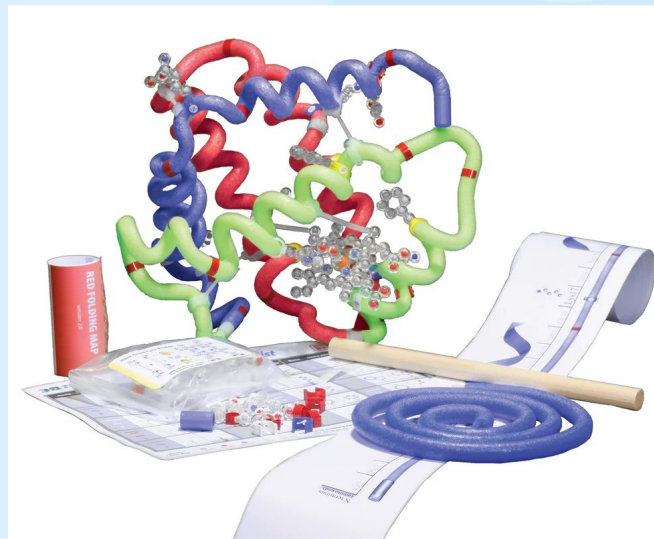




Protein puzzles: Decoding Sick Cell and CRISPR Solutions

Keri Shingleton, PhD
Holland Hall School
Tulsa, Oklahoma



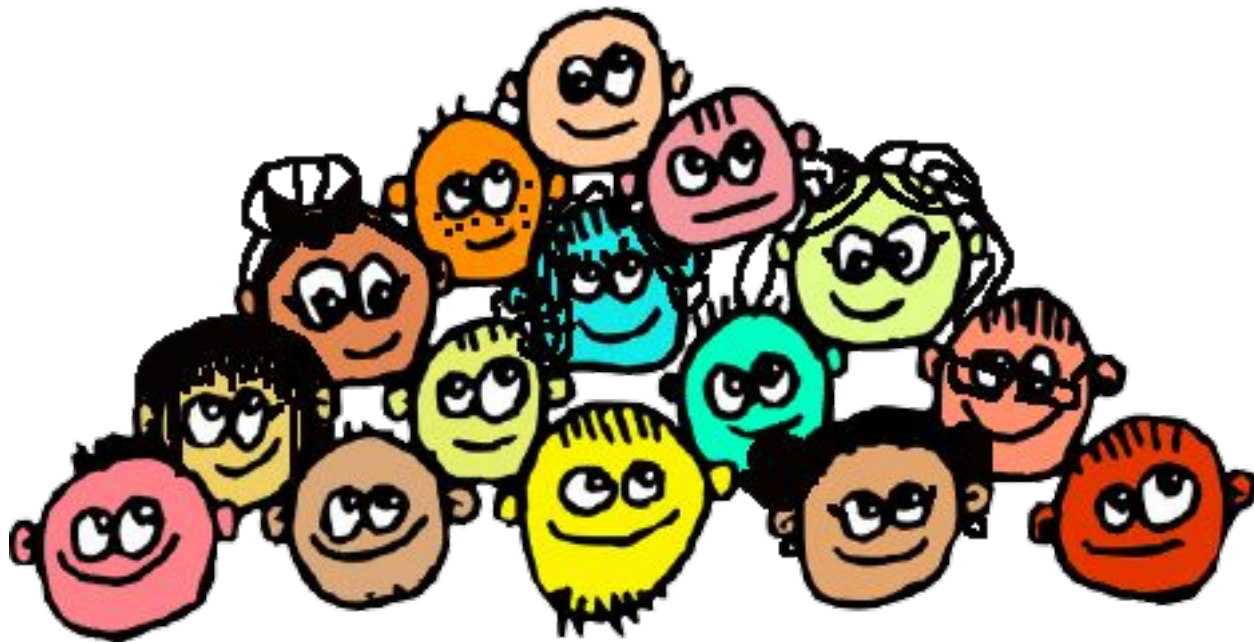
Anaheim
CALIFORNIA 2024

NABT PROFESSIONAL
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NOVEMBER 14-17, 2024

Who am I?



Who are you?



FDA NEWS RELEASE

FDA Approves First Gene Therapies to Treat Patients with Sickle Cell Disease

[f Share](#)[X Post](#)[in LinkedIn](#)[✉ Email](#)[🖨 Print](#)**For Immediate Release:**

December 08, 2023

Today, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved two milestone treatments, Casgevy and Lyfgenia, representing the first cell-based gene therapies for the treatment of sickle cell disease (SCD) in patients 12 years and older. Additionally, one of these therapies, Casgevy, is the first FDA-approved treatment to utilize a type of novel genome editing technology, signaling an innovative advancement in the field of gene therapy.

Sickle cell disease is a group of inherited blood disorders affecting approximately 100,000 people in the U.S. It is most common in African Americans and, while less prevalent, also

<https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-approves-first-gene-therapies-treat-patients-sickle-cell-disease>



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But how does this work?

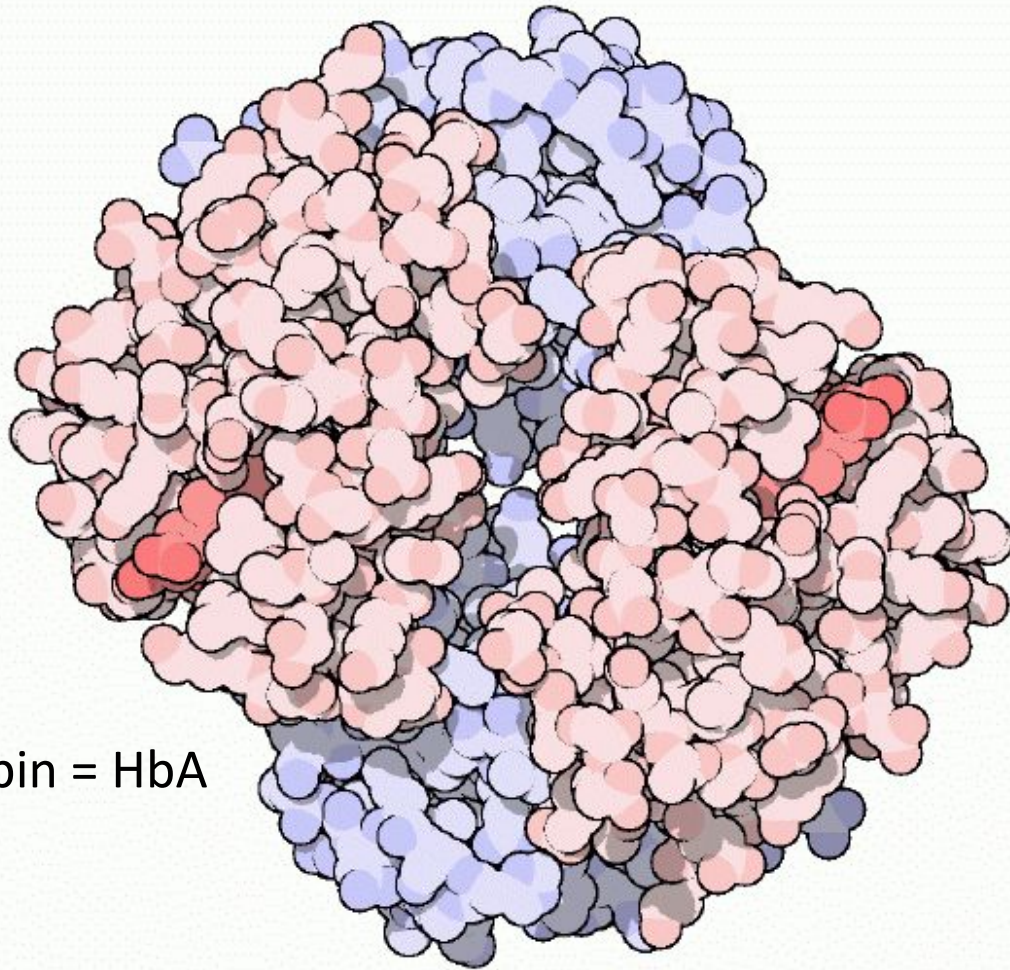
And what conceptual ideas are essential for understanding this story?



What do you know about sickle cell disease?

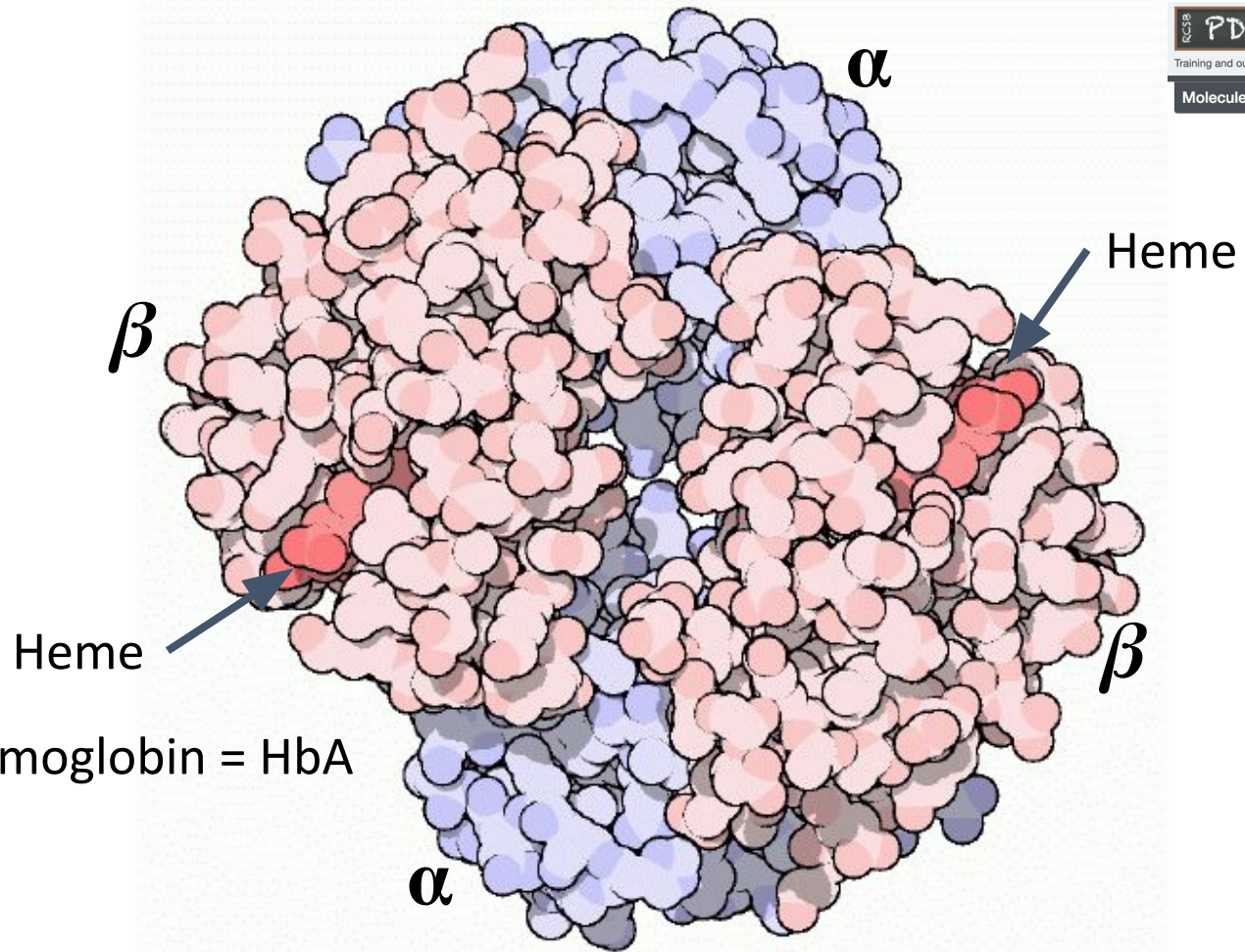
What do you wonder?





