

Using CRISPR/Cas9 to generate isogenic cell lines and reference standards for applications in cancer diagnostics

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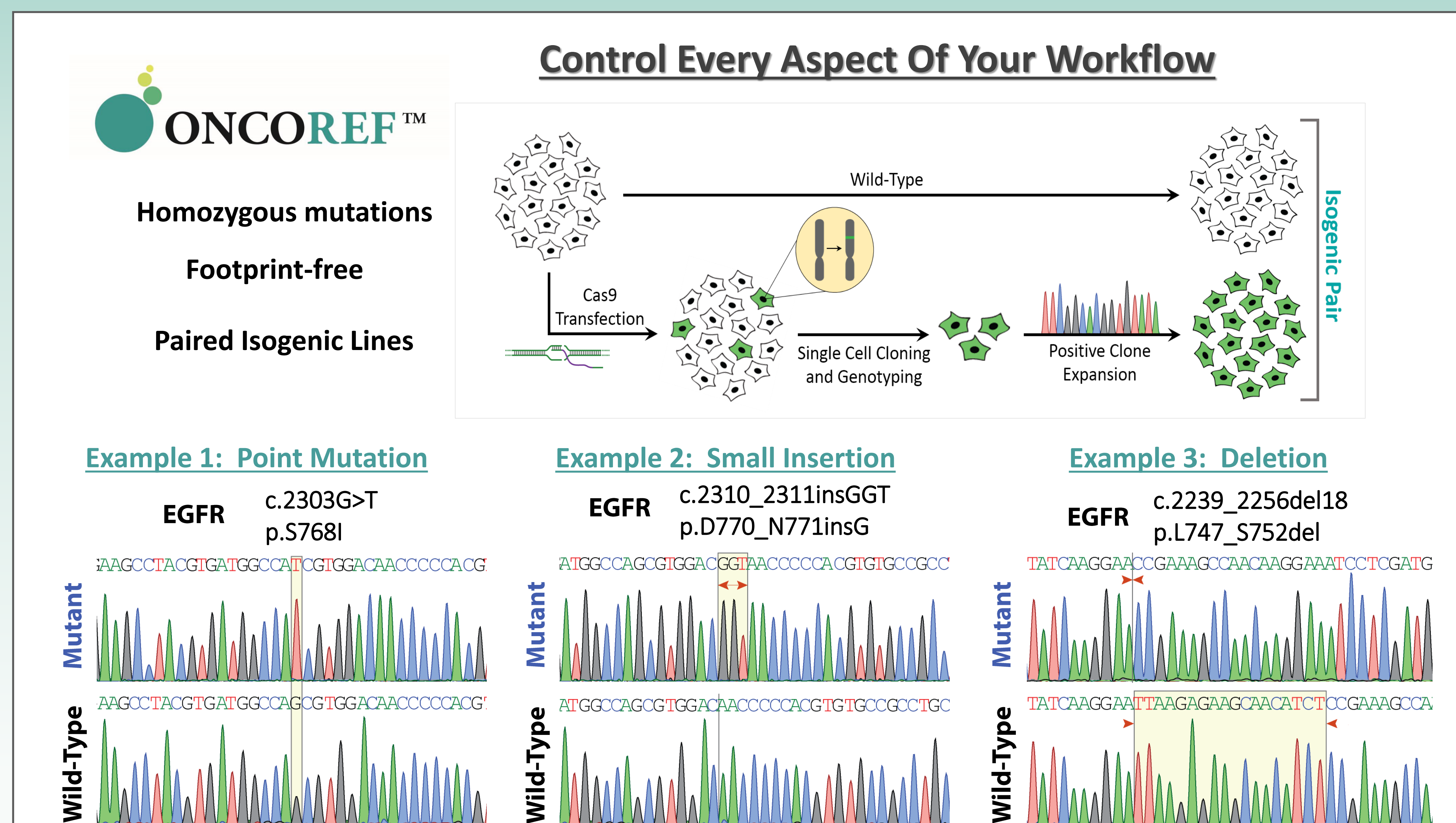
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Abstract Number: 815

