

# **Developments in synthetic biology**

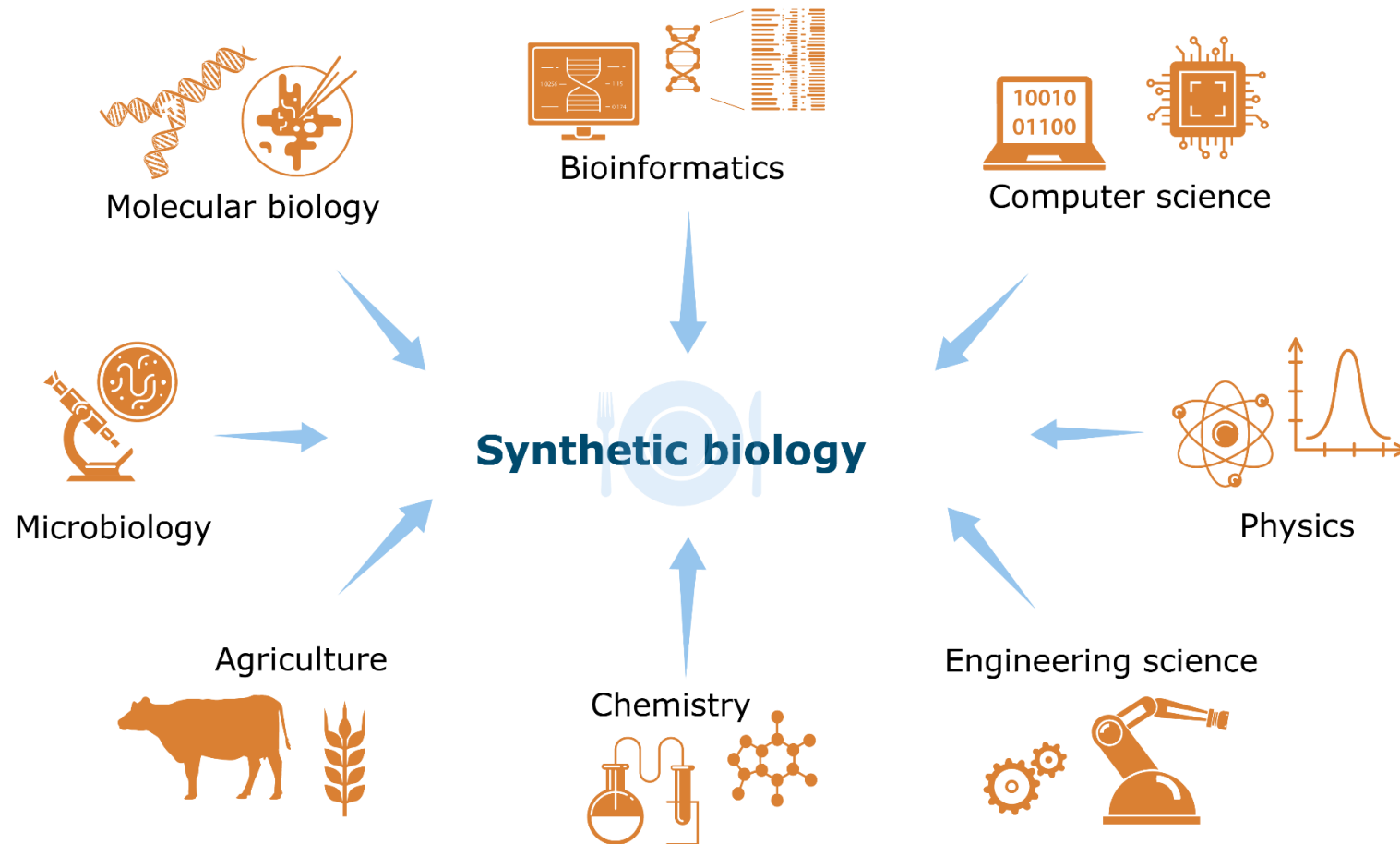
## **The old and the new in the reprogramming of the genetic code**

**Technical Journal Club 16/02/2021**








**Stefano Sellitto**

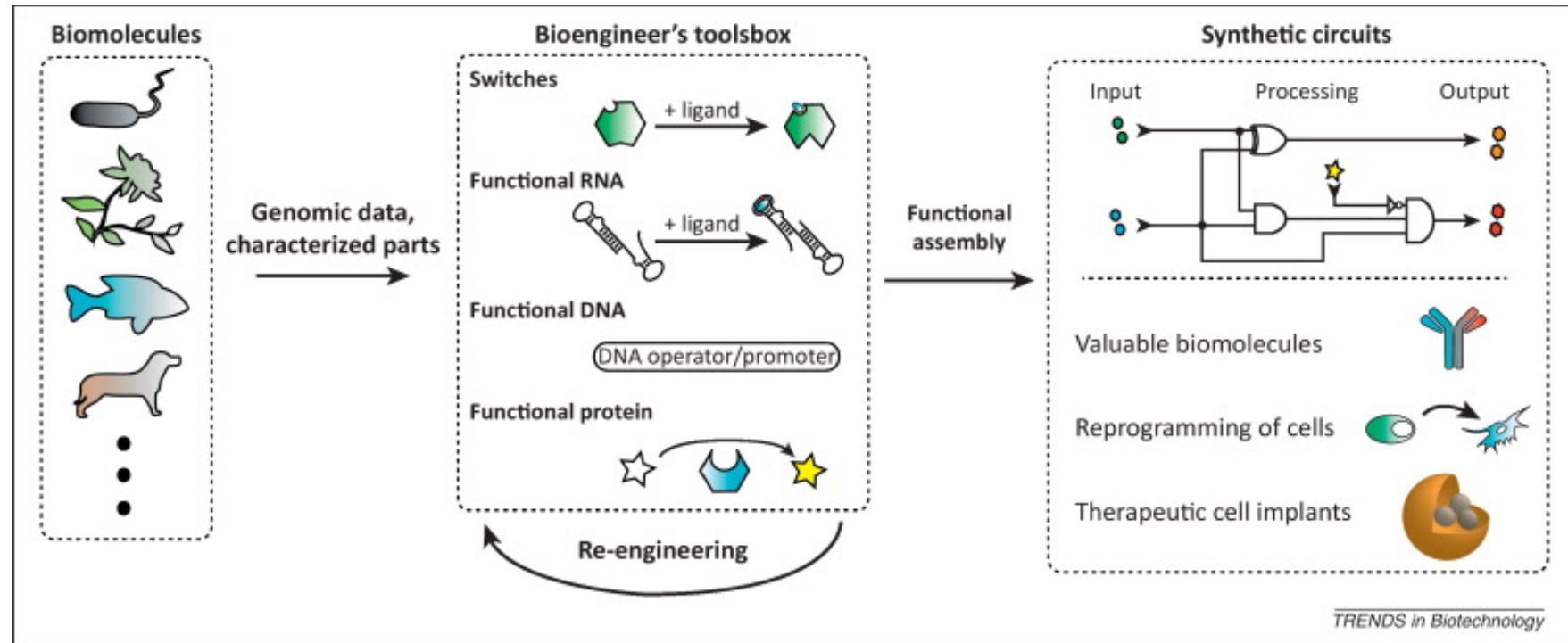
# Synthetic biology: an old and new field

Synthetic biology is a multidisciplinary area of research



# Synthetic biology creates new biological circuits

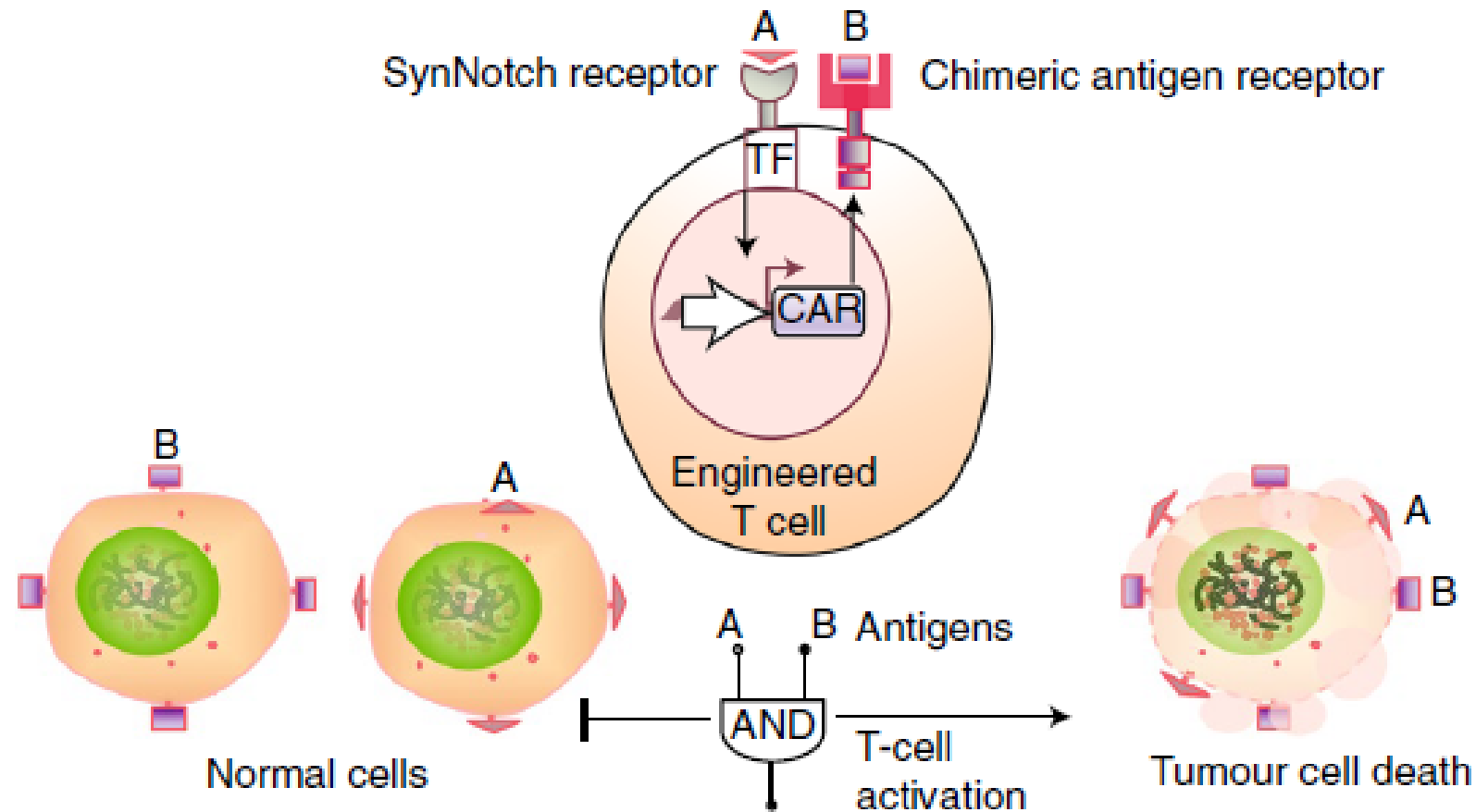
Gate	Operation	Symbol	Expression	Truth Table															
Inverter (INV, NOT)	Invert signal (complement)		$C = \bar{A}$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>C</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	A	C	0	1	1	0									
A	C																		
0	1																		
1	0																		
AND gate	AND logic		$C = A \cdot B$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	A	B	C	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
A	B	C																	
0	0	0																	
0	1	0																	
1	0	0																	
1	1	1																	
NAND gate	Inverted AND logic		$C = \overline{A \cdot B}$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	A	B	C	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
A	B	C																	
0	0	1																	
0	1	1																	
1	0	1																	
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OR gate	OR logic		$C = A + B$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	A	B	C	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
A	B	C																	
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1	0	1																	
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NOR gate	Inverted OR logic		$C = \overline{A + B}$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	A	B	C	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
A	B	C																	
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0	1	0																	
1	0	0																	
1	1	0																	
XOR gate	Exclusive OR logic		$C = A \oplus B$ $= A \cdot \bar{B} + \bar{A} \cdot B$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	A	B	C	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
A	B	C																	
0	0	0																	
0	1	1																	
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1	1	0																	
Buffer	Increase output signal current		$C = A$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>C</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	A	C	0	0	1	1									
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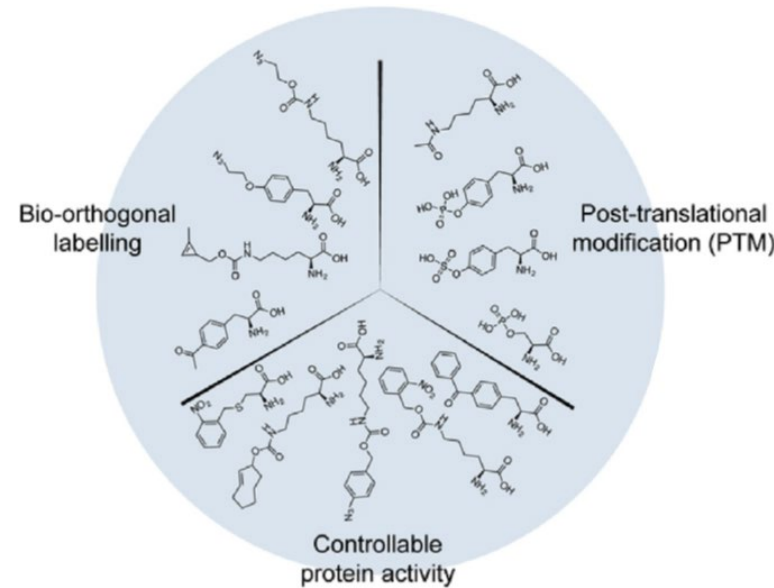
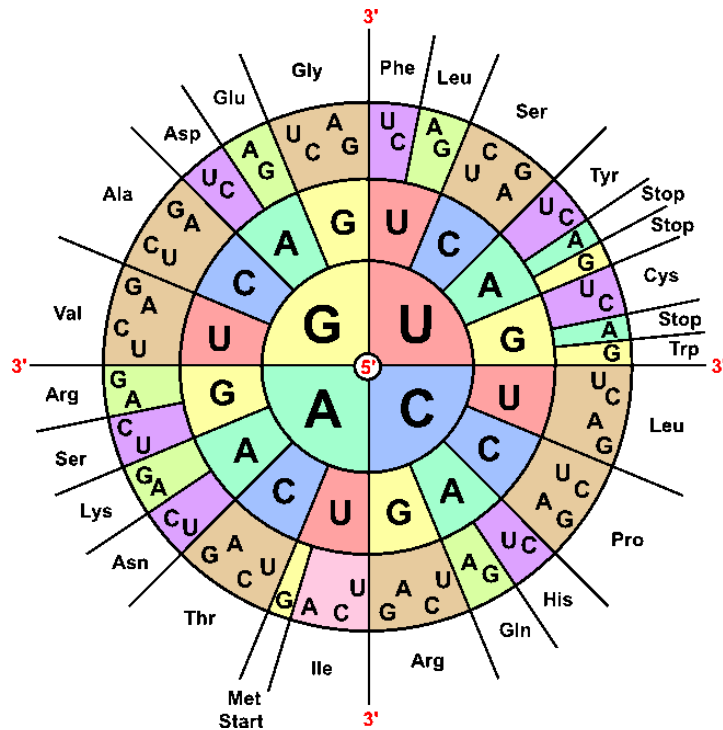
TRENDS in Biotechnology

