Gregory A. Newby^{1,2,3}, Aditya Raguram^{1,2,3} & David R. Liu^{1,2,3*}

Prime editing

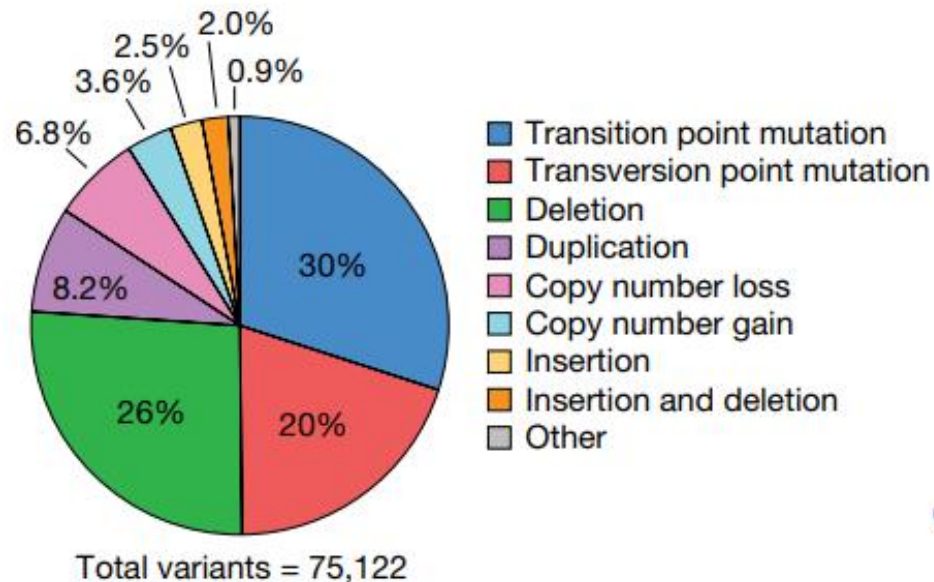
pegRNA + PE

(Cas9 + Transcriptasa Reversa)

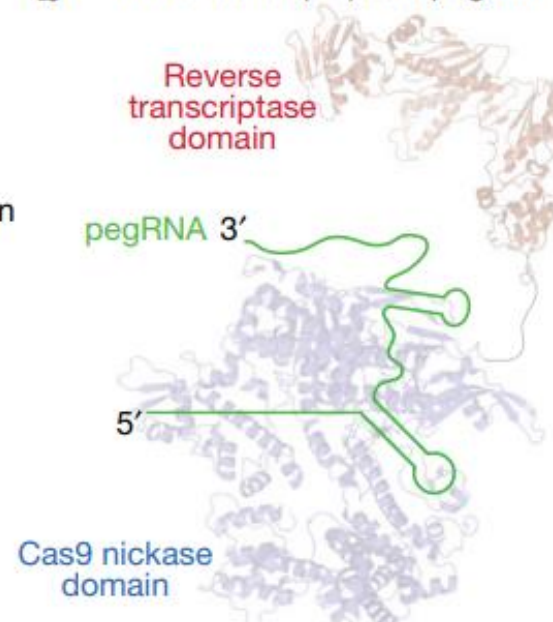
PE: Prime Editor; pegRNA: *prime editing guide RNA*

SDN-2

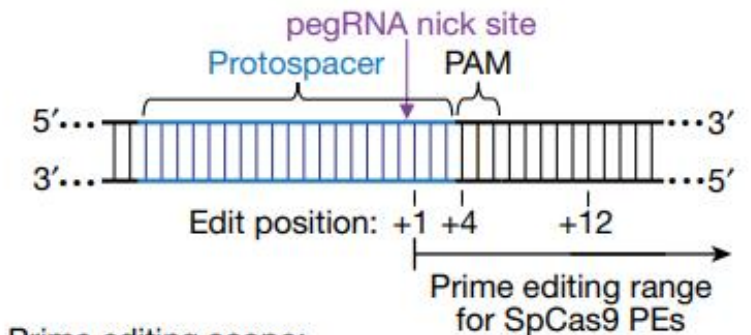
a Known human pathogenic genetic variants



b Prime editor (PE) and pegRNA



Target DNA

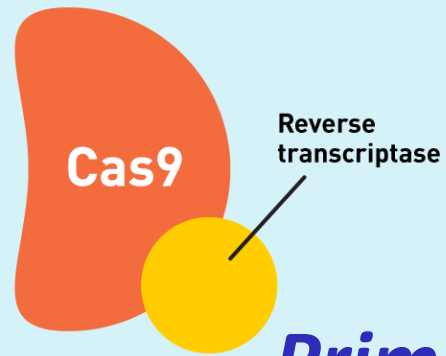


Prime editing scope:

- All 4 transition point mutations
- All 8 transversion point mutations
- Insertions (1 bp to ≥ 44 bp)
- Deletions (1 bp to ≥ 80 bp)
- Combinations of the above

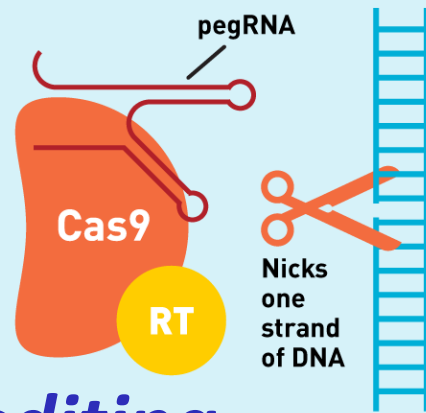
Search-and-replace genome editing

The prime editor complex includes a **Cas9 enzyme**, modified to only nick one strand of DNA, and a **reverse transcriptase enzyme**, which can generate new DNA by copying an RNA template.

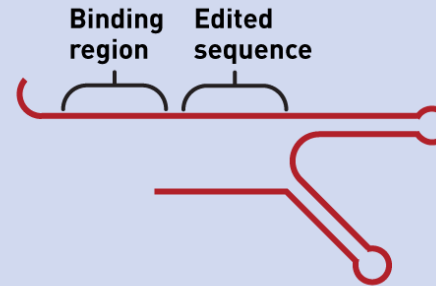


Prime editing

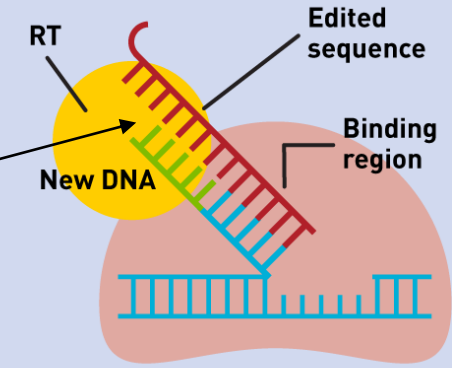
An **engineered “pegRNA”** (prime editing guide RNA) sends the editor to its target, where **Cas9 nicks the DNA**.



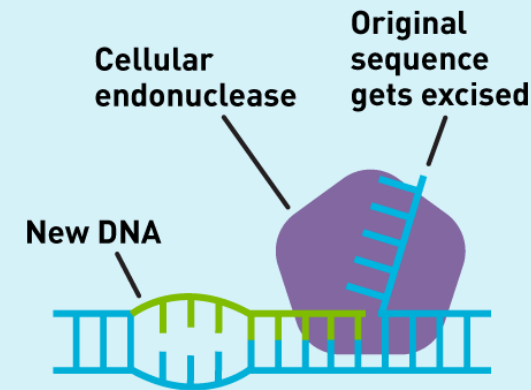
The **pegRNA** has two special components: **a section that binds to the nicked DNA**, preparing the nicked strand to have new DNA letters added, and **a section of RNA letters that encode the desired edit**.



To transfer the edited sequence from the pegRNA to the target DNA, the **reverse transcriptase** reads the **RNA** and attaches the corresponding DNA letters to the end of the **nicked DNA**.



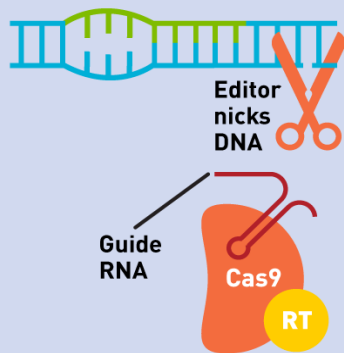
An **endonuclease** in the cell naturally excises the **old segment** of DNA and seals the **new letters** into the genome.



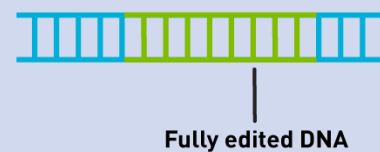
Now, the target site is left with **one edited strand and one unedited strand**.



To resolve the mismatch, favoring the permanent installation of the edited DNA, a **different guide RNA** directs the **prime editor** to nick the unedited strand.

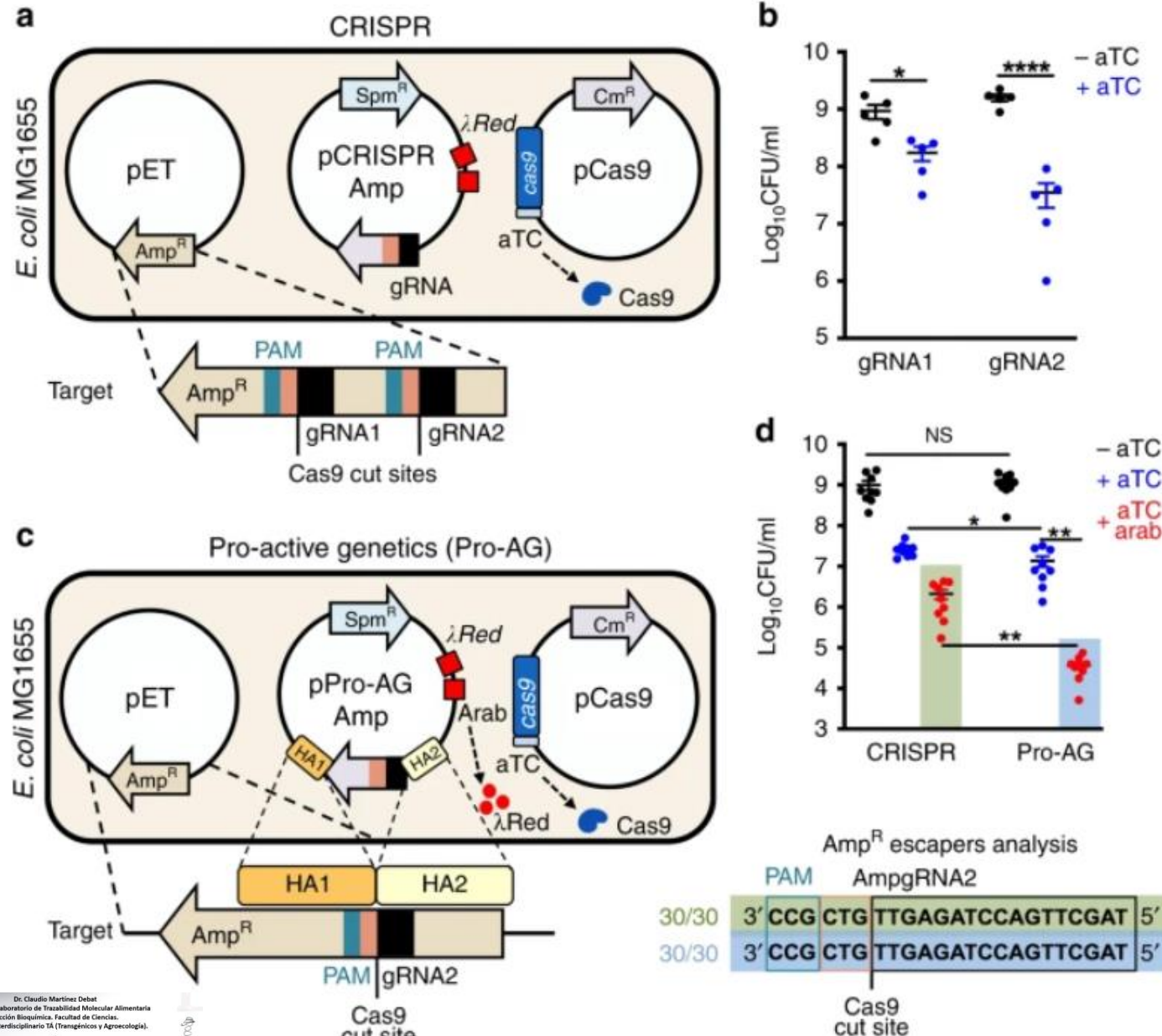


This nick prompts the cell to remake that nicked strand, using the **edited strand** as a template, thus completing the edit.



SDN-2

Fig. 1: Pro-active genetics (Pro-AG) is ~ 100× more efficient than CRISPR-control for targeting antibiotic resistance conferred by a high copy plasmid.



Otros usos

“pro-active” genetic system (Pro-AG)
Mecanismo autorreplicante
Sistema bacteriano
de impulsores génicos
edita e inactiva eficazmente un
locus de resistencia a antibióticos

nature communications

SDN-2

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Article | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 16 December 2019](#)

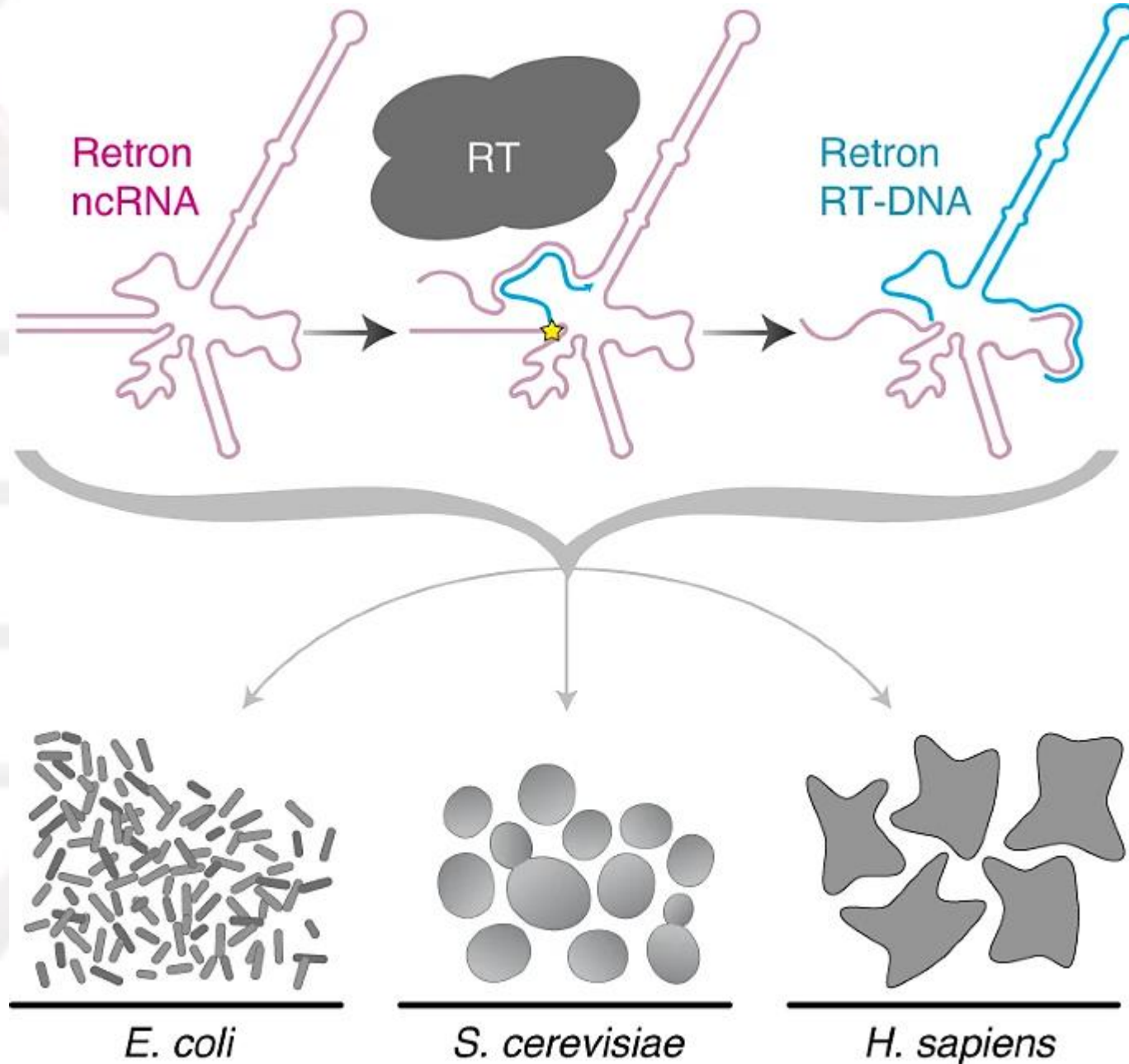
A bacterial gene-drive system efficiently edits and inactivates a high copy number antibiotic resistance locus

[J. Andrés Valderrama](#), [Surashree S. Kulkarni](#), [Victor Nizet](#) & [Ethan Bier](#)

[Nature Communications](#) **10**, Article number: 5726 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)

Eficiencia ~ 90%

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-019-13649-6>



Otros editores, sin CRISPR

Retron, retroelemento bacteriano que participa en la defensa contra los fagos.

