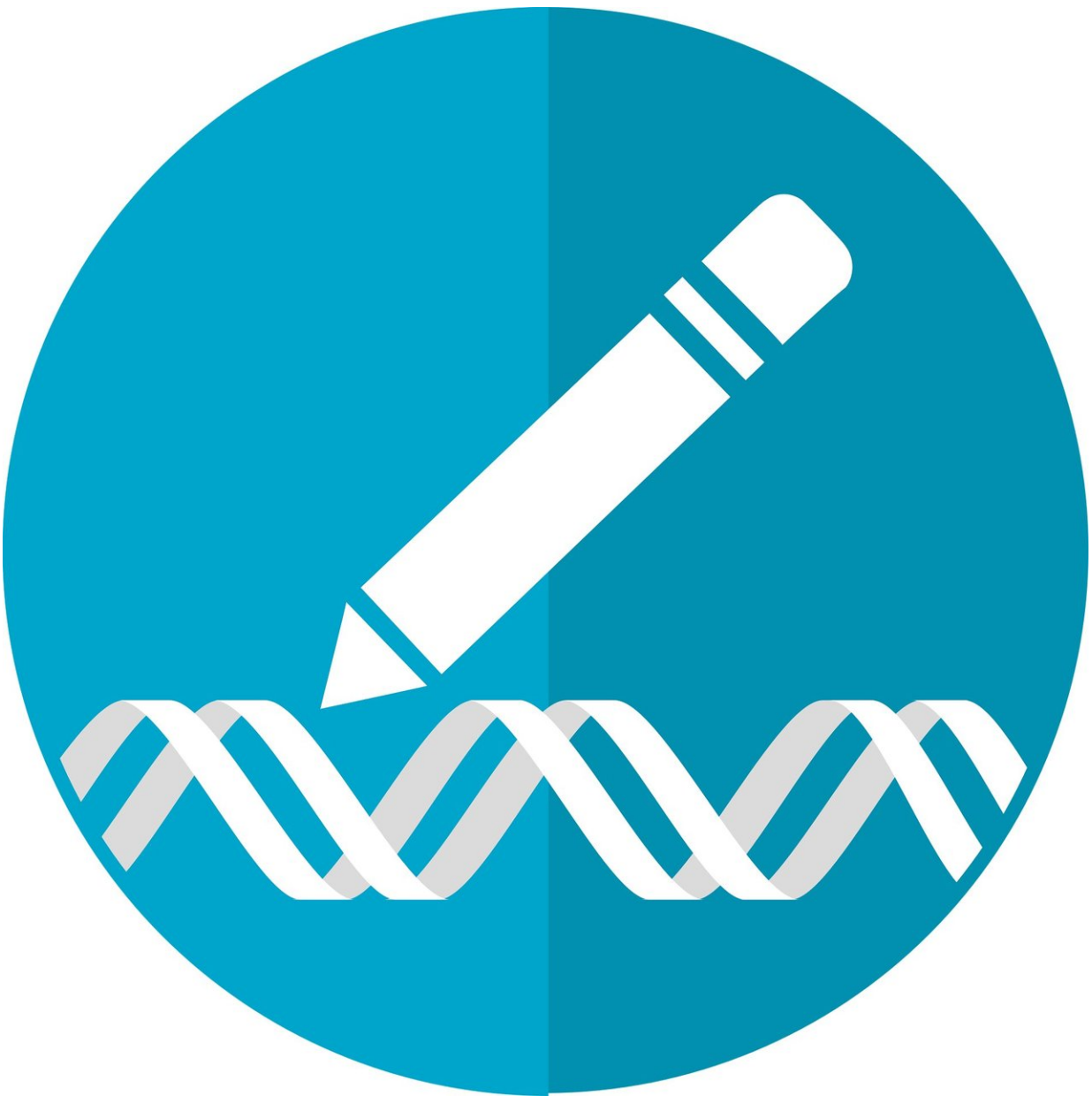


Study identifies pitfall for correcting mutations in human embryos with CRISPR

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In a paper published today in the journal *Cell*, scientists describe unexpected, undesirable outcomes after editing genes in human embryos with CRISPR, a genomic editing system.

The study, the most detailed analysis to date of CRISPR in [human embryos](#), shows that applying CRISPR to repair a blindness-causing gene early in the development of a human embryo often eliminates an entire chromosome or a large section of it.

"Our study shows that CRISPR/Cas9 is not yet ready for [clinical use](#) to correct mutations at this stage of human development," says the study's senior author Dieter Egli, assistant professor of developmental cell biology in the Department of Pediatrics at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons.

CRISPR in human embryos

The genome editing system called CRISPR/Cas9 has revolutionized molecular biology in recent years, and its discoverers were honored with this year's Nobel Prize in chemistry. The system allows scientists to make precise changes in the genomes of cultured [cells](#), living tissues, and animal embryos.

The first use of CRISPR in human embryos was reported in 2015. Just a few years later in 2018, He Jiankui claimed to have performed the procedure in a pair of twins, eliciting a firestorm of condemnation from scientists and government officials worldwide.

CRISPR can lead to chromosomal abnormalities

In the new paper, Egli and his colleagues tested CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing's effects on early-stage human embryos carrying a mutation in a gene called EYS (eyes shut homolog), which causes hereditary blindness.

"We know from previous studies in differentiated human cells and in mice that a break in the DNA results in mostly two outcomes: precise repair or small local changes. At the EYS gene, these changes can yield a functional gene, though it is not a perfect repair," says Michael Zuccaro, a Ph.D. candidate at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons and co-lead author of the paper.

When Zuccaro, Egli and their colleagues looked at the entire genomes of the modified embryos in this study, they identified another outcome.

"We learned that in human embryonic cells, a single break in the DNA can result a third outcome, the loss of an entire chromosome or sometimes a large segment of that chromosome, and this loss of the chromosome is very frequent," says Zuccaro.

In 2017, a study reported the successful correction of a heart disease-causing mutation in normal human embryos using CRISPR.

Comprehensive data from the new study offer a different interpretation of these results: instead of being corrected, the chromosome carrying the mutation may have been lost altogether.

"If our results had been known two years ago, I doubt that anyone would have gone ahead with an attempt to use CRISPR to edit a gene in a human embryo in the clinic," Egli says. "Our hope is that these cautionary findings should discourage premature clinical application of this important technology, but can also guide responsible research to achieve its ultimate safe and effective use."

The study was published Oct. 29 in *Cell*, in a paper titled, "Allele-specific chromosome removal after Cas9 cleavage in human [embryos](#)."

Provided by Columbia University Irving Medical Center

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