Introduction

- ❑ In the era of personalized medicine, precision diagnostics and molecular profiling significantly influence clinical decisions in therapeutic treatment, especially in cancer related treatment.
- ❑ Cell line-based reference standards provide a renewable, reproducible, and therefore reliable source of control or reference materials.
- ❑ We engineered a series of isogenic cell lines featuring 51 recurrent mutations in the EGFR, KRAS and BRAF genes in the MAPK signaling pathway based on data from the COSMIC database.
- ❑ CRISPR/Cas9 was used to engineer precise insertions, deletions, and point mutations in HCT116 and RKO cells.
 - Footprint-free cell line engineering
 - Homozygous mutations
 - Isogenically paired mutant and wild-type cells
- ❑ The isogenic cell lines were then used to derive multiple formats of reference materials, including genomic DNA, FFPE slides, and scrolls
- ❑ These reference materials are ideal as paired positive and negative controls for multiple applications, such as:
 - Next generation sequencing (NGS)
 - Quantitative PCR (qPCR)
 - *In situ* hybridization (ISH)

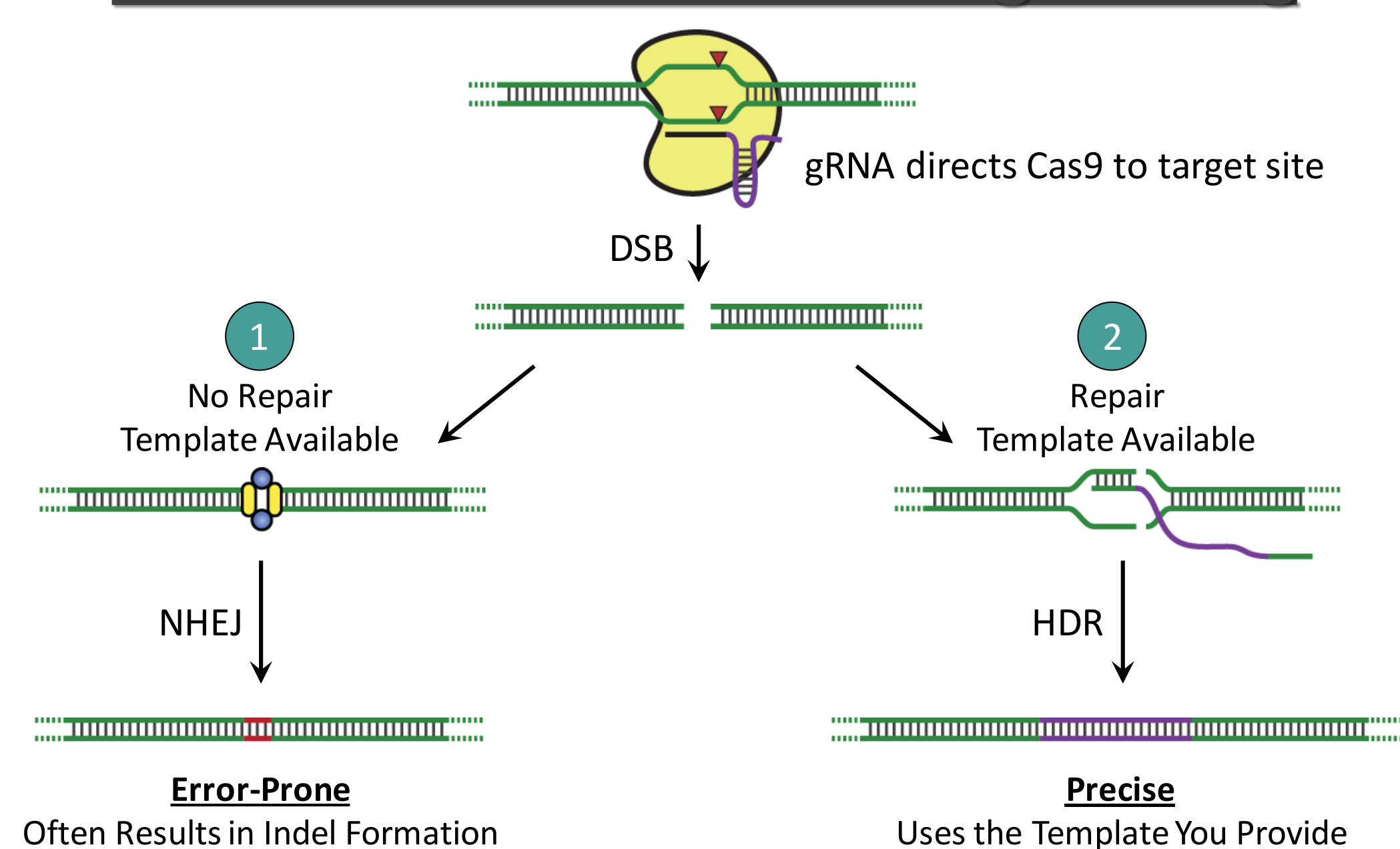
Engineering Clinically Relevant Mutations