“Identificamos modificaciones en el ARN no codificante (ARNnc) del retrón que dan lugar a un ADN por transcripción reversa (ADN-RT) más abundante.

El retron RT-DNA puede utilizarse para editar con precisión células humanas cultivadas”

[Nature.Chemical.Biology](#)

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Article | [Published: 23 December 2021](#)

Precise genome editing across kingdoms of life using retron-derived DNA

[Santiago C. Lopez](#), [Kate D. Crawford](#), [Sierra K. Lear](#), [Santi Bhattacharai-Kline](#) & [Seth L. Shipman](#) ✉

[Nature Chemical Biology](#) **18**, 199–206 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

REVIEW

Open Access

The genome editing revolution: review

Ahmad M. Khalil



SDN-2

Edición Epigenética Edición de Bases (ARN o ADN)

no se generan cortes

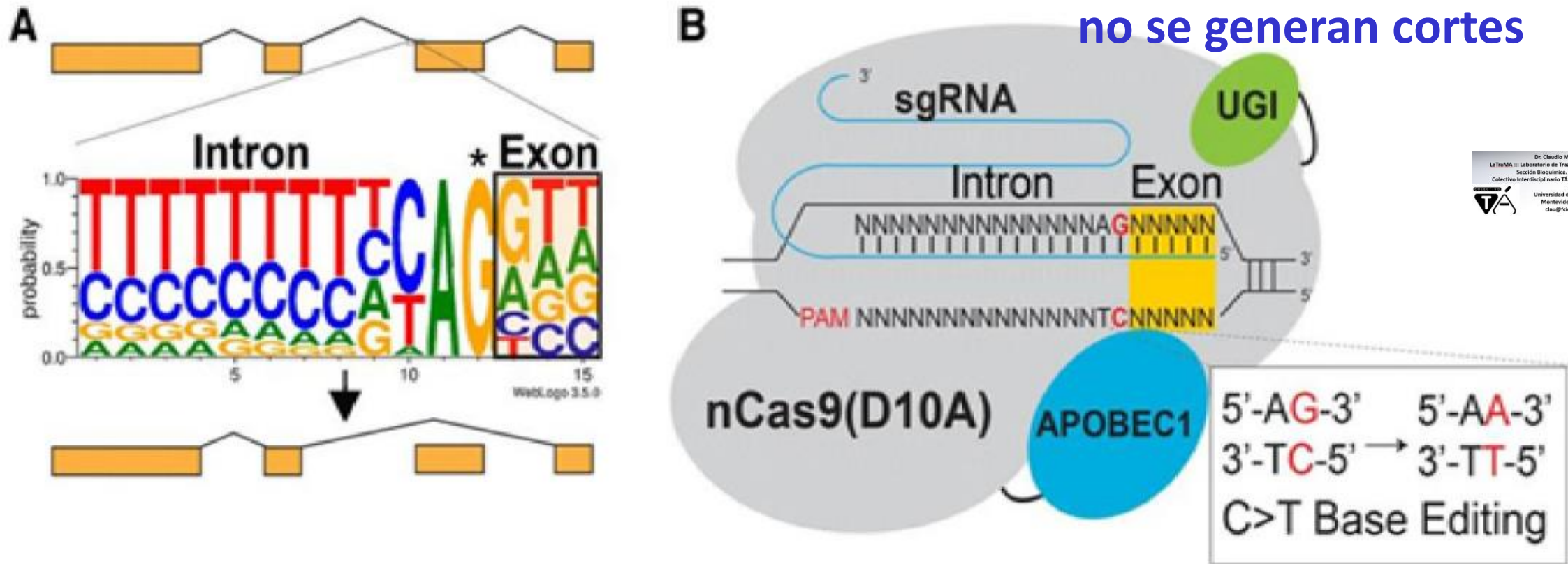


Fig. 6 Essential steps in CRISPR-SKIP targeting approach: **a** Nearly every intron ends with a guanosine (asterisked G). It is hypothesized that mutations that disrupt this highly conserved G within the splice acceptor of any given exon in genomic DNA would lead to exon skipping by preventing incorporation of the exon into mature transcripts base. **b** In the presence of an appropriate PAM sequence, this G can be effectively mutated by converting the complementary cytidine to thymidine using CRISPR-Cas9 C>T single-base editors. (From [25])

A bacterial cytidine deaminase toxin enables CRISPR-free mitochondrial base editing

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2477-4>

Received: 25 January 2020

Accepted: 26 May 2020

Beverly Y. Mok^{1,2,3,11}, Marcos H. de Moraes^{4,11}, Jun Zeng⁴, Dustin E. Bosch^{4,5}, Anna V. Kotrys^{8,9,10}, Aditya Raguram^{1,2,3}, FoSheng Hsu⁴, Matthew C. Radey⁴, S. Brook Peterson⁴, Vamsi K. Mootha^{8,9}, Joseph D. Mougous^{4,6,7} & David R. Liu^{1,2,3}

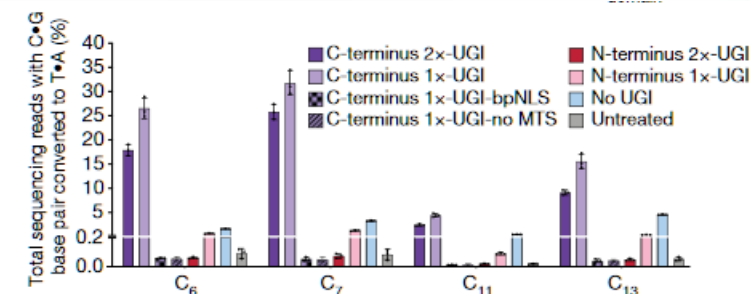
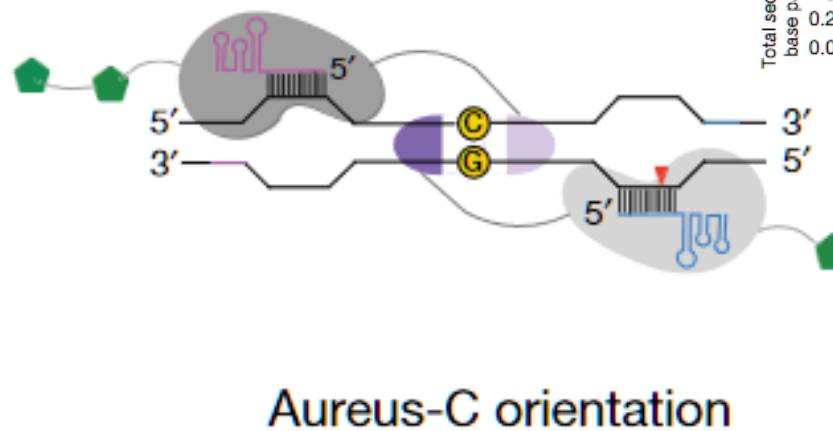
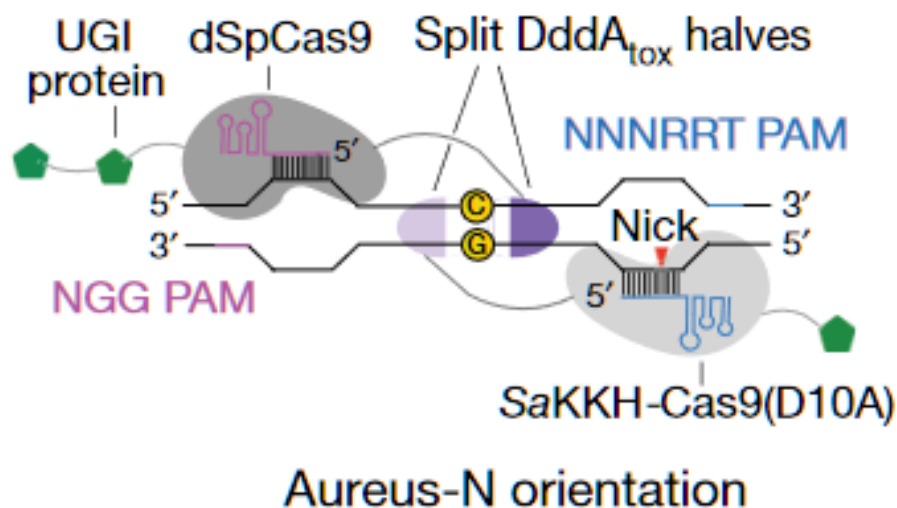
Edición Epigenética

Base Editing

*“CRISPR-free”
sin nucleasas*



Fusions to orthogonal Cas9 variants



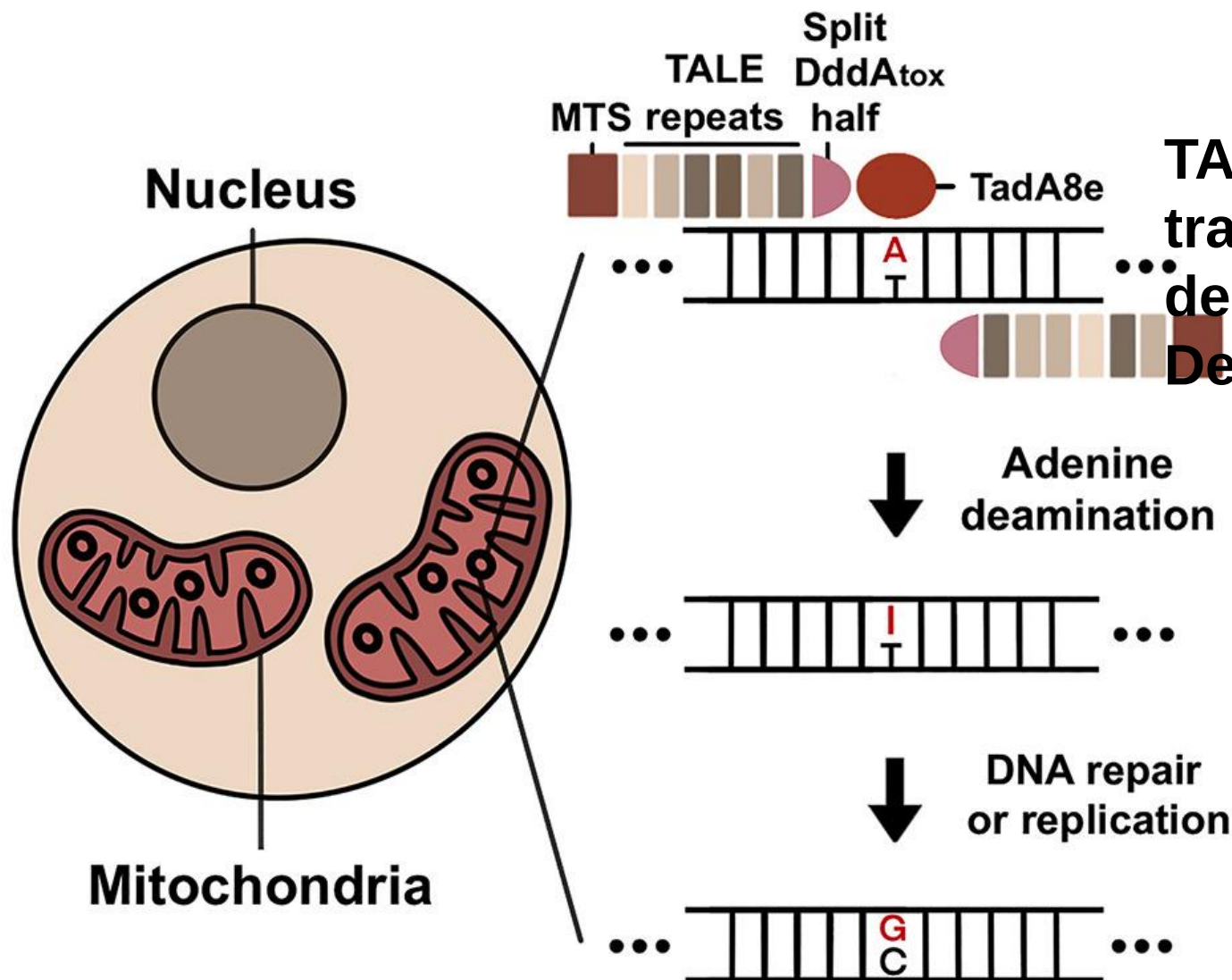
Eficiencia ~ 20 - 40

CBEs: C a T

Editores de bases de citosina, sin ARN, derivados de DddA, DdCBEs: conversiones mitocondriales C a T

Edición dirigida de bases
A a G en el ADN mitocondrial humano
con deaminasas programables TALED

Mitochondrial DNA



Edición Epigenética Base Editing

“CRISPR-free”

TALE: efector tipo activador de la transcripción
de unión al ADN diseñado a medida
Deaminasa

Cell Supports open access

RESOURCE | VOLUME 185, ISSUE 10, P1764-1776 E12, MAY 12, 2022

Targeted A-to-G base editing in human mitochondrial DNA with programmable deaminases

Sung-Ik Cho • Seonghyun Lee • Young Geun Mok • ... Ji Min Lee • Eugene Chung • Jin-Soo Kim

Show all authors • Show footnotes

Open Access • Published: April 25, 2022 • DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2022.03.039>

