

Chemical Genetics
PUBS 2018
martin.kampmann@ucsf.edu

Refresher: Genetics

Gene

Genotype

Phenotype

Fitness

Selection

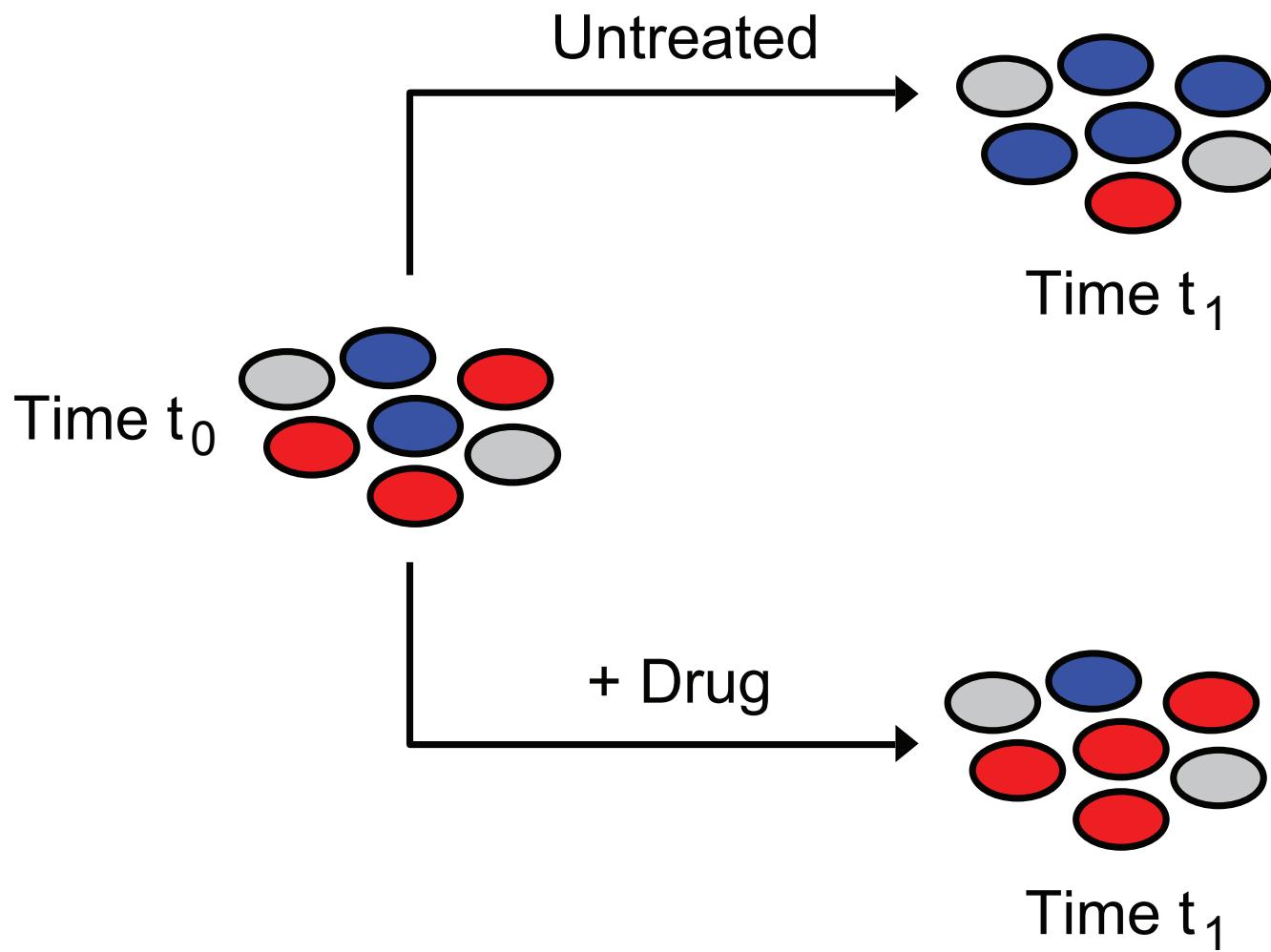
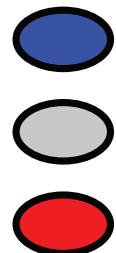
Forward genetics / Reverse genetics