“Adult” hemoglobin = HbA

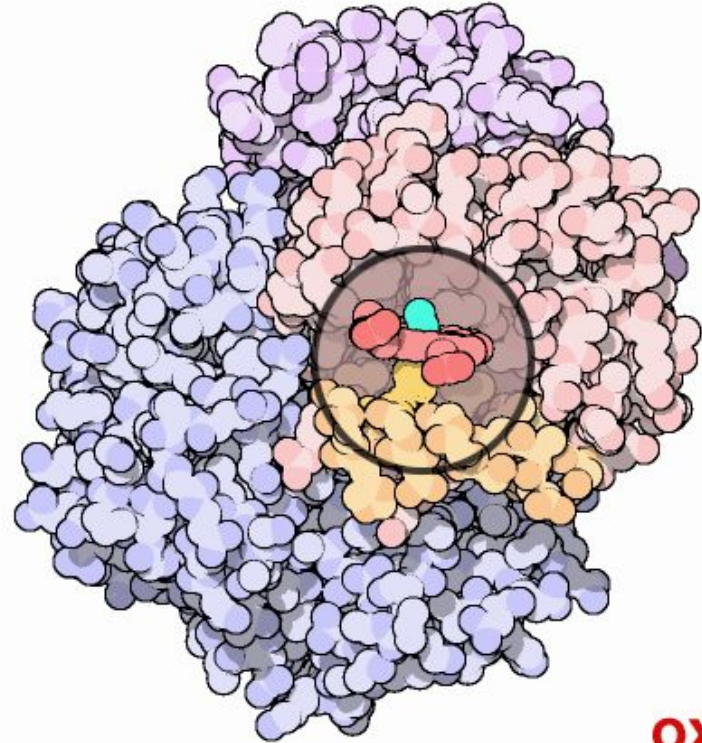




“Adult” hemoglobin = HbA

Hemoglobin in action

One subunit of HbA
One α -chain
One β -chain



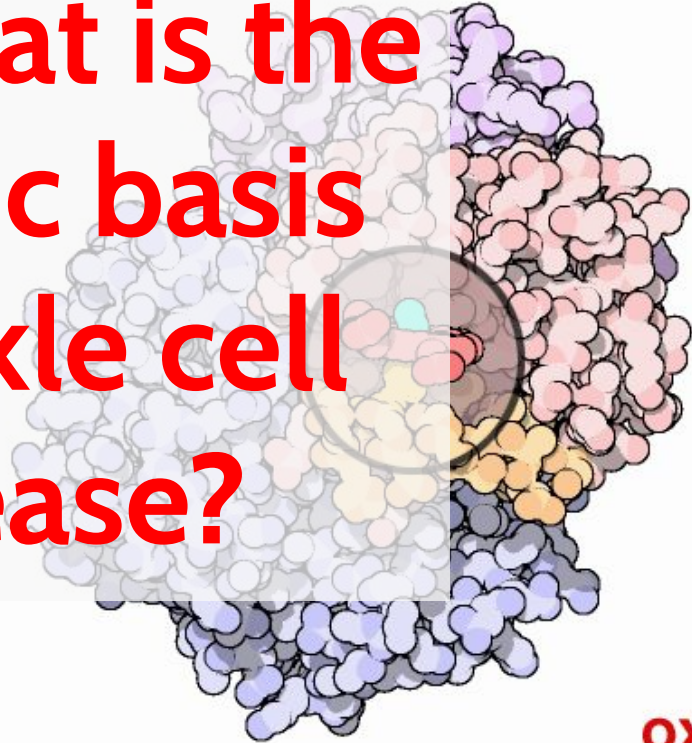
oxy



Hemoglobin in action

**But what is the
genetic basis
of sickle cell
disease?**

One subunit of HbA
One α -chain
One β -chain



oxy

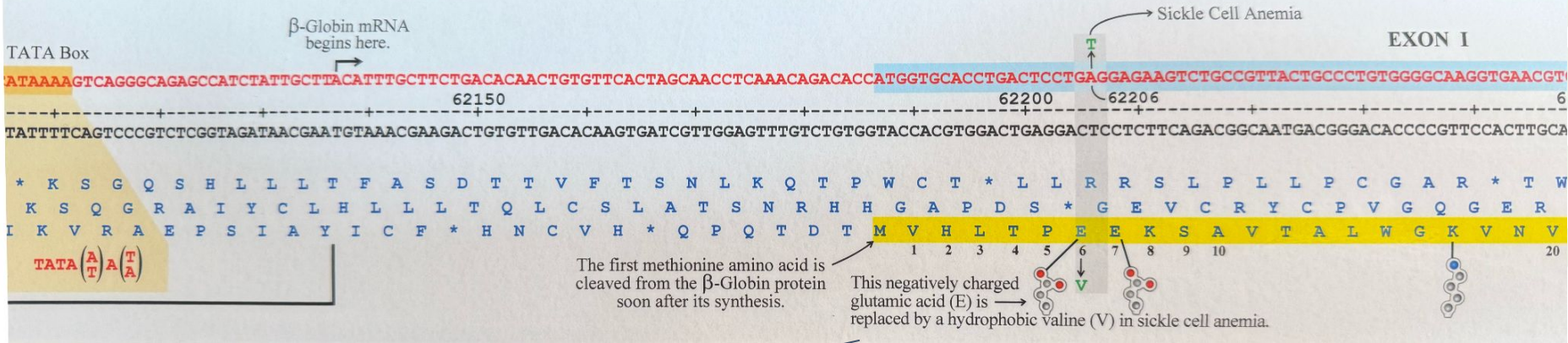


The β -globin gene—a good place to start



What do you notice?

What do you wonder?



This negatively charged glutamic acid (E) is → replaced by a hydrophobic valine (V) in sickle cell anemia.

But what is a protein?

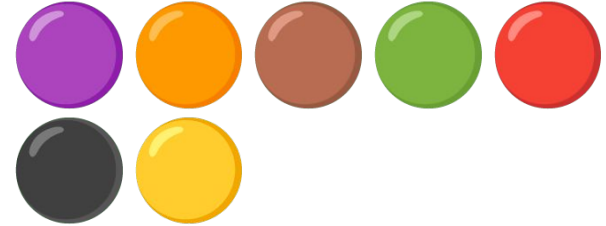


**And how does the mutation
in the DNA affect the
protein?**





A protein is a polymer, made of monomers.

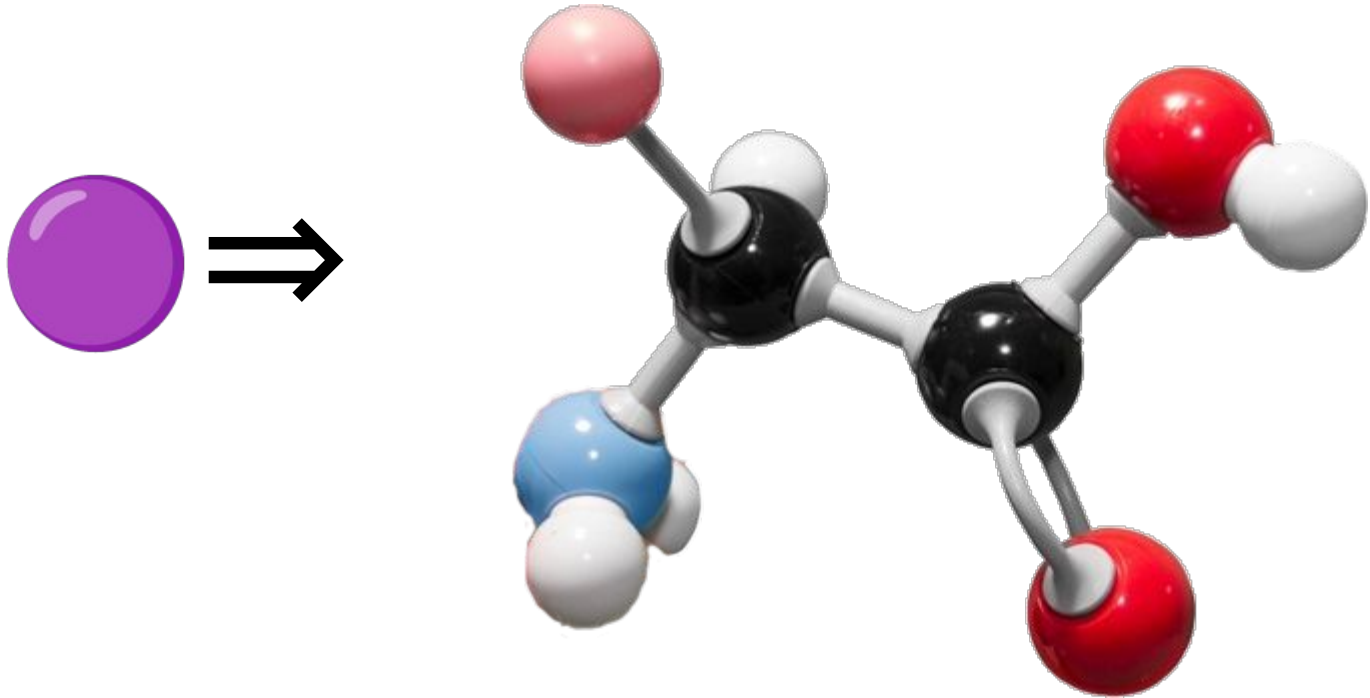


And the monomer is...



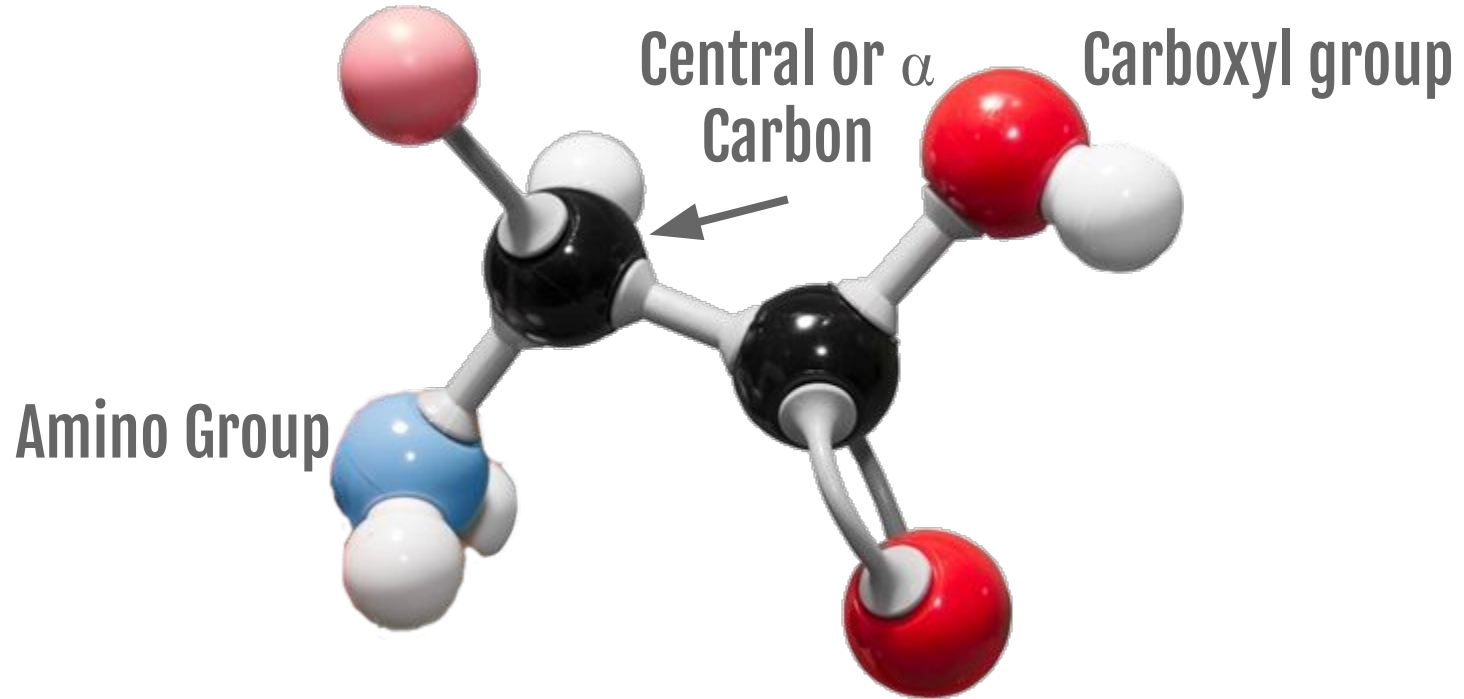


A protein is a polymer of monomers called amino acids.



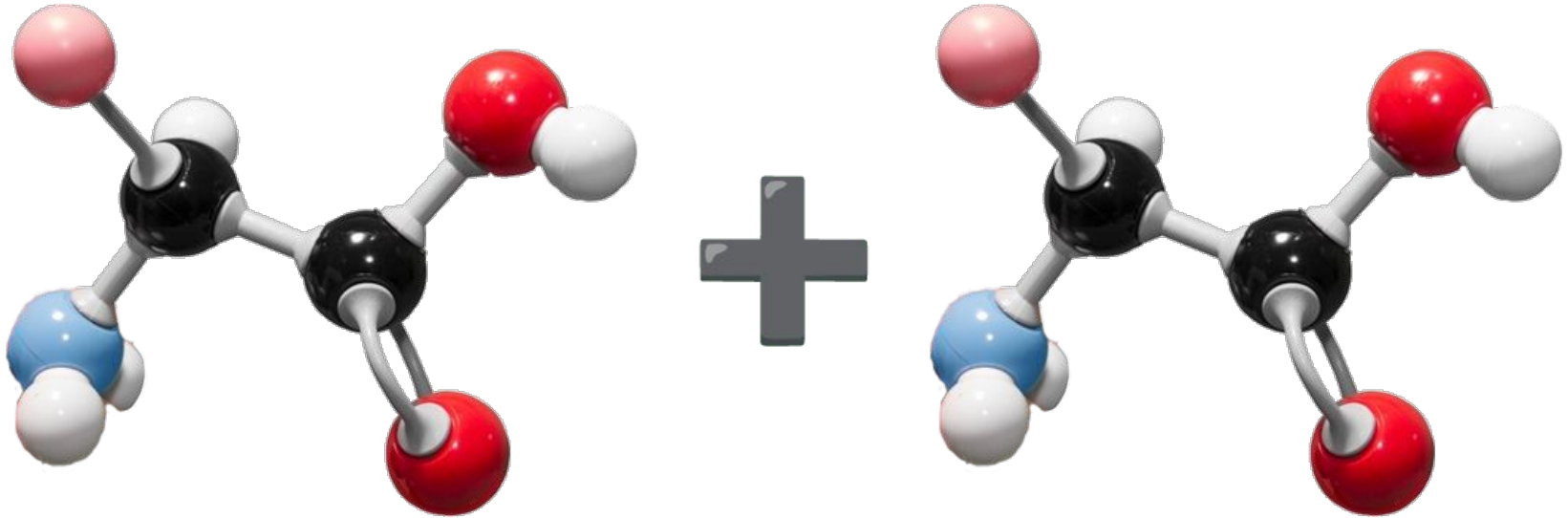


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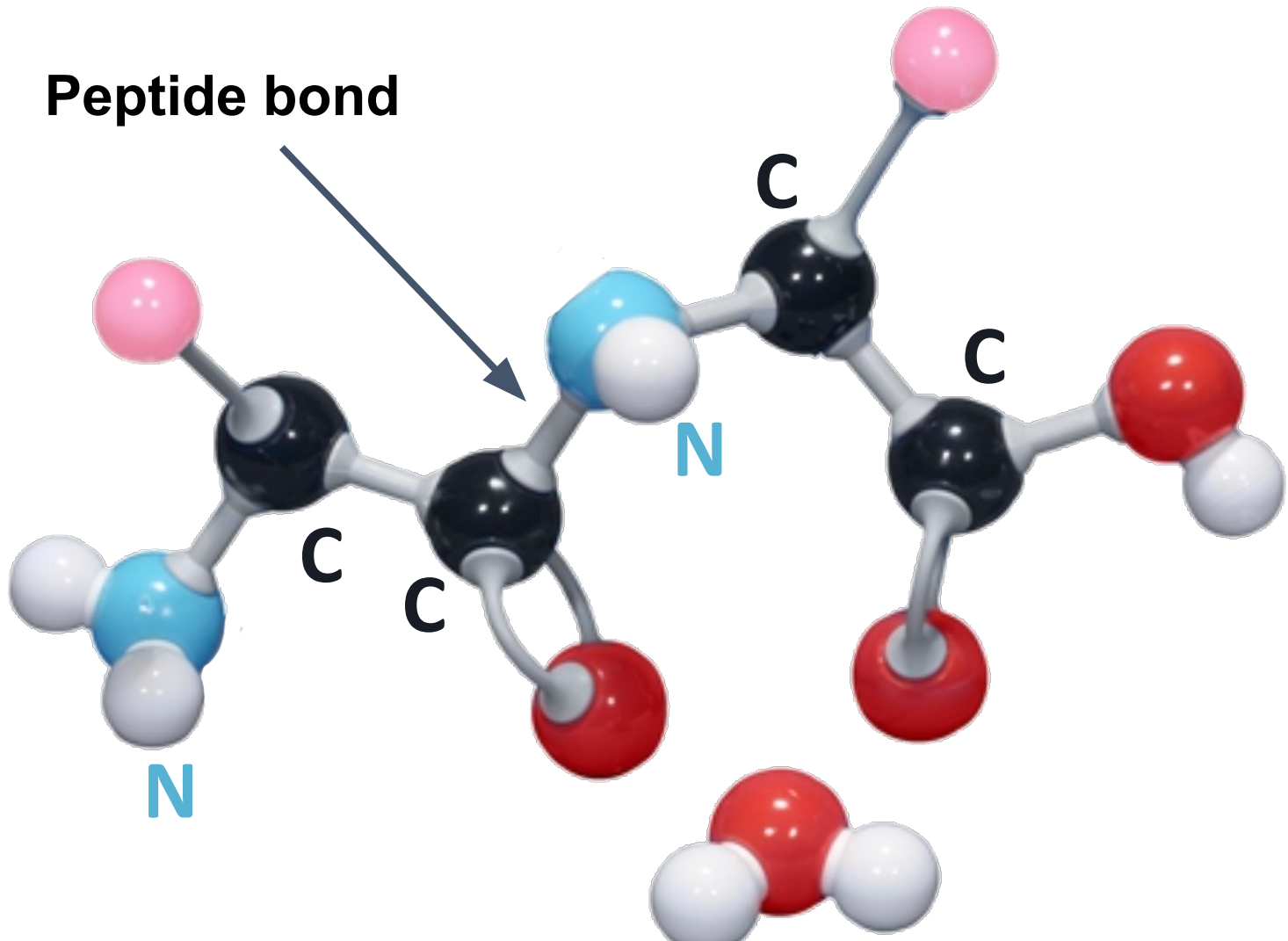


Let's make a protein... Dehydration Synthesis.