# For example...

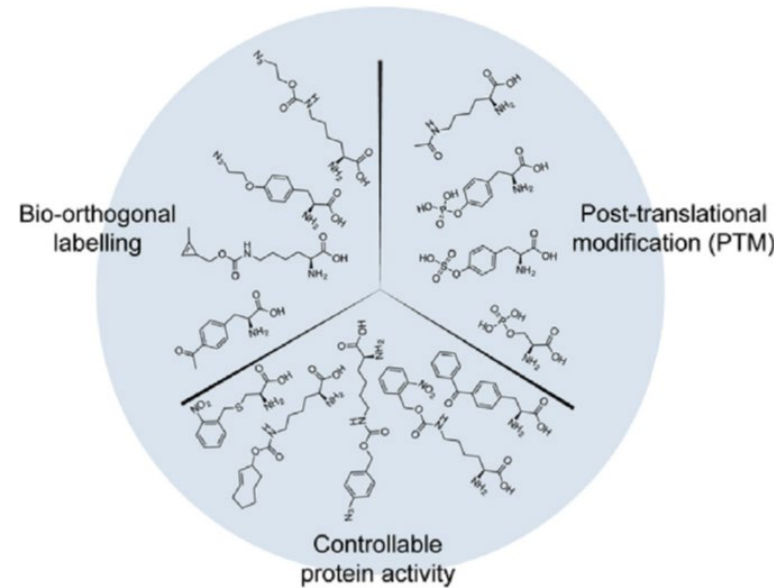
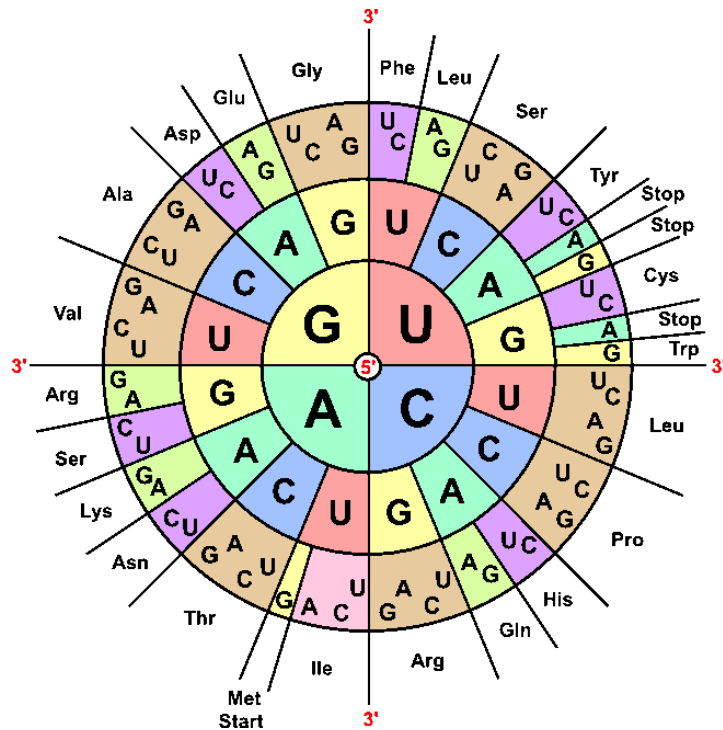
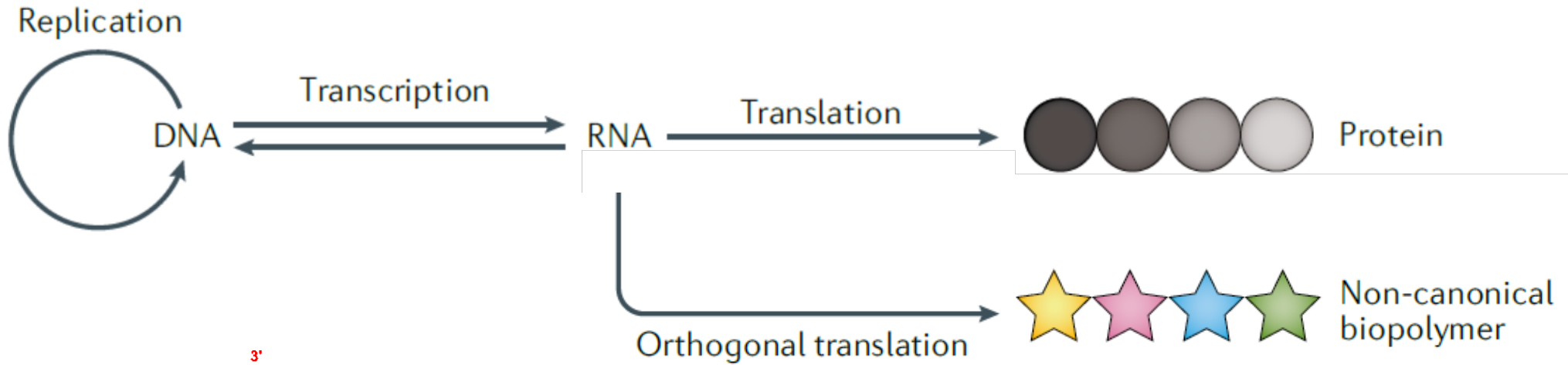
CAR-T is a well known example of synthetic genetic circuitry with therapeutic applications



# Expansion of the genetic code

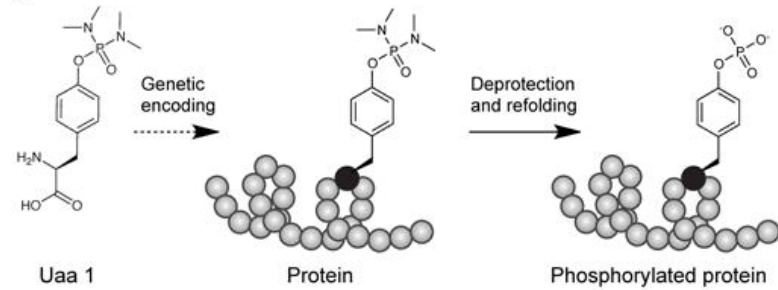


# Expansion of the genetic code



# Why incorporate non-canonical amino acids into a protein?

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## BRIEF COMMUNICATION

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 12 JUNE 2017 | DOI: 10.1038/NCHEMBIO.2406

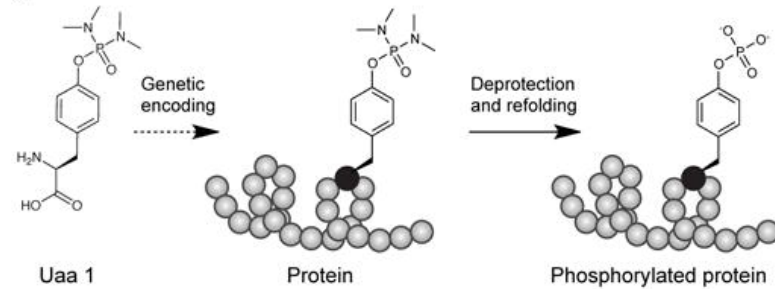
nature  
chemical biology

### Site-specific incorporation of phosphotyrosine using an expanded genetic code

Christian Hoppmann<sup>1</sup>, Allison Wong<sup>2</sup>, Bing Yang<sup>1</sup>, Shuwei Li<sup>3</sup>, Tony Hunter<sup>4</sup>, Kevan M Shokat<sup>2</sup> & Lei Wang<sup>1\*</sup> 



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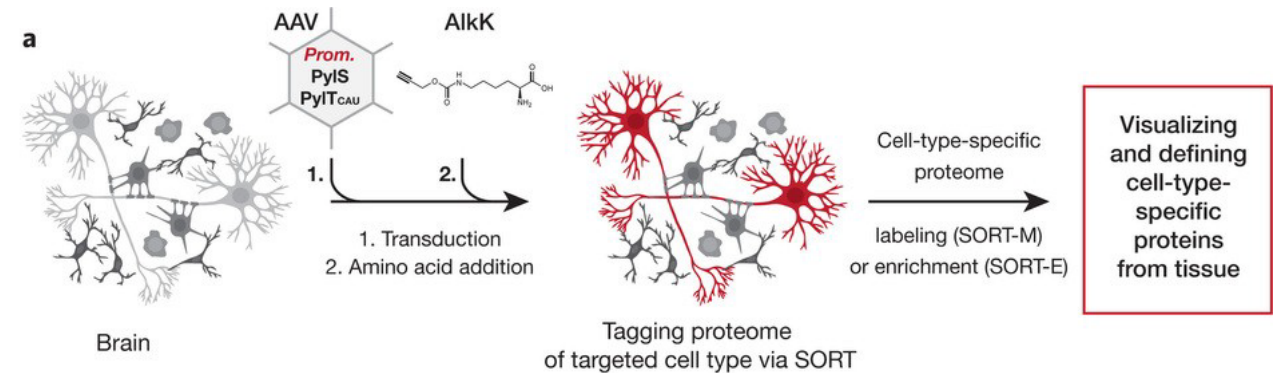
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## BRIEF COMMUNICATIONS

