

Establishing CRISPR/Cas9 in *Lipomyces starkeyi*

Zoe Lau¹, Bonnie Mcneil¹, David Stuart¹

¹Department of Biochemistry, University of Alberta

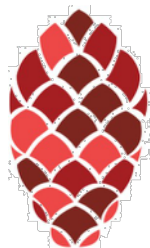
Abstract

The goal of this project was to adapt the *Yarrowia lipolytica* plasmid based CRISPR/Cas9 system for usage in *Lipomyces starkeyi*. *Lipomyces starkeyi* is an oleaginous yeast, which synthesizes and stores high amounts of intracellular lipids. This specific yeast can store lipids at concentrations higher than 60% of its dry cell weight. Due to these high concentrations of lipids, *L. starkeyi* is a desired organism for the production of biofuels and other oleochemicals. However, there is a lack of knowledge and of genetic tools when trying to engineer the cells to produce these lipids for our use. The genome editing tool, CRISPR/Cas9 is efficient and simple, therefore desirable for the engineering of *L. starkeyi*. The goal was achieved by replacing the *Y. lipolytica* promoter with a *L. starkeyi* promoter, inserting guide RNA, as well as confirming cas9 protein expression.

Key words:

CRISPR, *Lipomyces starkeyi*, *Lipomyces starkeyi* CRISPR, gene editing, biofuels, *Lipomyces starkeyi* biofuels,

Cite as: Lau, Z., Mcneil, B., Stuart, D. 2019. Establishing CRISPR/Cas9 in *Lipomyces starkeyi*. Alberta Academic Review, Vol 2 (2) 51-52, WISEST Special Issue (non peer-reviewed), DOI 10.29173/aar61.





Introduction

Lipomyces starkeyi is an oleaginous yeast, meaning that it synthesizes and stores high amounts of intracellular lipids. This specific yeast can store lipids at concentrations higher than 60% of its dry cell weight.¹ Due to these high concentrations of lipids, *L. starkeyi* is a desired organism for the production of biofuels and other oleochemicals.² However, there is a lack of knowledge and of genetic tools when trying to engineer the cells to produce these lipids for our use. The genome editing tool, CRISPR/Cas9 is efficient and simple, therefore desirable for the engineering of *L. starkeyi*.³ The goal of this project is to adapt the *Yarrowia lipolytica* plasmid based CRISPR/Cas9 system for usage in *L. starkeyi*.



Methods

Replacing the *Y. lipolytica* promoter with *L. starkeyi* P_{PK1}

- The PK1p was amplified from *L. starkeyi* genomic DNA template using PCR.
- An *AscI* and *SmaI* restriction digest was done on the pCRISPRy (*Yarrowia lipolytica* optimized) plasmid to cut out the promoter in order to insert the new PK1 promoter. (figure 1b)
- An *AscI* and *EcoRV* restriction digest was done on the PK1p.
- The PK1p and pCRISPRy were ligated together, now referred to as pCRISPRLS.
- The ligated pCRISPRLS was transformed in *E. coli* and plated for colonies.
- Plasmid candidates were purified and verified by restriction digest. (figure 1c.)

Insertion of guide RNA

- pCRISPRLS was digested with *AvrII*. (figure 1d.)
- Gibson Assembly reaction was performed on the pCRISPRLS and *Lig4* hybridized oligos, and then transformed in *E. coli* and plated for colonies. (figure 1e.)
- Plasmid candidates were purified and verified by sequencing.

Homology donor (pUCB Light Hygro) digestion

- A *HindIII* restriction digest was performed on the plasmid and then PCR purified.

Confirming protein expression in *L. starkeyi* strains transformed by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

- Strains were grown up to midlog phase.
- Proteins were extracted via TCA (trichloroacetic acid)
- Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE (sodium dodecyl sulfate - polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis)
- A semi dry transfer to a PVDF membrane was completed.
- The Western blot was performed with FLAG-HRP (horseradish peroxidase) antibodies and enhanced with chemiluminescence to expose on xray film. (figure 2)

Results

figure 1a. Strategy for constructing pCRISPRLS and insertion of guide RNA

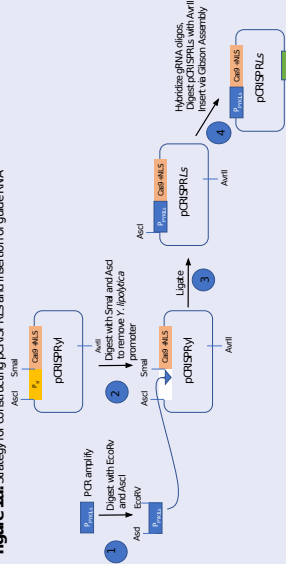


figure 1b. pCRISPRy *AscI* & *SmaI* restriction digest gel

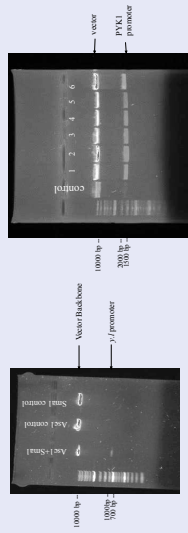


figure 1c. Gibson Assembly reaction pCRISPRLS candidates: mini preps of plasmid

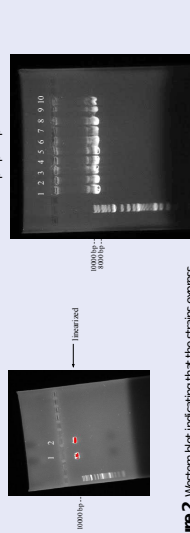
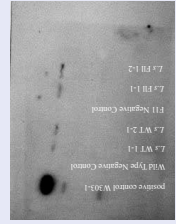


figure 2. Western blot indicating that the strains express the cas9 gene

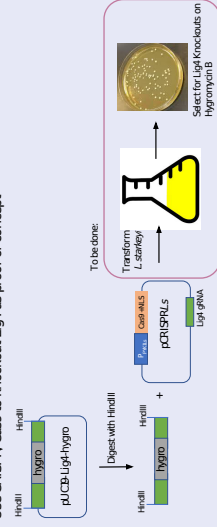


Conclusions

- pCRISPRLS vector was successfully constructed.
- PK1p promoter was successfully inserted
- gRNA insertion requires validation
- The homology donor was successfully digested.
- Western Blot indicated expression of the cas9 protein.

Future Directions

Use CRISPRy Cas9 to knockout *Lig4* as proof of concept



Literature Cited

- Lin, J., Shen, H., Tan, H., Zhao, X., Wu, S., Hu, C., Zhao, ZK. (2010) Lipid production by *Lipomyces starkeyi* cells in glucose solution without available nutrients. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jbiotec.2010.02.010>
- Shukko, S., & Huhm, Z. (2017) Metabolic Engineering of Oleaginous Yeasts for Production of Fuels and Chemicals. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2017.02285>
- Schwartz, C., Huesan, M., Blenner, M., Wheeler, L. (2015) Synthetic RNA Polymerase III Promoters Facilitate High-Efficiency CRISPR-Cas9-Mediated Genome Editing in *Yarrowia lipolytica*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acssynbio.5b00132>

Acknowledgements

- Thank you to my amazing lab team for teaching me so much this summer and giving me an enriching experience.
- Thank you to my sponsors for making this program possible for me to be a part of.
- Thank you to the WISEST team for providing this awesome program and for continuing to make positive change for women in STEM!