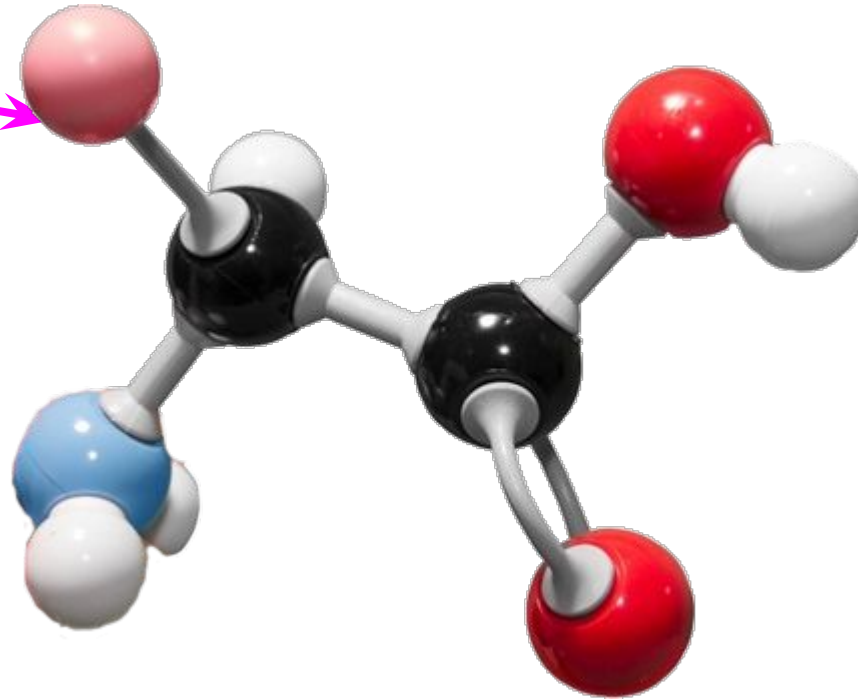
Peptide bond

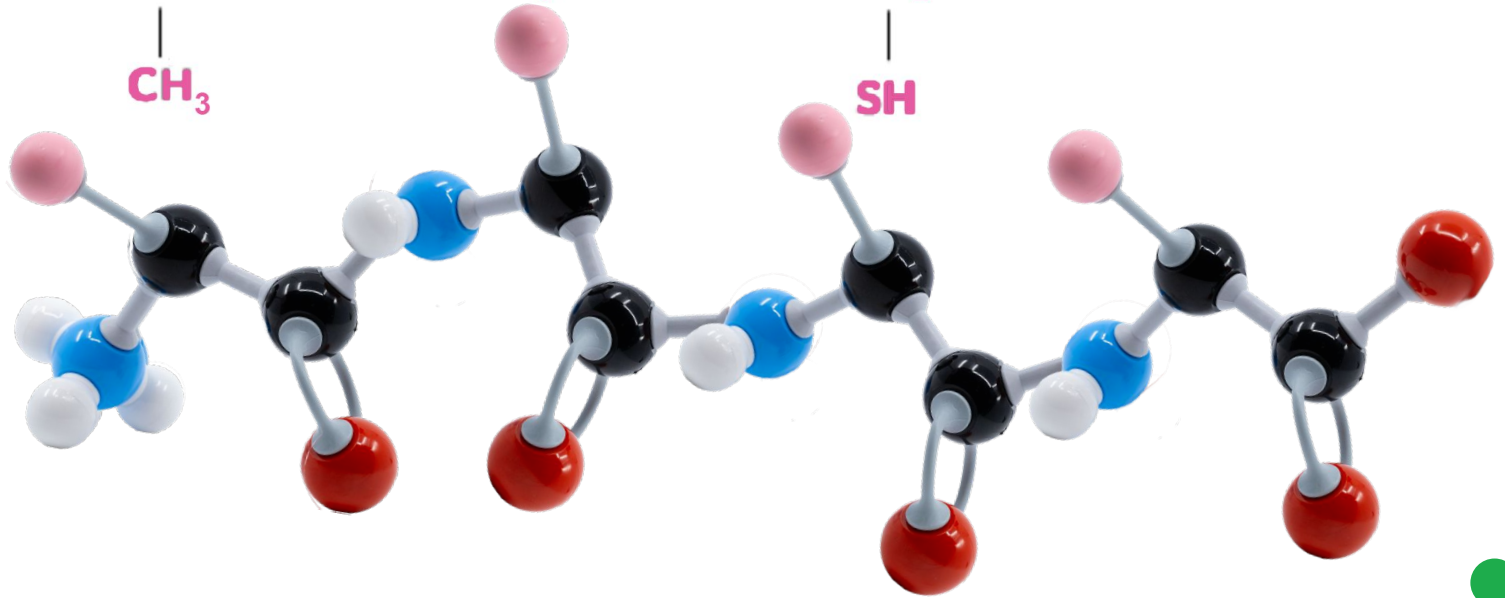
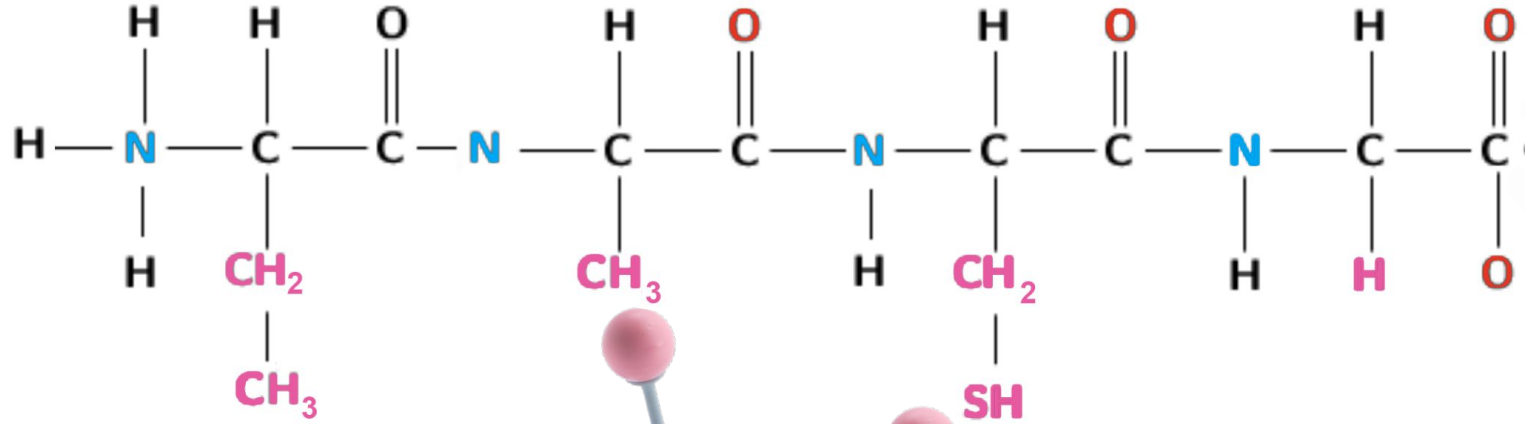


A protein is a polymer of amino acids

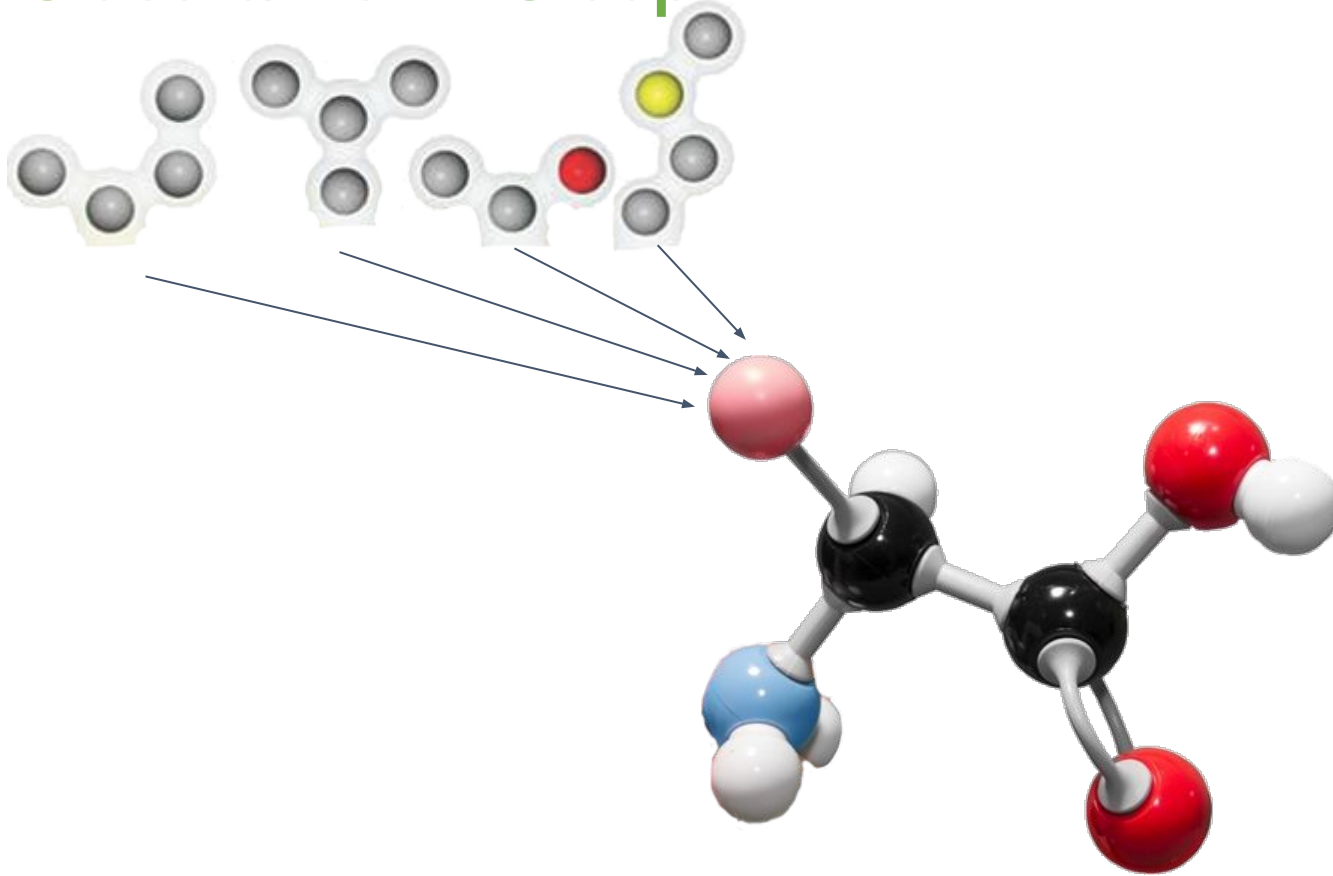


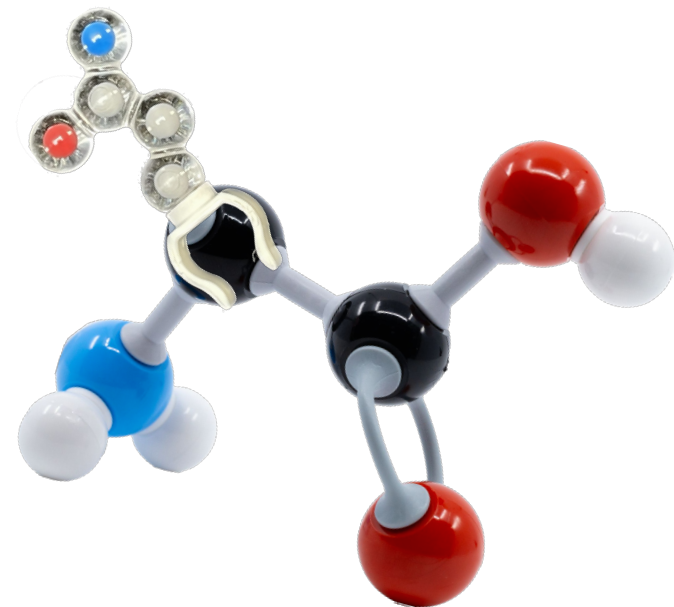
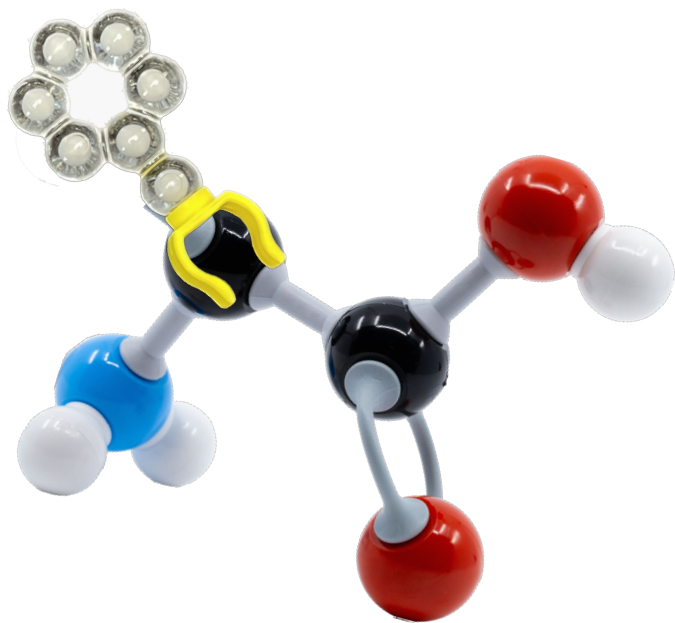
But what is is this???