Genetic interaction

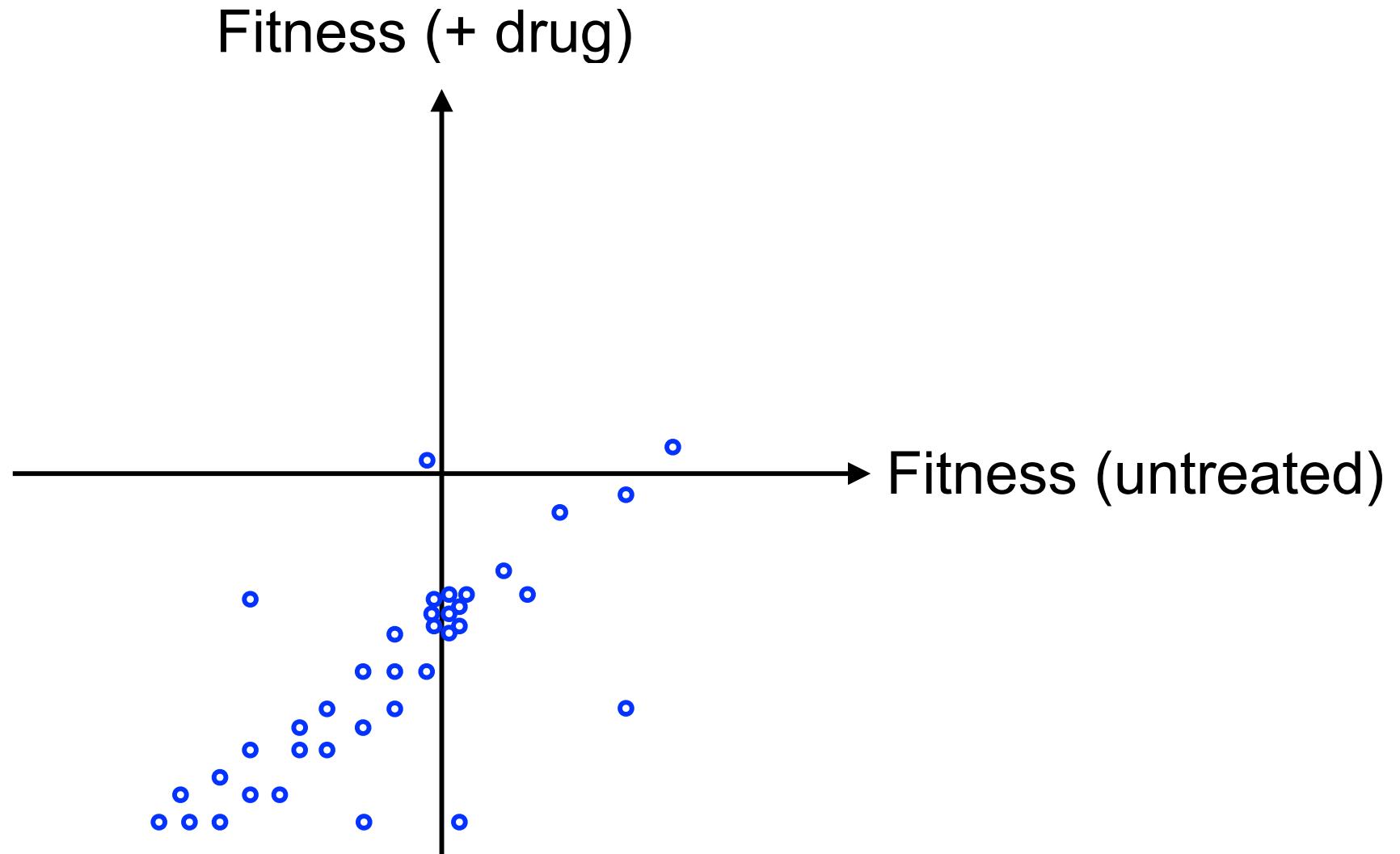
Gene-Drug interaction

Chemical-genetic screen

Genotypes



Gene-drug interactions



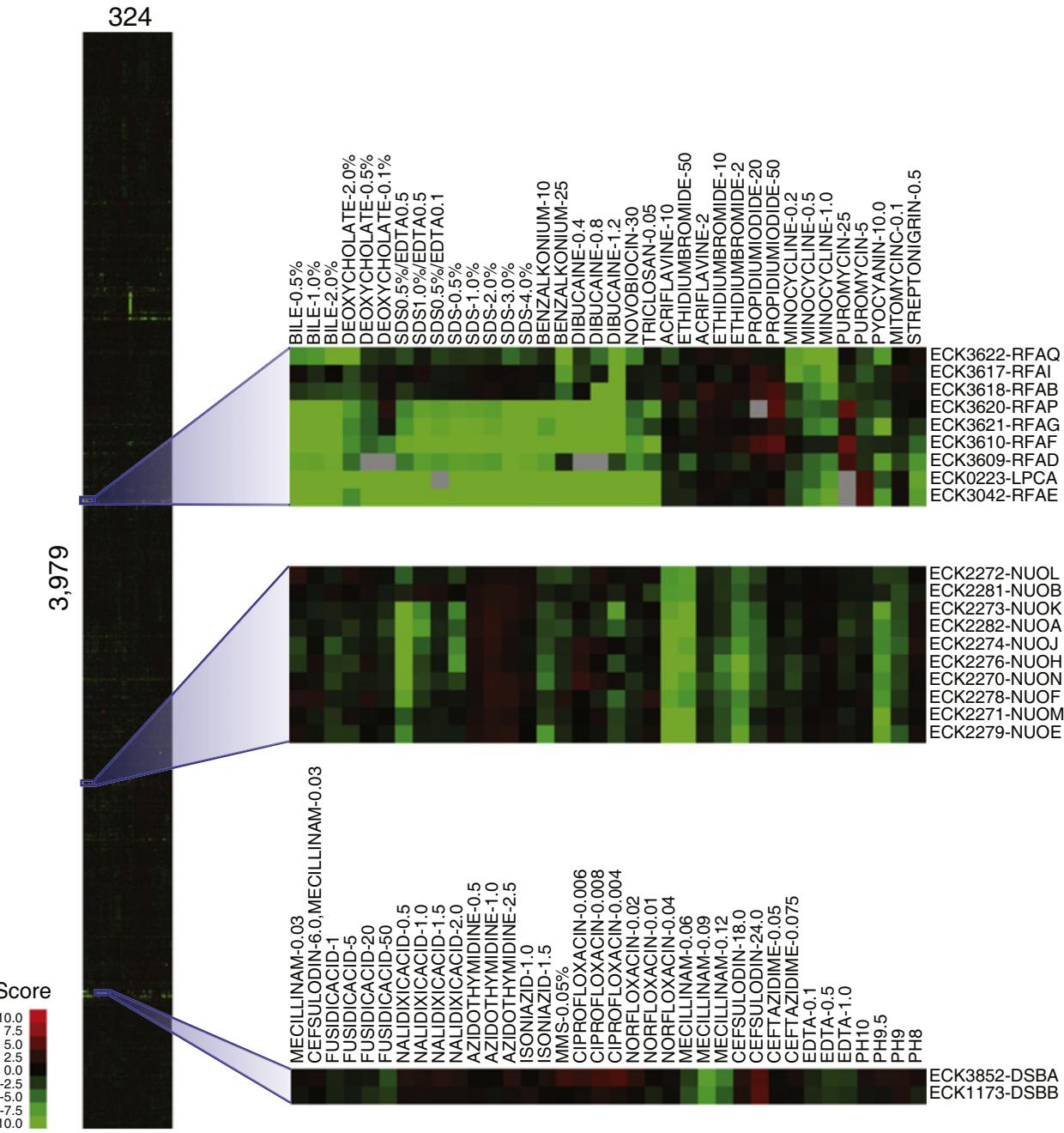
Interpreting Gene-drug interactions

	Knockdown	Knockout	Overexpression
Assay results	HIP ^a	HOP ^b	MSP ^c
Direct molecular target of drug, essential gene	S	NA	R
Direct molecular target of drug, nonessential gene	S	R	R
Essential genes encoding proteins involved in target pathway	S	NA	not S or R
Genes involved in drug detoxification, essential genes	S	NA	R
Genes involved in drug detoxification, nonessential genes	S	S	R

Ericson *et al* (2010) *Methods Enz*

How about point mutants? Neomorphs?

Large-scale chemical genetics: identifying gene function



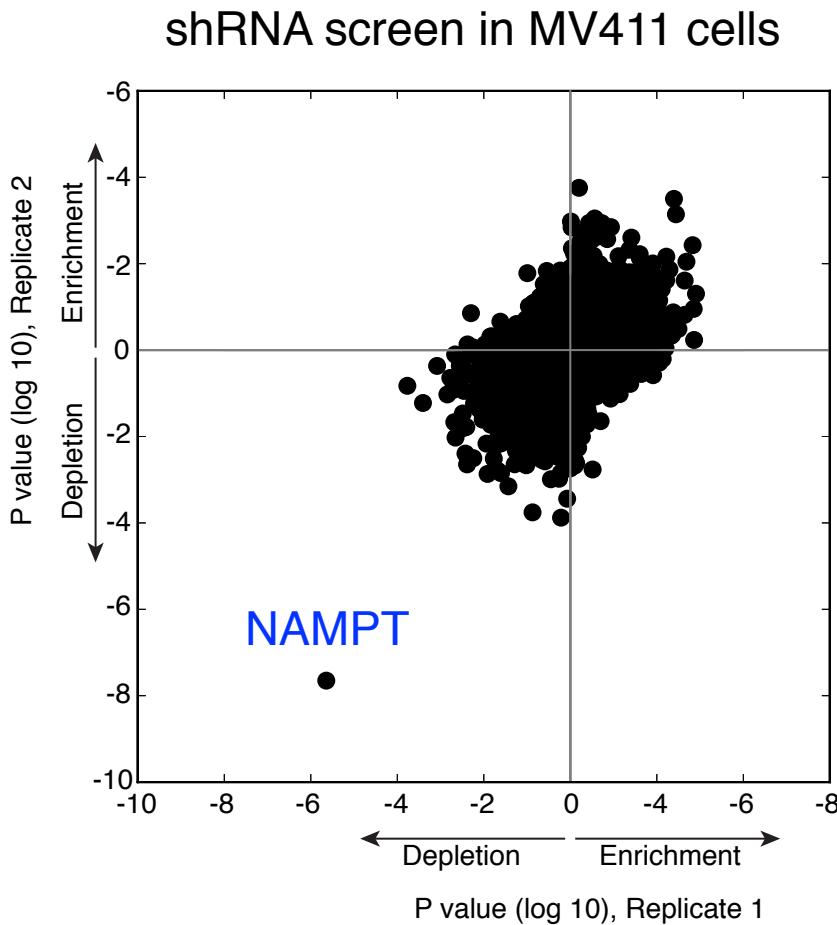
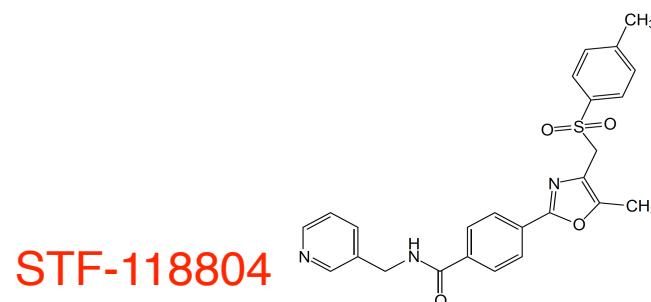
Nichols *et al* (2011) *Cell*