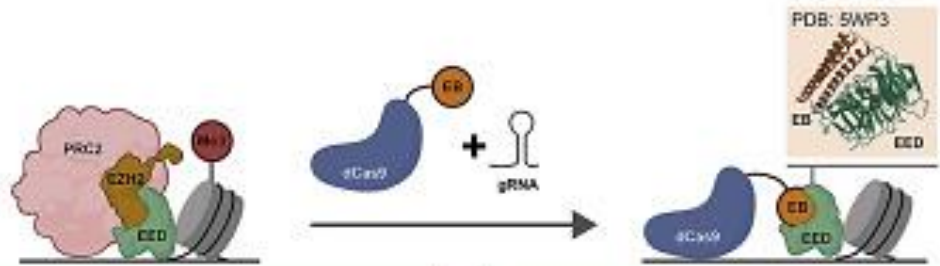
Más eficiente ~90%

ABEs: A a G

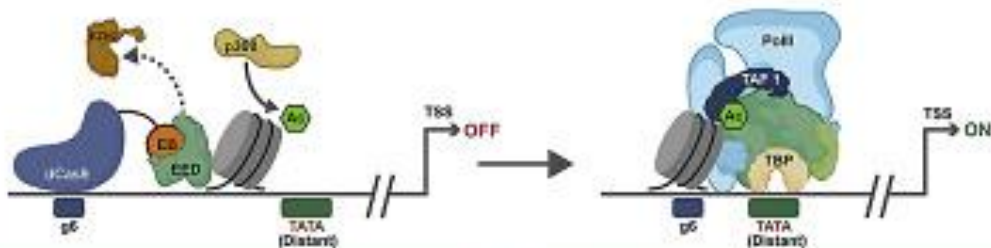
PRC2 gene repression

EBdCas9

Gene De-repression



Mechanism | Identifying PRC2 Dependent Regulatory Regions



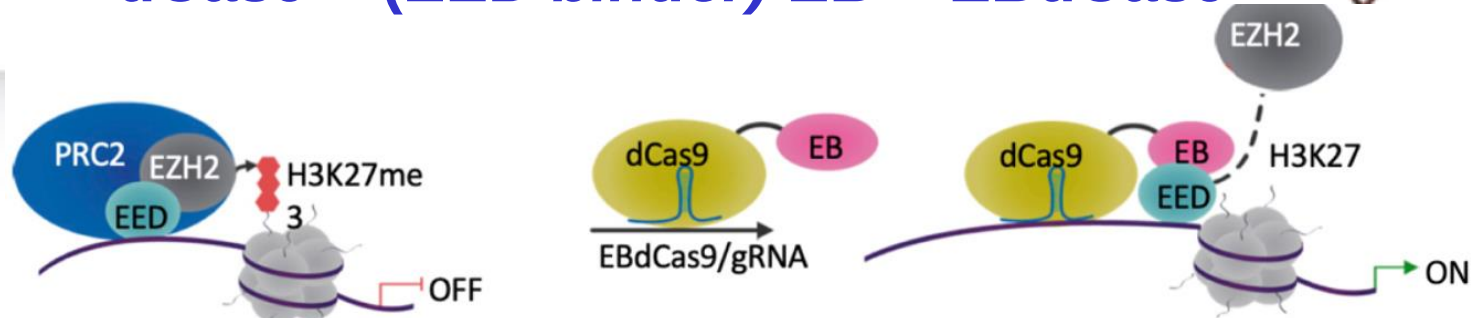
Application | Cellular Changes Due to Precise PRC2 Inhibition

Trans Differentiation

Cell Cycle



dCas9 + (EED binder) EB = EBdCas9



> Cell Rep. 2022 Mar 1;38(9):110457. doi: 10.1016/j.celrep.2022.110457.

dCas9 fusion to computer-designed PRC2 inhibitor reveals functional TATA box in distal promoter region

Shiri Levy¹, Logeshwaran Somasundaram¹, Infencia Xavier Raj¹, Diego Ic-Mex¹, Ashish Phal², Sven Schmidt¹, Weng I Ng¹, Daniel Mar³, Justin Decarreau⁴, Nicholas Moss⁵, Ammar Alghadeer⁶, Henrik Honkanen¹, Jay Sarthy⁷, Nicholas Vitanza⁸, R David Hawkins⁵, Julie Mathieu⁹, Yuliang Wang¹⁰, David Baker⁴, Karol Bomszyk³, Hannele Ruohola-Baker¹¹

Affiliations + expand

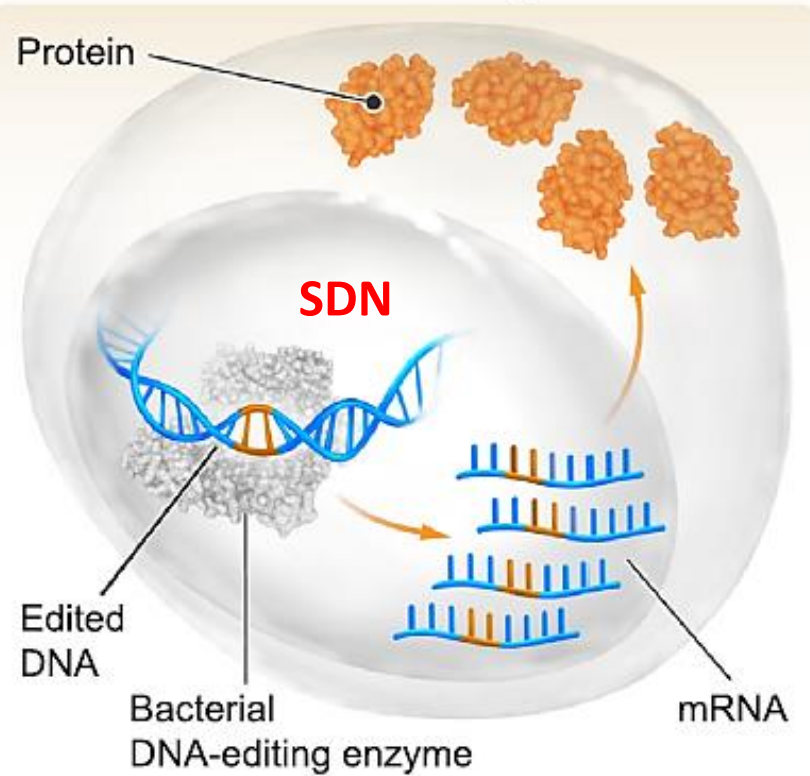
PMID: 35235780 PMCID: PMC8984963 DOI: 10.1016/j.celrep.2022.110457

Edición Epigenética

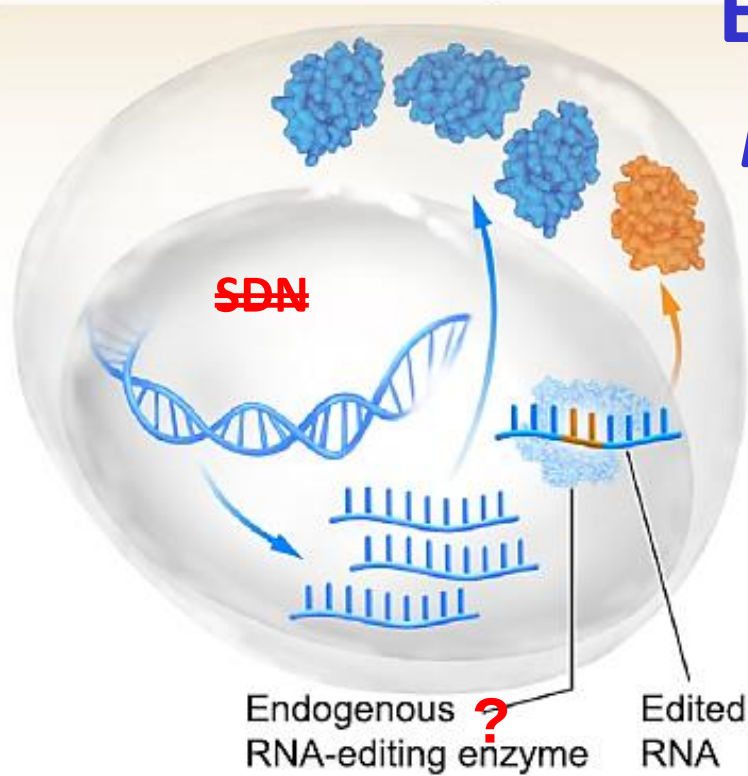
Modificación de la cromatina
Proteína diseñada por IA

...”fusiones anteriores de dCas9 con enzimas pueden dar lugar a una actividad fuera del *locus* objetivo” (o blanco)

DNA editing



RNA editing



Edición Epigenética *Edición de Bases* *(ARN o ADN)* *en humanos* no se generan cortes

Trends in
Genetics

Dr. Claudio Martínez Debat
LaTeMA :: Laboratorio de Trazabilidad Molecular Alimentaria
Sección Bioquímica, Facultad de Ciencias.
Colectivo Interdisciplinario TA (Transgénicos y Agroecología).
Universidad de la República
Montevideo, Uruguay
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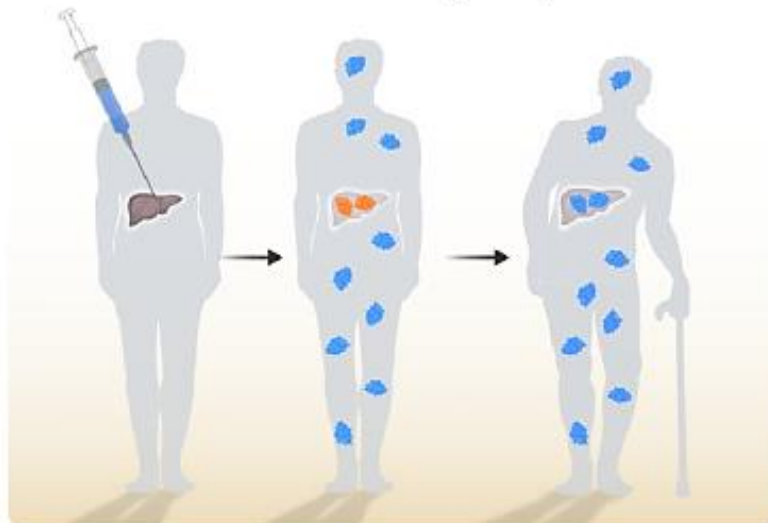
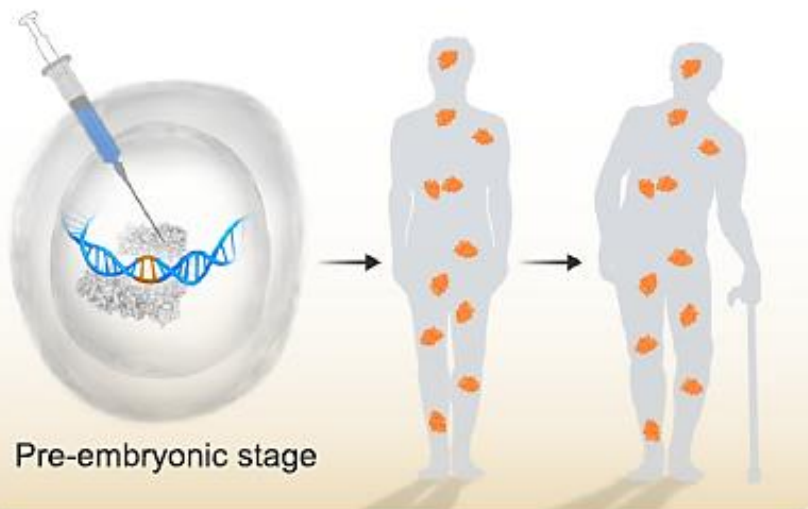
Science & Society

The New RNA-Editing Era – Ethical Considerations

Azgad Gold,^{1,*}
Erez Y. Levanon,^{2,5} and
Eli Eisenberg^{3,4,5}



Trends in Genetics, August 2021, Vol. 37, No. 8



Trends in Genetics

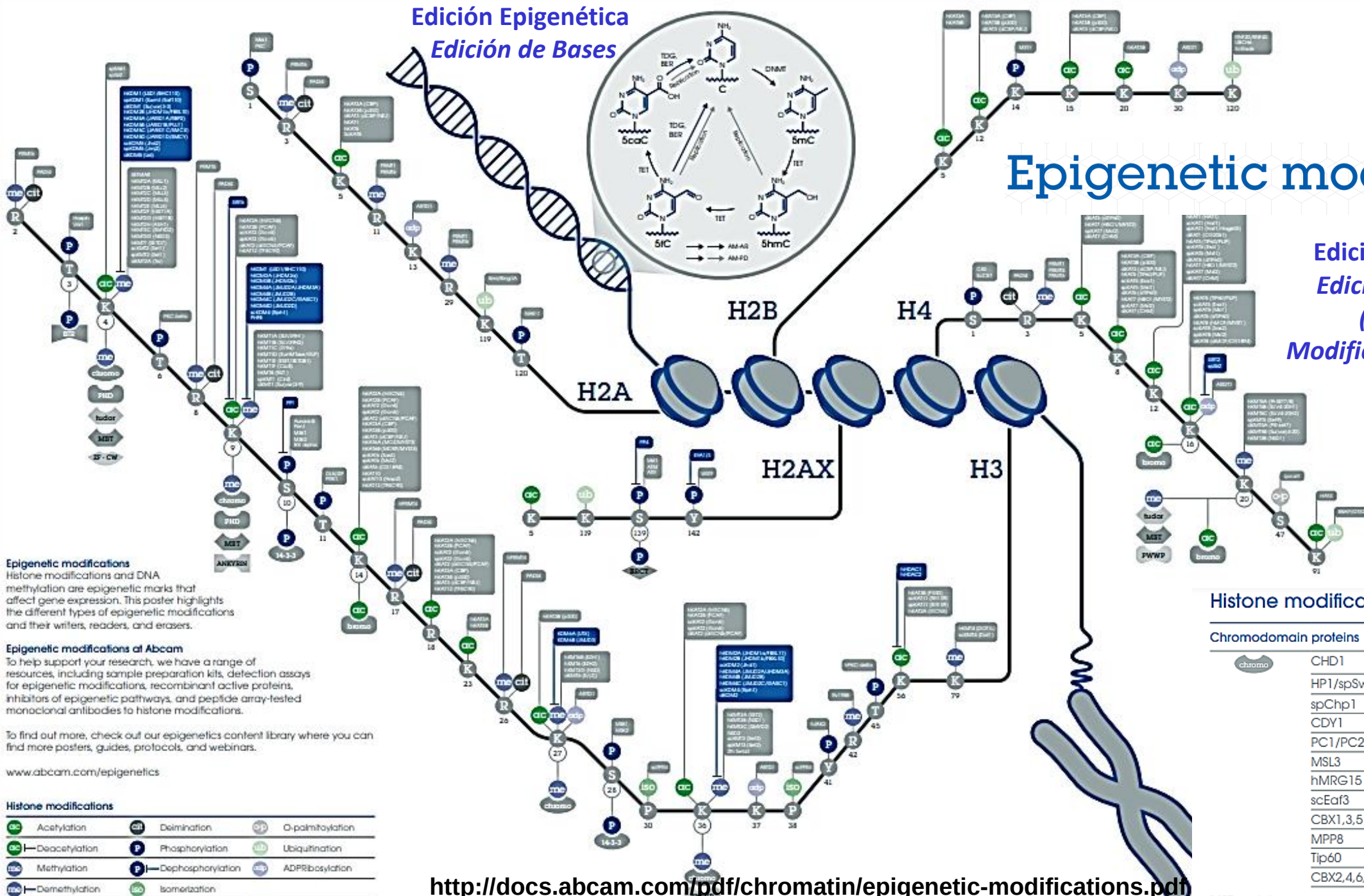
Edición Epigenética Edición de Bases



Epigenetic modifications

Edición Epigenética Edición de Histonas (cromatina) Modificación bioquímica

Dr. Claudio Martínez Debat
LaTReMA - Laboratorio de Trazabilidad Molecular Alimentaria
Sección Bioquímica, Facultad de Ciencias
Colectivo Interdisciplinario TA (Transgénicos y Agroecología).
Universidad de la República
Montevideo, Uruguay
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Epigenetic modifications
Histone modifications and DNA methylation are epigenetic marks that affect gene expression. This poster highlights the different types of epigenetic modifications and their writers, readers, and erasers.