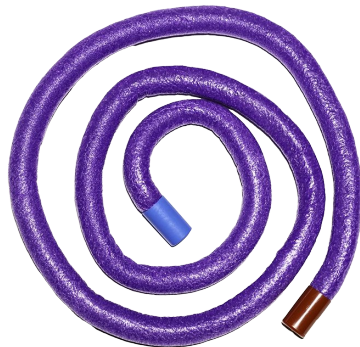
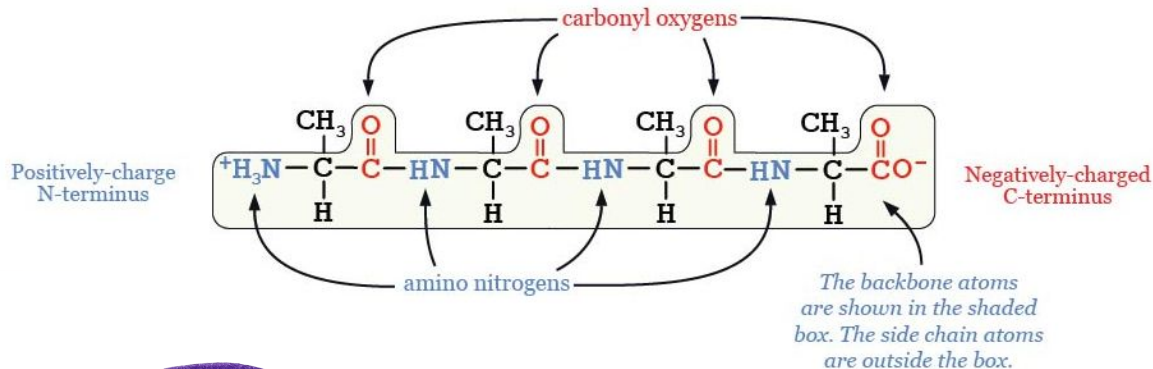
Sidechain or R-Groups...



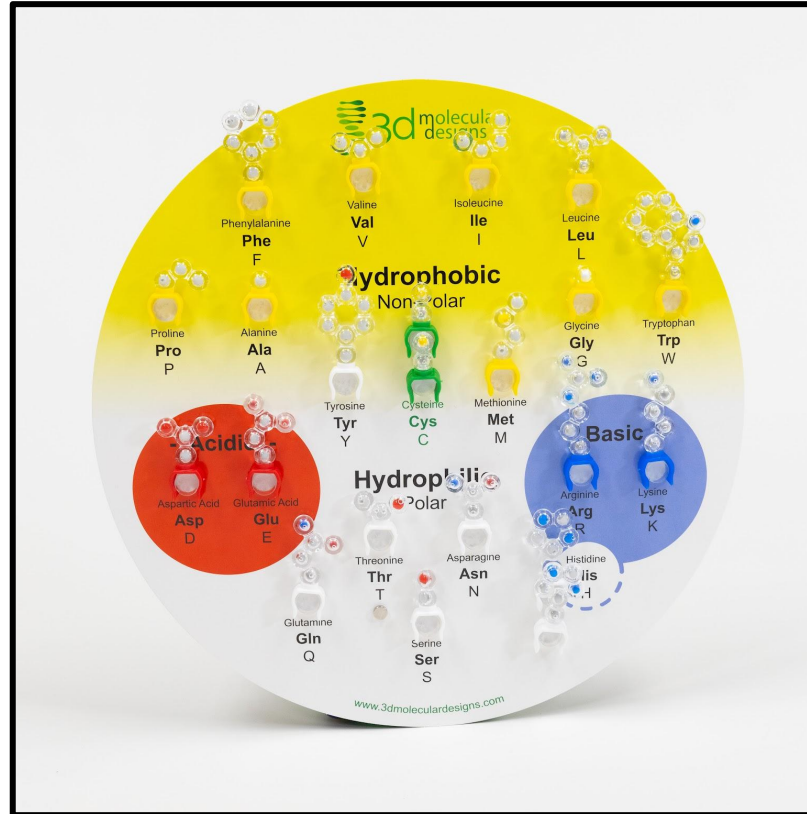




Another Way to Model a Polypeptide



What observations can you make? What do you wonder?



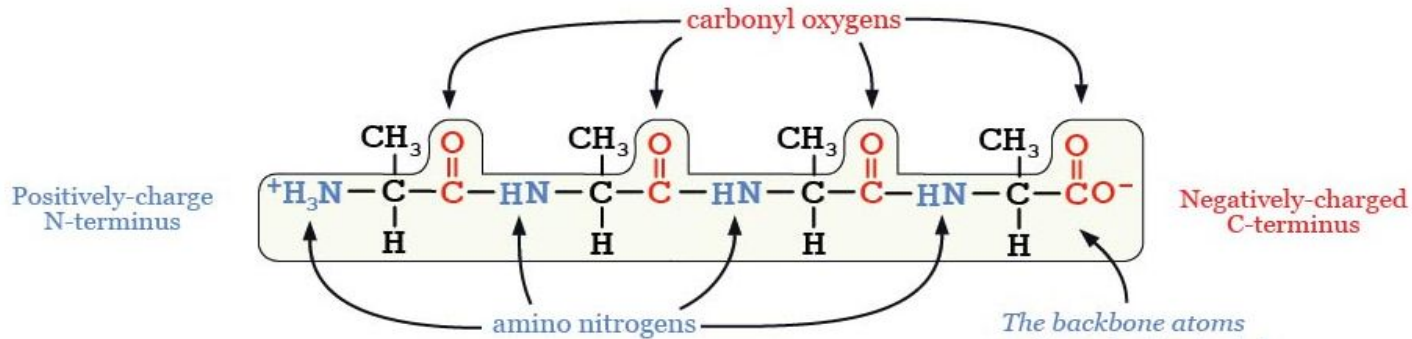
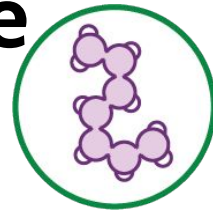


Choose Your Own (Protein) Adventure

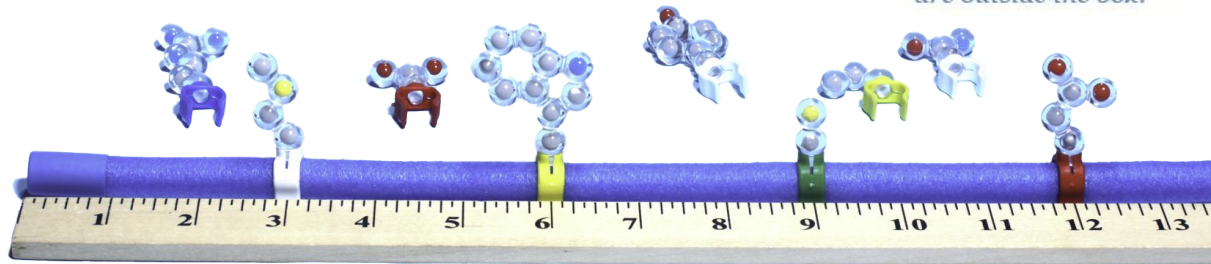
- 6 Hydrophobic R-groups (not valine... let's save that one)
- 2 Acidic R-groups
- 2 Basic R-groups
- 2 Cysteine R-groups
- 3 Polar R-groups (white)



Primary Structure of a Polypeptide



The backbone atoms are shown in the shaded box. The side chain atoms are outside the box.



Identifying Various Components of the Model



Primary Structure

- R-groups
- Peptide bonds
- N-terminus
- C-terminus

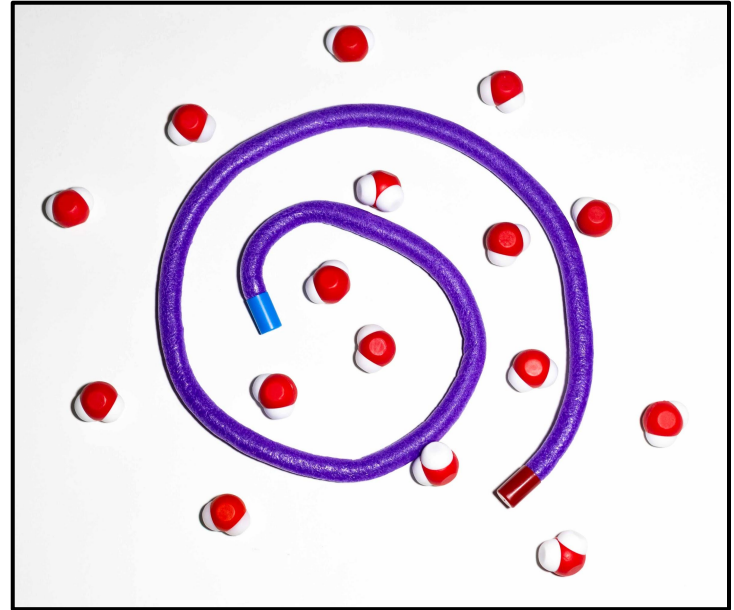


Modeling the behavior of proteins in water



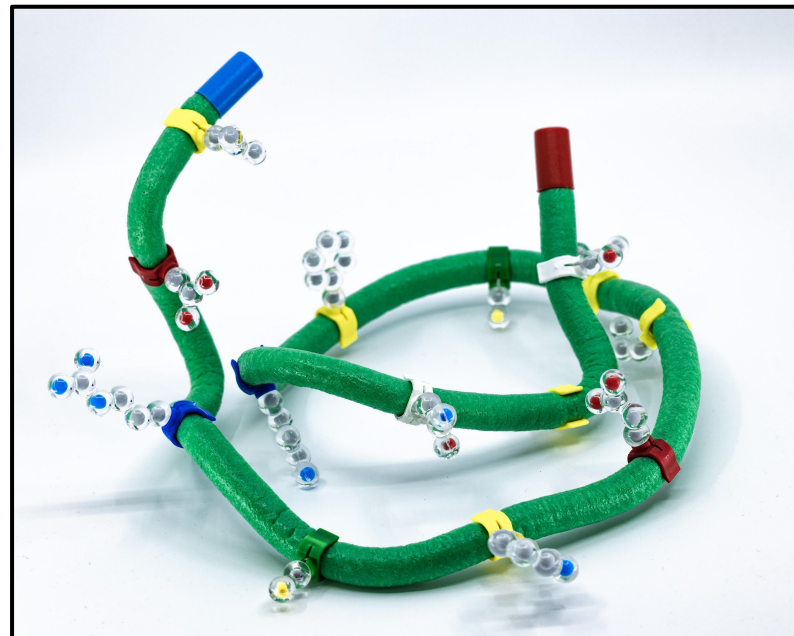
How might different amino acid R groups interact with each other in water (an aqueous environment)?

Model these interactions.



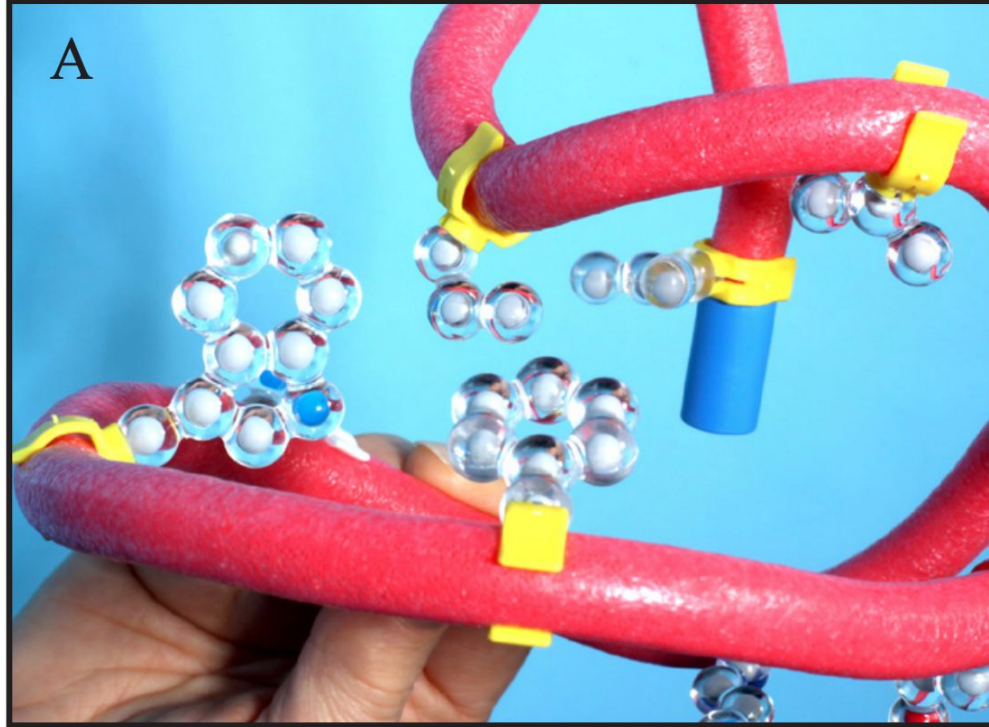


- Hydrogen bonds (hydrophilic R groups)
- Hydrophobic interactions (hydrophobic R groups)
- Ionic bonds (salt bridges)
- Disulfide bridges (cysteine-cysteine)