Chemical genetics: Use cases

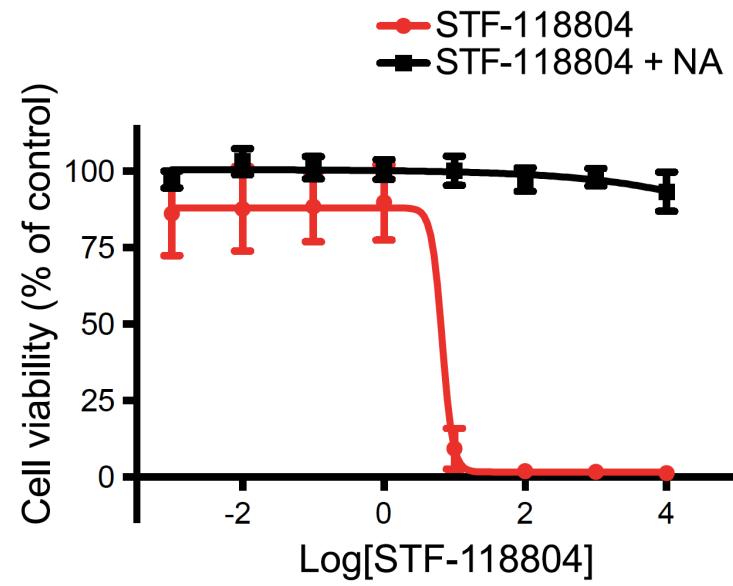
- Drug target ID
- Gene function ID
- Precision medicine:
 - Biomarkers predicting drug response
 - Mechanisms of acquired drug resistance
 - Development of combination therapies

Drug target identification

Screen >100k compounds
for selective killing of high-risk
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia cells

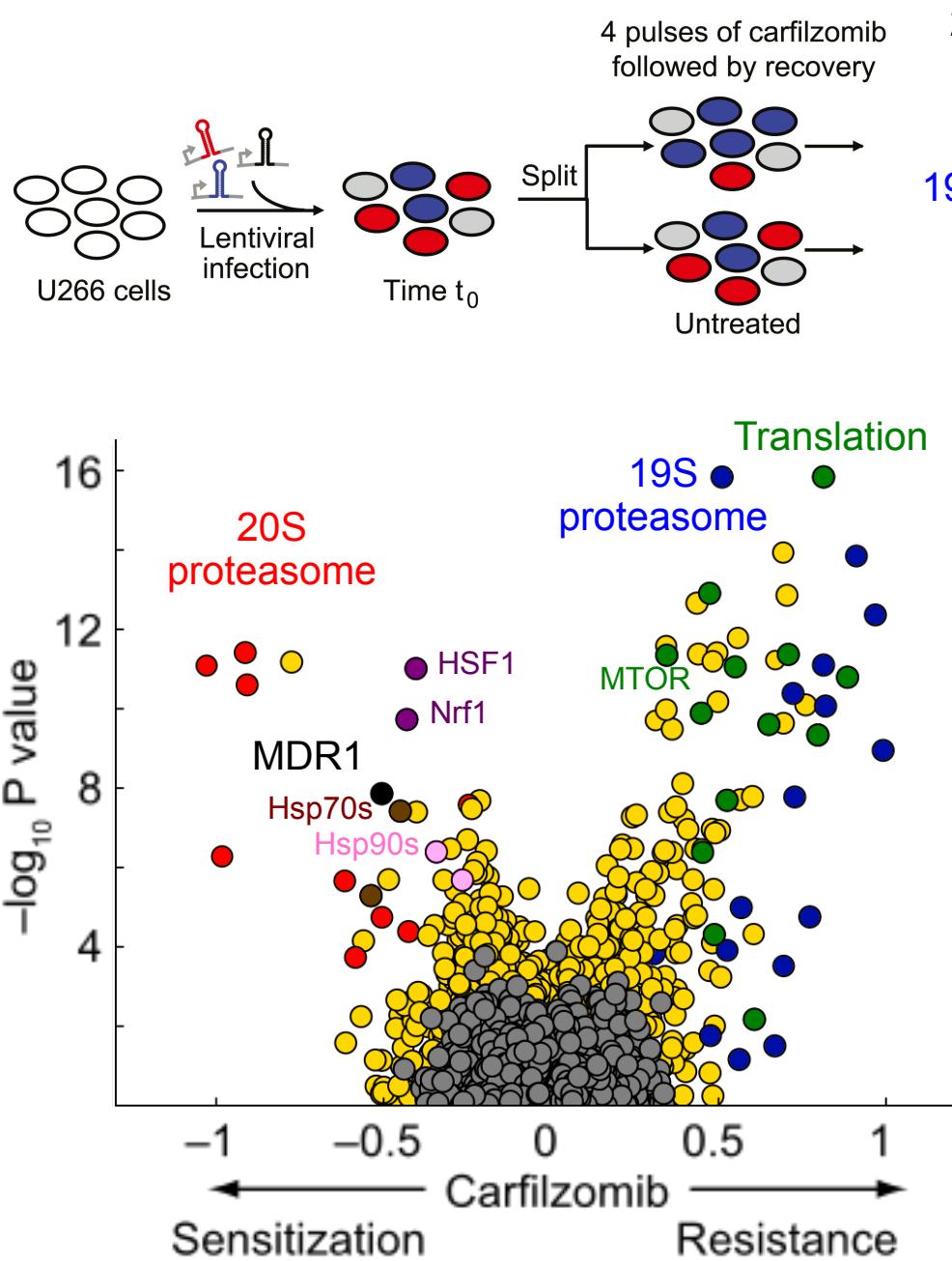


Rescue with nicotinic acid

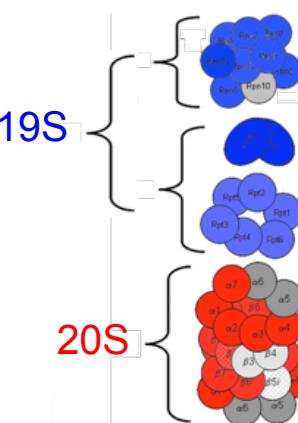




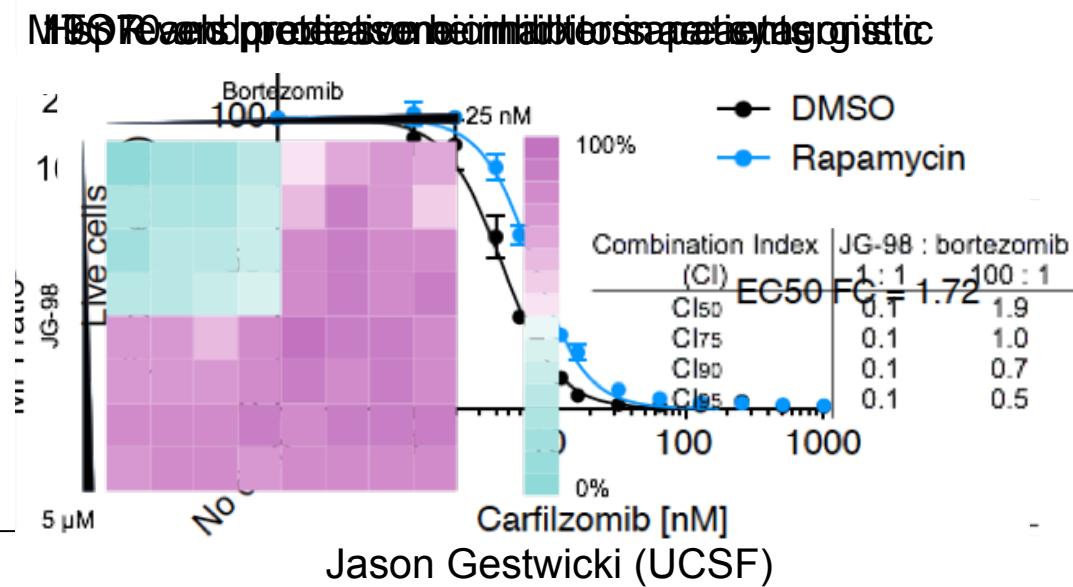
What determines proteasome addiction in multiple myeloma?