Epigenetic modifications at Abcam
To help support your research, we have a range of resources, including sample preparation kits, detection assays for epigenetic modifications, recombinant active proteins, inhibitors of epigenetic pathways, and peptide array-tested monoclonal antibodies to histone modifications.

To find out more, check out our epigenetics content library where you can find more posters, guides, protocols, and webinars.

www.abcam.com/epigenetics

Histone modifications

ac	Acetylation	cit	Citrimethylation	OP	O-palmitoylation
ac	Deacetylation	P	Phosphorylation	ub	Ubiquitination
me	Methylation	P	Dephosphorylation	ADP	ADP-ribosylation
me	Demethylation	iso	Isomerization		

Histone modifications binding proteins

Chromodomain proteins

chromo	CHD1	H3K4me2/3
	HP1/spSwi6	H3K9me2/3
	spChp1	H3K9me2/3
	CDY1	H3K9me2/3
	PC1/PC2/PC/LHP1	H3K27me3, H3K9me3
	MSL3	H3K36me3
	hMRG15	H3K36me, H3K4me3
	scEaf3	H3K36me, H3K4me3
	CBX1,3,5	H3K9me3/2
	MPP8	H3K9me3/2
	Tip60	H3K9me3/2
	CBX2,4,6,7,8	H3K27me3/2, H3K9me3/2

<http://docs.abcam.com/pdf/chromatin/epigenetic-modifications.pdf>

Edición Epigenética:

RNAi:

silenciamiento

pérdida de función

~~traducción del ARNm~~

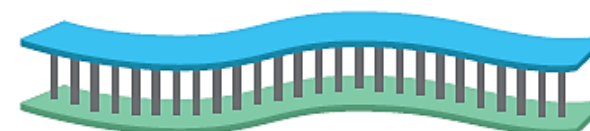
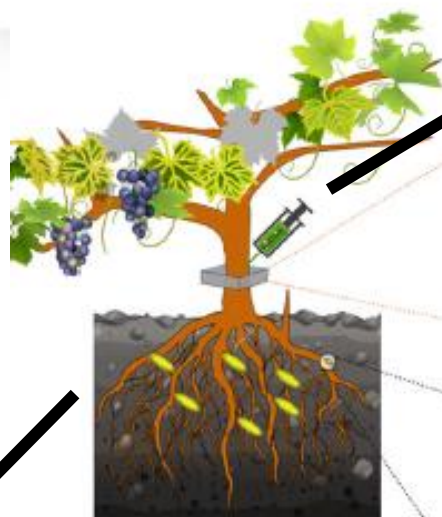
REVIEW
published: 17 November 2016
doi: 10.3389/fpls.2016.00050

RNAi Efficiency, Systemic Properties,
and Novel Delivery Methods for Pest
Insect Control: What We Know So Far

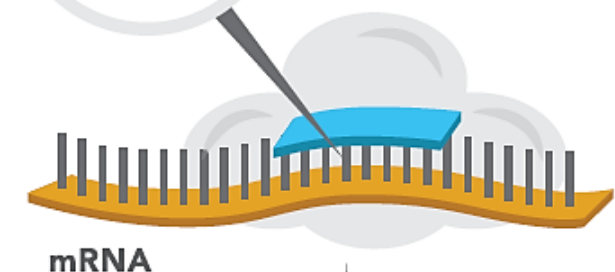
Malikarjuna R. Joga¹, Moises J. Zotti^{1*}, Guy Smagghe¹ and Olivier Christiaens^{1*}

¹Department of Crop Protection, Faculty of Bioscience Engineering, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; ²Department of Crop Protection, Molecular Entomology, Federal University of Pelotas, Pelotas, Brazil

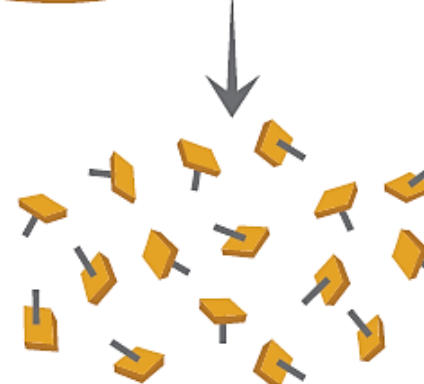
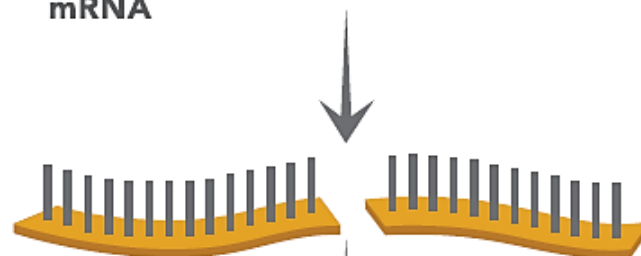
DsRNA moves up and down



dsRNA



mRNA



Double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), dubbed 'interfering RNAs', are processed into smaller, active fragments.

The interfering RNA and a target messenger RNA bind, as they share a sequence that is matching or similar to each other.

The messenger RNA is then cleaved and destroyed. No protein is produced, resulting in 'interference' of gene expression, also known as gene-silencing.

Non-transformative RNAi

- Trunk injection (A)
- Root absorption (B)
- Bacterial dsRNA
- Symbionts
- Sprayable dsRNA

PROS
OGM free
topical non-transgenic delivery
consumer acceptance
low cost treatment tree/acre
feasible
affordable

CONS
continuous supply of dsRNA



Transformative RNAi

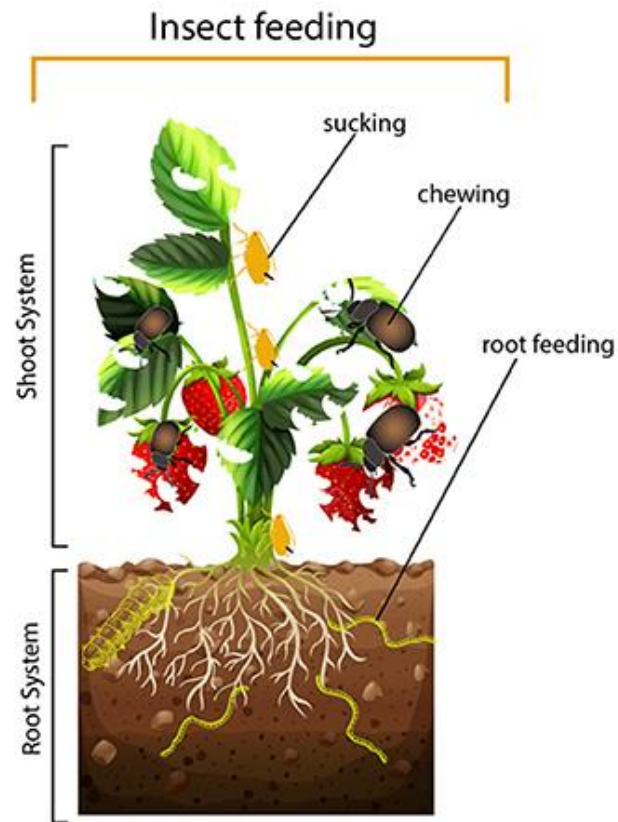
- Transgenic plants
- Transplastomic plants

PROS
efficient
long-term control

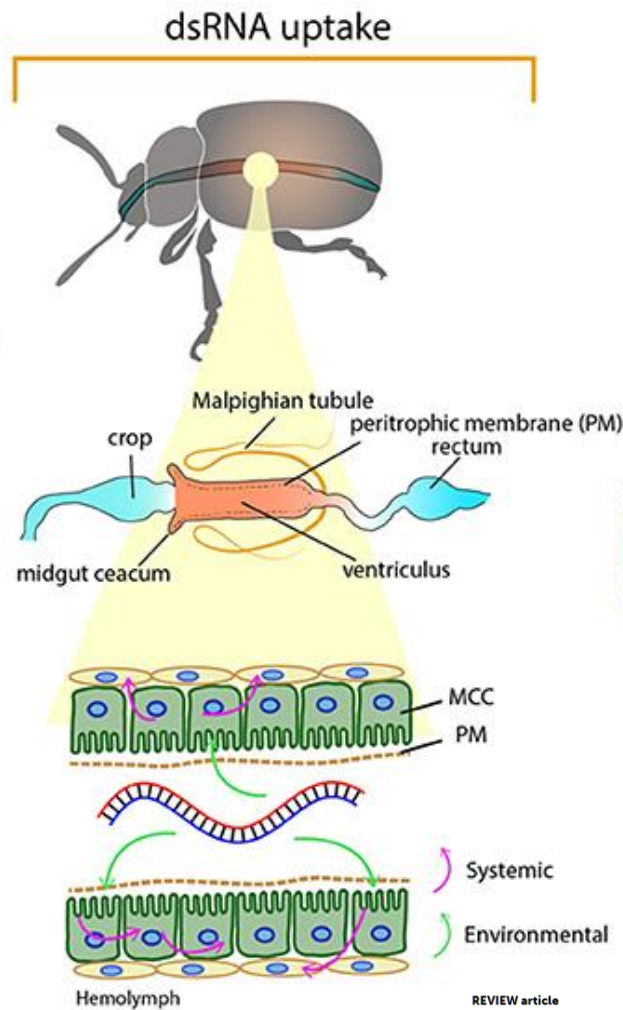
CONS
extensive regulatory process
high cost
low consumer acceptance



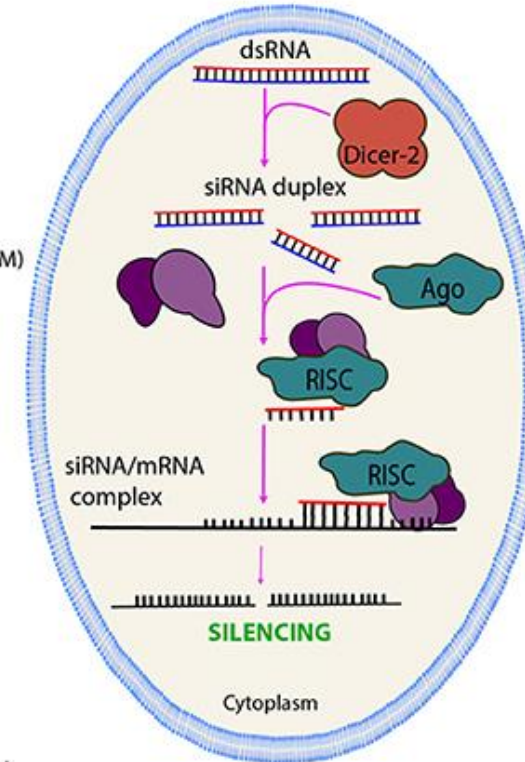
ARN de interferencia



Transformative or non-transformative
RNAi-mediated plant protection ?



siRNA mechanism



REVIEW article

Front. Physiol., 17 November 2016 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fphys.2016.00553>

RNAi Efficiency, Systemic Properties, and Novel
Delivery Methods for Pest Insect Control: What
We Know So Far

Mallikarjuna R. Joga¹, Moises J. Zotti², Guy Smagghe¹ and Olivier Christiaens^{1*}

¹Department of Crop Protection, Faculty of Bioscience Engineering, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

²Department of Crop Protection, Molecular Entomology, Federal University of Pelotas, Pelotas, Brazil

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fphys.2016.00553/full>



RIESGOS en Humanos



Concerns Associated with Clinical Human Genome Editing	Examples
Risks of inaccurate or incomplete editing	Mosaicism, harmful off-target mutations
Unpredicted effects of genetic edits	Interaction with other variants/the environment decreases fitness - e.g. sickle-cell disease and malaria
Irreversibility of genetic edits once introduced into a population	Edits cannot be tracked once introduced into a population - may combine unfavorably through reproduction
Implications for individuals and future generations carrying genetic alterations	Edited individuals may struggle with feelings of “otherness”
Potential for permanent genetic enhancements affecting social structure	Designer babies, genetic underclass of unmodified individuals
Moral and ethical considerations of altering human evolution	Potential conflicts with religion - idea of “playing God”

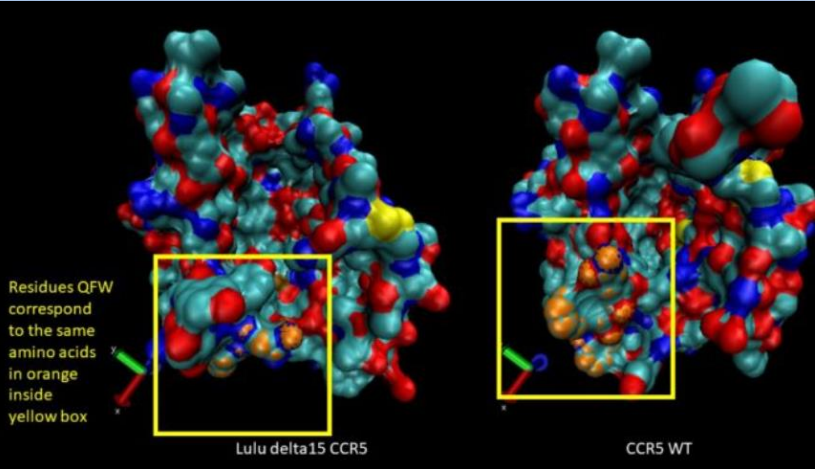
Six key concerns associated with human clinical germline editing raised by the International Summit of Human Gene Editing. Adapted from Section 3 of the [International Summit Statement](#).

In the closing paragraph of the statement, the committee calls for an ongoing international forum related to human gene editing. This forum should help inform policymakers and allow nations to coordinate regulation of editing. In addition to including researchers and policymakers, the forum would seek expertise and opinions

CRISPR–Cas9: gen *CCR5*, codifica para un co-receptor del VIH
las gemelas Lulu 露露 y Nana 娜娜. Mosaicos genéticos.

