Base Editing

For Prelims: Base Editing, CRISPR-Cas9 Technique, Cancer, T-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (T-ALL), Genetic Code, Genetic Engineering, Gene Editing.

For Mains: Base Editing Technique and its Significance.

Why in News?

Recently, scientists in the United Kingdom (UK) have **successfully tested a new form of** <u>cancer</u> **therapy, 'Base Editing' for the time** in a patient with T-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (T-ALL).

What is Base Editing?

- Bases are the language of life. Just as letters in the alphabet spell out words that carry meaning, the billions of bases in our <u>Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA)</u> spell out the instruction manual for our body.
 - A mis-arrangement in the sequence of bases may cause cancer.
- Using the technique of base editing, the molecular structure of just one base in a genetic code can be altered, effectively changing its genetic instructions.
 - **Genetic code** refers to the **instructions contained in a gene** that tell a cell how to make a specific protein.
 - Each genetic code uses the four nucleotide bases of DNA: Adenine (A), Cytosine (C), Guanine (G) and Thymine (T) — in various ways to spell out three-letter "codons" that specify which amino acid is needed at each position within a protein.

<u>Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR)</u> technology is **one of the most popular approaches** that allows the genes to be altered, thereby, fixing the errors.

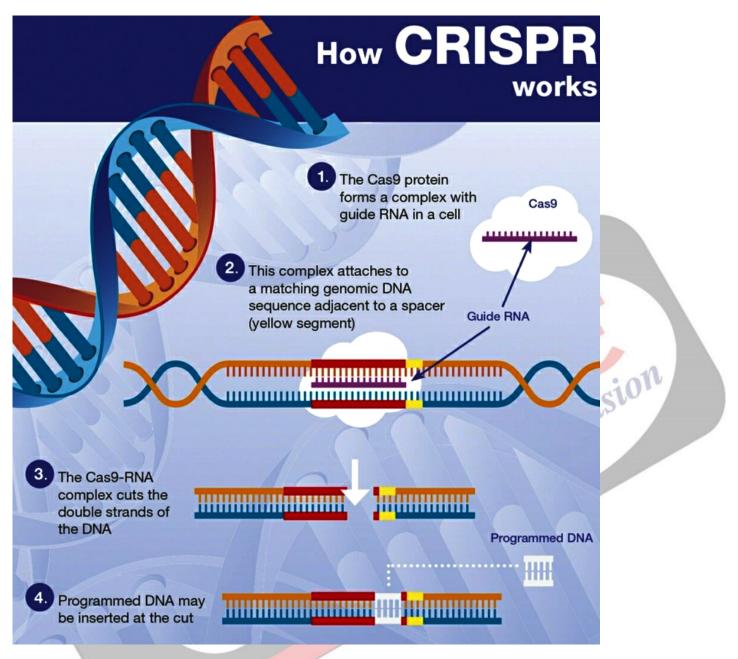
• This method has been **further improvised to be able to directly change certain bases** such as a C can be changed into a G and T into an A.

What is CRISPR Technology?

- CRISPR is a <u>gene editing technology</u>, by which research scientists selectively modify the DNA of living organisms using a special protein called Cas9.
- CRISPR/Cas9 edits genes by precisely cutting DNA and then letting natural DNA repair processes to take over. The system consists of two parts: the Cas9 enzyme and a guide <u>Ribonucleic Acid</u> (<u>RNA</u>).
 - **Cas9:** a CRISPR-associated (Cas) endonuclease, or enzyme, that acts as "molecular scissors" to cut DNA at a location specified by a guide RNA.
 - **Guide RNA (gRNA):** a type of RNA molecule that binds to Cas9 and specifies, based on the sequence of the gRNA, the location at which Cas9 will cut DNA.
- CRISPR-Cas9 technology is often described as 'Genetic Scissors'.
- Its mechanism is often compared to the 'cut-copy-paste', or 'find-replace' functionalities in common computer programmes.
- A bad stretch in the DNA sequence, which is the cause of disease or disorder, is located, cut,

and removed and then replaced with a 'correct' sequence.

 The technology replicates a natural defence mechanism in some bacteria that uses a similar method to protect itself from virus attacks.



What is T-ALL?

- It affects the stem cells in the bone marrow that produce a particular kind of White Blood Cells (WBCs) called T lymphocytes (T-cells).
 - T-cells **provide a person with immunity** by killing cells carrying infections, activating other immune cells, and regulating the immune response.
- T-ALL is a rapid and progressive type of blood cancer in which the T-cells start destroying healthy cells instead of helping in immunity (that's T-cells' normal function).
- It is usually treated by chemotherapy, radiation therapy and stem cell/bone marrow transplant.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

<u>Prelims</u>

Q. What is Cas9 protein that is often mentioned in news? (2019)

- (a) A molecular scissors used in targeted gene editing
- (b) A biosensor used in the accurate detection of pathogens in patients
- (c) A gene that makes plants pest-resistant
- (d) A herbicidal substance synthesized in genetically modified crops

Ans: (a)

Exp:

CRISPR-Cas9 is a unique technology that enables geneticists and medical researchers to edit parts
of the genome by removing, adding or altering sections of the DNA sequence.

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- CRISPR is an acronym for "Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats."
- Cas9 is basically an enzyme that is used like a pair of scissors to cut two strands of DNA at a specific location to add, remove or repair bits of DNA.
- Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

<u>Mains</u>

Q. What are the research and developmental achievements in applied biotechnology? How will these achievements help to uplift the poorer sections of society? **(2021)**

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