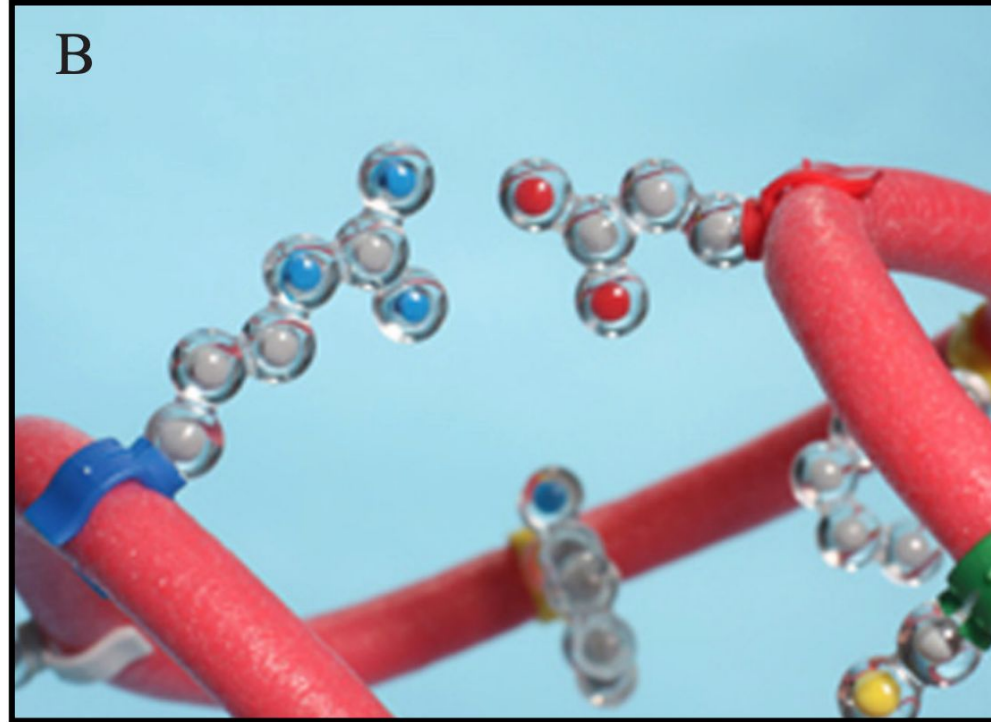


Where will we find hydrophobic side chains?



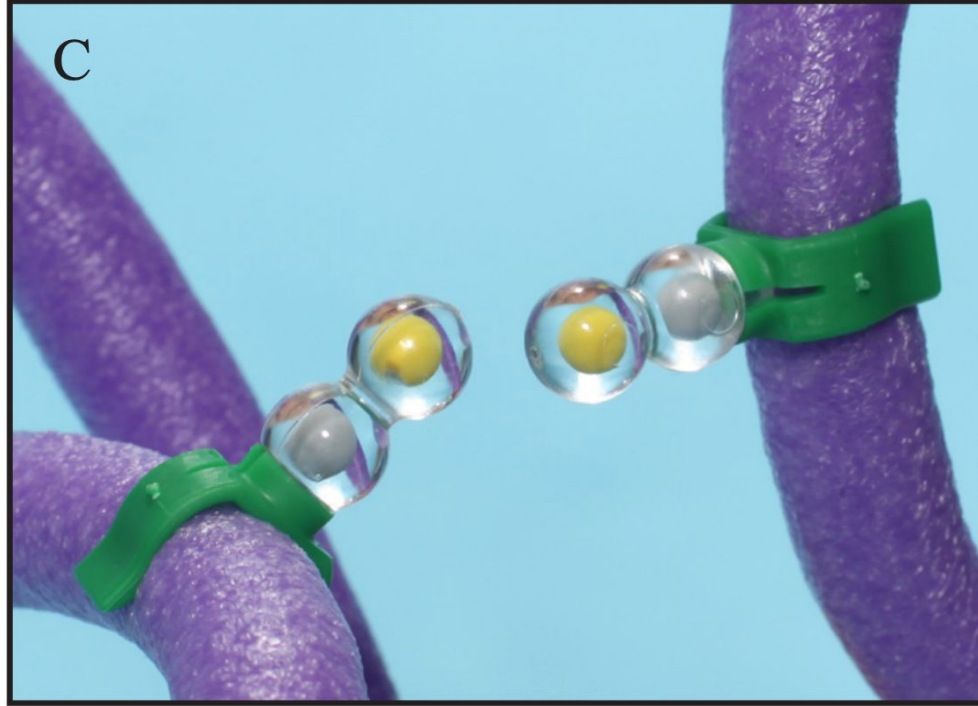


Acidic - Basic associations



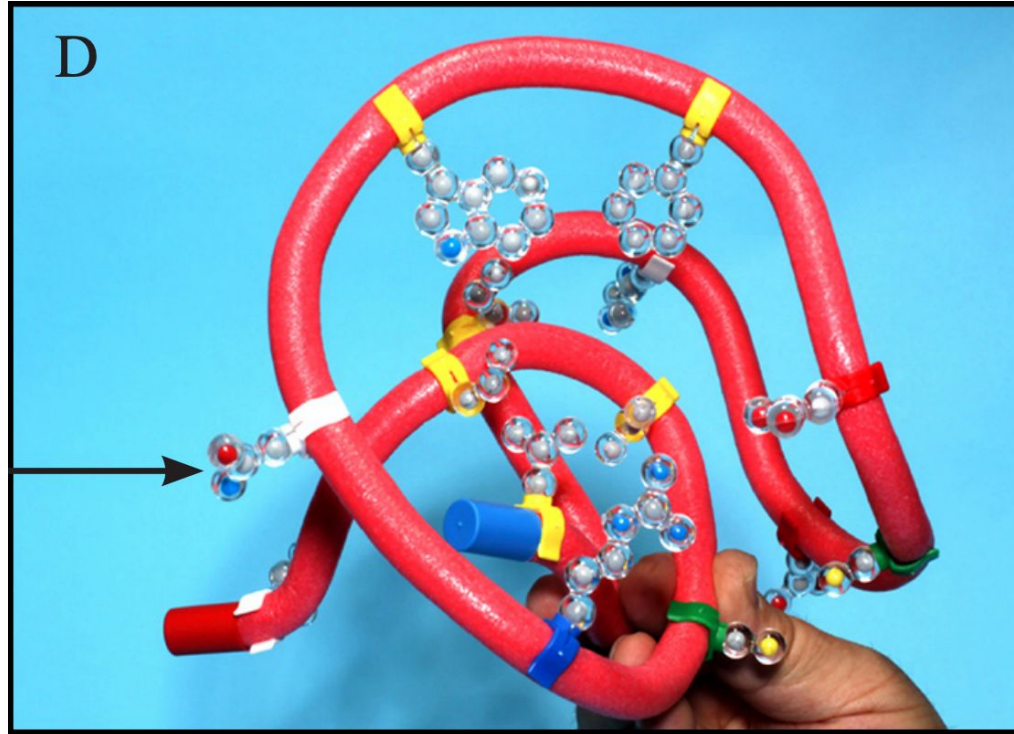


Cysteines!





Hydrophilic?



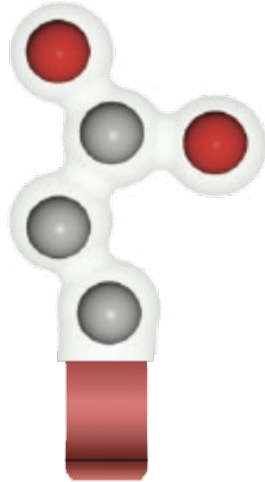


Back to β -hemoglobin

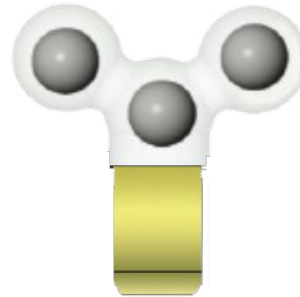
This negatively charged glutamic acid (E) is $\longrightarrow$ replaced by a hydrophobic valine (V) in sickle cell anemia.



Find this...



Replace with this

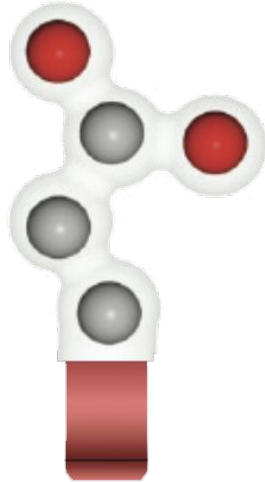




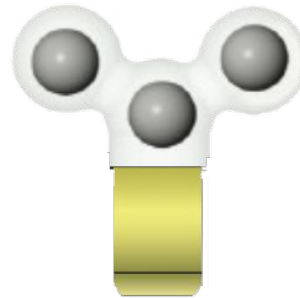
Back to β -hemoglobin

What can we learn
from this?

Find this...



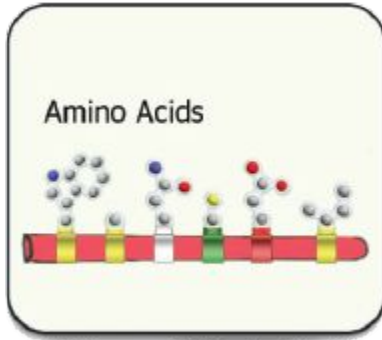
Replace with this



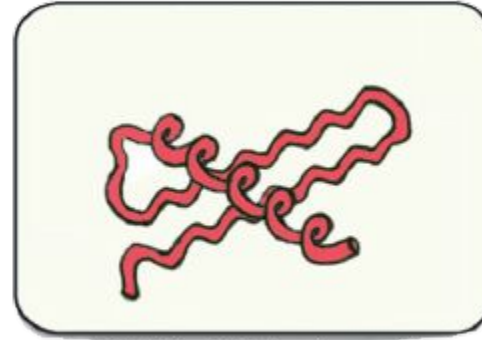


Back to β -hemoglobin

What have we not yet explored?



Primary Structure



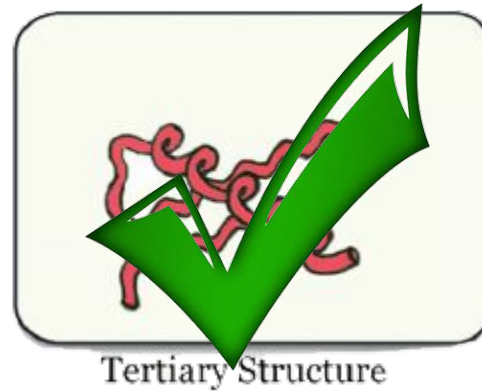
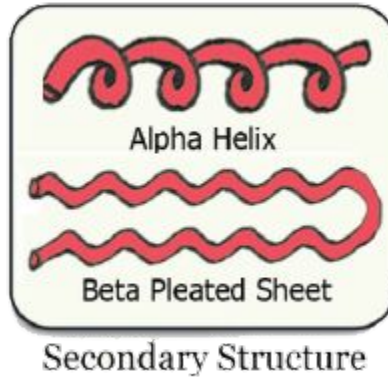
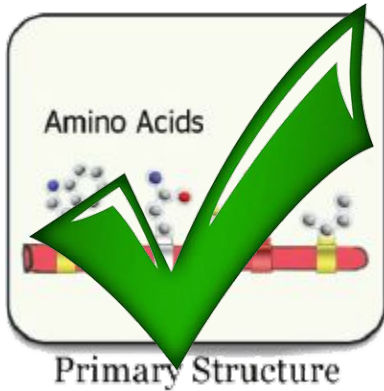
Tertiary Structure



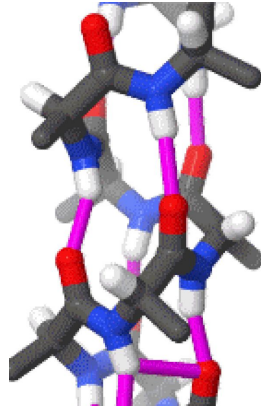
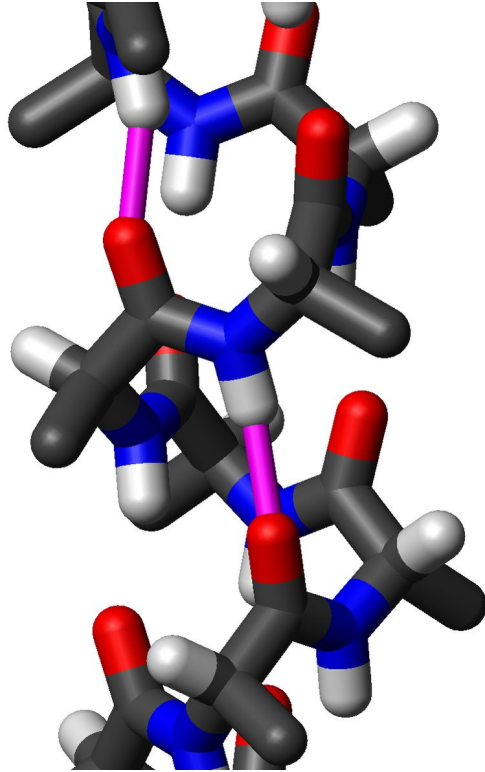


Back to β -hemoglobin

What have we not yet explored?



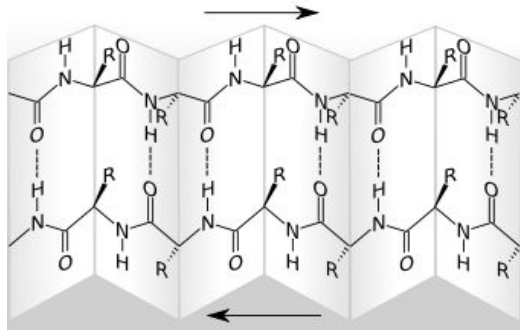
What is secondary structure?



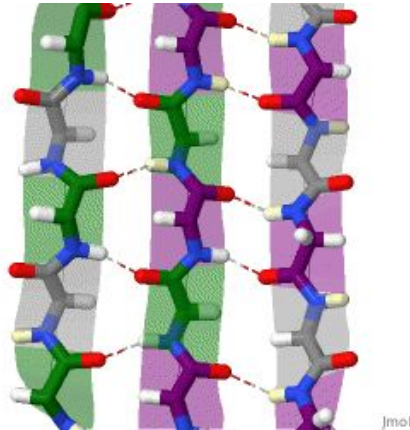
α Helix

- C=O forms H bond with the N-H of the BACKBONE 4 amino acids ahead in the chain
- Influenced by the sequence of R groups, but R groups are not part of the H-bonds

What is secondary structure?