26S proteasome

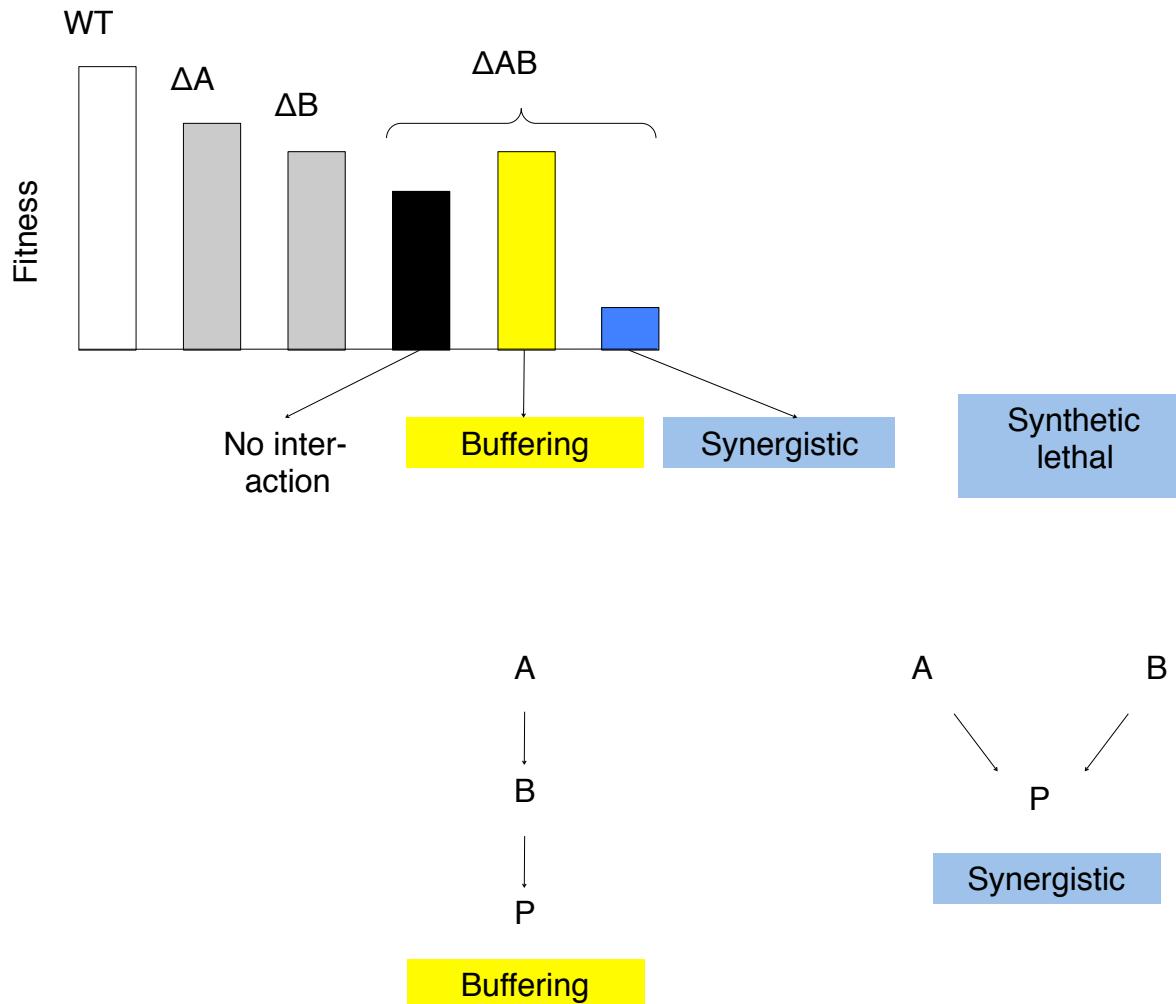


- Therapeutic target in myeloma (Bortezomib, carfilzomib)
- Therapeutic window?
- Biomarkers?
- Resistance mechanisms?
- Synergistic combination therapy?

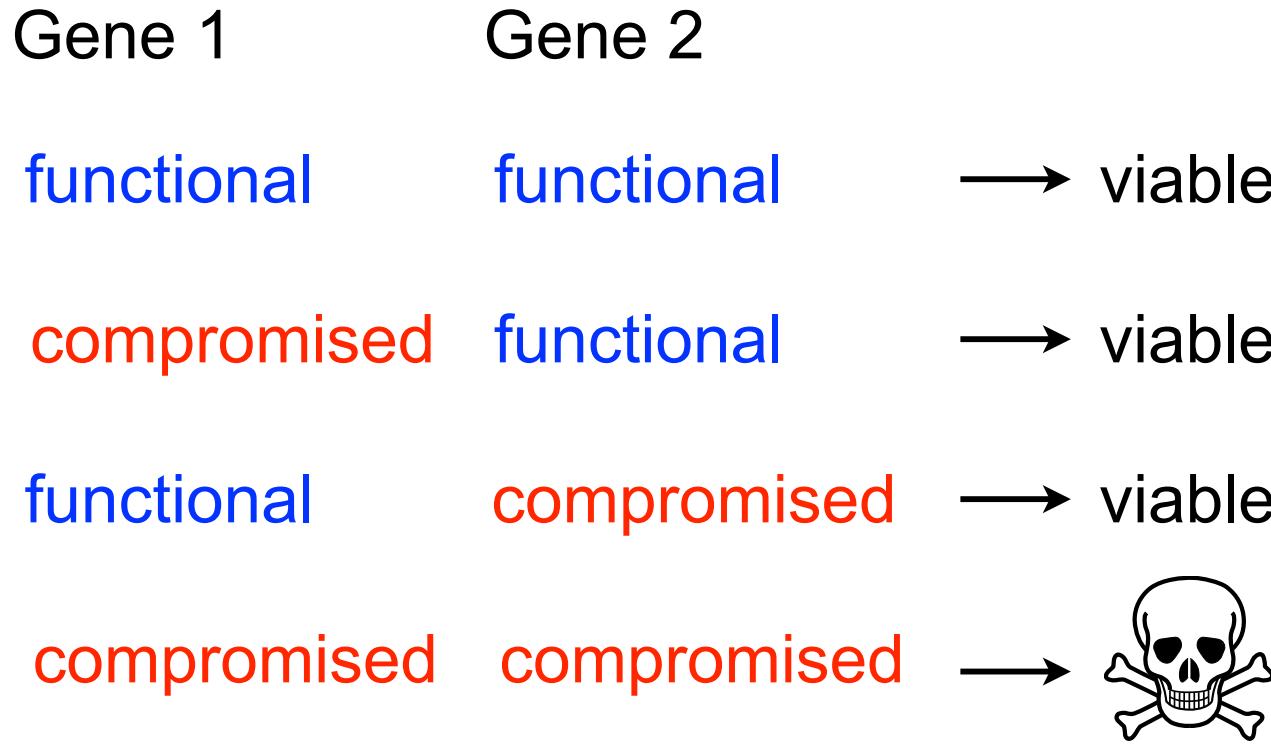




Genetic interactions reflect functional relationships



Synthetic lethality



BRCA loss + PARP inhibitor synthetic lethality
Farmer et al. *Nature* 2005
Bryant et al. *Nature* 2005