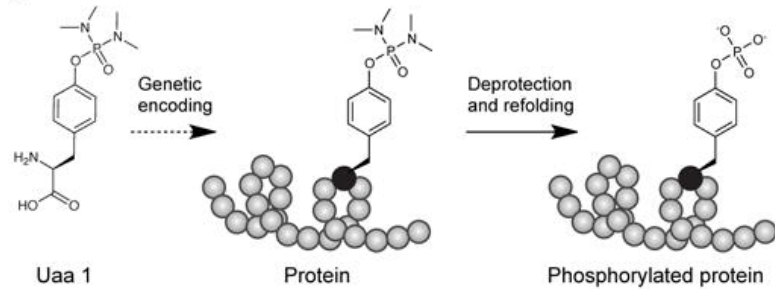
### Labeling and identifying cell-type-specific proteomes in the mouse brain

Toke P Krogager<sup>1,3</sup>, Russell J Ernst<sup>1,3</sup>, Thomas S Elliott<sup>1,3</sup>, Laura Calo<sup>2</sup>, Václav Beránek<sup>1</sup>, Ernesto Ciabatti<sup>1</sup>, Maria Grazia Spillantini<sup>2</sup>, Marco Tripodi<sup>1</sup>, Michael H Hastings<sup>1</sup> & Jason W Chin<sup>1</sup>

nature  
biotechnology



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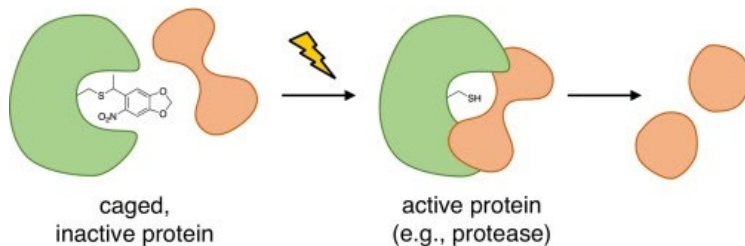
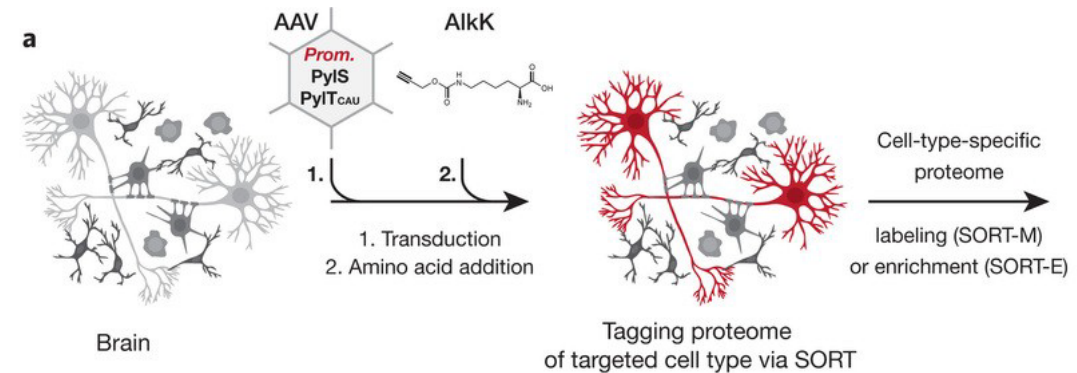
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nature  
biotechnology



Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

ScienceDirect

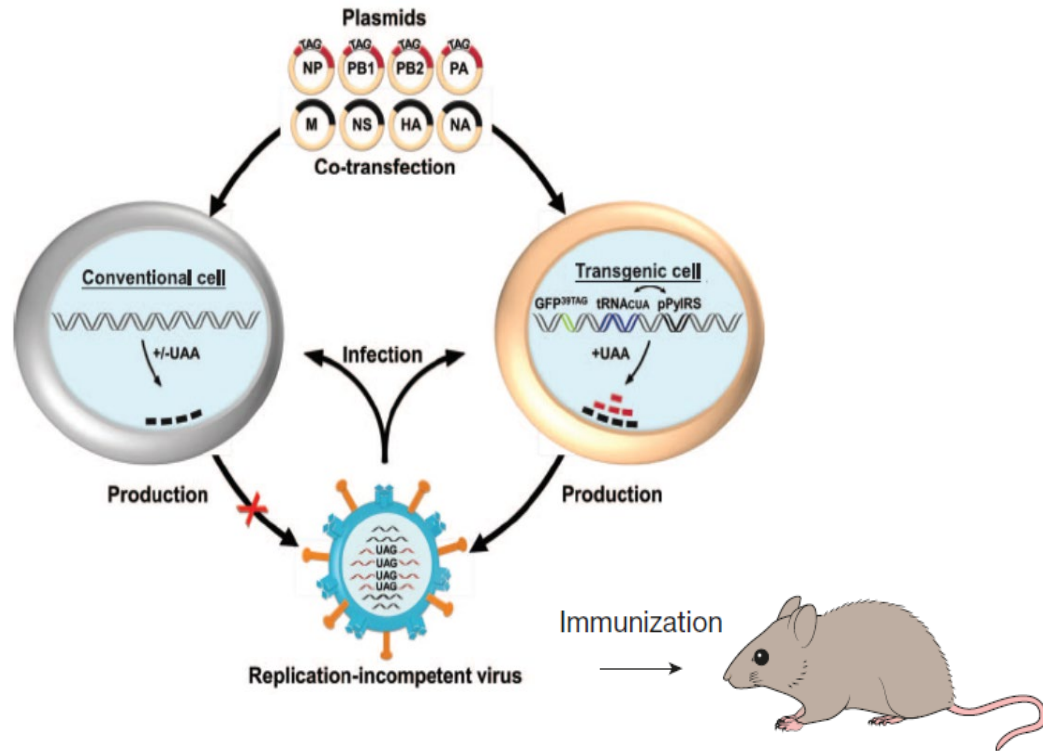
## Recent advances in the optical control of protein function through genetic code expansion

Taylor Courtney and Alexander Deiters

Current Opinion in  
Chemical Biology



# Why incorporate non-canonical amino acids into a protein?



## Vaccine Engineering

### Construction of a Live-Attenuated HIV-1 Vaccine through Genetic Code Expansion\*\*

Nanxi Wang, Yue Li, Wei Niu, Ming Sun, Ronald Cerny, Qingsheng Li,\* and Jiantao Guo\*

Angewandte  
Chemie

RESEARCH | REPORTS

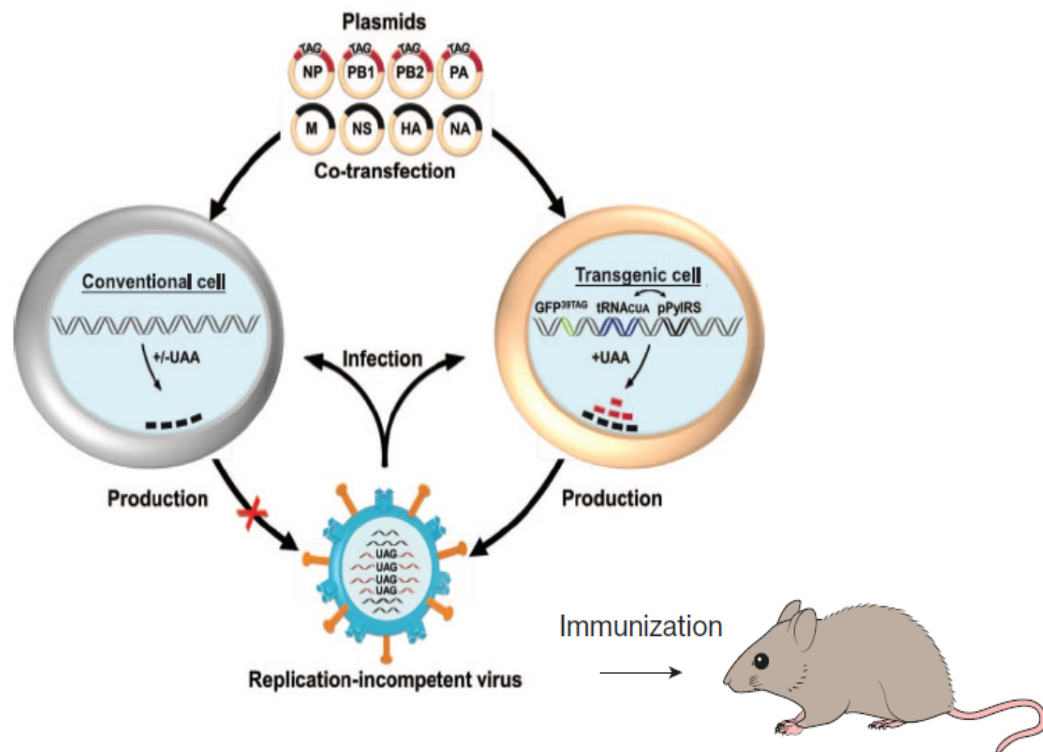
VACCINATION

### Generation of influenza A viruses as live but replication-incompetent virus vaccines

Longlong Si,\* Huan Xu,\* Xueying Zhou, Ziwei Zhang, Zhenyu Tian, Yan Wang, Yiming Wu, Bo Zhang, Zhenlan Niu, Chuanling Zhang, Ge Fu, Sulong Xiao, Qing Xia, Lihe Zhang, Demin Zhou†

SCIENCE

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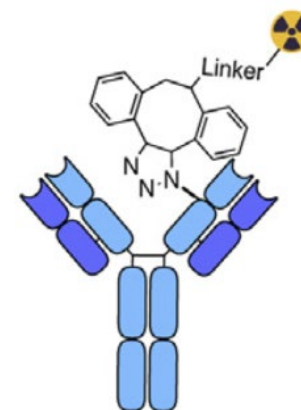
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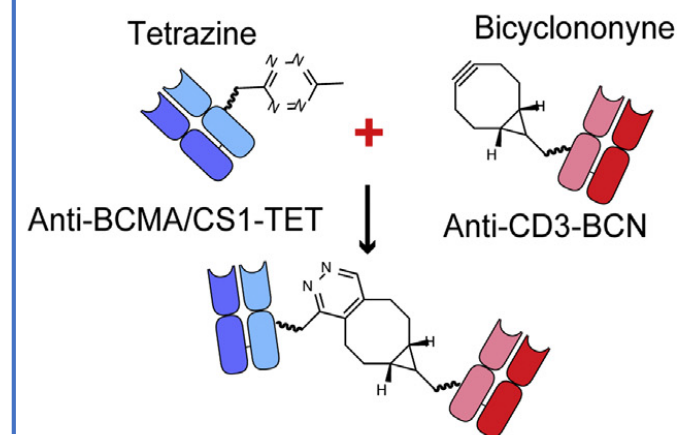
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SCIENCE

## Antibody-Drug Conjugate



## Bispecific Antibodies



J | A | C | S  
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Communication  
pubs.acs.org/JACS

### An Anti-B Cell Maturation Antigen Bispecific Antibody for Multiple Myeloma

Nitya S. Ramadoss,<sup>†</sup> Andrew D. Schulman,<sup>†</sup> Sei-hyun Choi,<sup>‡</sup> David T. Rodgers,<sup>†</sup> Stephanie A. Kazane,<sup>‡</sup> Chan Hyuk Kim,<sup>†</sup> Brian R. Lawson,<sup>§</sup> and Travis S. Young\*,<sup>†</sup>