<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Beta-Faltblatt.svg>



Jmol

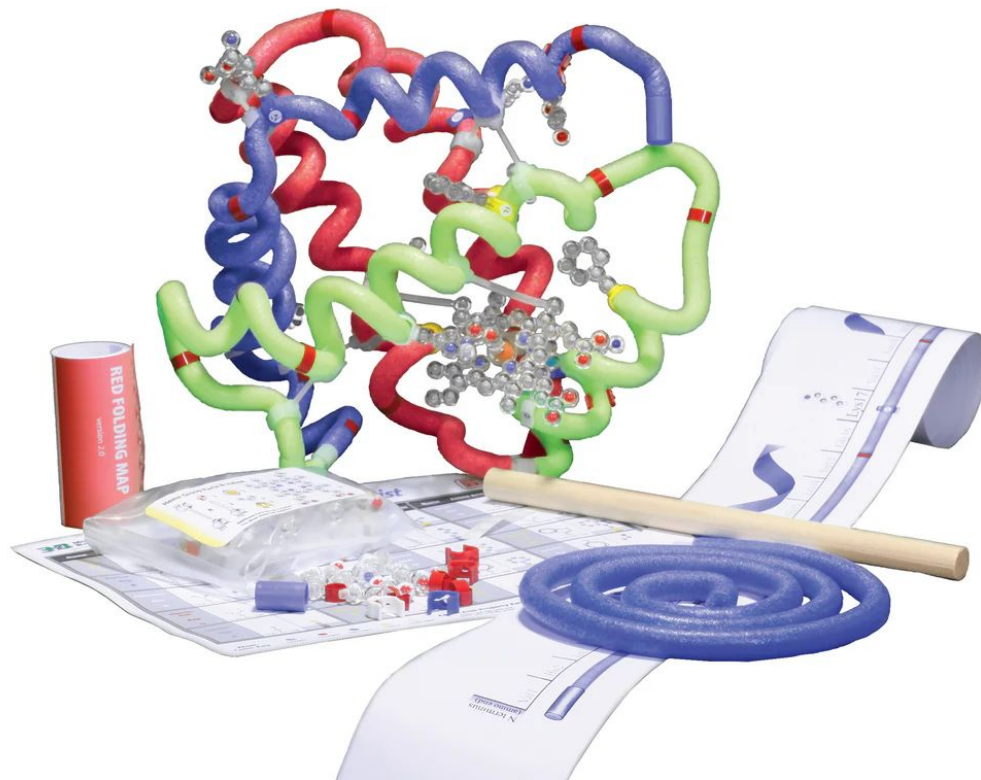
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5e/Animated_Beta_sheet.gif

β sheets:

- H bonds between C=O and N-H of the BACKBONE.
- Influenced by the sequence of R groups, but R groups are not part of the H bonds

Secondary structure in β -globin

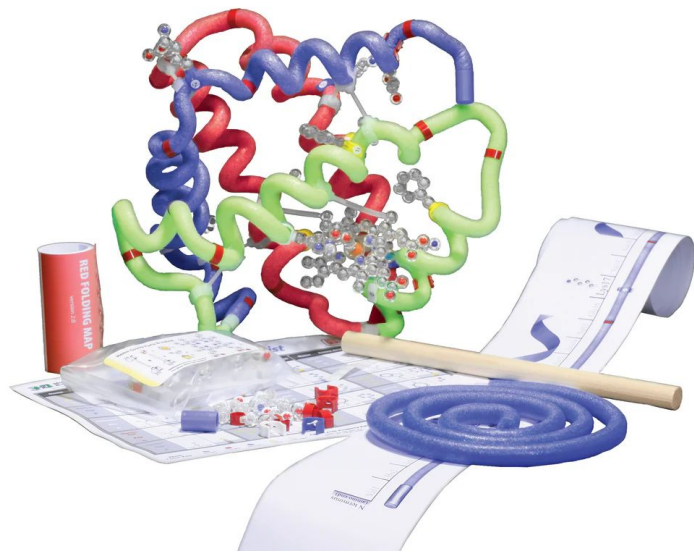
β -Globin Folding Kit[©]



Secondary structure in β -globin

β -Globin Folding Kit[©]

- 146 amino acids per β -globin chain
- Features secondary structure and a few side chains
- Model splits chain into 3 segments to make it easier to fold...



Using your strip as a guide...

- Place the side chains and clips in the correct locations.



Using your strip as a guide...

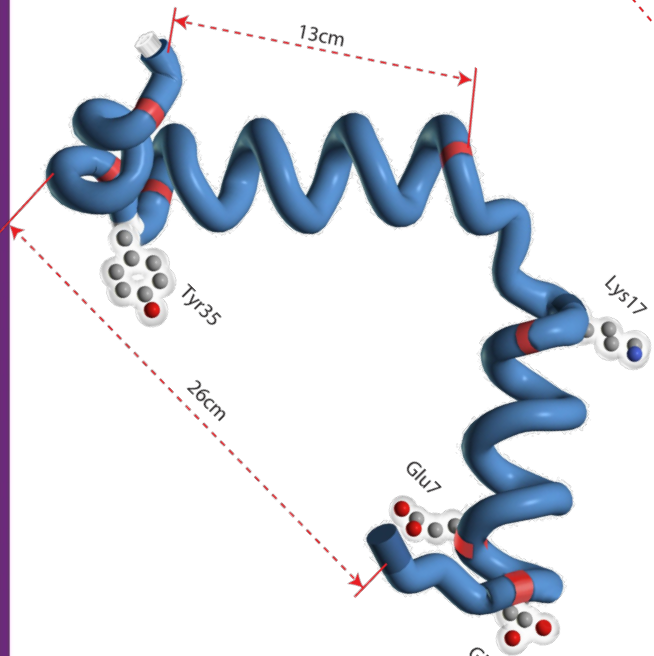
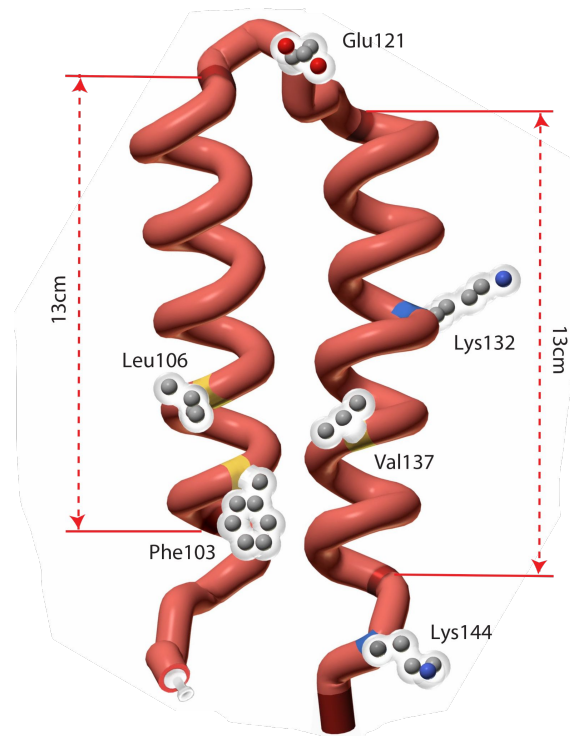
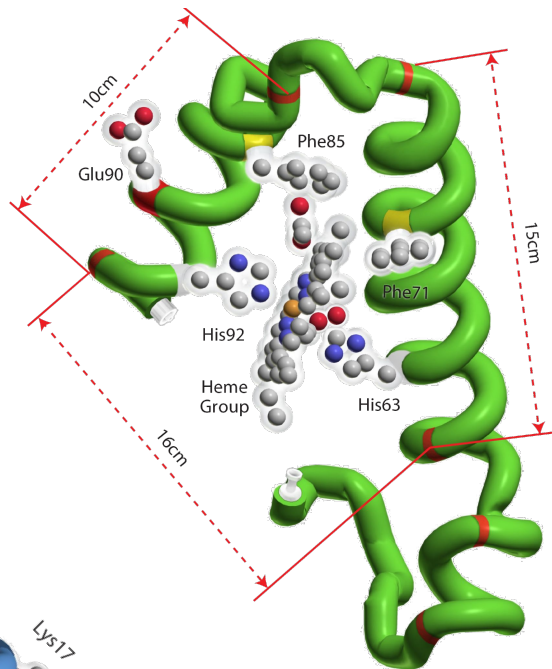
- Place the side chains and clips in the correct location.
- Using the wooden rod as a guide, turn your alpha helix



Using your strip as a guide...

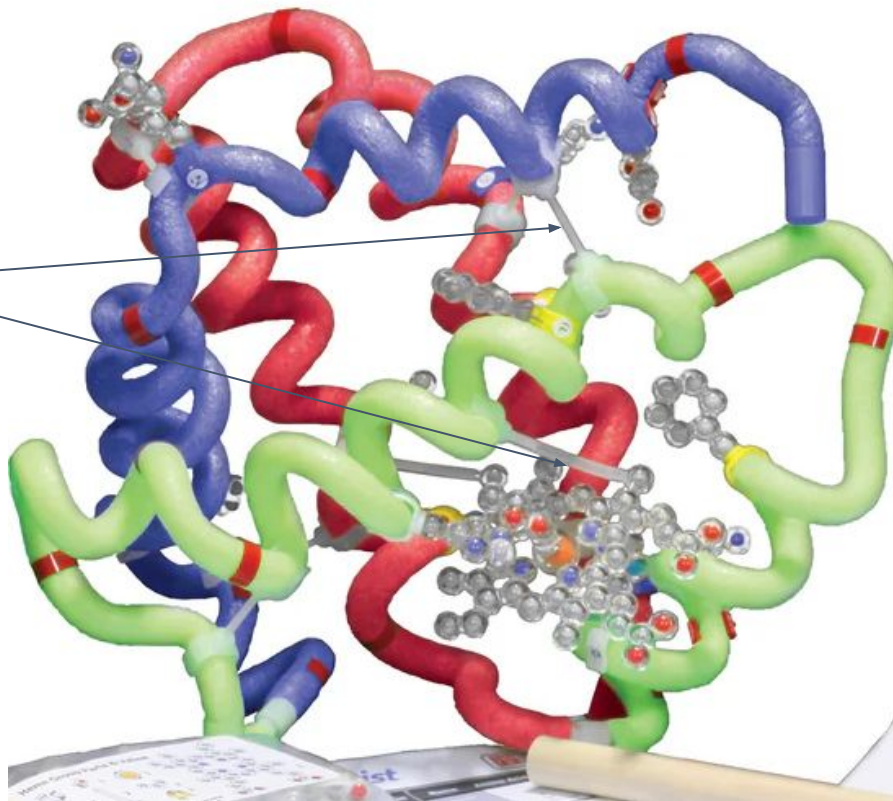
- Place the side chains in the correct location.
- Using the wooden rod as a guide, turn your alpha helix
- Green team: place the heme group.



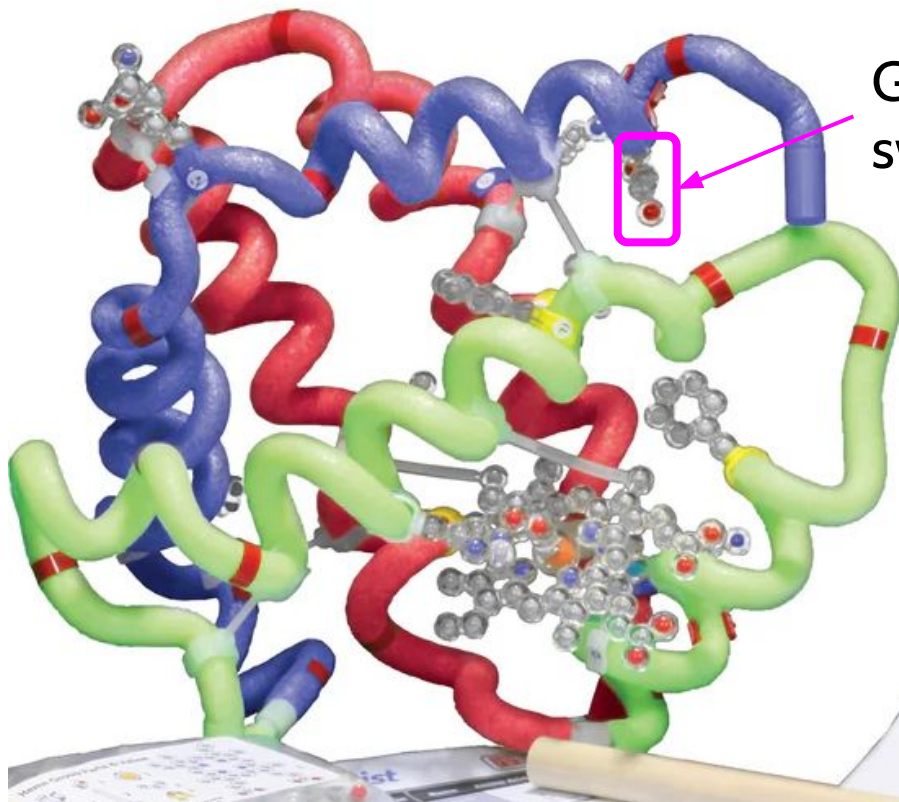


Come together and put it all together.

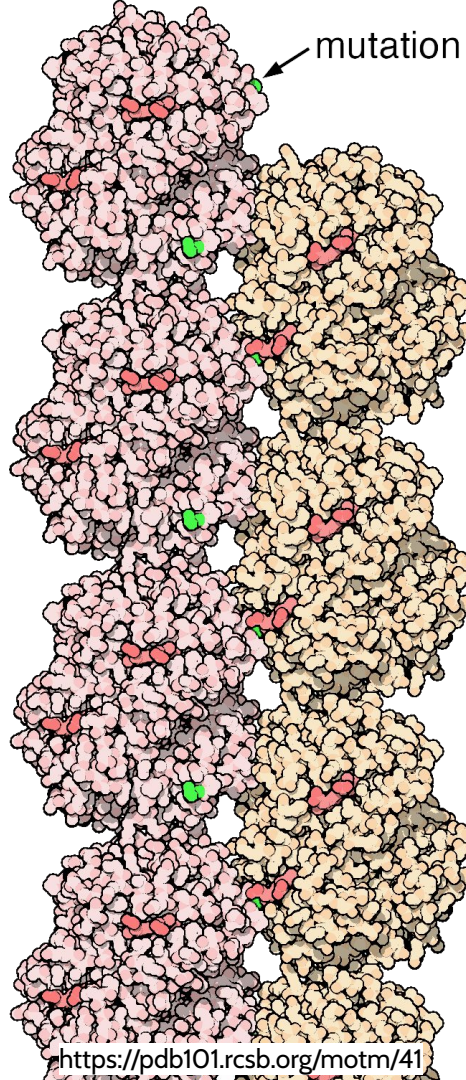
Clips to help
stabilize



What would happen now?