Humanos

CCR5WT	HF P YSQYQFWKNFQTLKIVILGLVLP LLVMVICYSGILKTLLRCRNEKKRH
LuluDelta15	-----QYQFWKNFQTLKIVILGLVLP LLVMVICYSGILKTLLRCRNEKKRH
CCR5delta32	HF P Y IKDSHLGAGPAAACHGHLLGNPKNSASVSK-----
NanaInsert	HF P Y KSVSILEEFDPIDKSHLGAGPAAACHGHLLGNPKNSASVSK-----
NanaDelta4	HF P Y SINSGRISRH-----



BIOTECHNOLOGY

Decoding the CRISPR-baby stories

Three books explore the He Jiankui affair and what gene editing means for the future of humanity.

By J. Benjamin Hurlbut

February 24, 2021

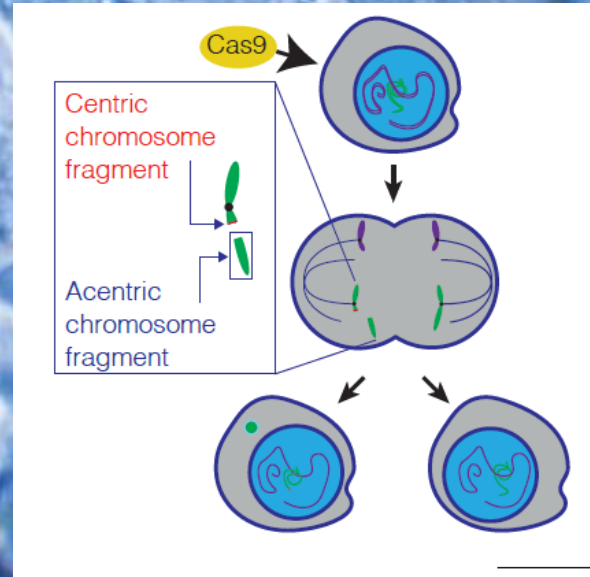
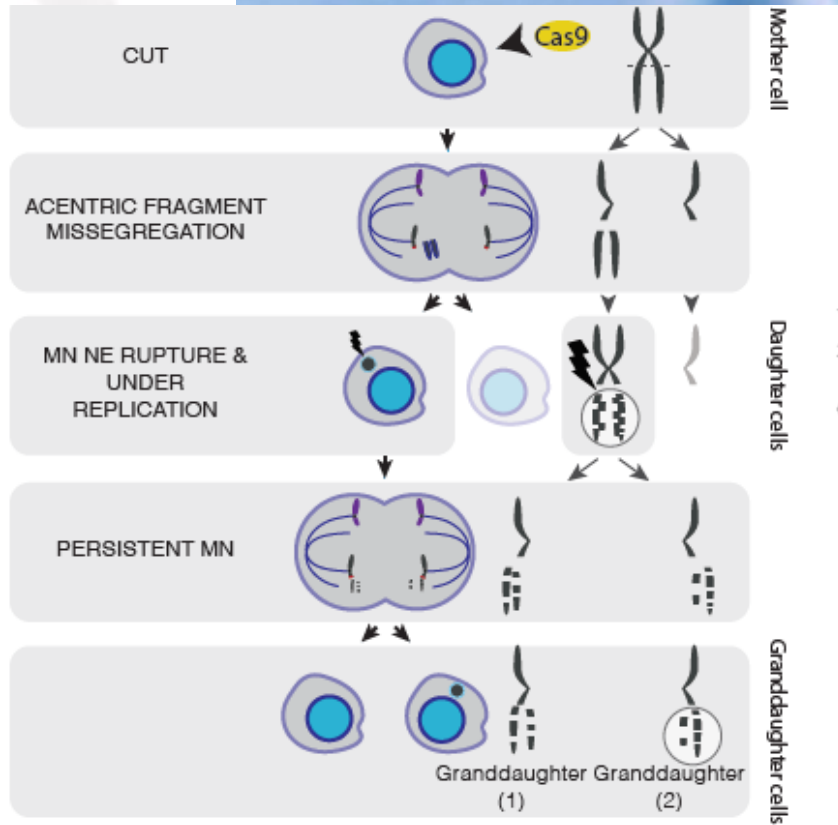
<http://theantisense.com/2018/12/18/the-science-behind-the-crispr-babies-lulu-and-nana/>

Chromothripsis as an on-target consequence of CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing

4 | bioRxiv

Leibowitz, Papathanasiou, *et al.* | Chromothripsis as an on-target consequence of CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing

bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.07.13.200998>; this version posted July 13, 2020. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder. All rights reserved. No reuse allowed without permission.



CRISPR EDITING WREAKS CHROMOSOMAL MAYHEM IN HUMAN EMBRYOS

Studies showing large DNA deletions and reshuffling heighten concerns about heritable genome editing.

inserciones de retrotransposones es un resultado potencial de la edición con CRISPR/Cas9. La retrotransposición se produjo hasta un 6% de las veces



ARTICLE



<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-31322-3>

OPEN

Frequency and mechanisms of LINE-1 retrotransposon insertions at CRISPR/Cas9 sites

Jianli Tao ^{1,4}✉, Qi Wang ^{1,4}, Carlos Mendez-Dorantes ², Kathleen H. Burns ² & Roberto Chiarle ^{1,3}✉

NATURE COMMUNICATIONS | (2022)13:3685 | <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-31322-3> | www.nature.com/naturecommunications

Article | [Published: 30 June 2022](#)

Frequent*aneuploidy in primary human T cells after CRISPR–Cas9 cleavage * ~ 10%!!

[Alessio David Nahmad](#), [Eli Reuveni](#), [Ella Goldschmidt](#), [Tamar Tenne](#), [Meytal Liberman](#), [Miriam Horovitz-Fried](#), [Rami Khosravi](#), [Hila Kobo](#), [Eyal Reinstein](#), [Asaf Madi](#) ✉, [Uri Ben-David](#) ✉ & [Adi Barzel](#) ✉

[Nature Biotechnology](#) (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

La aneuploidía y los truncamientos cromosómicos son resultados frecuentes de CRISPR-Cas9 que deben ser controlados y minimizados en los protocolos clínicos.



TP53-dependent toxicity of CRISPR/Cas9 cuts is differential across genomic loci and can confound genetic screening

Received: 20 December 2021

Miguel M. Álvarez ¹, Josep Biayna ^{1,3} & Fran Supek ^{1,2} 

Accepted: 26 July 2022

9 de agosto de 2022 -- La edición de genes mediante CRISPR-Cas9 puede provocar toxicidad celular e inestabilidad del genoma en función del punto del genoma humano al que se dirige.

Estos efectos secundarios no deseados están mediados por la proteína tumoral p53 (TP53) y están determinados por la secuencia de ADN cercana al punto de edición y varios factores epigenéticos en la región circundante.

15% de los genes humanos contienen al menos un punto de edición tóxica

2023: “CRISPRtripsis” en plantas (tomate)

Aviva Samach^{1*}, Fabrizio Mafessoni^{1*}, Or Gross^{1*}, Cathy Melamed-Bessudo¹, Shdema Filler-Hayut¹, Tal Dahan-Meir¹, Ziva Amsellem¹, Wojciech P. Pawlowski², and Avraham A. Levy¹

¹Institution: Department of Plant and Environmental Sciences, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel.

²Institution: School of Integrative Plant Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA.

* Equal contributors

Correspondence: Avraham A. Levy - Department of Plant and Environmental Sciences, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 7610001, Israel.

Telephone: (W) 972 8 934 2734. Fax: 972 8 934 4181 E-mail:

avi.levy@weizmann.ac.il

A CRISPR-induced DNA break can trigger crossover, chromosomal loss and chromothripsis-like rearrangements

Short title CRISPR-induced crossover and chromothripsis

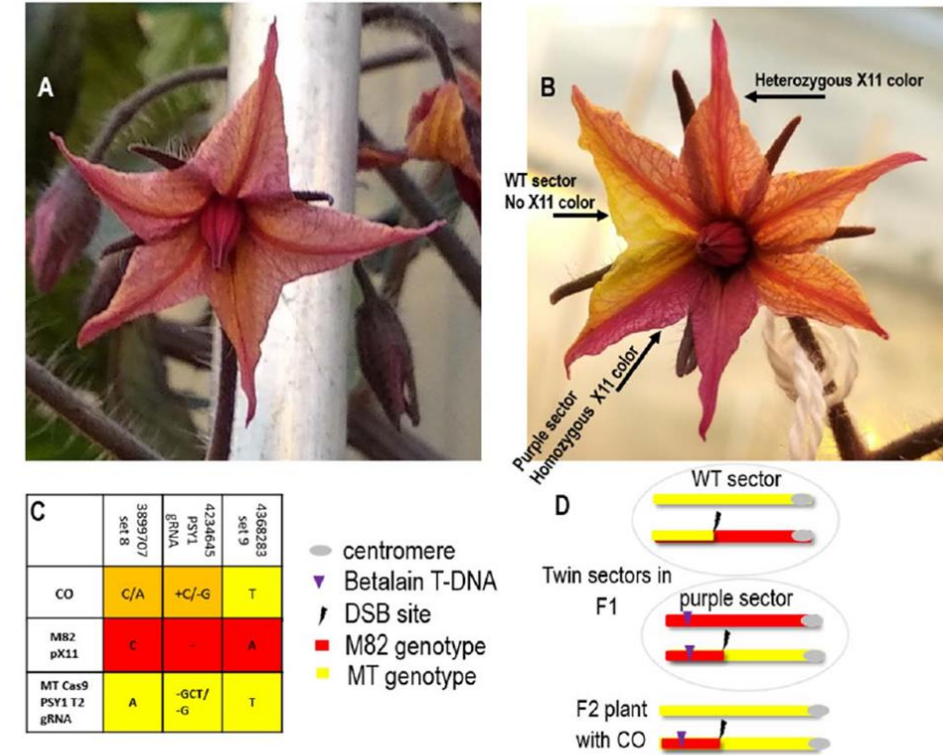


Figure 3. Detection of a targeted somatic crossover event on chromosome

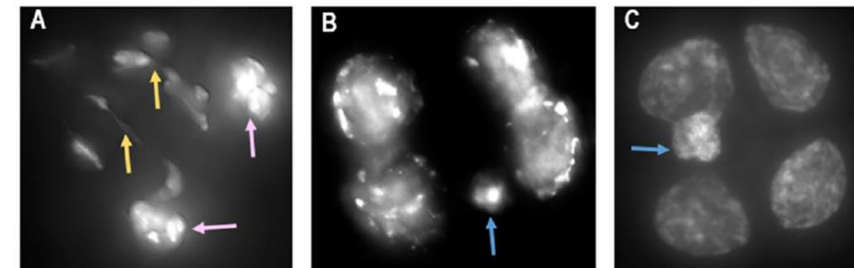


Figure 8. Cytological evidence of chromosomal rearrangements and micronuclei in meiocytes

Optimizando la Eficiencia de Cas9 (exactitud y velocidad)



nature

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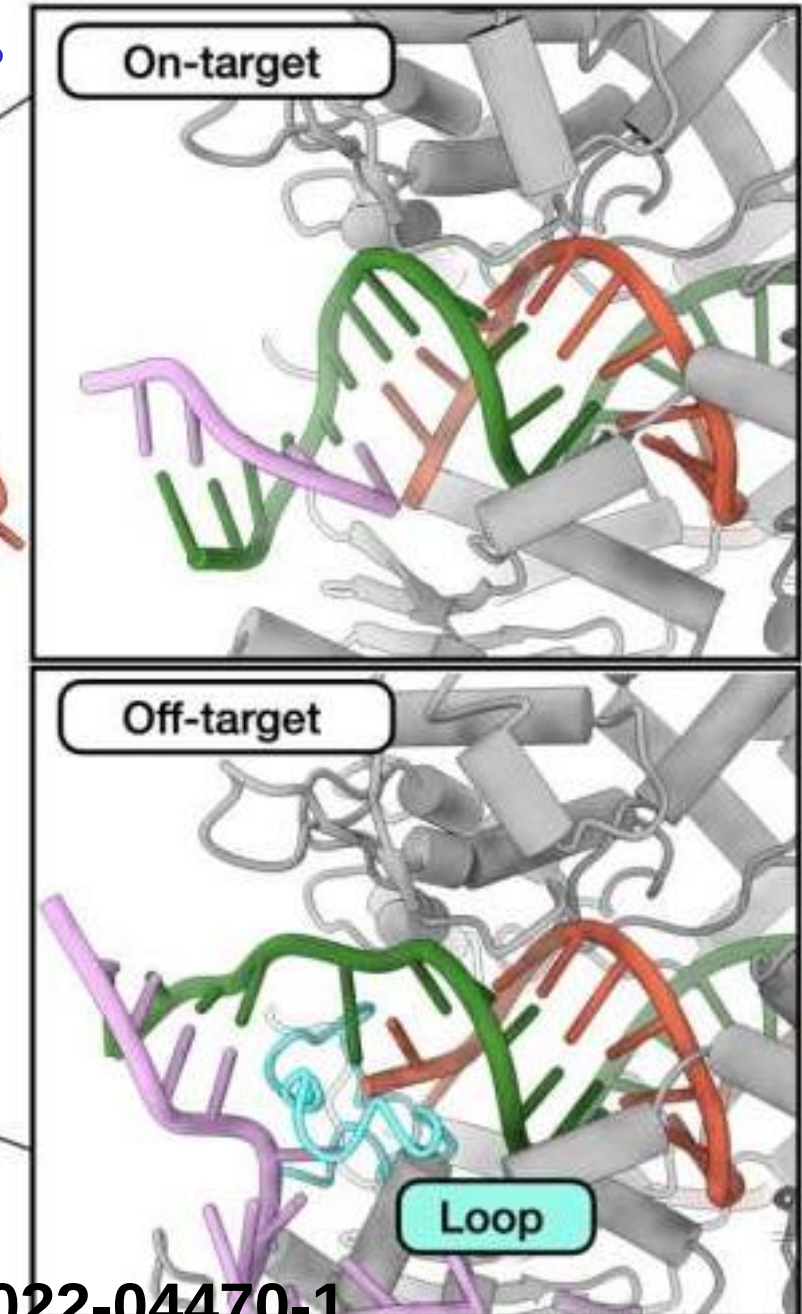
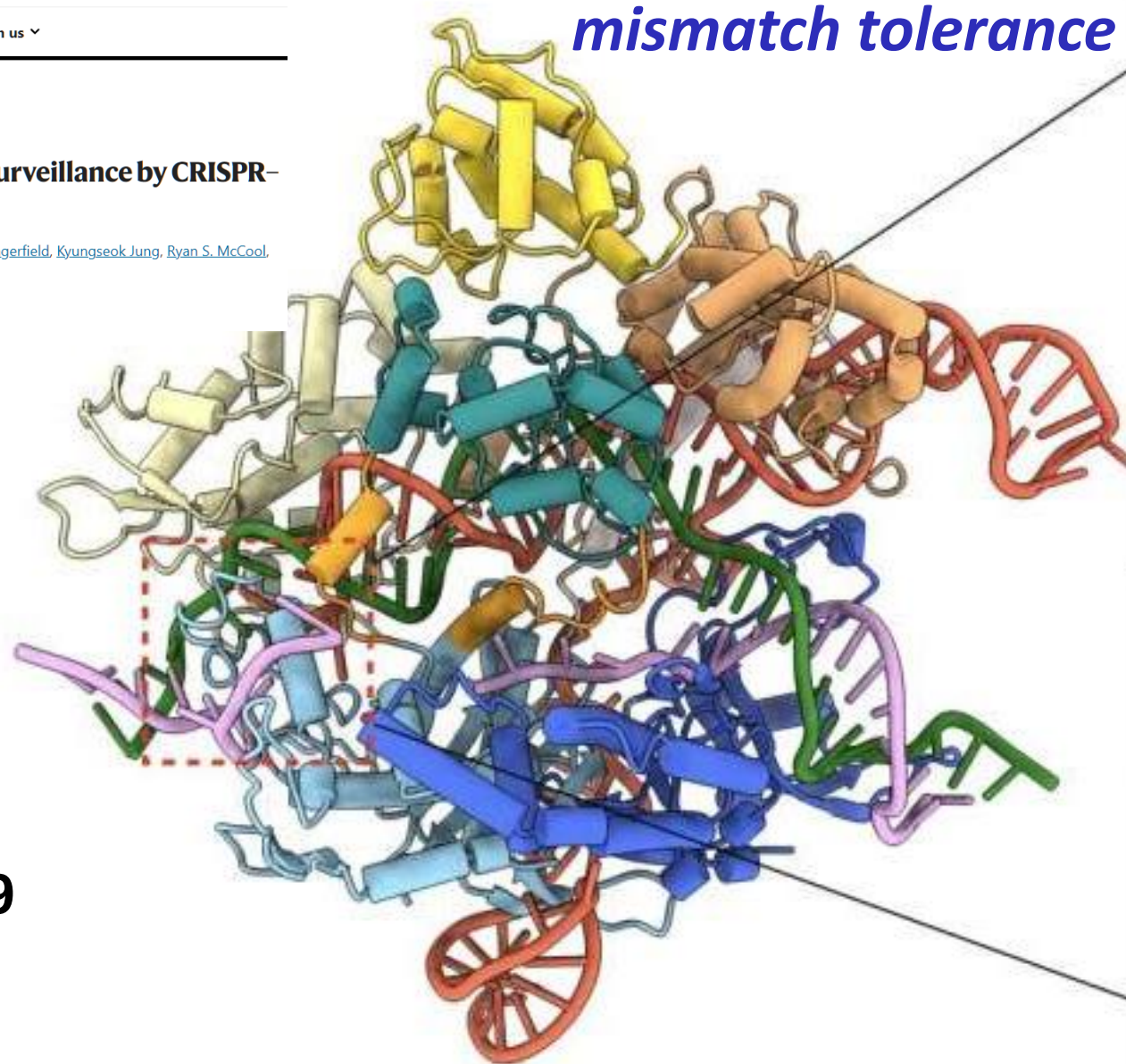
[nature](#) > [articles](#) > [article](#)