BC Bioconjugate  
Chemistry

Article  
pubs.acs.org/bc

### Synthesis of Site-Specific Radiolabeled Antibodies for Radioimmunotherapy via Genetic Code Expansion

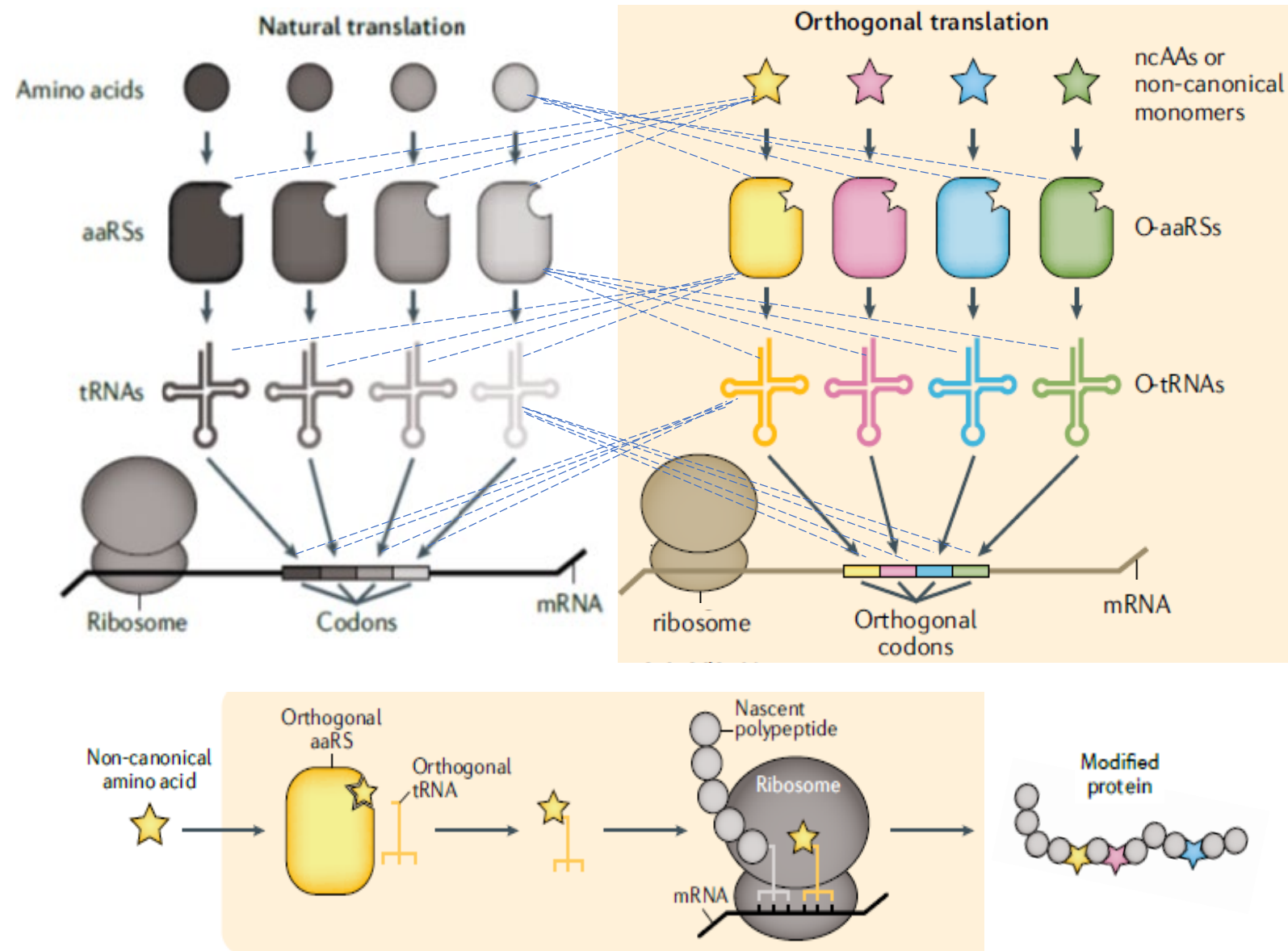
Yiming Wu,<sup>†,||</sup> Hua Zhu,<sup>‡,||</sup> Bo Zhang,<sup>§</sup> Fei Liu,<sup>‡</sup> Jingxian Chen,<sup>†</sup> Yufei Wang,<sup>†</sup> Yan Wang,<sup>†</sup> Ziwei Zhang,<sup>†</sup> Ling Wu,<sup>†</sup> Longlong Si,<sup>†</sup> Huan Xu,<sup>†</sup> Tianzhuo Yao,<sup>†</sup> Sulong Xiao,<sup>†</sup> Qing Xia,<sup>†</sup> Lihe Zhang,<sup>†</sup> Zhi Yang,<sup>‡</sup> and Demin Zhou\*,<sup>†</sup>

The background is a complex, abstract composition. A large, semi-transparent orange gear is positioned in the lower-left quadrant. To its right, a green mechanical arm or robotic limb extends horizontally. The entire scene is overlaid with a network of thin, light-blue lines and semi-transparent rectangular blocks in various shades of blue and green, creating a technical or digital aesthetic.

# **HOW TO REPROGRAM THE GENTIC CODE**

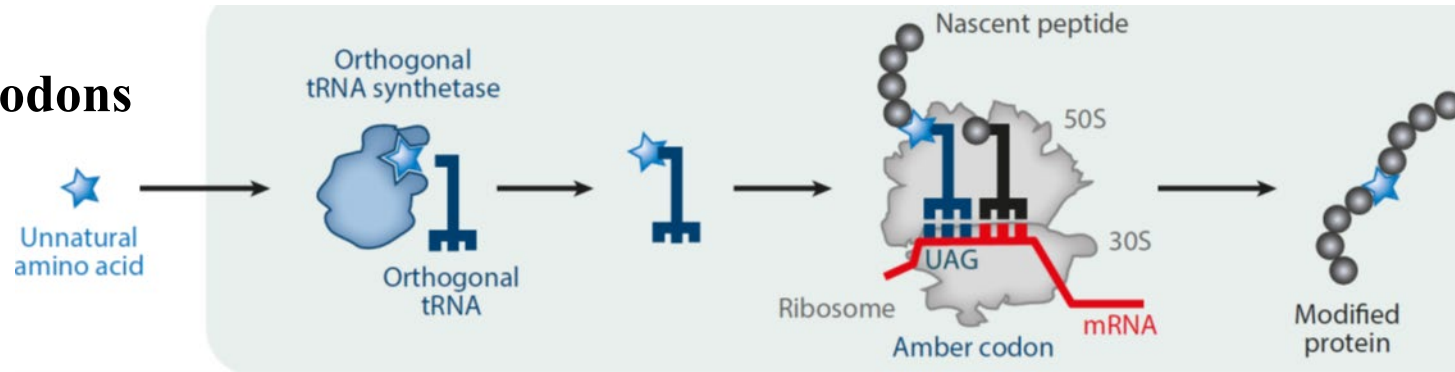


# Selection and evolution of orthogonal components



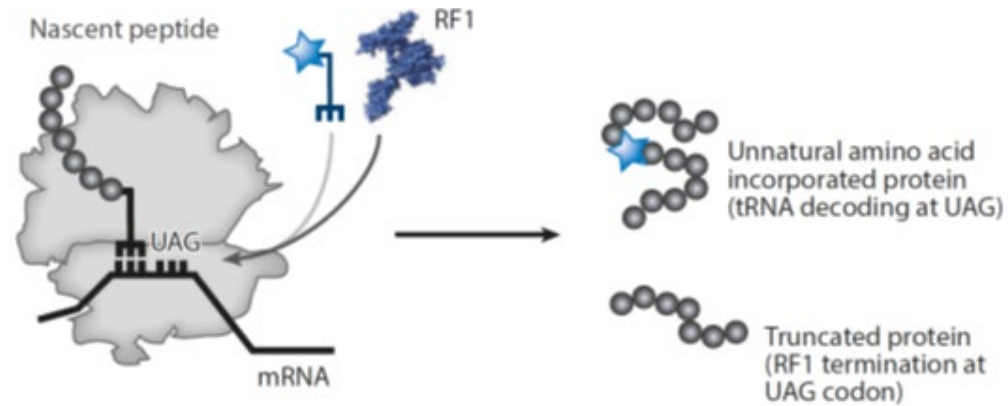
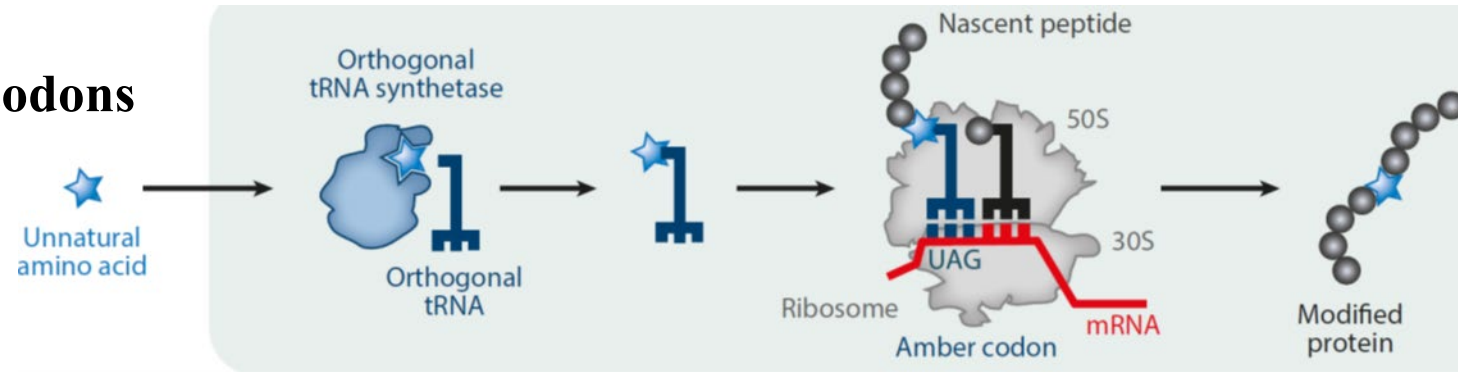
# How to allocate codons for orthogonal translation ?