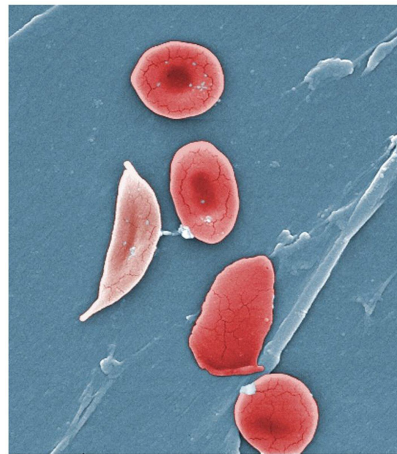


Glutamic Acid 6
switches to valine



In low oxygen environments:

The hydrophobic valine sticks into a hydrophobic patch on a neighboring molecule.



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1911_Sickle_Cells.jpg



FDA NEWS RELEASE

FDA Approves First Gene Therapies to Treat Patients with Sickle Cell Disease



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For Immediate Release: December 08, 2023

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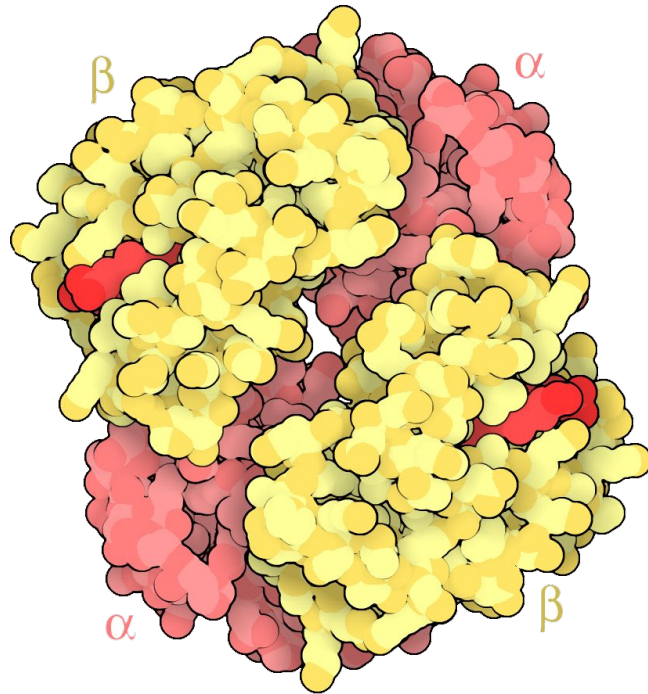
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<https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-approves-first-gene-therapies-treat-patients-sickle-cell-disease>

But how does this work?



Two forms of human hemoglobin

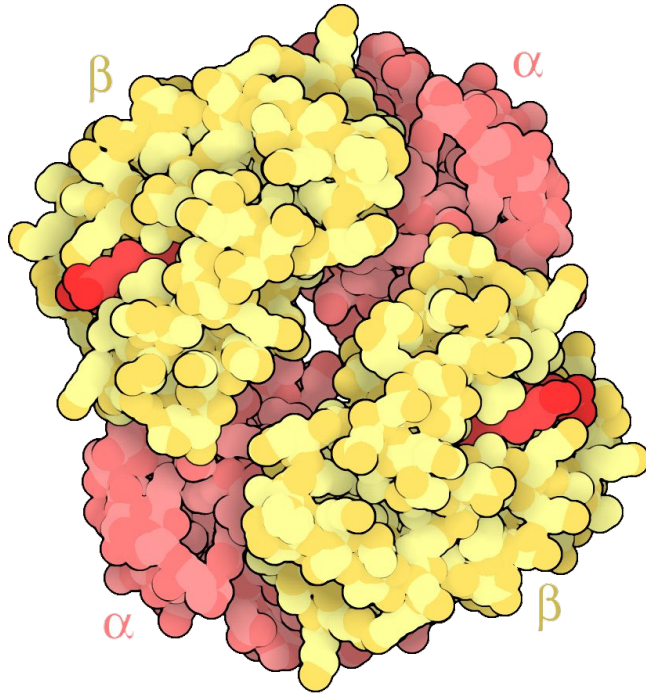


“Adult” hemoglobin

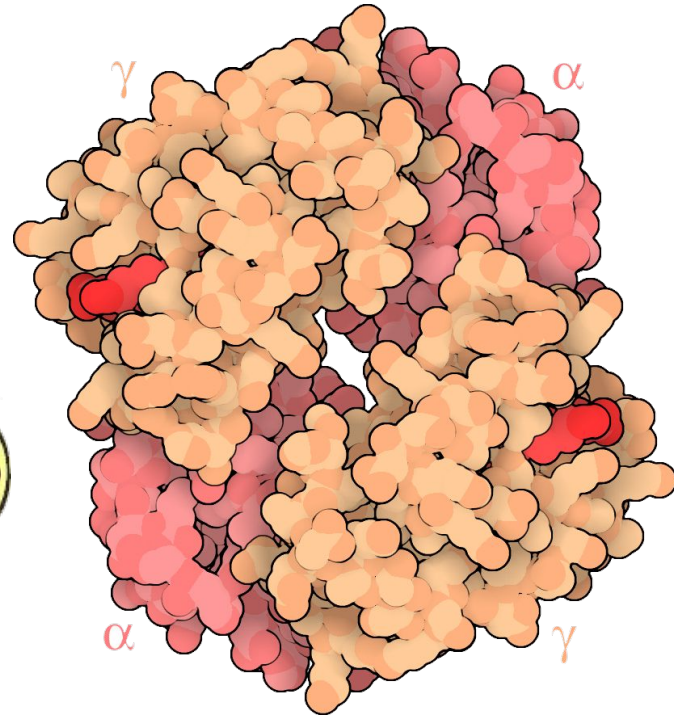


Two forms of human hemoglobin

Higher oxygen affinity



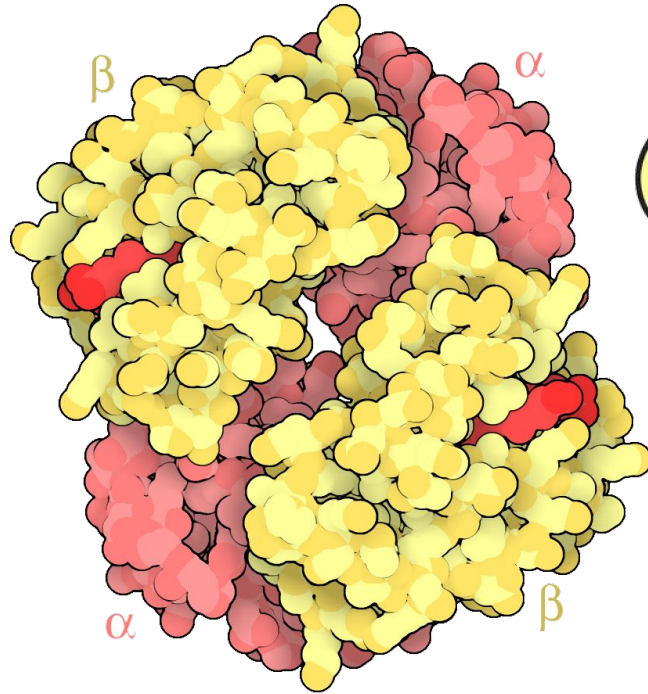
“Adult” hemoglobin



Fetal hemoglobin



Two forms of human hemoglobin

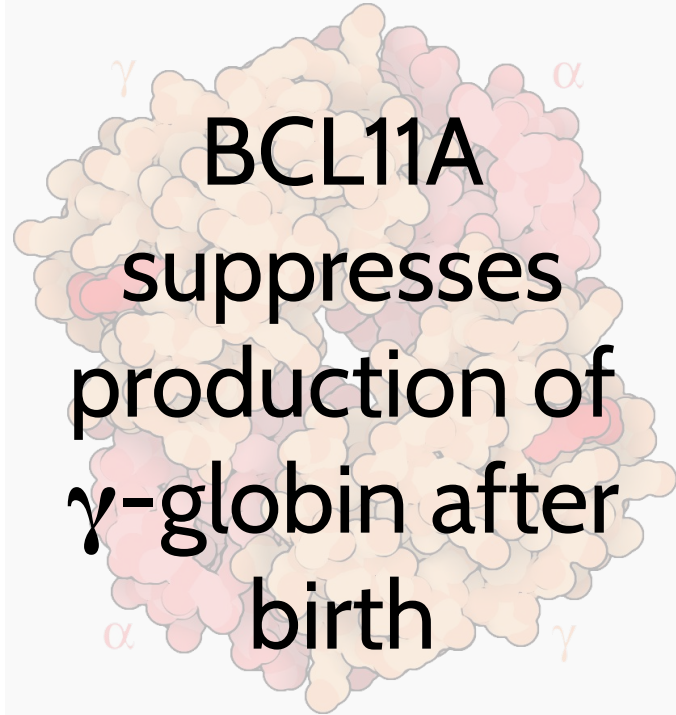


“Adult” hemoglobin



Higher oxygen affinity

BCL11A
suppresses
production of
 γ -globin after
birth

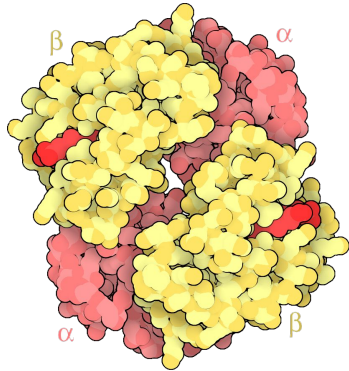


Fetal hemoglobin

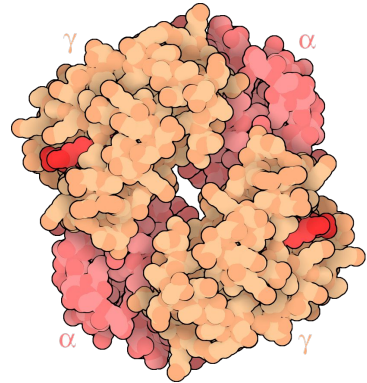


Hereditary persistence of HbF (HPBF)

Individuals with mutations in the enhancer region of the erythroid specific BCL11A gene continue to produce γ -globin after birth.



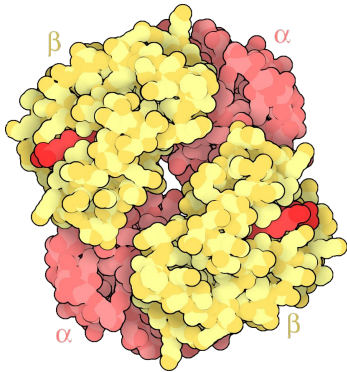
“Adult” hemoglobin



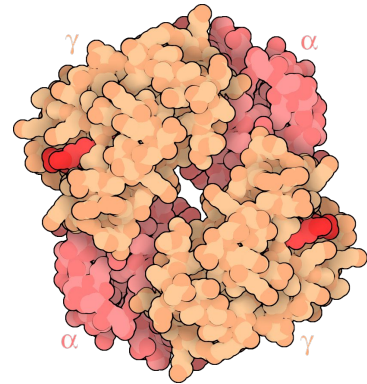
Fetal hemoglobin

Hereditary persistence of HbF (HPBF)

In other words, these mutations suppress the production of the suppressor protein!



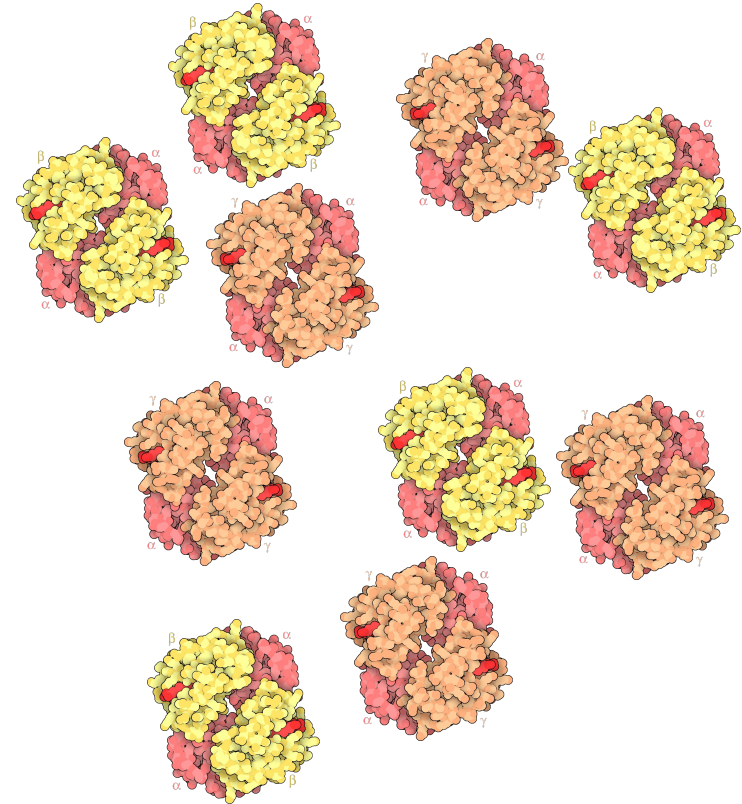
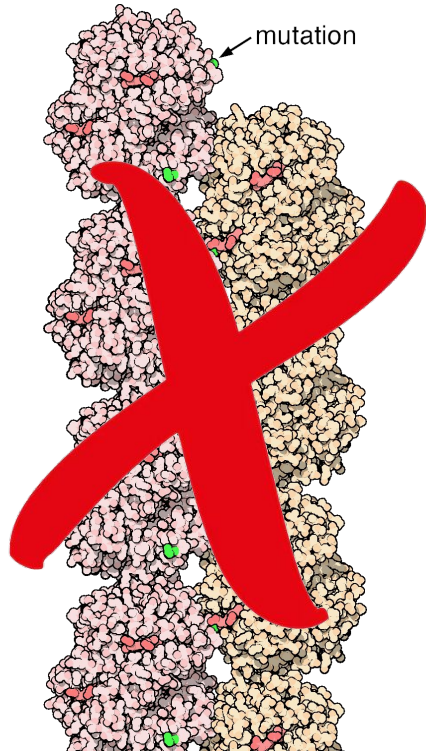
“Adult” hemoglobin