MAPK Mutation Panel: Engineered Variants

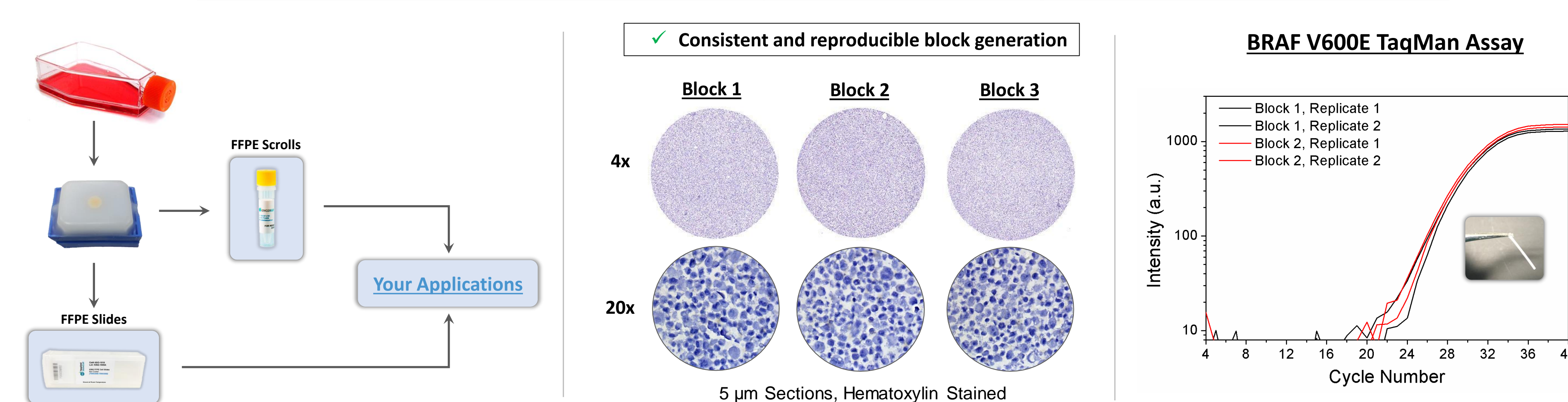
| Mutation Information | | | | |
|----------------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Gene | Exon | Amino Acid | Nucleic Acid | COSMIC ID |
| EGFR | 18 | G719S | 2155G>A | 6252 |
| EGFR | 18 | *G719C | 2155G>T | 6253 |
| EGFR | 18 | G719A | 2156G>C | 6239 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_S752delLREATS | 2239_2256del18 | 6255 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_P753>S | 2240_2257del18 | 12370 |
| EGFR | 19 | *E746_S752>D | 2238_2255del18 | 6220 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_P753>Q | 2239_2258>CA | 12387 |
| EGFR | 19 | *E746_S752>A | 2237_2254del18 | 12367 |
| EGFR | 19 | *E746_S752>V | 2237_2255>T | 12384 |
| EGFR | 19 | *E746_T751delLREAT | 2236_2253del18 | 12728 |
| EGFR | 19 | *E746_T751>A | 2237_2251del15 | 12678 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_T751delLREAT | 2239_2253del15 | 6254 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_T751delLREAT | 2240_2254del15 | 12389 |
| EGFR | 19 | *E746_T751>V | 2237_2252>T | 12386 |
| EGFR | 19 | *E746_T751>I | 2235_2252>AAT | 13551 |
| EGFR | 19 | *K745_E749delKELRE | 2233_2247del15 | 26038 |
| EGFR | 19 | E746_A750delELREA | 2235_2249del15 | 6223 |
| EGFR | 19 | *E746_A750delELREA | 2236_2250del15 | 6225 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_T751>P | 2239_2251>C | 12383 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_T751>S | 2240_2251del12 | 6210 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_T751>Q | 2238_2252>GCA | 12419 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_A750>P | 2239_2248>C | 12382 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_A750>P | 2238_2248>GC | 12422 |
| EGFR | 19 | *L747_E749delLRE | 2239_2247del9 | 6218 |
| EGFR | 19 | *E746_A750>IP | 2235_2248>AATTC | 13550 |
| EGFR | 20 | S768I | 2303G>T | 6241 |
| EGFR | 20 | V769_D770insASV | 2307_2308insGCCAGCGTG | 12376 |
| EGFR | 20 | *D770_N771insG | 2310_2311insGGT | 12378 |
| EGFR | 20 | *H773_V774insH | 2319_2320insCAC | 12377 |
| EGFR | 20 | T790M | 2369C>T | 6240 |
| EGFR | 21 | L858R | 2573T>G | 6224 |
| EGFR | 21 | L861Q | 2582T>A | 6213 |
| KRAS | 2 | G12C | 34G>T | 516 |
| KRAS | 2 | G12S | 34G>A | 517 |
| KRAS | 2 | G12R | 34G>C | 518 |
| KRAS | 2 | G12V | 35G>T | 520 |
| KRAS | 2 | G12D | 35G>A | 521 |
| KRAS | 2 | G12A | 35G>C | 522 |
| KRAS | 2 | *G13C | 37G>T | 527 |
| KRAS | 2 | *G13S | 37G>A | 528 |
| KRAS | 2 | *G13R | 37G>C | 529 |
| KRAS | 2 | G13D | 38G>A | 532 |
| KRAS | 2 | *G13A | 38G>C | 533 |
| KRAS | 2 | *G13V | 38G>T | 534 |
| BRAF | 15 | V600K | 1798_1799GT>AA | 473 |
| BRAF | 15 | V600R | 1798_1799GT>AG | 474 |
| BRAF | 15 | *V600E | 1799_1800TG>AA | 475 |
| BRAF | 15 | V600E | 1799T>A | 476 |
| BRAF | 15 | *V600D | 1799_1800TG>AT | 477 |
| BRAF | 15 | V600M | 1798G>A | 1130 |
| BRAF | 15 | V600G | 1799T>G | 6137 |