## 1. Recoding of stop codons



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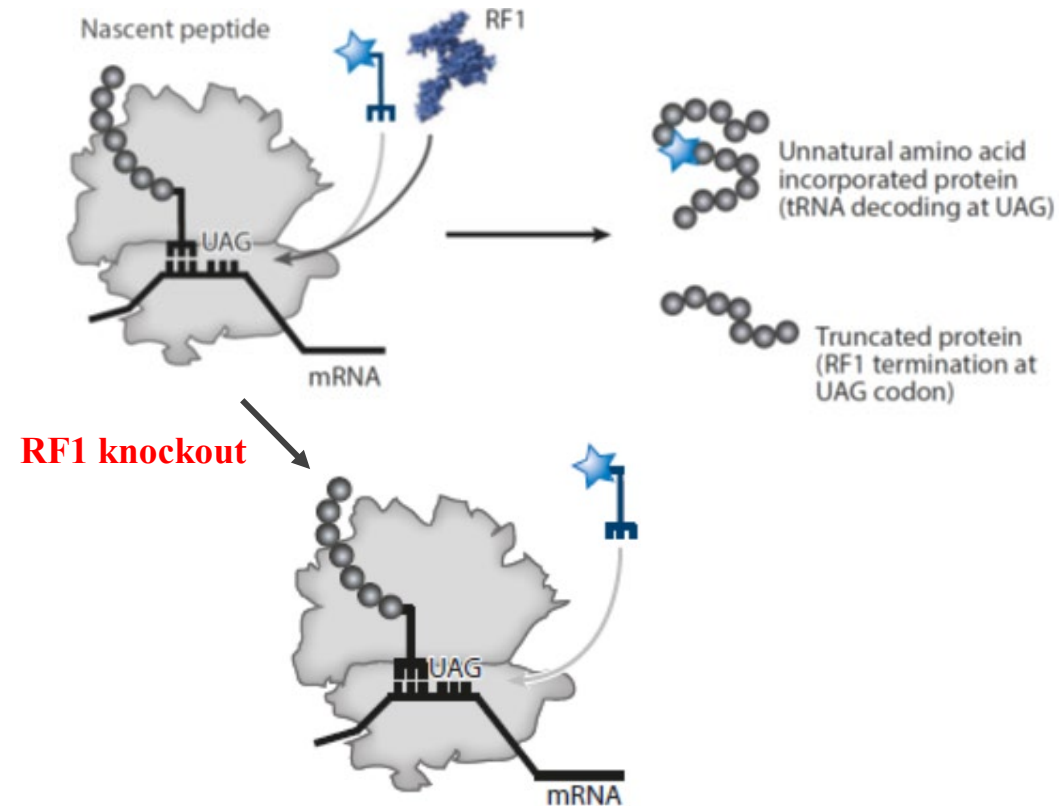
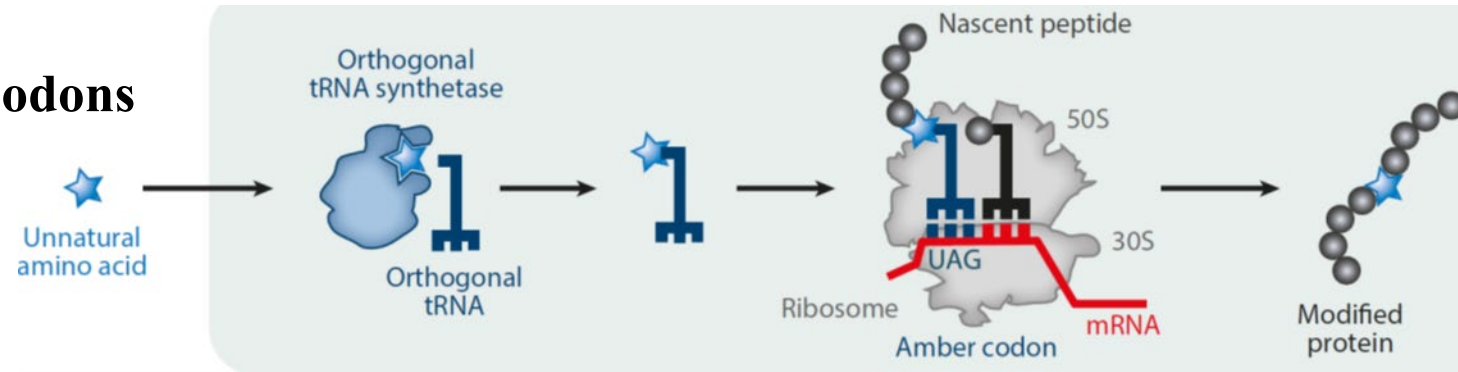


**Not high efficiency !!**



# How to allocate codons for orthogonal translation ?

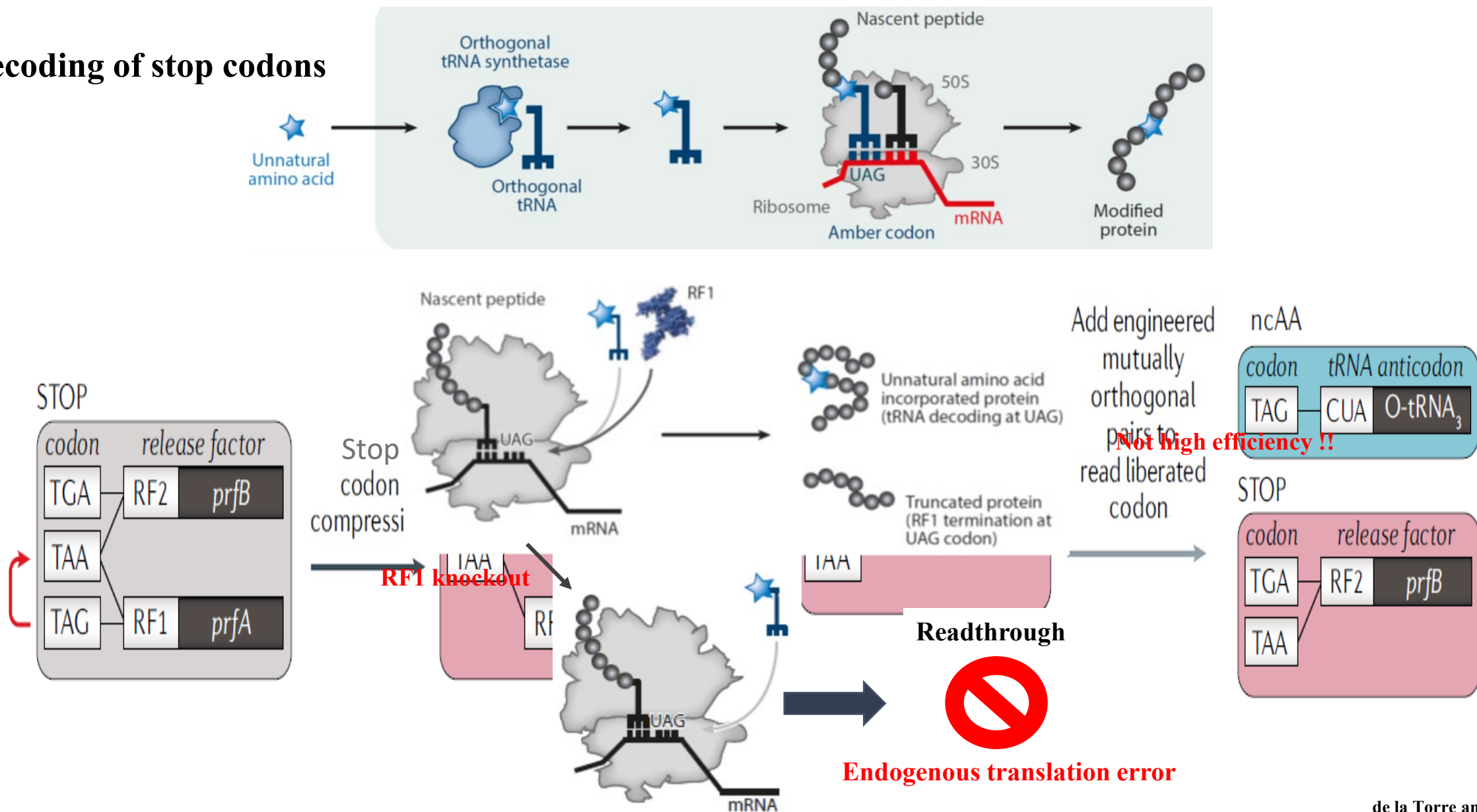
## 1. Recoding of stop codons



**Not high efficiency !!**

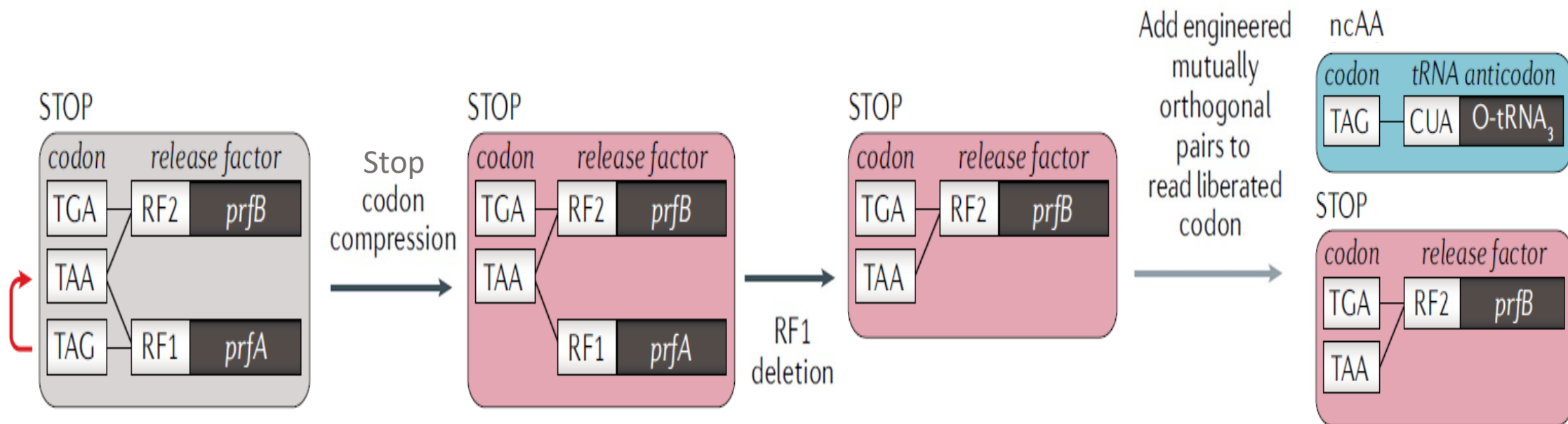
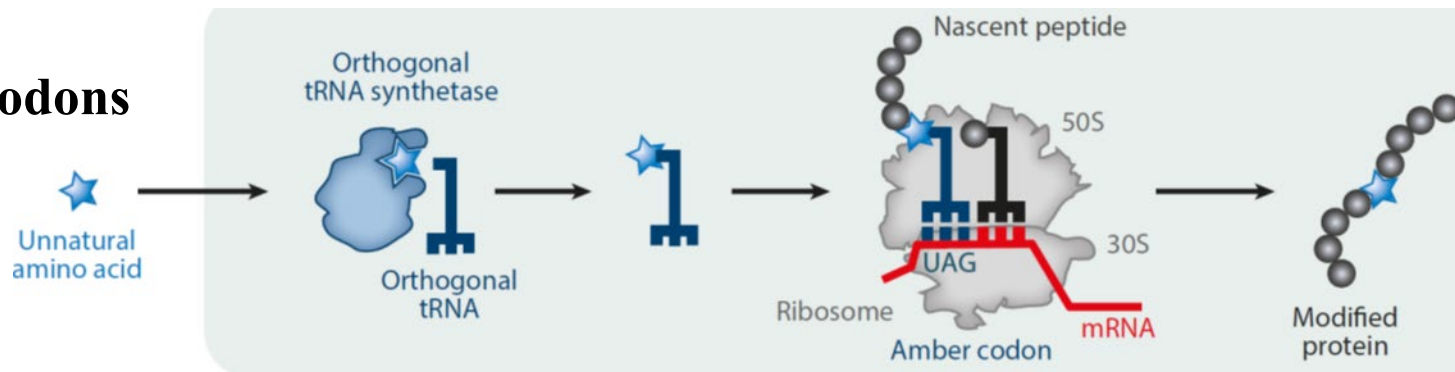
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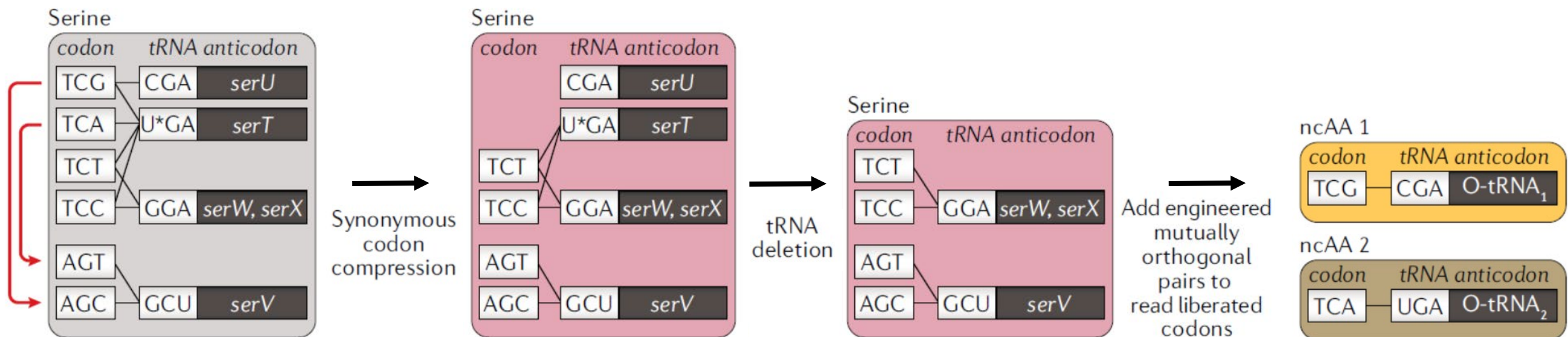
## 1. Recoding of stop codons