Article | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 02 March 2022](#)

Structural basis for mismatch surveillance by CRISPR–Cas9

[Jack P. K. Bravo](#), [Mu-Sen Liu](#), [Grace N. Hibshman](#), [Tyler L. Dangerfield](#), [Kyungseok Jung](#), [Ryan S. McCool](#), [Kenneth A. Johnson](#) ✉ & [David W. Taylor](#) ✉

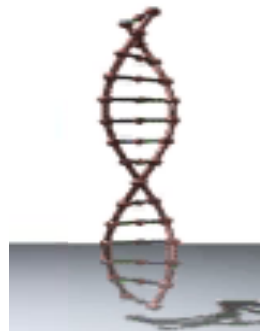
[Nature](#) **603**, 343–347 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)



SuperFi-Cas9

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-022-04470-1>

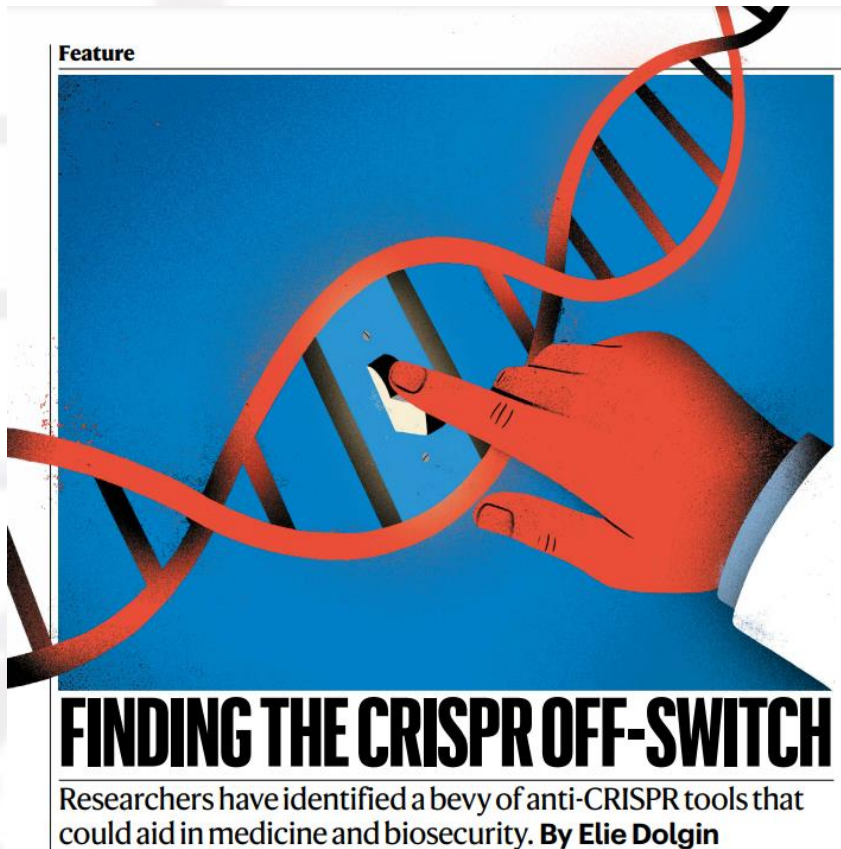
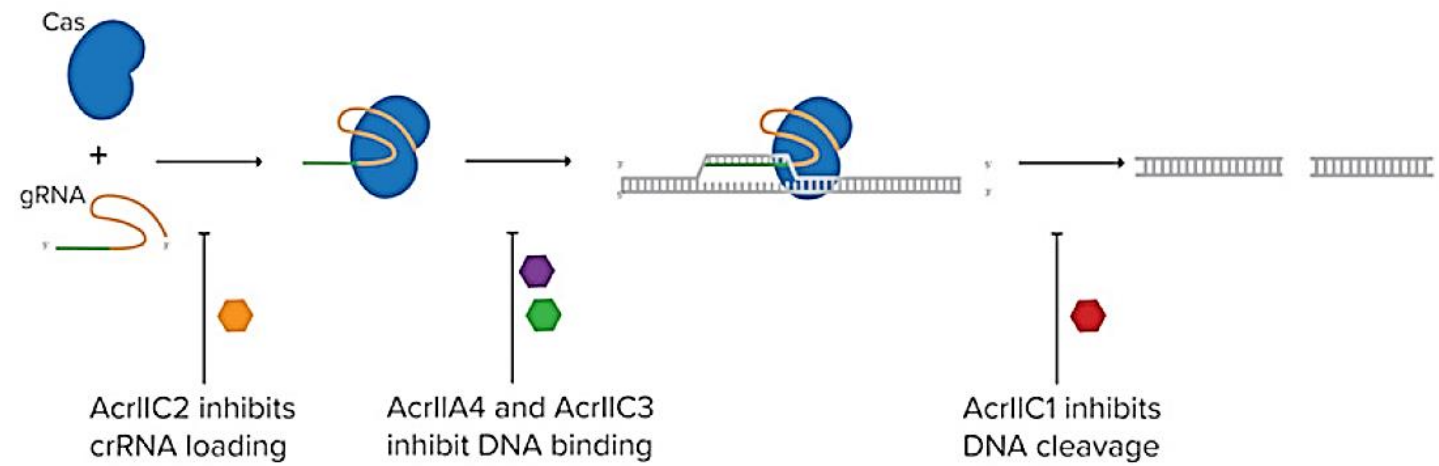
<https://s1885709864.t.eloqua.com/e/f2?LP=2240>



Cómo desactivar a CRISPR?

para disminuir efectos *off-target* y citotoxicidad

Inhibidores, reducción del tiempo o lugar de acción

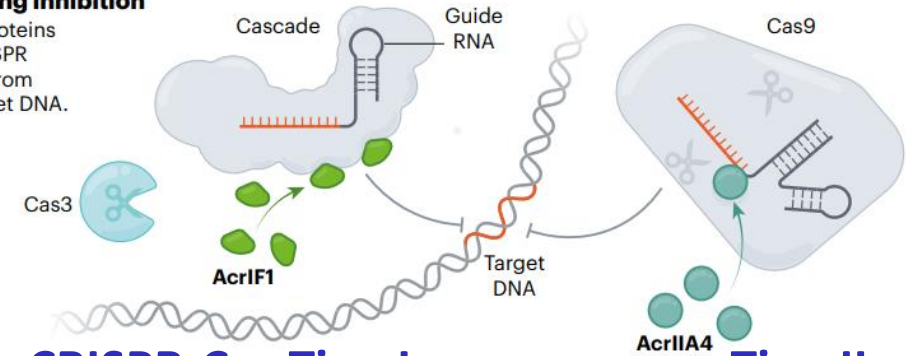


CRISPR CORRECTIVES

There are two particularly well-studied types of CRISPR DNA editing. Type I uses a Cascade complex and guide RNA to bind a DNA target, which is then cut with the Cas3 enzyme. Type II uses a single enzyme, such as Cas9, to bind and cut the target sequence. Researchers have discovered more than 50 anti-CRISPR (Acr) proteins that turn off DNA-editing activity in a variety of ways. Here are two commonly observed mechanisms.

DNA-binding inhibition

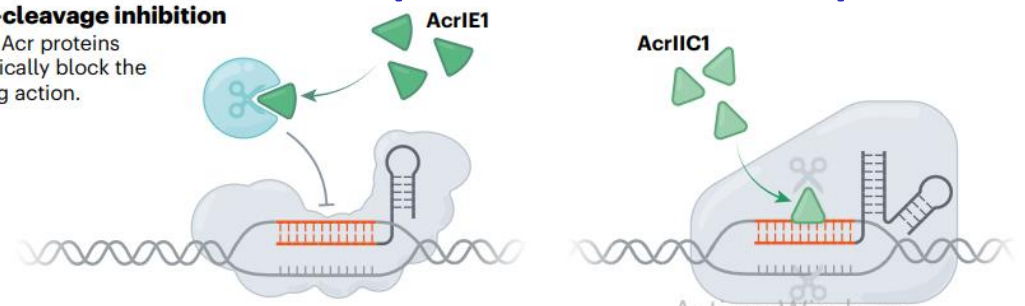
Some Acr proteins prevent CRISPR complexes from binding target DNA.



Sist. CRISPR-Cas Tipo I

DNA-cleavage inhibition

Some Acr proteins specifically block the cutting action.



<https://news.berkeley.edu/2017/07/19/defense-department-pours-65-million-into-making-crispr-safer/>

MIND & BODY, RESEARCH, SCIENCE & ENVIRONMENT, TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Defense department pours \$65 million into making CRISPR safer

Beneficiarios:

The Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard;
Harvard Medical School;
Massachusetts General Hospital;
Massachusetts Institute of Technology;
North Carolina State University;
University of California, Berkeley;
and University of California, Riverside



Francis Mojca
University of Alicante, Spain



Rodolphe Barrangou
North Carolina State Univ, Raleigh, USA



Philippe Horvath
DuPont Nutrition and Health, France



Luciano Marraffini
The Rockefeller Univ, New York, USA



John van der Oost
Wageningen University, The Netherlands



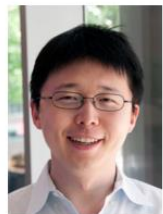
Emmanuelle Charpentier
MPI for Infect. Biol., Berlin, Germany



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Virginijus Siksnys
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DEFENSE ADVANCED
RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

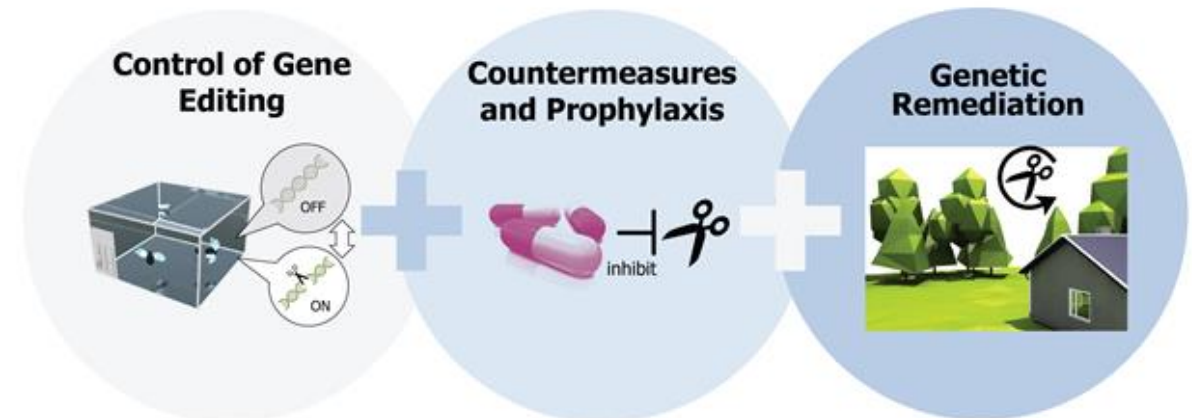
ABOUT US / OUR RESEARCH /

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency > News And Events

Building the Safe Genes Toolkit

Seven teams aim to develop new knowledge and tools to support responsible innovation in gene editing and protect against threats to genome integrity

OUTREACH@DARPA.MIL
7/19/2017



Enable temporal, spatial, and reversible control of gene editors

Inhibit unwanted gene editing activity

Remove engineered genes from environments to return to baseline

<https://www.darpa.mil/news-events/2017-07-19>

Gene Drive

Selfish genetic construct that **spreads rapidly** through a population

Can be engineered to carry desirable traits

Esvelt *et al.* realized the potential of CRISPR/Cas9

Concerning RNA-guided Gene Drives for the Alteration of Wild Populations

eLife. 2014, 3:e03401

JOURNAL OF RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION, 2018
VOL. 5, NO. S1, S81–S97
<https://doi.org/10.1080/23299460.2017.1407910>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS  Check for updates