Cas9-Mediated Genome Engineering

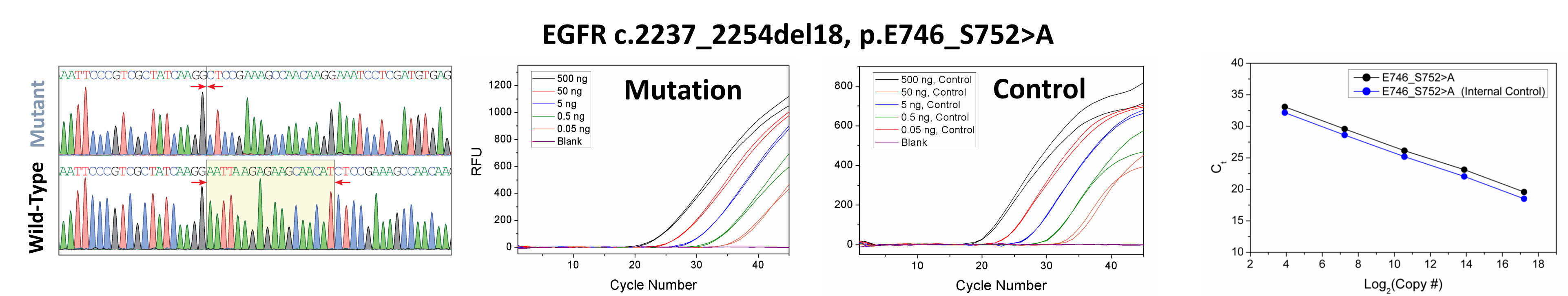


Consistent Source of Biorelevant Specimens

Generation of FFPE-Mimetic Specimens Using FFPE Cell Line Blocks



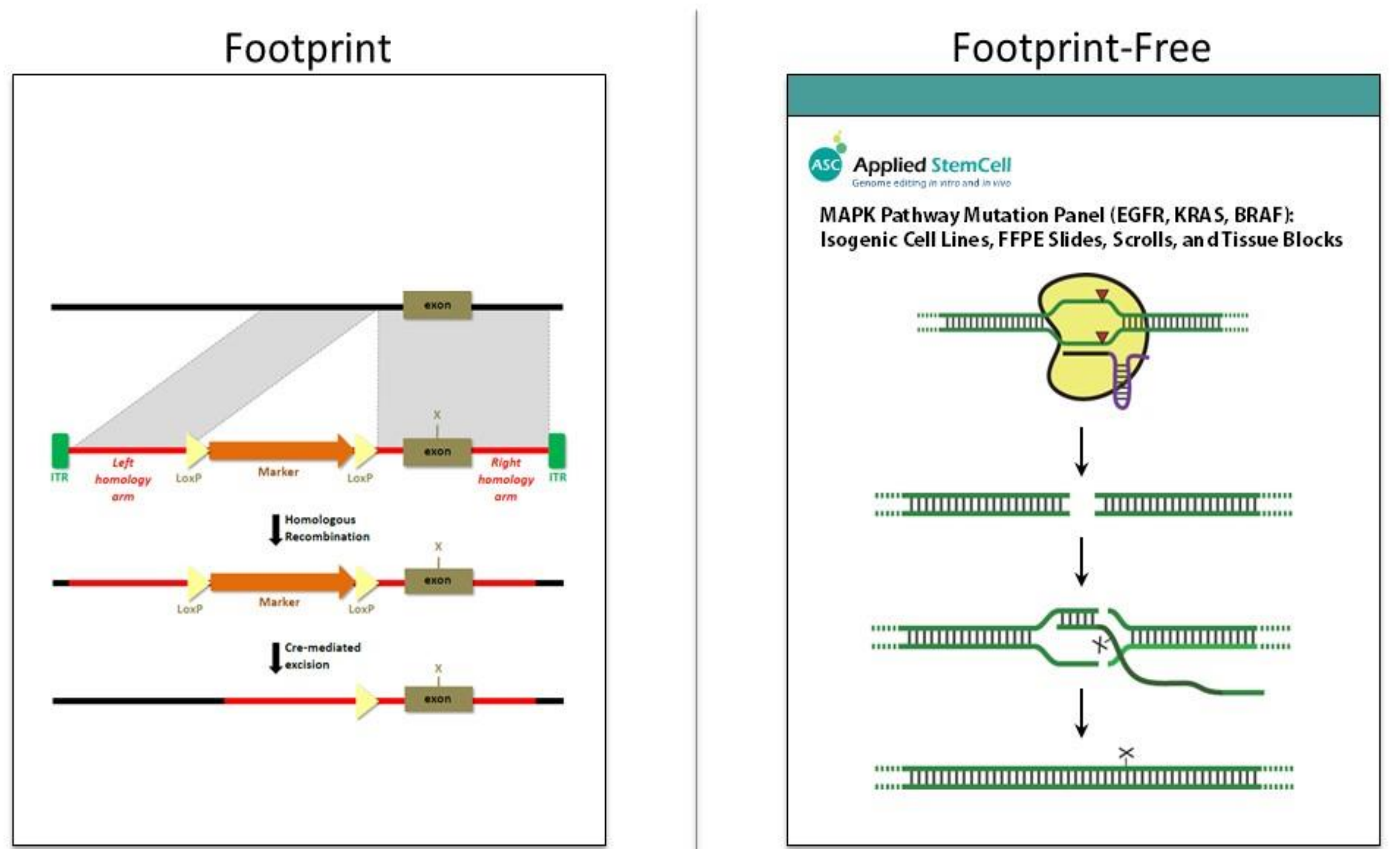
Genomic DNA for qPCR Assay Development and Validation



Genomic DNA reference standards perform efficiently as reference material for qPCR applications:

- Ability to detect mutations using qPCR platforms
- Amplification efficiency close to 1

Cas9 for Footprint-Free Genome Engineering



Summary

- ❑ CRISPR/Cas9 is a powerful tool for isogenic cell line engineering
- ❑ This approach can be used to introduce diverse genetic variants, including precise point mutations, insertions, deletions, and complex gene mutations.
- ❑ Cell lines can be used as a starting material for derivative products including genomic DNA, FFPE blocks, matched frozen cell pellets, and others.
- ❑ Molecular reference standards derived from these cell lines provide a renewable source of consistent and biorelevant specimens
- ❑ The CRISPR/Cas9 platform enables rapid development of cell line based reference materials, and ASC plans to expand our panel by 200 mutations in 2017