Genome complexity → not straightforward to transfer this approach to eukaryotes

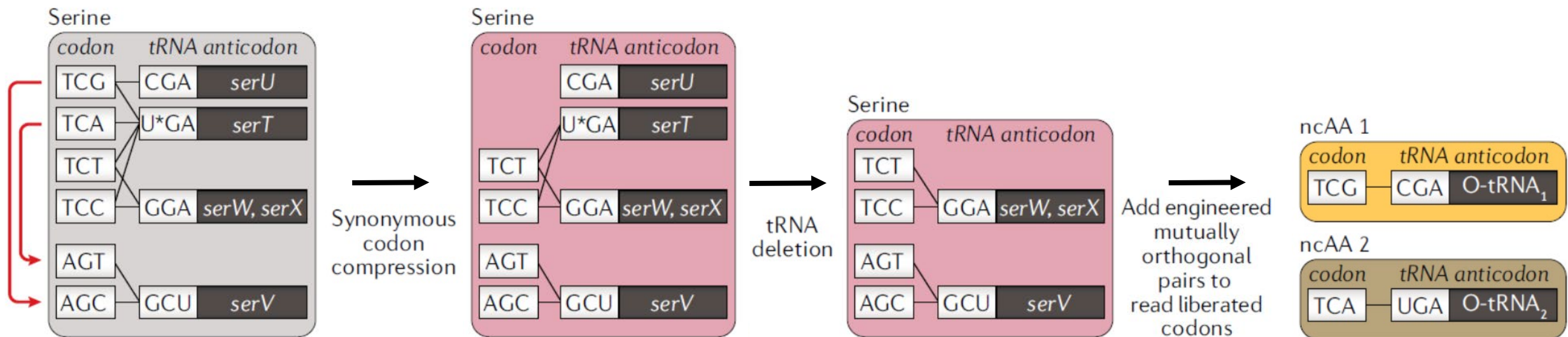
# How to allocate codons for orthogonal translation ?

## 2. Recoding of synonymous codons (sense codon compression)



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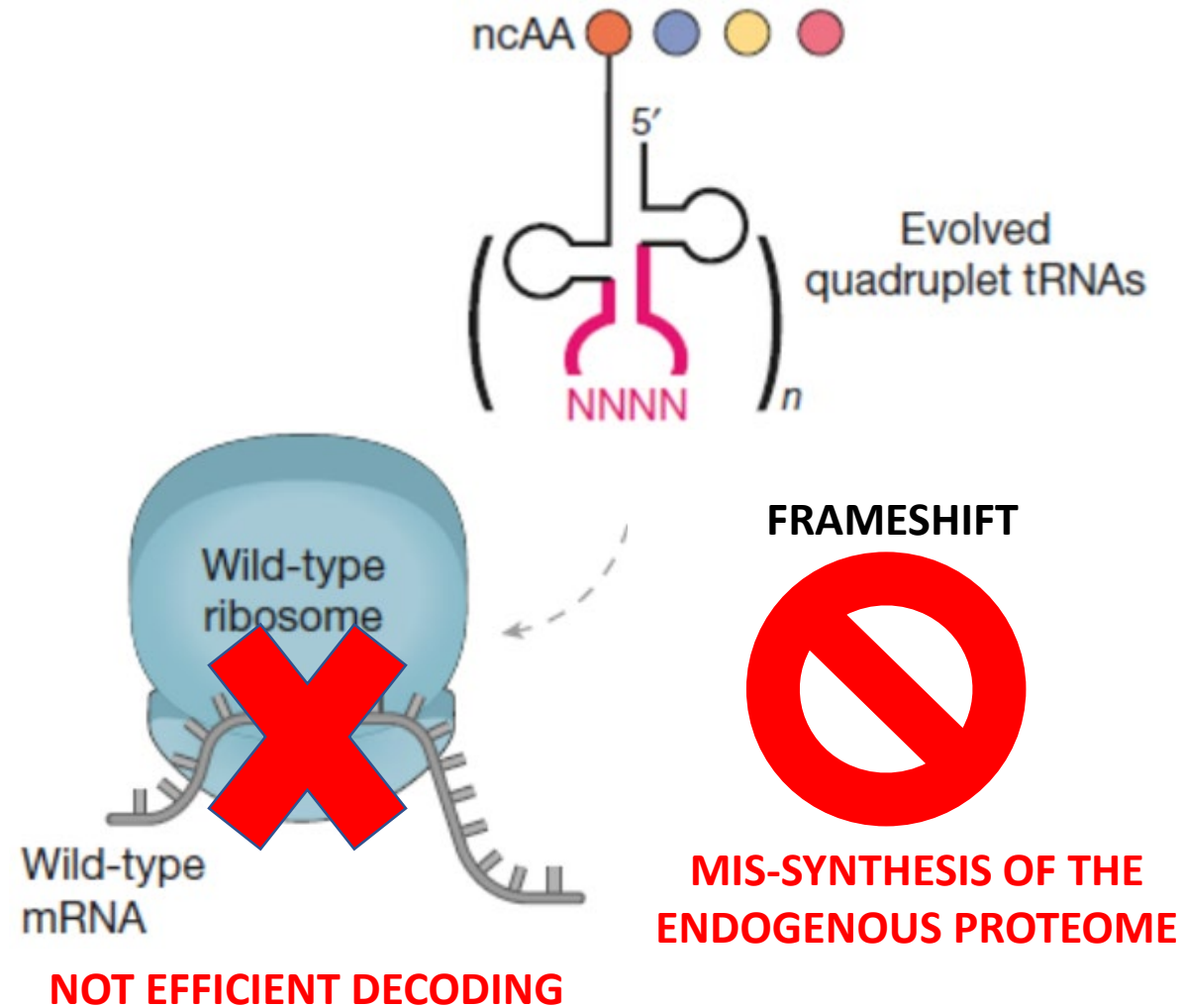


Genome complexity → not straightforward to transfer this approach to eukaryotes



# How to allocate codons for orthogonal translation ?

## 3. Decoding of quadruplet codons



# Minimization of background misincorporation

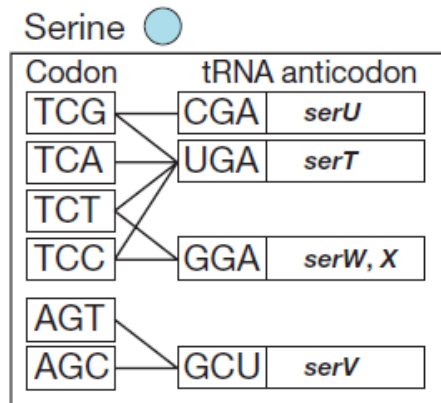
Decoding a specific codon only for the RNA of the protein of interest and not in the entire genome

# Minimization of background misincorporation

Decoding a specific codon only for the RNA of the protein of interest and not in the entire genome

Wild-type cell

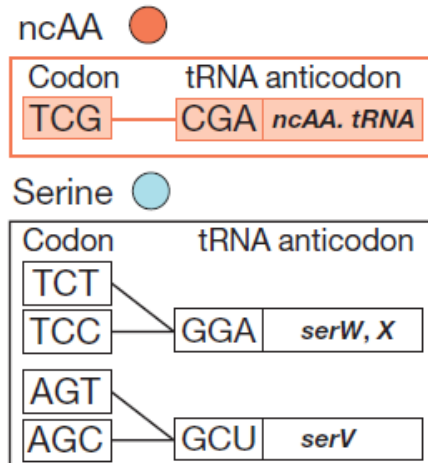
Wild-type genome



Synonymous codon  
compression  
followed by codon  
reassignment

Recoded cell

Synthetic genome



## 1. Recoding of synonymous codons



# Minimization of background misincorporation

Decoding a specific codon only for the RNA of the protein of interest and not in the entire genome

## Wild-type cell

### Wild-type genome

Serine ●

Codon	tRNA anticodon	
TCG	CGA	<i>serU</i>
TCA	UGA	<i>serT</i>
TCT		
TCC	GGA	<i>serW, X</i>
AGT		
AGC	GCU	<i>serV</i>