Insights from systematic genetic interaction data

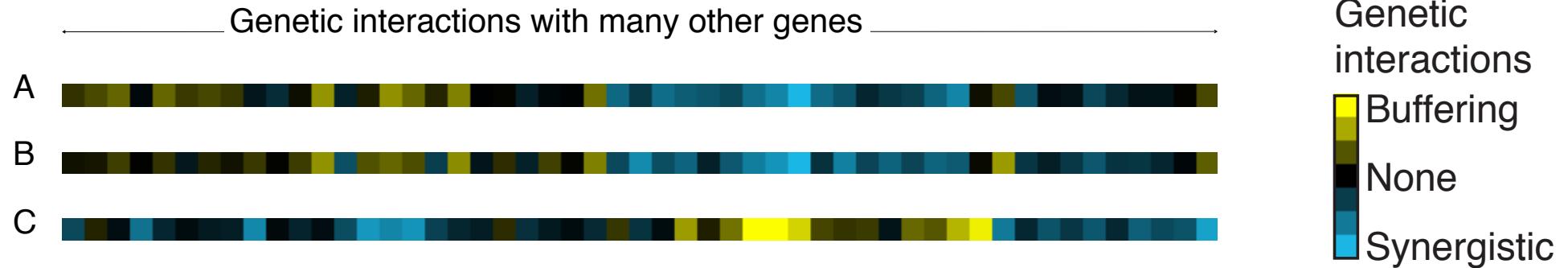
Measure all pairwise genetic interactions for $N \times N$ genes

↓
Genetic interaction map (EMAP)

Yeast: Weissman, Krogan, Boone

1. Unbiased detection of rare gene pairs with strong interactions

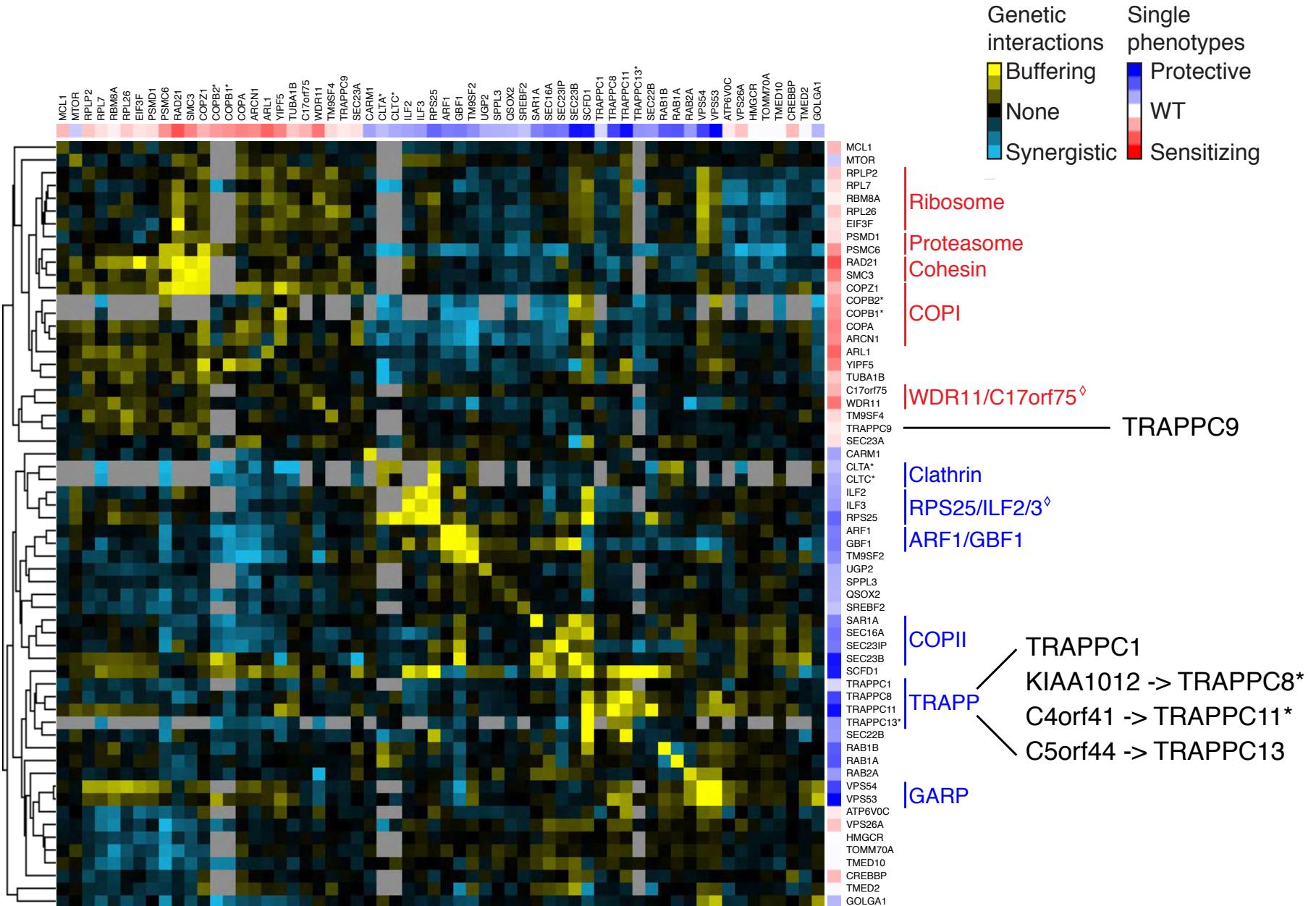
2. Dissection of gene functions and pathways