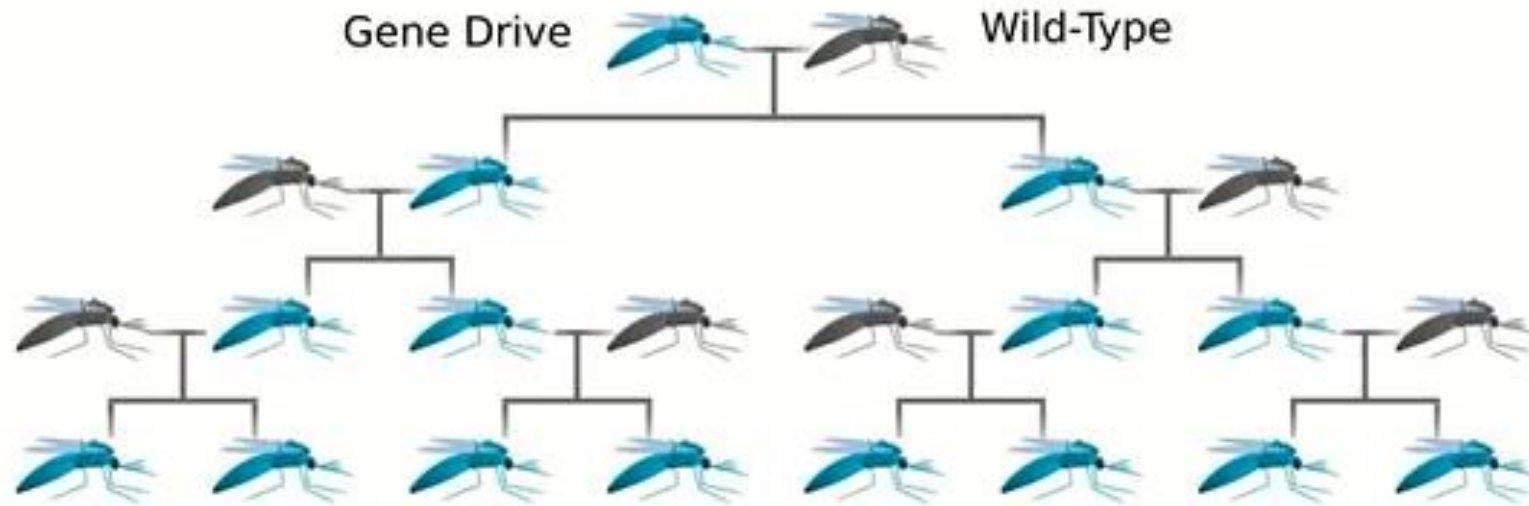
Anticipating complexity in the deployment of gene drive insects in agriculture

Jennifer Baltzegar ^{a*}, Jessica Cavin Barnes ^{b*}, Johanna E. Elsensohn ^{c*}, Nicole Gutzmann ^{c*}, Michael S. Jones ^{d*}, Sheron King ^{e*} and Jayce Sudweeks ^{e*}

Gene Drives, Impulsores Génicos, reacción mutagénica en cadena, mutaciones de pérdida de función dominante transgeneracional

Teach Me in 10 – Gene Drive Research With Dr Jennifer Baltzegar

<https://www.labtube.tv/video/MTA3NTY4>



Extreme GM "extinction technology" of gene drives presented as "natural"

Published: 19 September 2022

<https://gmwatch.org/en/106-news/latest-news/20098>

 **Routledge**
Taylor & Francis Group

Gene Drives Still Under Development

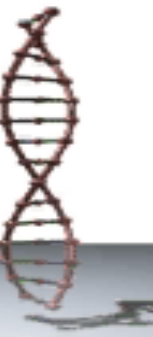
Only exist in the laboratory, none have been released in the wild

Current areas of research

Resistance allele management

Spatially limiting spread

Social & governance issues



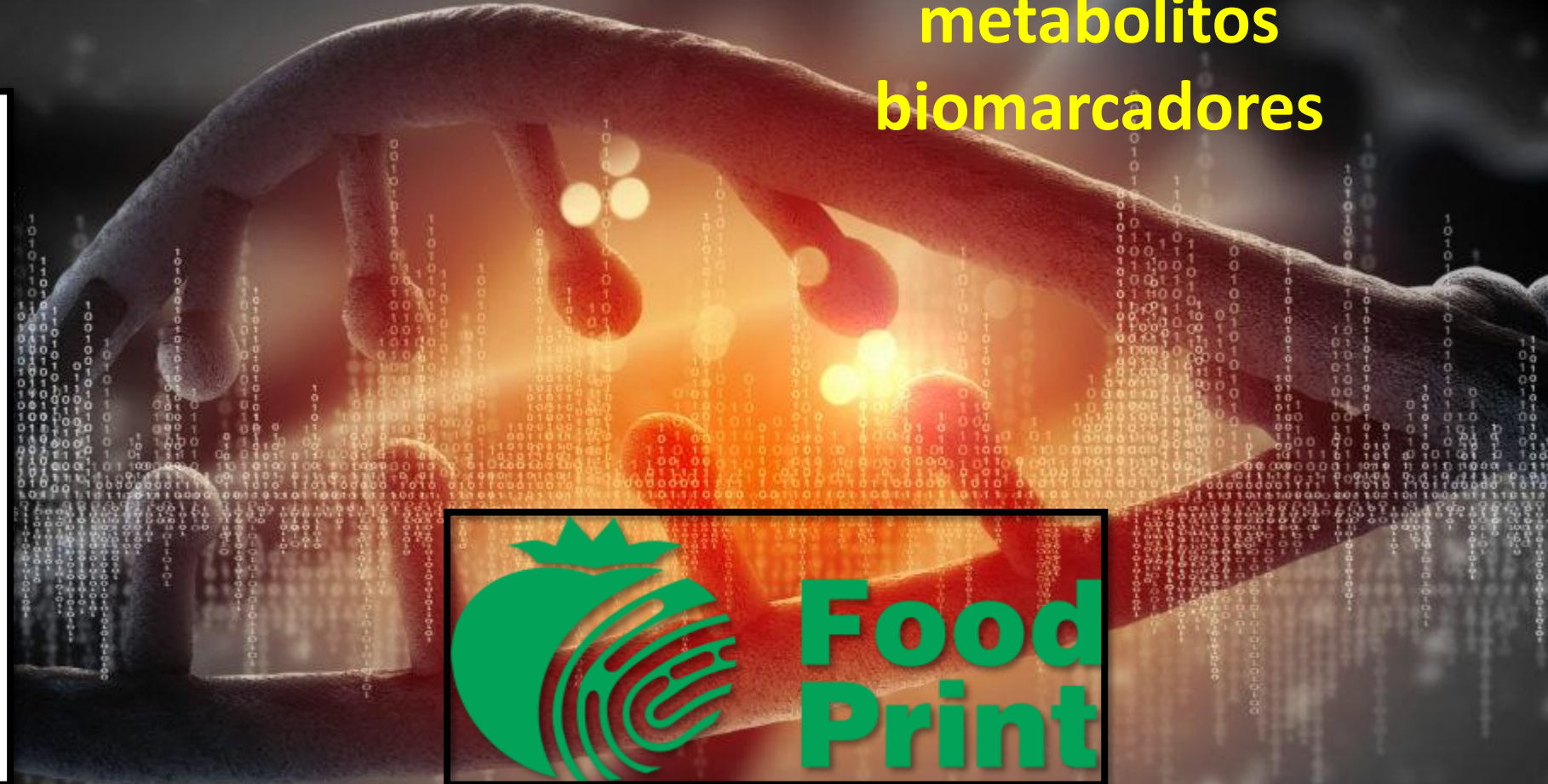
Métodos analíticos para la detección de productos EdGen

Más allá de la qPCR/ADN

proteínas

metabolitos

biomarcadores





¿Son **importantes** estas diferencias en proteínas y metabolismo en **plantas transgénicas**?

- Cada proteína encontrada podría provocar un **cambio en una vía metabólica** o una **interacción** dentro de la célula;
- Esta alteración genera o puede generar **nuevas características** en las plantas;
- Estas nuevas características afectan o pueden tener un efecto sobre **la salud humana/animal** o el **ambiente**;
- Estos efectos **pueden o no ser detectados** por las técnicas que se utilizan actualmente en el análisis de riesgo de los OMG, como las que se utilizan en la equivalencia sustancial;
- **¡Lo que no buscas, no lo encuentras! Agnotología. Ciencia no Hecha.**

Modif. de Dr Rubens Nodari. UFSC. UCCSNAL. Ciclo de Webinars EdGen Uru-Mex. 6/7/22

Agapito-Tenfen et al. BMC Plant Biology 2014, 14:346 <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2229/14/346>

Diferencias entre transgénesis y edición génica

- 1) Modificar genes elegidos *in vivo*, y no solo *in vitro* seguido de reintroducción;
- 2) Aumentar la eficiencia de introducir la modificación prevista en un lugar previsto;
- 3) Aumentar la gama de organismos en los que se pueden lograr las dos primeras posibilidades.
- 4) Aumentar la escala en la que se pueden lograr las tres posibilidades.

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Ciclo de Webinars EdGen Uru-Mex. 6/7/22

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Biosafety Briefing
November 2016

TWN
Third World Network
www.twn.my


African Centre for Biodiversity

Biosafety aspects of genome-editing techniques

By Sarah Z. Agapito-Tenfen

The new techniques of genome-editing

Recent scientific and technical developments in modern biotechnology have intensified the debate about the regulation of organisms resulting from new techniques. More specifically, the debate is addressing whether or not organisms resulting from new techniques fall within the scope of legislation regulating genetically modified organisms (GMOs). This debate is taking place at national (e.g., Brazil, Germany, Sweden, USA, etc.), regional (e.g., European Union) and international (i.e., Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols) levels.

In general terms, GMO regulations set mandatory approval and risk assessment requirements, sometimes also taking into account socioeconomic and ethical considerations. They were originally established in response to the modern biotechnological techniques emerging in the 1970s and have evolved over time and jurisdiction to better capture the scope of coverage. The question now is whether variations of certain techniques are creating potential products for release into the environment that might not be subject to current GMO regulations and/or if these regulations require revision and adaptation (Heinemann 2015).

New biotechnological techniques can be described as a range of techniques that create organisms with novel traits or alter the expression of an already existing trait. Up until now, these techniques have mainly been used on yeast and bacteria, but most environmentally released products will be plants. Although the terms used to define these new techniques vary among regulators and scientists, the New Techniques Working

TWN THIRD WORLD NETWORK is a network of groups and individuals involved in bringing about a greater articulation of the needs, aspirations and rights of the people in the Third World and in promoting a fair distribution of world resources and forms of development which are humane and are in harmony with nature.

Address: 131 Jalan Macalister, 10400 Penang, MALAYSIA
E-mail: twnet@po.jaring.my **Website:** www.twn.my

Tel: 60-4-2266728/2266159 **Fax:** 60-4-2264505

 The AFRICAN CENTRE FOR BIODIVERSITY is committed to dismantling inequalities in the food and agriculture systems in Africa and to its belief in people's rights to healthy and culturally appropriate food, produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and to define their own food and agriculture systems.

Address: PO Box 29170, Melville 2109, Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA **Tel:** +27 (0)11 486 1156
Website: www.acbio.org.za

Agapito-Tenfen, S.Z. Biosafety aspects of genome-editing techniques. Biosafety Briefing. TWN, November 2016



La seguridad de las técnicas de edición génica se basa en dos premisas:

1. Cambios sólo en los lugares previstos
2. Sólo los cambios previstos



Seguridad de las técnicas de edición génica

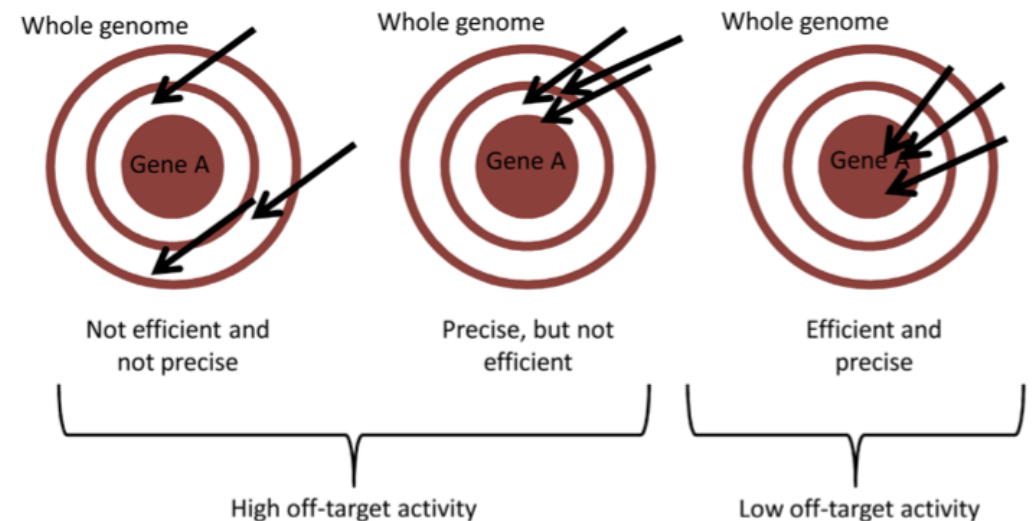


Las técnicas de edición génica pueden llamarse "dirigidas" pero aún no "precisas".

"Dirigido" y "preciso" tienen diferentes significados: mientras que "objetivo" sugiere la idea de modificar un gen específico, "precisión" es la idea de modificar solo ese gen.

Representación gráfica de cómo una técnica puede ser exacta y precisa en términos de su actividad objetivo y no objetivo.

Figure 2. Graphical representation of off-target activity of genome-editing techniques



Agapito-Tenfen, S.Z. Biosafety aspects of genome-editing techniques. Biosafety Briefing. TWN, November 2016.

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Riesgos que justifican la regulación

Sin embargo, también es posible insertar o eliminar genes nuevos completos o secuencias grandes.

Sin embargo, no es posible simplemente cambiar el blanco objetivo previsto.

Así, a partir del proceso, los productos previstos no coinciden con los productos no previstos (por ej. *off-target*)

Riesgos que justifican una regulación

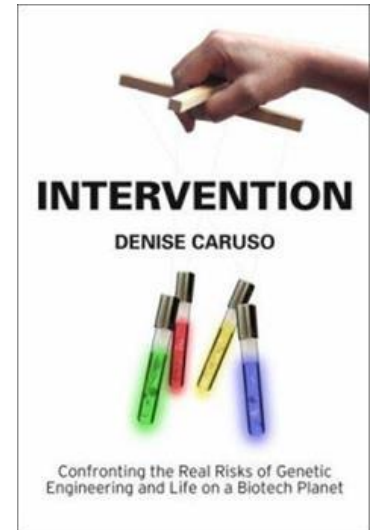
Las técnicas de edición génica plantean la posibilidad de apuntar, *in vivo*, a un gen o secuencia específica en el genoma de prácticamente cualquier especie.

La modificación del gen objetivo es la **eliminación**, **inserción** o **alteración** del orden de los nucleótidos en una molécula de ADN o ARN existente.

Los Riesgos no están relacionados a lo que los científicos sabemos, sino más bien a lo que No sabemos.

Riesgos están asociados a **incertidumbres**.

Caruso, D. *Intervention*. San Francisco, Hybrid Vigor Press, 2006



¿Entonces, qué pasa?