Synonymous codon  
compression  
followed by codon  
reassignment

## Recoded cell

### Synthetic genome

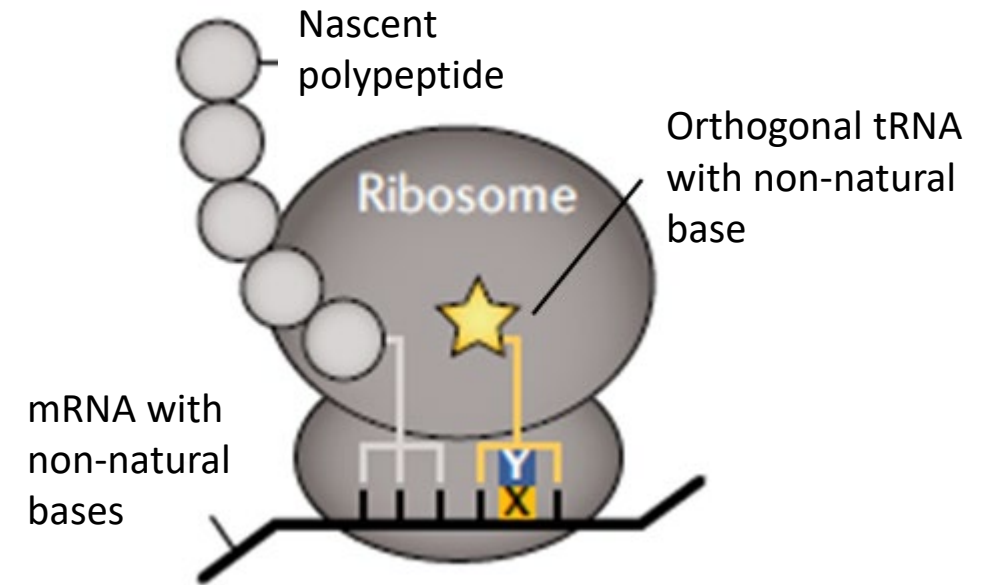
ncAA ●

Codon	tRNA anticodon	
TCG	CGA	ncAA. tRNA

Serine ●

Codon	tRNA anticodon	
TCT		
TCC	GGA	<i>serW, X</i>
AGT		
AGC	GCU	<i>serV</i>

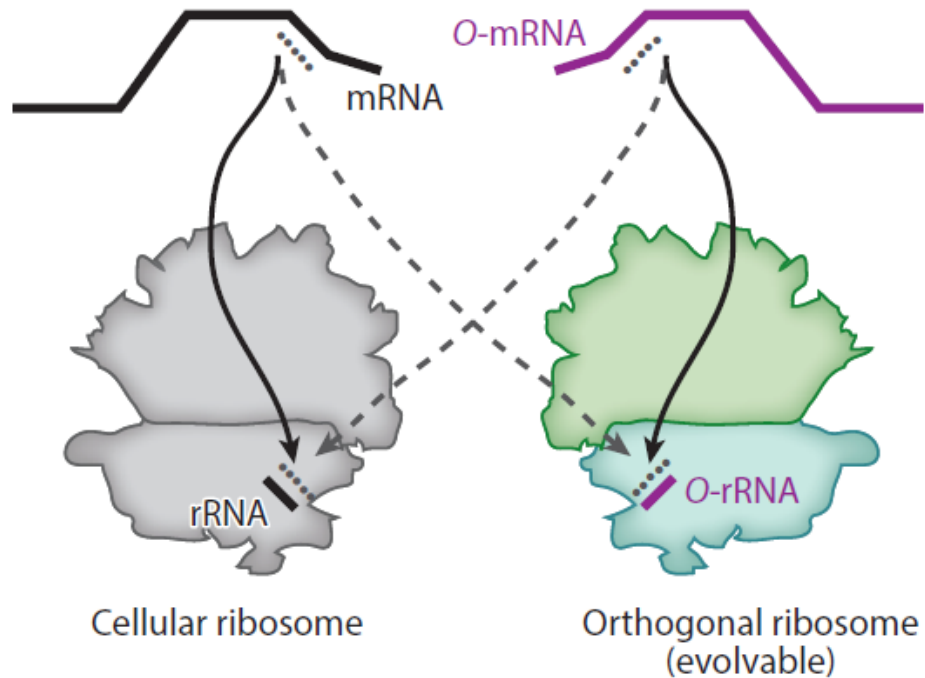
## 1. Recoding of synonymous codons



## 2. Decoding of non-natural base pairs

# Minimization of background misincorporation

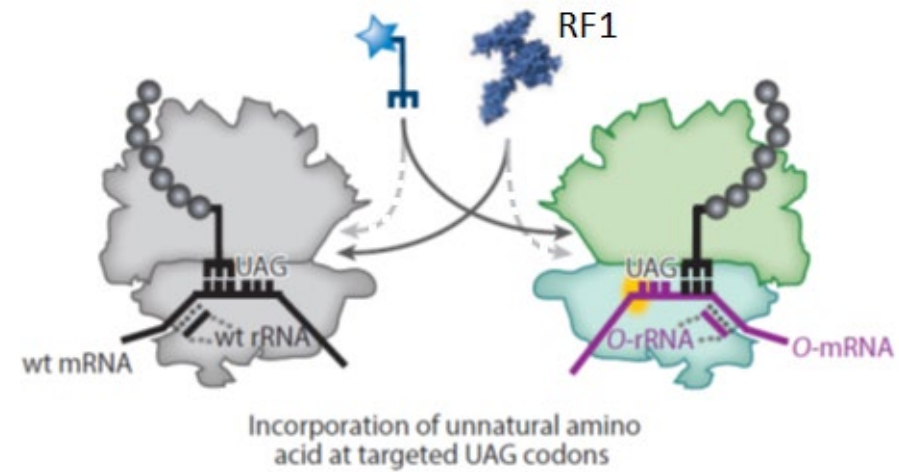
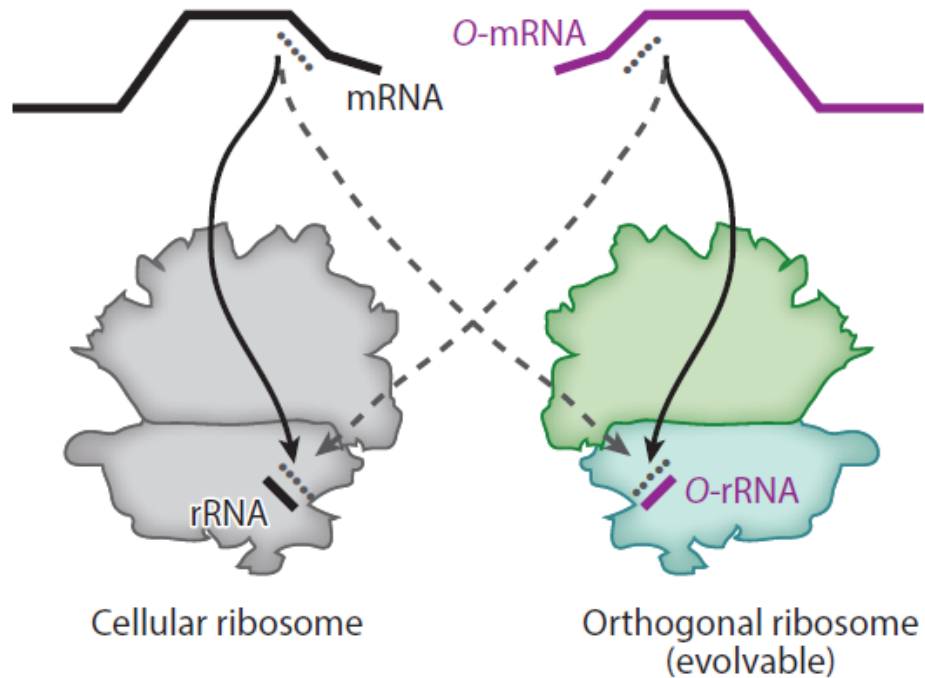
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### 3. Decoding of orthogonal RNAs with orthogonal ribosomes

# Minimization of background misincorporation

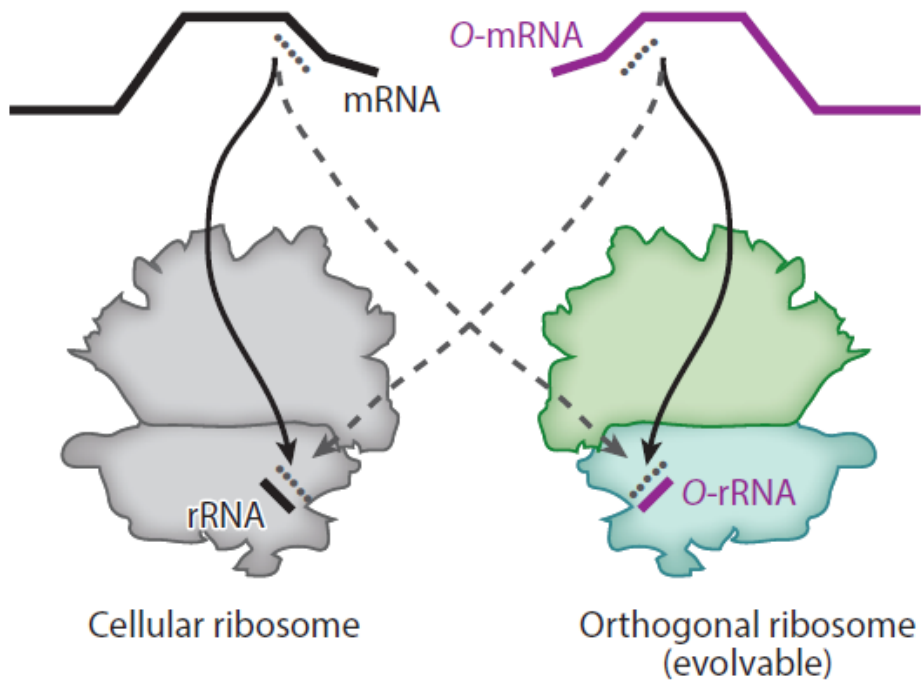
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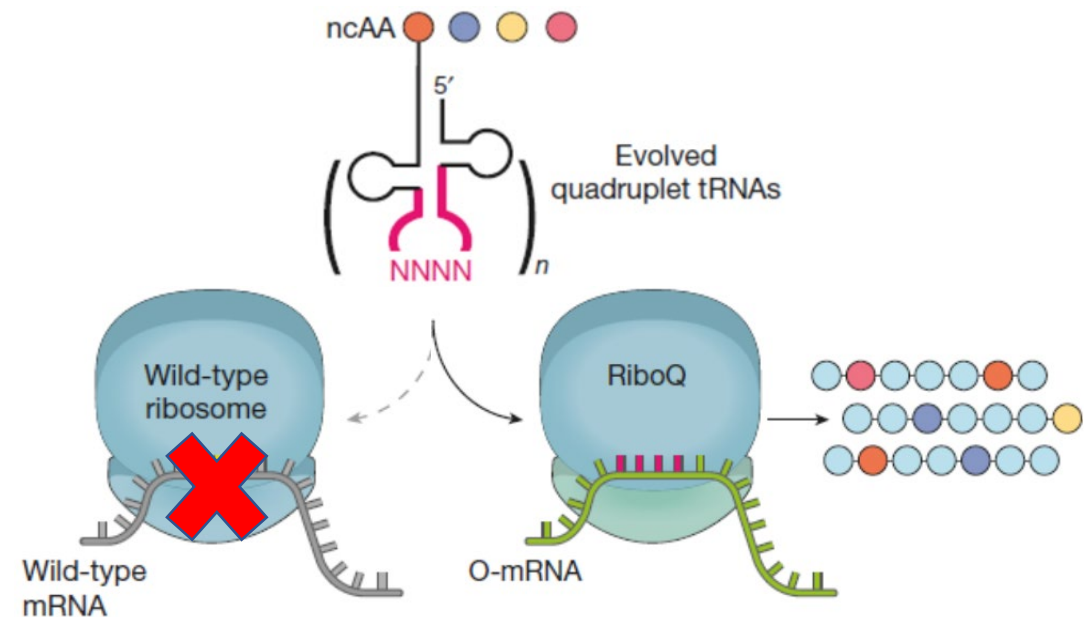
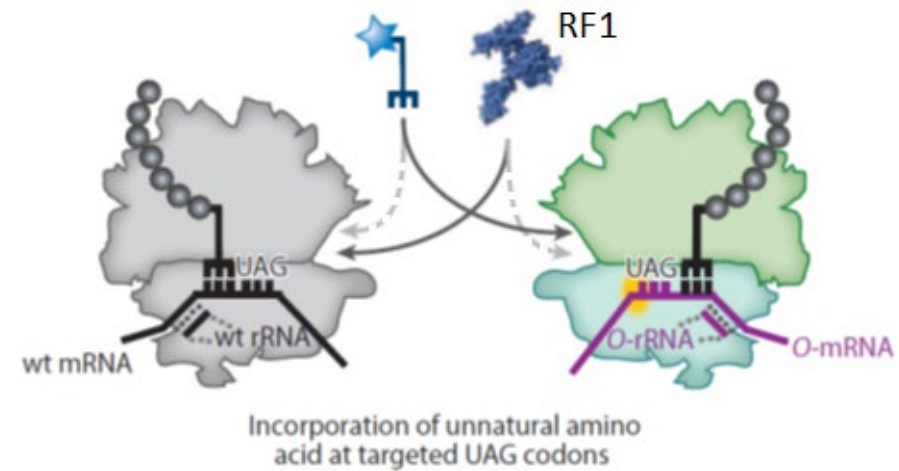
### 3. Decoding of orthogonal RNAs with orthogonal ribosomes

# Minimization of background misincorporation

Decoding a specific codon only for the RNA of the protein of interest and not in the entire genome



## 3. Decoding of orthogonal RNAs with orthogonal ribosomes



# LETTER

## Controlling orthogonal ribosome subunit interactions enables evolution of new function

Wolfgang H. Schmied<sup>1,4</sup>, Zakir Tnimov<sup>1,4</sup>, Chayasith Uttamapinant<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Christopher D. Rae<sup>1</sup>, Stephen D. Fried<sup>1,3</sup> & Jason W. Chin<sup>1\*</sup>

444 | NATURE | VOL 564 | 20/27 DECEMBER 2018

### RESEARCH ARTICLE

SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY

## Designer membraneless organelles enable codon reassignment of selected mRNAs in eukaryotes

Christopher D. Reinkemeier<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, Gemma Estrada Girona<sup>3\*</sup>, Edward A. Lemke<sup>1,2,3†</sup>