Correlation of Genetic interaction pattern -> Functional relatedness

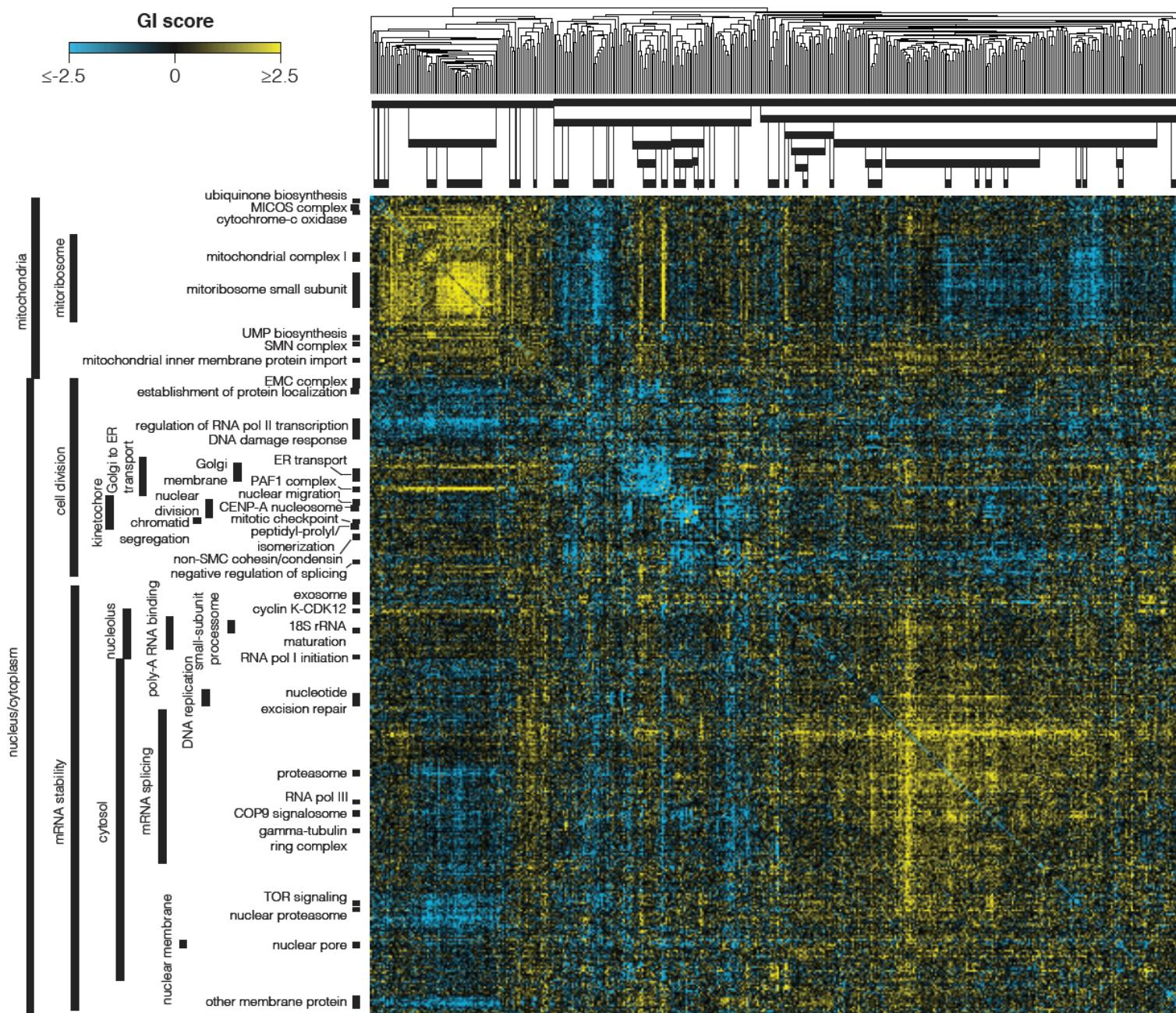


Genetic interaction map





Genetic interaction map

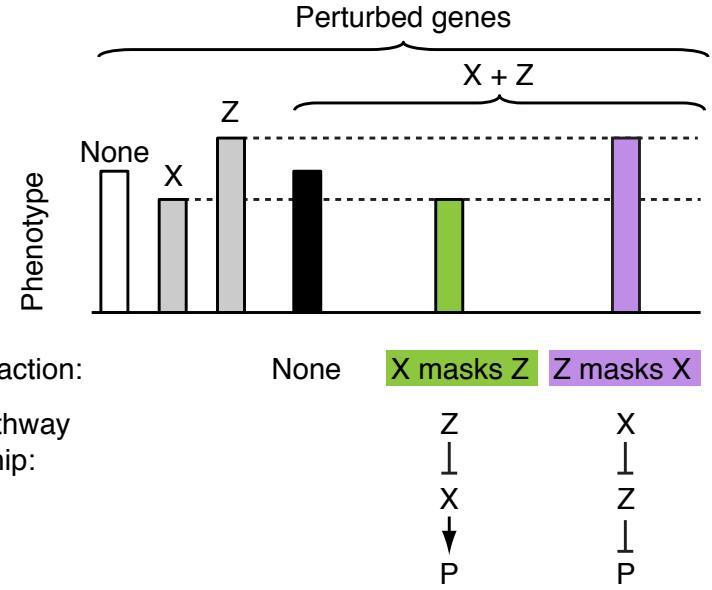
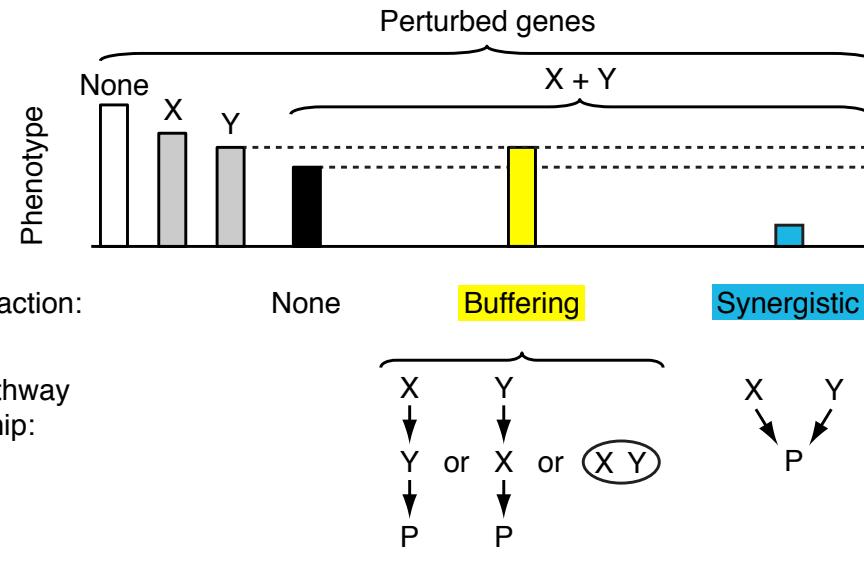


CRISPRi-based GI map

- 472 genes x 472 genes
- 222,784 gene pairs
- > 1 million sgRNA pairs



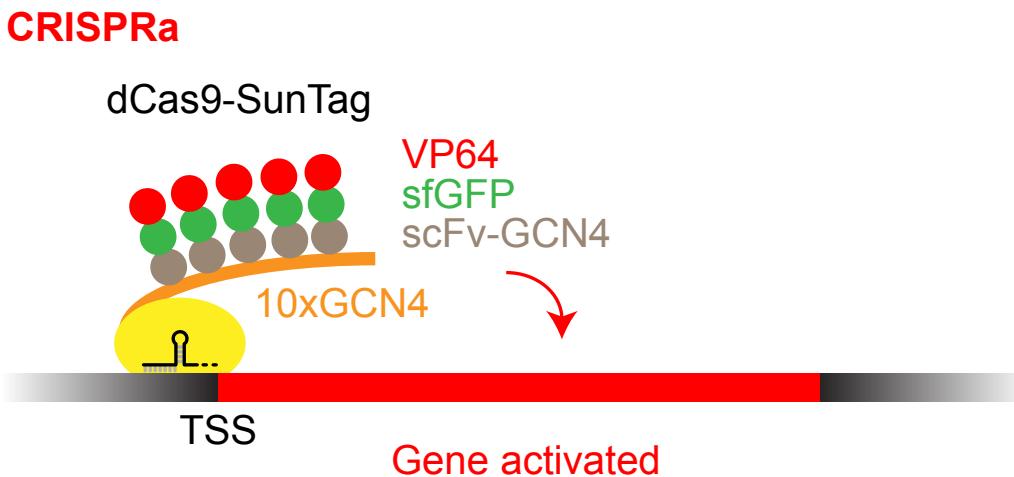
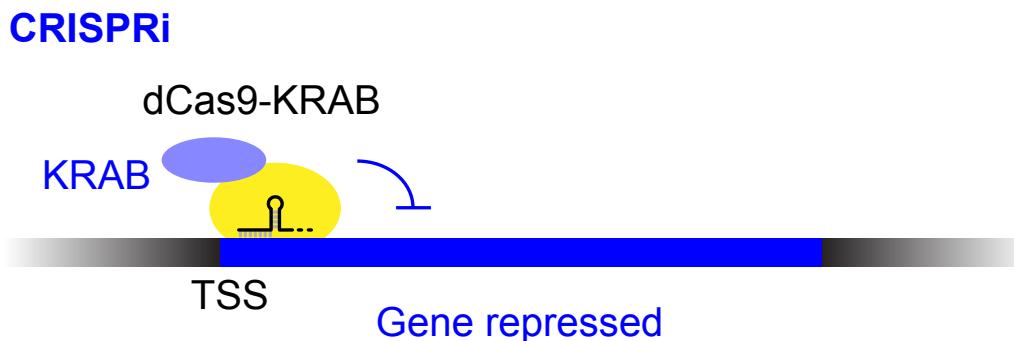
Directional pathways from genetic interaction maps



How to obtain opposing phenotypes
for genes in a pathways?