- La edición de genes podría no resultar en una **única** **mutación** reproducible; también pueden ser **muchas** mutaciones, en muchos organismos, al mismo tiempo.
- Las **mutaciones** de edición de genes son **diferentes** de las mutaciones "naturales" espontáneas porque funcionan en base a la similitud de secuencia y debido a las diferencias en el **mecanismo** de reparación.
- **No todos los sitios** blanco y no blanco **se editan de manera predecible**
- La hipótesis de riesgo no debe limitarse a la presencia de ácidos nucleicos extraños.
- Enfoques de **detección** sin objetivo específico para encontrar cambios no deseados en el genotipo y el fenotipo.
- Las **hipótesis de riesgo** no son mutuamente excluyentes

Limitaciones de las técnicas

***Baja Eficiencia**

***Efectos no deseados**

**Recombinaciones, Rearreglos, Deleciones, Inserciones: MUTACIONES
(ni la ruptura ni la reparación son procedimientos "limpios")**

1. Vinculados a la manipulación genética

**Introducción de moléculas exógenas
vectores de expresión de ADN recombinante,
complejos ribonucleoproteicos,
protoplastos,
etapas posteriores de cultivo/selección/regeneración/propagación *in vitro***

2. Efectos “fuera de blanco” *off-target*

**Integración genómica
de secuencias recombinantes, constructos, vectores**

Claudio Martínez Debat, QF, PhD
LaTraMA :: Laboratorio de Trazabilidad Molecular Alimentaria
Sección Bioquímica, Facultad de Ciencias.
Núcleo Colectivo TÁ. Espacio Interdisciplinario.
Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay.

3. Efectos inesperados “dentro del blanco” *on-target* o sus cercanías

4. Pleiotrópicos, sistémicos y debidos a la modificación introducida (ej. p53, nuevos ARNm)

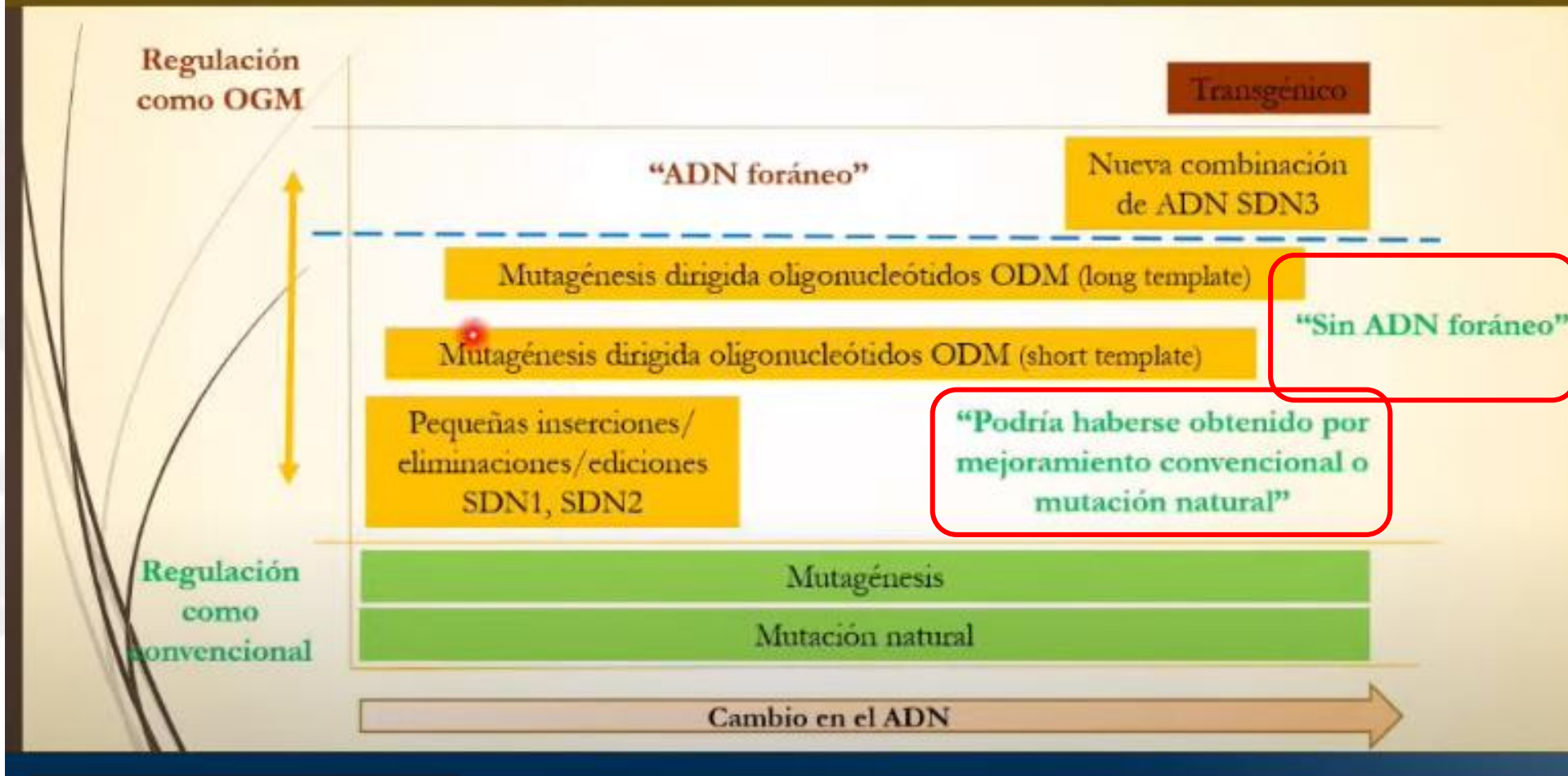
Respuesta inmunitaria

5. Persistencia de la actividad de la Nucleasa (ej. Impulsores Genéticos)

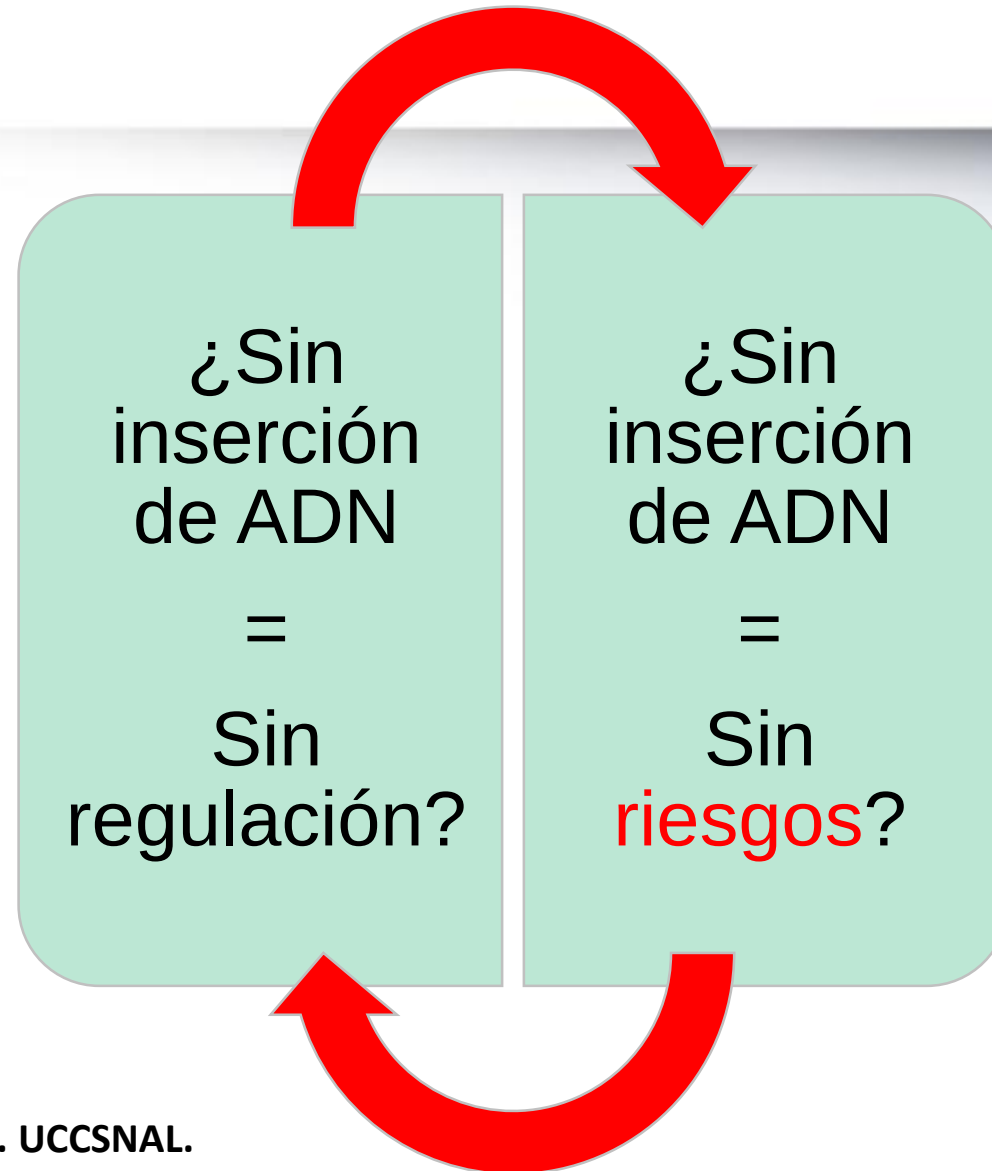
**Efectos genéticos, epigenéticos, metabólicos, fenotípicos,
¿Pueden evitarse / suprimirse?**



Procedimiento para determinar si es OGM



¿Cuál es el criterio?



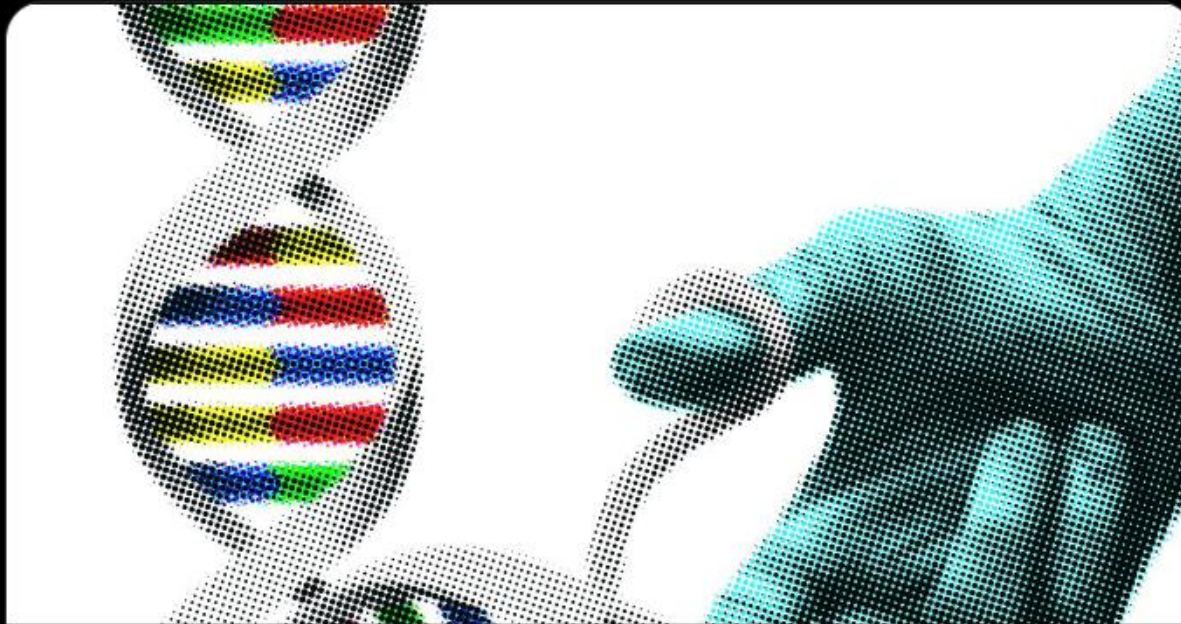
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The New York Times  @nytimes · 9h

“The era of human gene editing isn’t coming. It’s here.”

The gene-editing tool CRISPR has led to innovations in medicine, evolution and farming — and raised ethical questions about altering human DNA.



nytimes.com

CRISPR, 10 Years On: Learning to Rewrite the Code of Life

Calidad *Natural*

Caidad *Edición*

Canidad

Cantidad

Cantidad *Editado*

Organismo genéticamente modificado (OGM):
aquel cuyo material genético ha sido alterado
usando técnicas de **ingeniería genética**.

Fuente: Wiki

“Se entenderá por **organismo genéticamente modificado**,
aquel que haya sido **alterado** a nivel **molecular** o **celular**
en cualquier forma **distinta** a la posible bajo **condiciones**
o **procesos naturales**. No serán considerados como procesos
naturales o convencionales **todas las técnicas de ADN y ARN**
recombinante, incluyendo a la edición genómica
y técnicas derivadas.”

Proyecto de Ley Etiquetado Uruguay, 2016.



Todos los Transgénicos son OGMs
Pero no todos los OGMs son Transgénicos



Sugerencias:

Analizar el Proceso Y el Producto

Estudiar a fondo el Proceso

Verificar sus Productos (y su Evolución en el Tiempo)

a través de

- * La secuenciación del genoma completo,**
- * Análisis profundos de perfiles moleculares ("ómicas", para identificar cualquier compuesto potencialmente tóxico o alergénico o proteínas),**
- * Estudios de alimentación animal como los requeridos por la ley de la UE para los transgénicos "tradicionales".**
- * Moratoria a los impulsores génicos**
 - TRAZABILIDAD**



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LaTraMA :: Laboratorio de Trazabilidad Molecular Alimentaria
Sección Bioquímica, Facultad de Ciencias,
Núcleo Colectivo TÁ, Espacio Interdisciplinario,
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Proyecto de Ley Etiquetado Uruguay, 2016.



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Pero no todos los OGMs son Transgénicos





Posicionamiento del Colectivo TÁ referido al Proyecto de Ley:

“GRUPO DE TRABAJO TÉCNICO PARA DETERMINAR ORGANISMOS GENÉTICAMENTE MODIFICADOS”

COMISIÓN DE GANADERÍA, AGRICULTURA Y PESCA

CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES

22 - REPARTIDO Nº 716, AGOSTO DE 2022

3) **Protocolo de Cartagena:** A través de la Ley Nro. 18792 (2011) nuestro país adhirió al Protocolo de Cartagena sobre Seguridad de la Biotecnología, el cual establece (entre otros):

- Lit. g) Por "organismo vivo modificado" se entiende cualquier organismo vivo que posea una combinación nueva de material genético que se haya obtenido mediante la aplicación de la biotecnología moderna.

- Lit. i.a) Por "biotecnología moderna" se entiende la aplicación de: Técnicas *in vitro* de ácido nucleico, incluidos el ácido desoxirribonucleico (ADN) recombinante y la inyección directa de ácido nucleico en células u orgánulos.

4) **Evaluación de riesgo en bioseguridad de las NBTs:** Los organismos provenientes de las NBTs son obtenidos mediante la aplicación de la biotecnología moderna, dado que se realiza la aplicación de técnicas *in vitro* de ácido nucleico (2) y presentan una combinación nueva de material genético (3), por lo que están incluidos en la referida definición vinculante del Protocolo de Cartagena y deben ser regulados sobre la base de la correspondiente **evaluación de riesgo en bioseguridad**.

Adhieren a este posicionamiento:



Red de
Huertas Comunitarias
del Uruguay



<https://sci-hub.tw/>







