

CRISPR as an Experimental Tool

How do we edit a specific gene to test exactly what it does?

CARRY FORWARD

Orthogonal assays answer different mechanism questions: where RNA or protein is and what changes after perturbation.

10-YEAR TAKEAWAY

CRISPR is a controlled perturbation only when the edit, mosaicism, phenotype, and off-target controls are verified.

Cells differentiate	Development sculpts	Cells move	Development can go wrong
---------------------	---------------------	------------	--------------------------

1. Observe the analogy before naming the biology

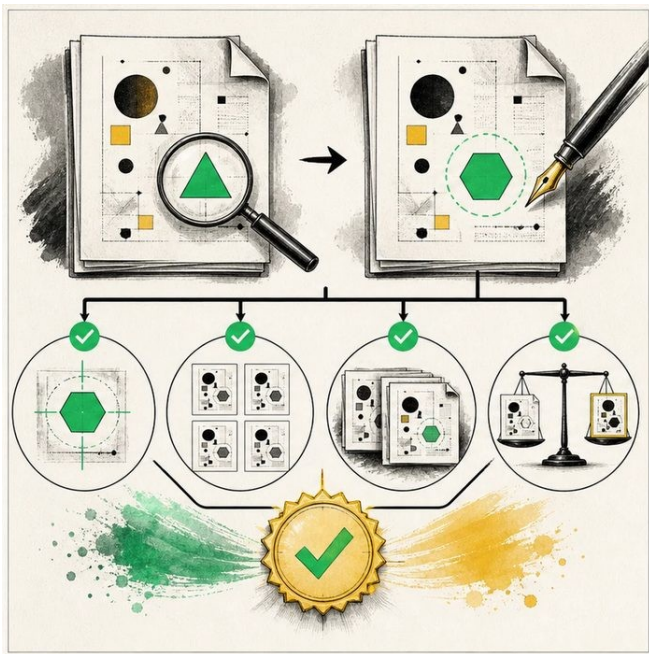


Illustration: A precision editor needs verification stations after every change

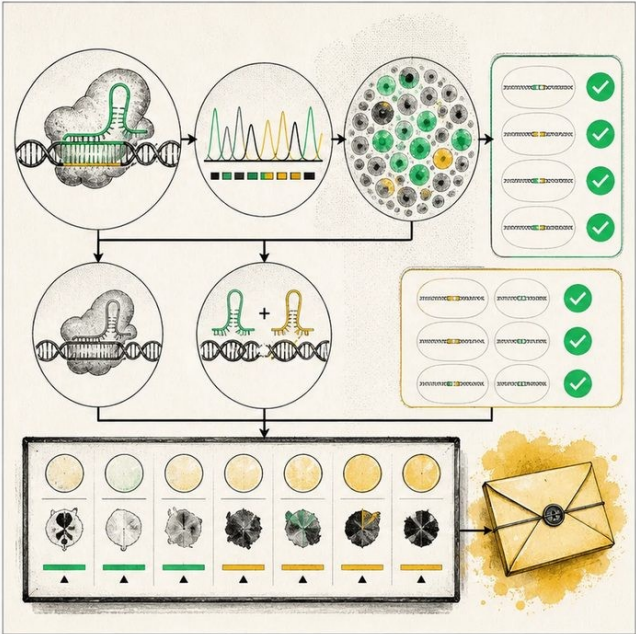
- 1. How is the intended change confirmed?
- 2. Where could an unintended edit hide?
- 3. What if only some copies were changed?

2. Turn observations into rules

- 1. Rule 1: Sequence the intended target after editing. Explain it in your own words.
- 2. Rule 2: Assess mosaicism and plausible off-target sites. Explain it in your own words.
- 3. Rule 3: Compare multiple guides, controls, and repeated phenotypes. Explain it in your own words.

Where the analogy stops: Genomes are three-dimensional biological systems, not pages with fully predictable text edits.

3. Map the rules onto the biomedical example



Biomedical teaching illustration: Verify a CRISPR perturbation before reading the palate phenotype

Analogy step	Biology step	How the relationship stays the same
Target word	Guide RNA target sequence	_____
Mixed copies	Mosaic edited and unedited cells	_____
Other pages	Off-target sites	_____

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN LESSON 10 | CASE FILE AND DECISION

4. Use the case evidence

ID	Finding supplied in the case	Why it matters
EXP10-E1	Sequencing confirms a frameshift in 78 percent of reads from the target tissue.	The edit occurred, but the sample is mosaic.
EXP10-E2	A second guide produces a similar phenotype while a non-targeting guide does not.	Independent perturbation and a negative control strengthen specificity.
EXP10-E3	The top predicted off-target sites show no detectable edits in the supplied assay.	The tested concern is reduced, not eliminated everywhere in the genome.

5. Make the clinical decision

You are the genome-editing quality reviewer. One embryo has a palate defect after injection, but the target was not sequenced and no control guide was used.

- A. Withhold the gene-function claim and require edit plus specificity checks.
- B. Call the gene causal because CRISPR was injected.
- C. Ignore mosaicism because some cells were edited.

Decision. Choose the claim status and cite the minimum verification steps needed next.

Claim ceiling: You may interpret the supplied edit and control checks. You may not claim all off-target effects are absent or a human treatment is ready.

Claim. State the choice you can defend.

Evidence. Use these labeled IDs: EXP10-E1 + EXP10-E2.

Reasoning. Explain why the evidence supports the claim and stays inside the claim ceiling.

6. Reduce the lesson to one lasting idea

Take-home. CRISPR is a controlled perturbation only when the edit, mosaicism, phenotype, and off-target controls are verified.

1. What does mosaicism mean?

2. Why use a second guide?

Glossary

Term	Plain-English definition
CRISPR-Cas9	A gene-editing tool that uses a guide RNA to steer the Cas9 protein to a chosen DNA site and cut it, so a sequence can be changed.
guide RNA	A lesson term defined by the surrounding model and case evidence.
off-target editing	An unwanted DNA change made by a gene-editing tool at the wrong spot in the genome, away from its intended target.
mosaicism	When a person's body contains two or more genetically different sets of cells that arose from a single fertilized egg.
editing efficiency	The percentage of treated cells in which a gene-editing tool such as CRISPR actually made the intended change to the DNA.
sequence verification	Reading a stretch of DNA again to confirm that a detected variant is real and not an error from the test.

Next lesson unlock

We can now edit a gene precisely in a mouse, but Mateo is not a mouse. When is a mouse actually a good stand-in for him, and when does the species gap make the answer untrustworthy?

The journal links on the lesson page are optional. Everything required for this guided-notes set is already supplied here and in the case file.