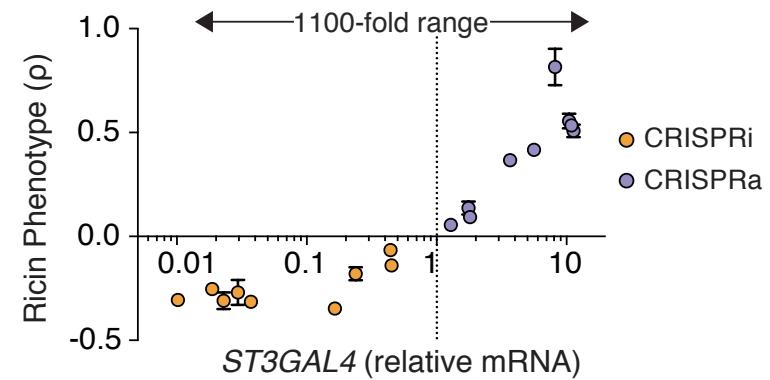


CRISPR-based gene perturbation



CRISPRi/a screening platform

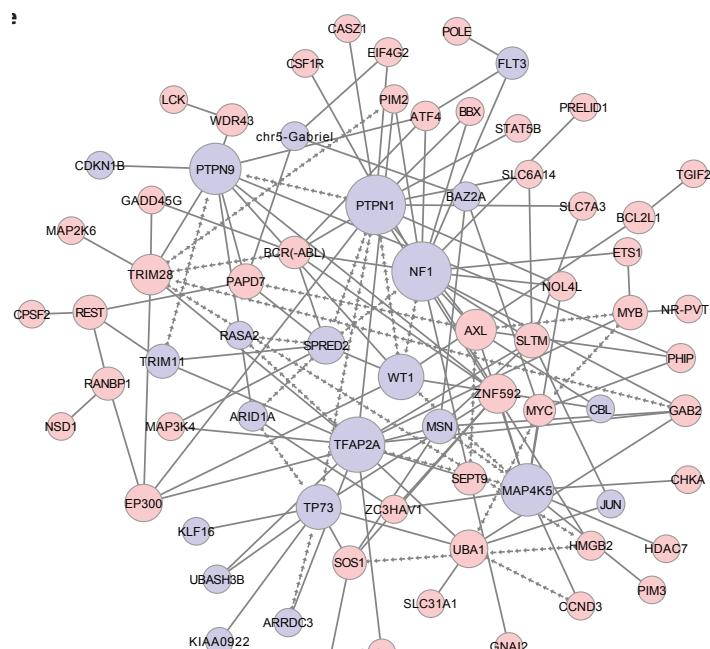
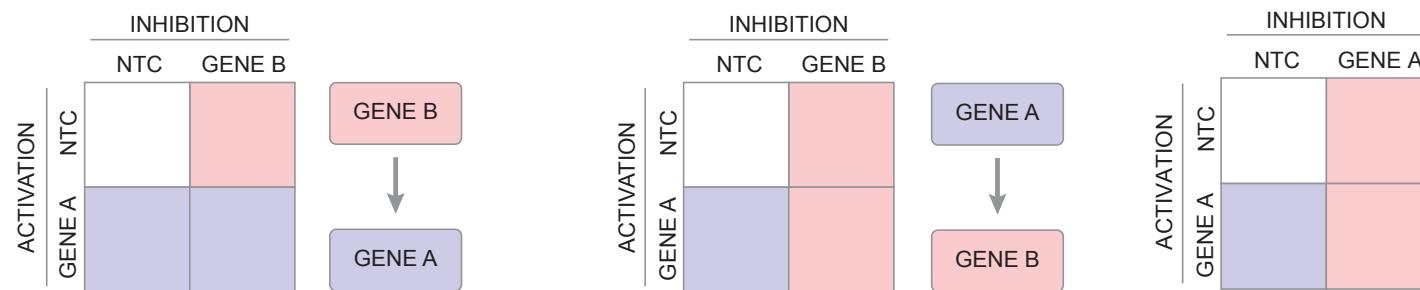
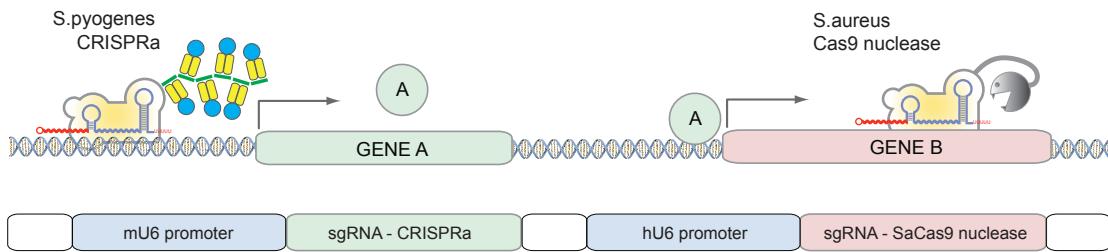
Gilbert ... Kampmann* & Weissman*
Cell (2014)