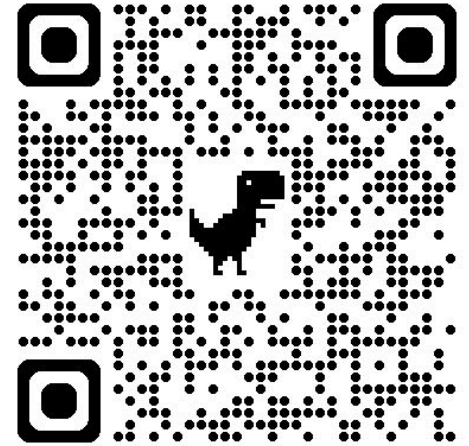
Fetal hemoglobin



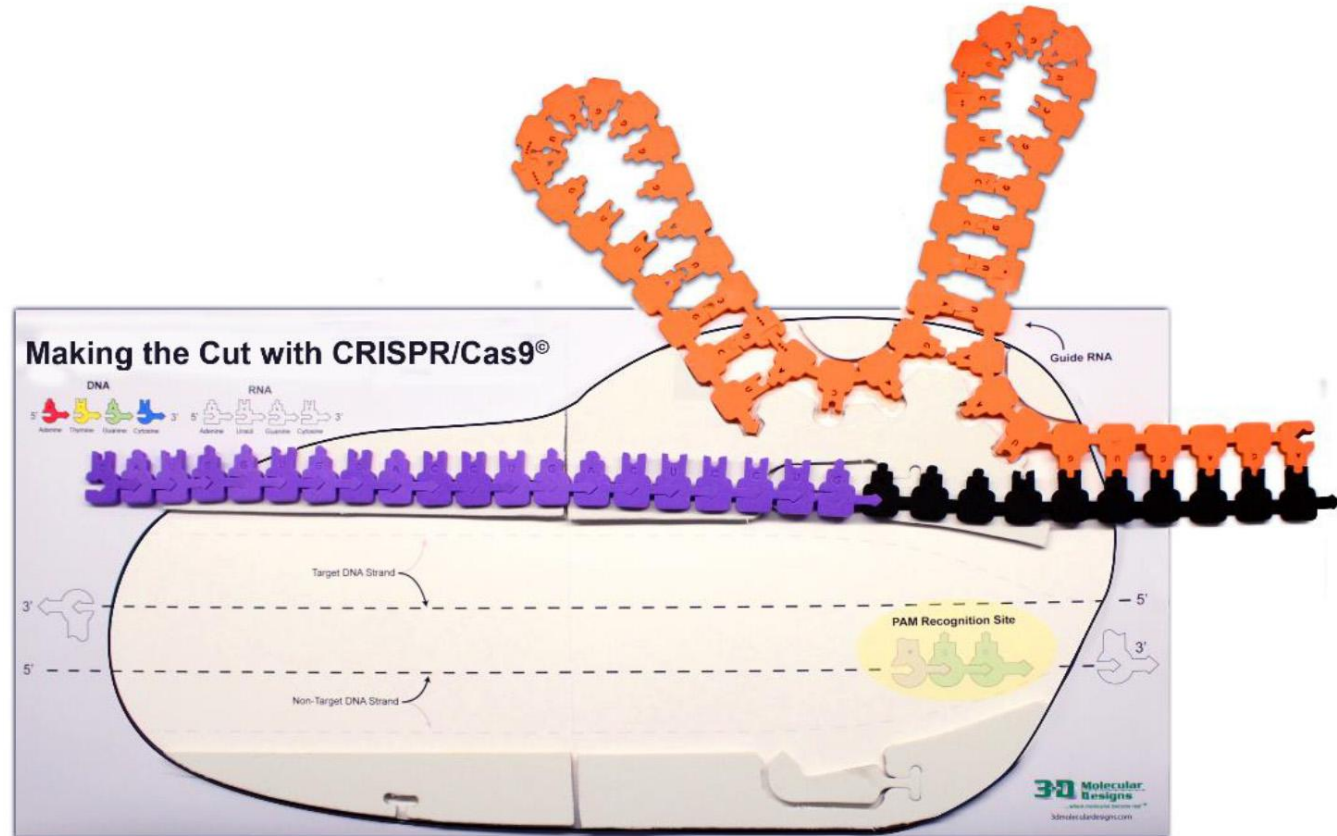
Casgevy—disrupts the enhancer



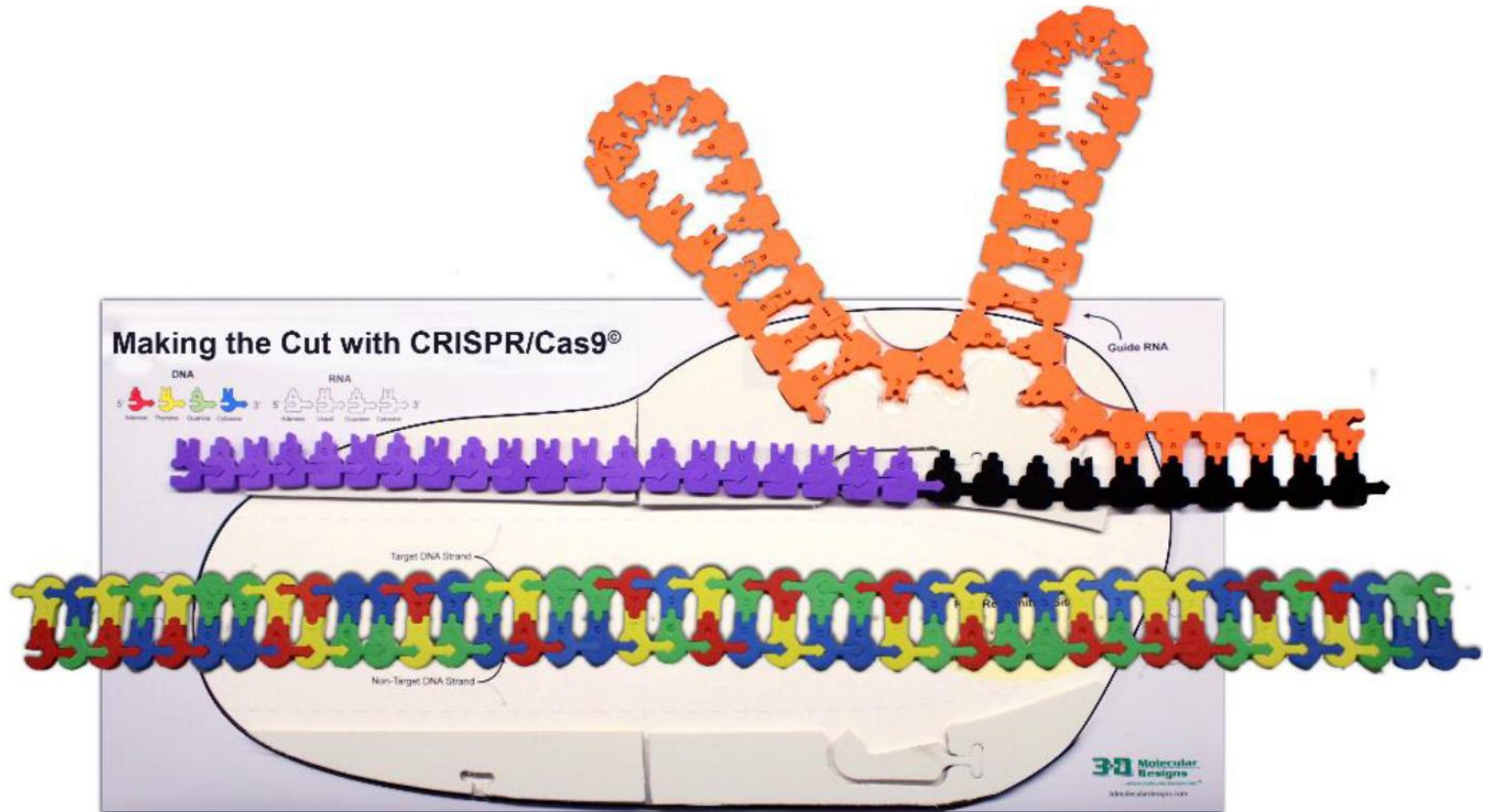
Some Basic Biology



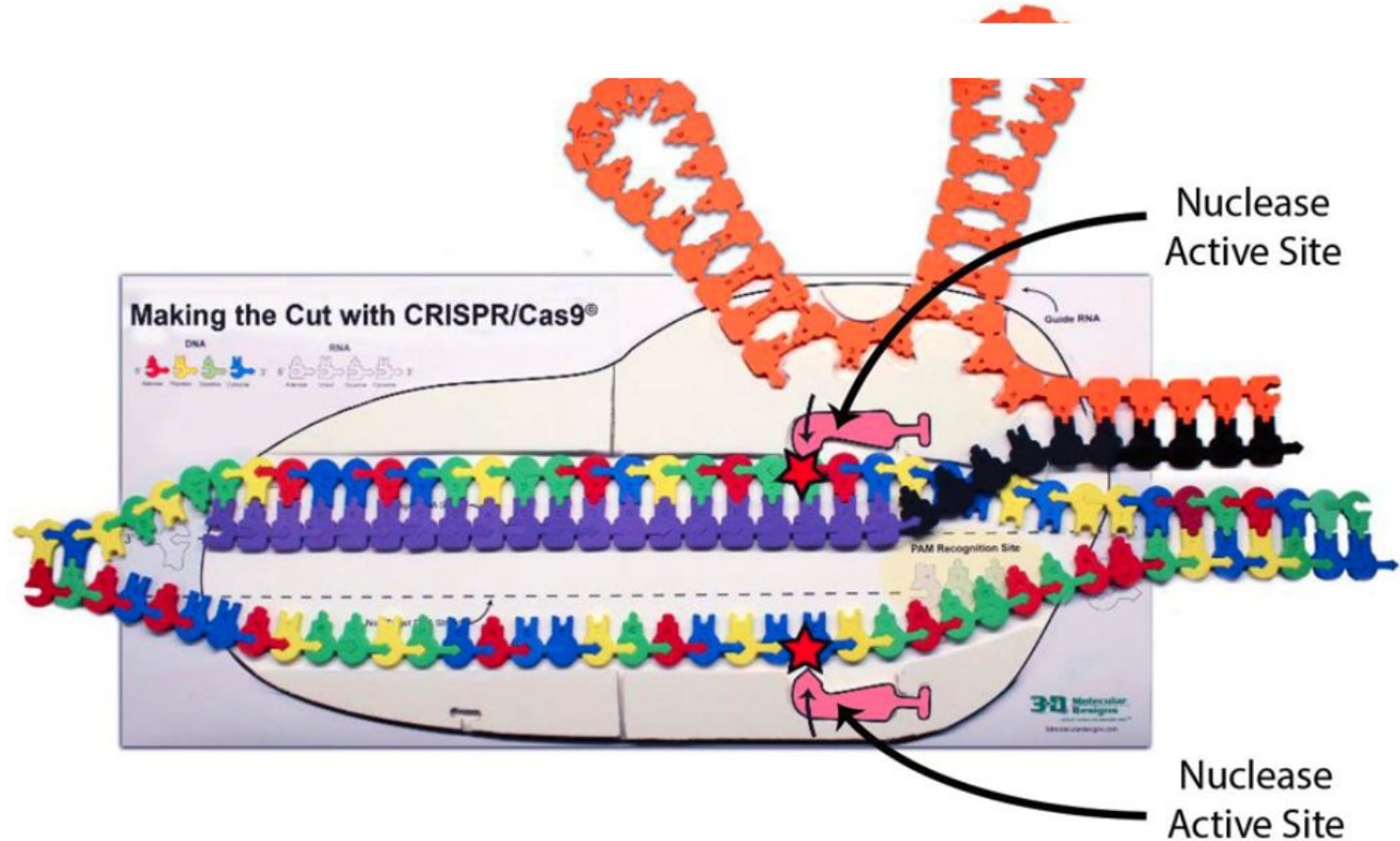
How to CRISPR



How to CRISPR

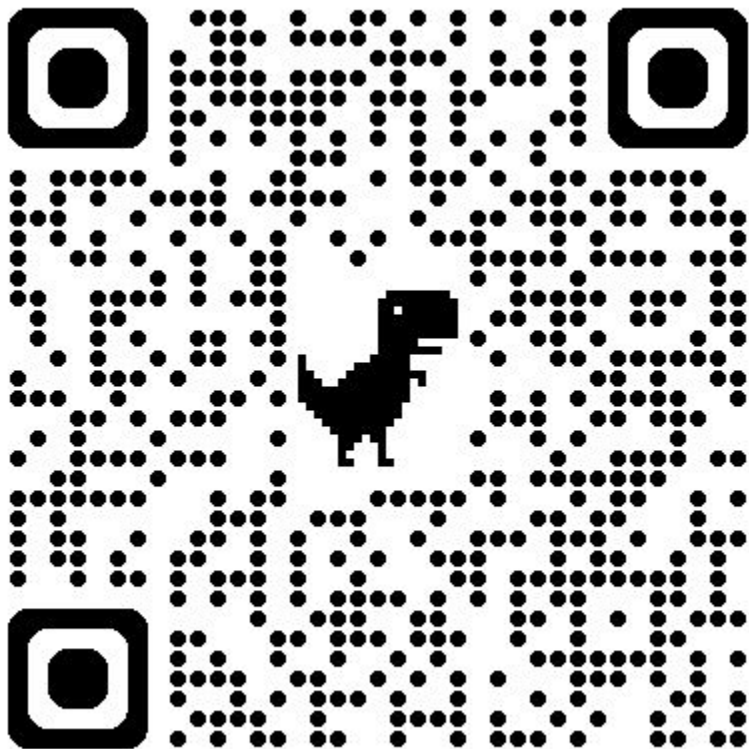


How to CRISPR



3D Molecular Designs





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