- Highly specific
- Non-toxic
- Inducible, reversible



Directional genetic interaction map

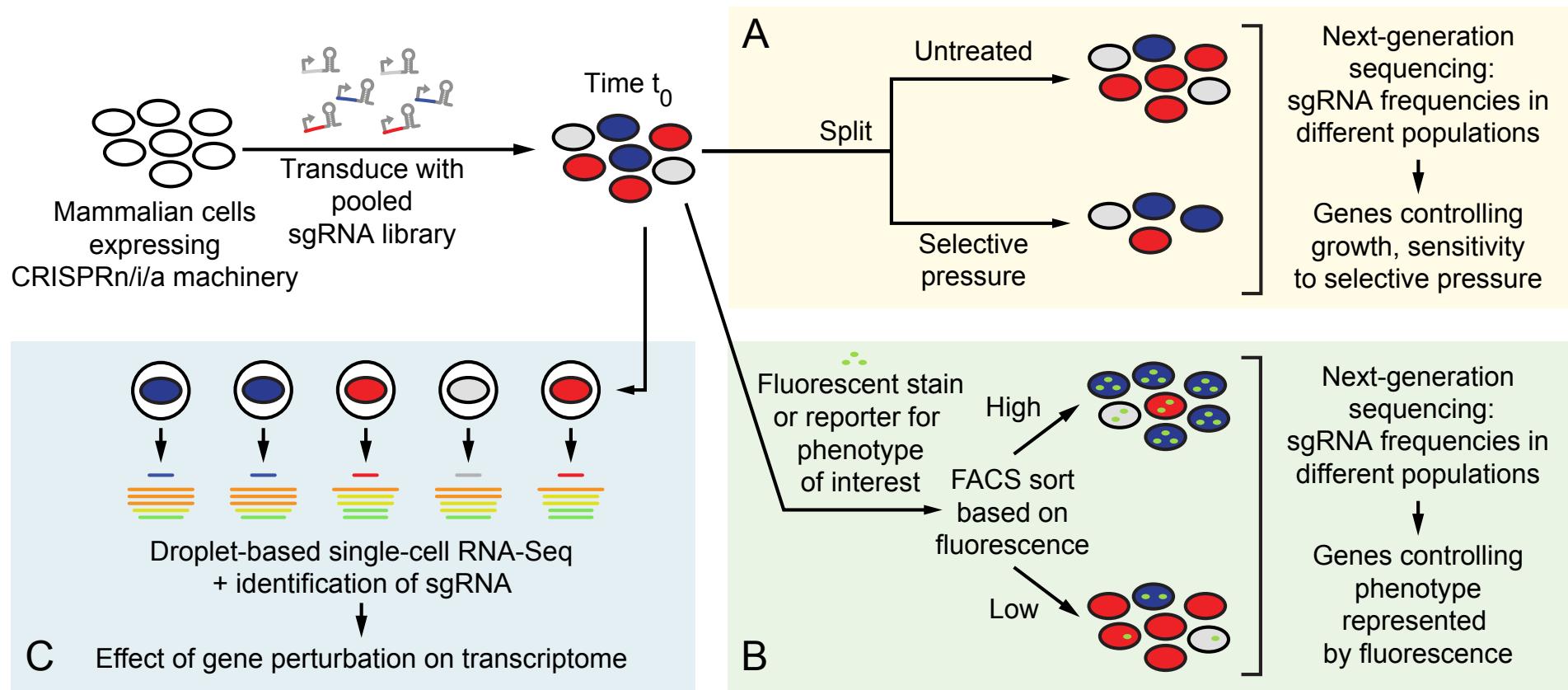


Ruilin Tian

Boettcher, ... Kampmann & McManus
(2018) *Nature Biotech*

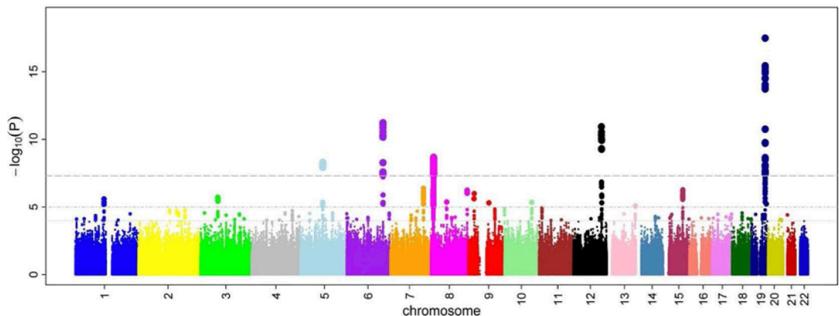


Massively parallel phenotypes in mammalian cells





Human
genetics



Disease-associated genes

Functional
Genomics

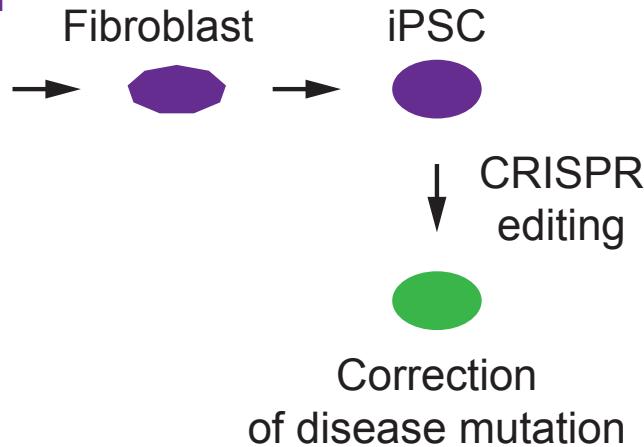
Mechanism?
When?
Where?

Therapeutic
strategy?

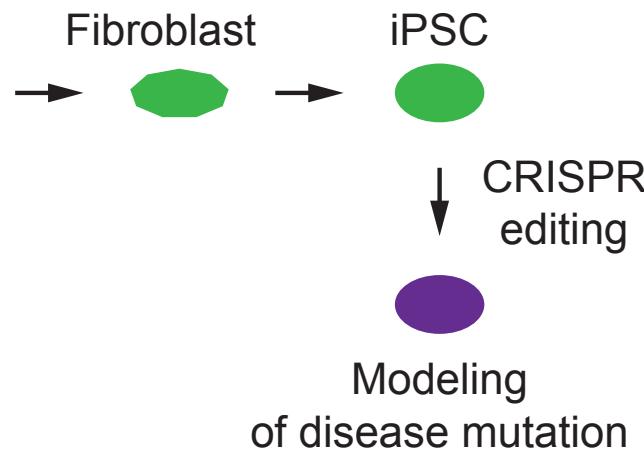
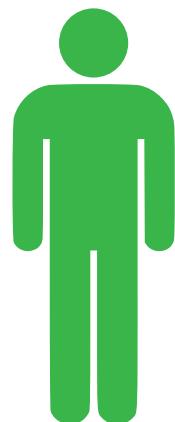


CRISPRi/a in iPSC-derived disease models

A Patient with
familial mutation

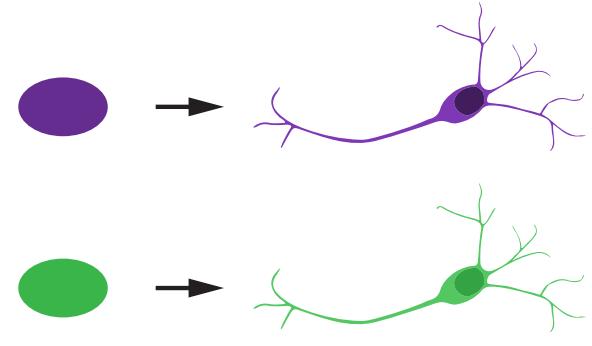


B Healthy donor



C

Isogenic pairs
of iPSC lines



Differentiate into neurons
Establish mutation-associated
cellular phenotype

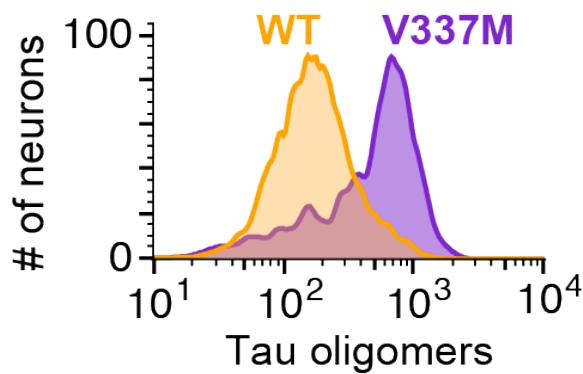
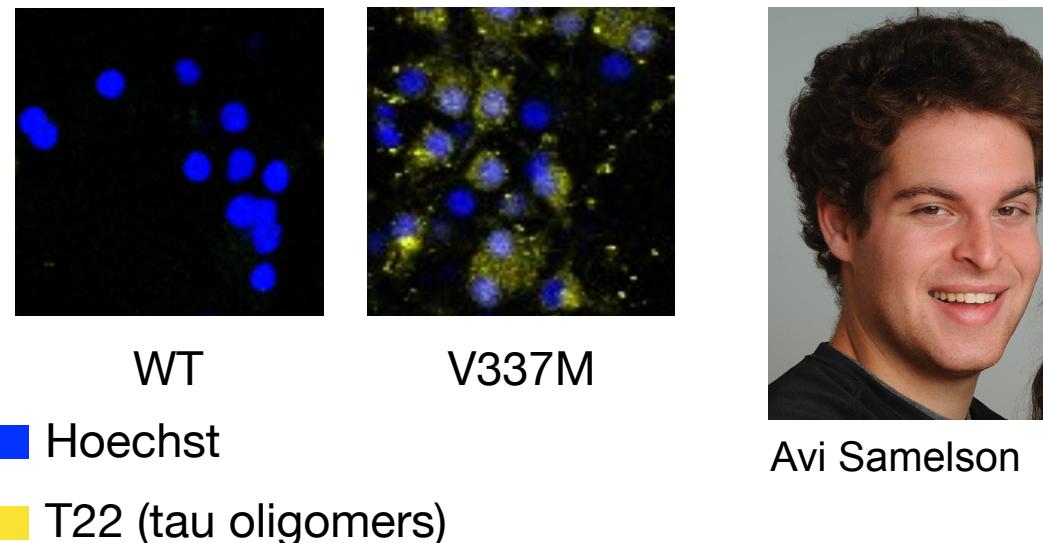
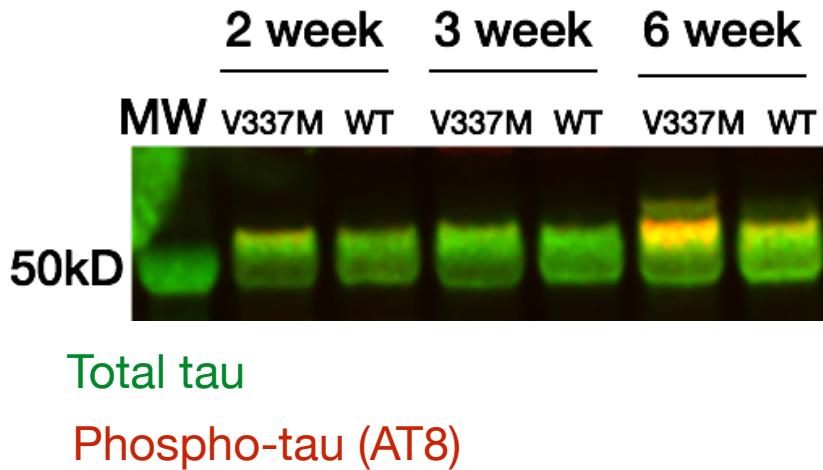
CRISPR-based
genetic modifier screen

Disease mechanisms,
Therapeutic targets



Modifiers of neuronal tau aggregation

- Tau pathology is a hallmark of Alzheimer's and other neurodegenerative diseases
- Mutations in tau (*MAPT*) cause familial diseases such as frontotemporal dementia



Pilot CRISPRi screen
(sgRNA library targeting chaperones, co-chaperones)