*Science* **363**, 1415 (2019) 29 March 2019

# LETTER

## **Controlling orthogonal ribosome subunit interactions enables evolution of new function**

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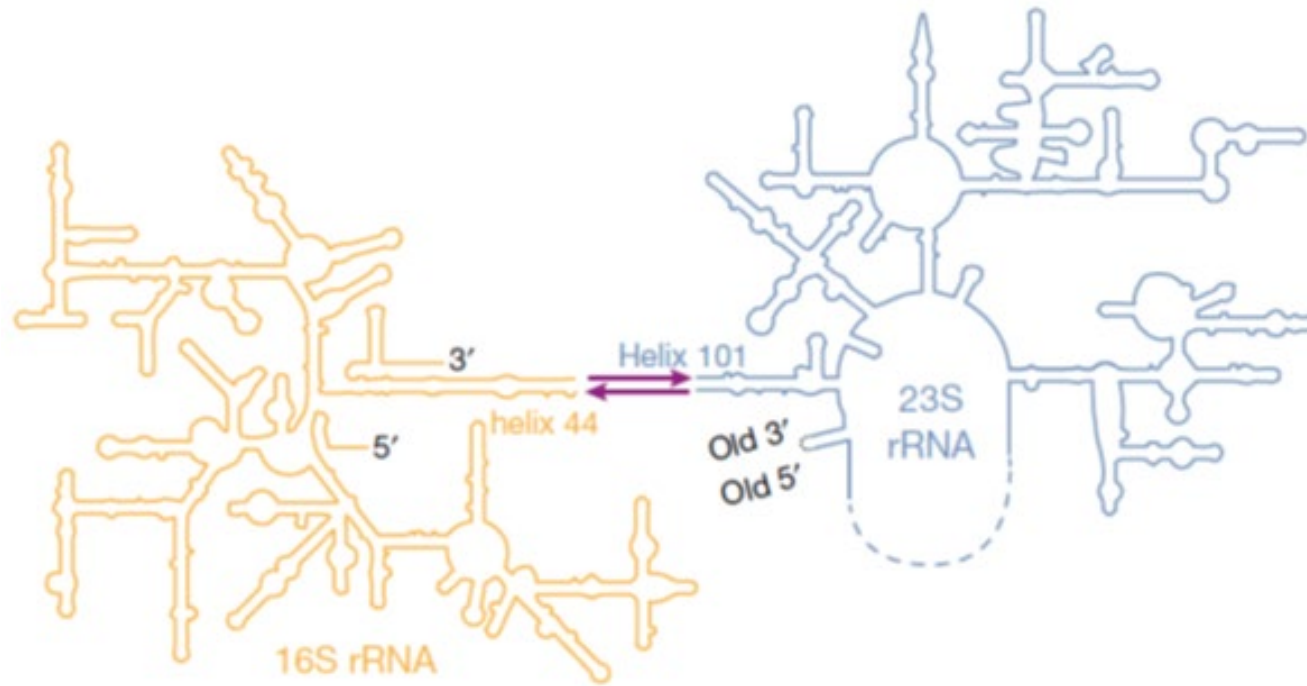
444 | NATURE | VOL 564 | 20/27 DECEMBER 2018

- 1) Development of an engineered orthogonal "stapled" ribosome**
- 2) Expansion of the chemical properties of ribosome-mediated polymerization**

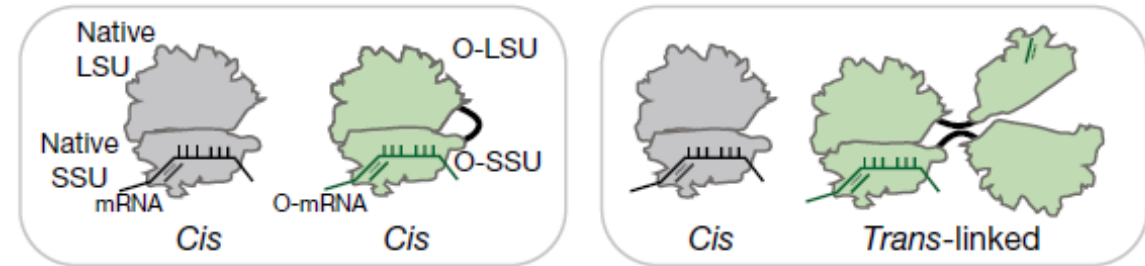


# Engineered covalently linked ribosomal subunits

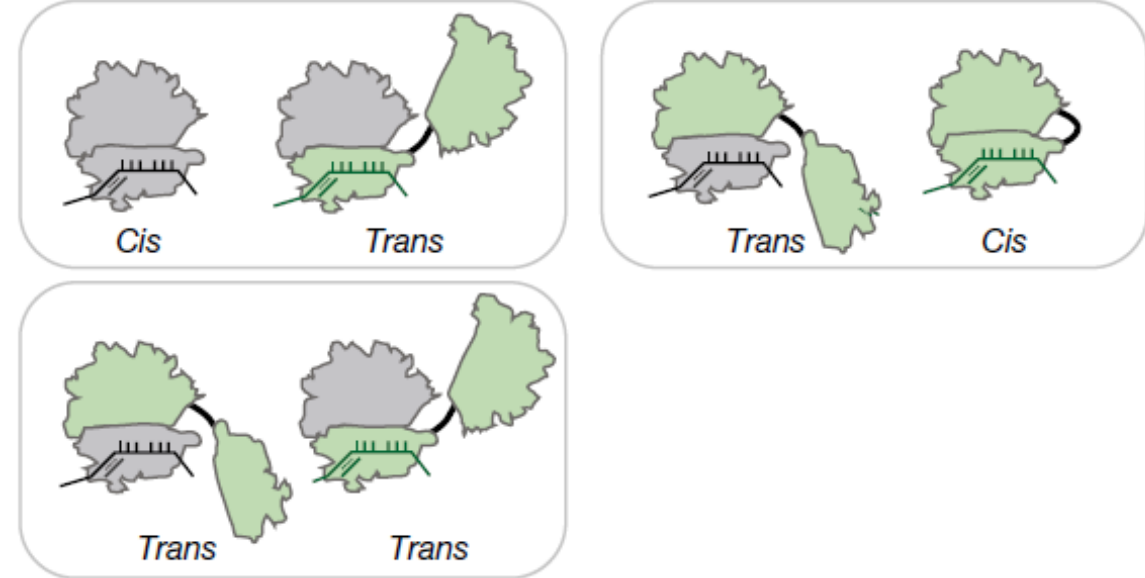
## O-stapled ribosomes



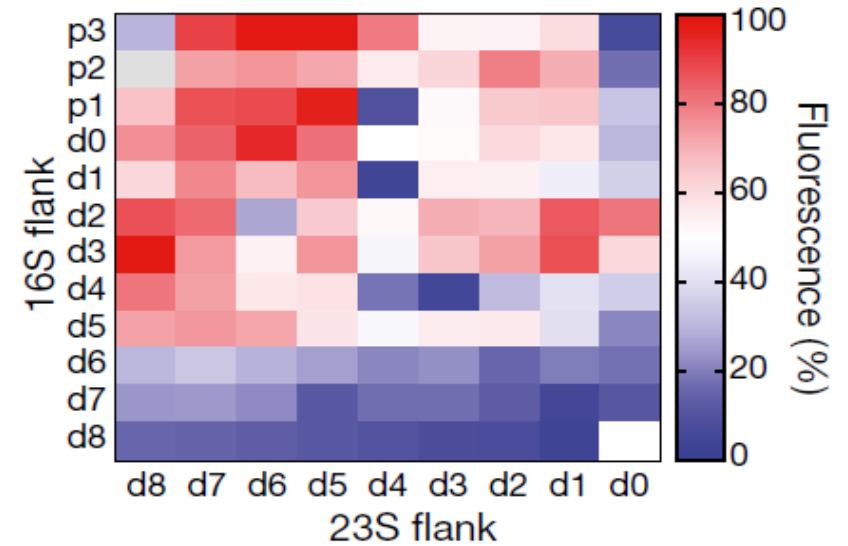
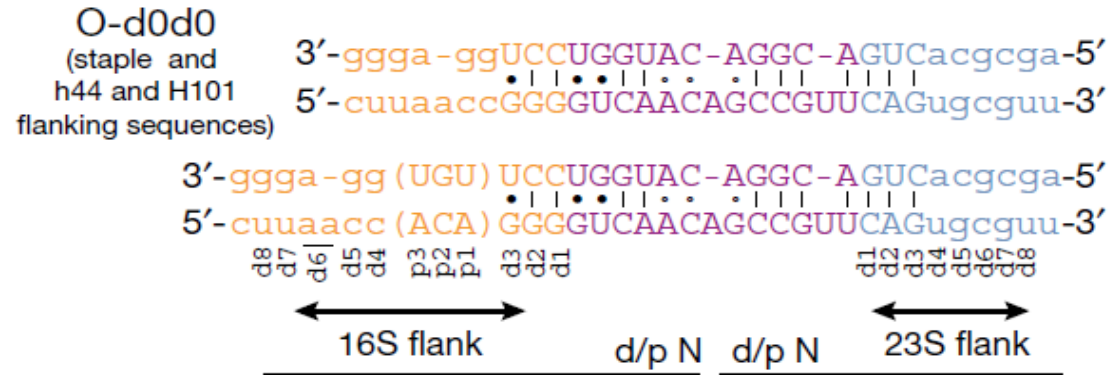
### Orthogonal translation pathways



### Cross-assembly pathways



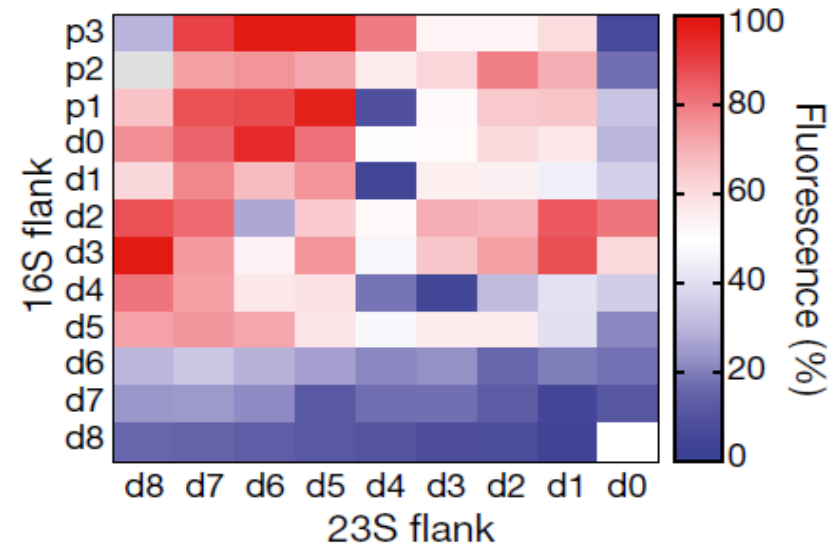
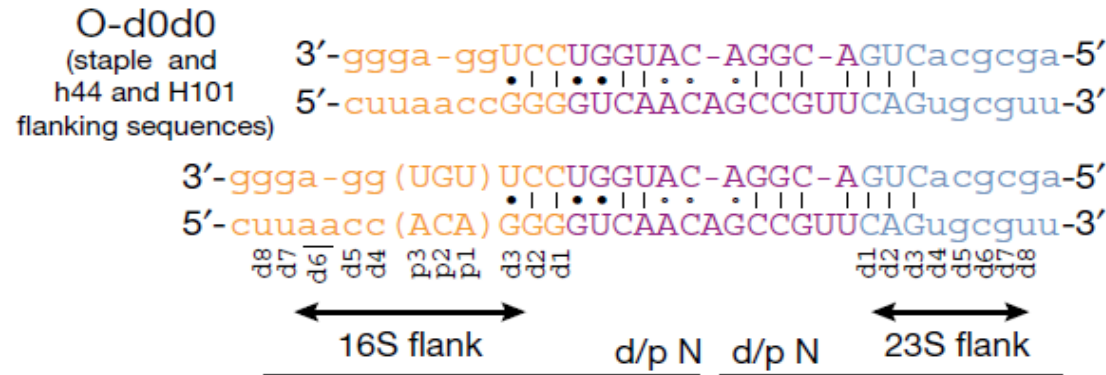
# Evolved covalently linked ribosomal subunits



O-sfGFP150TAG reporter



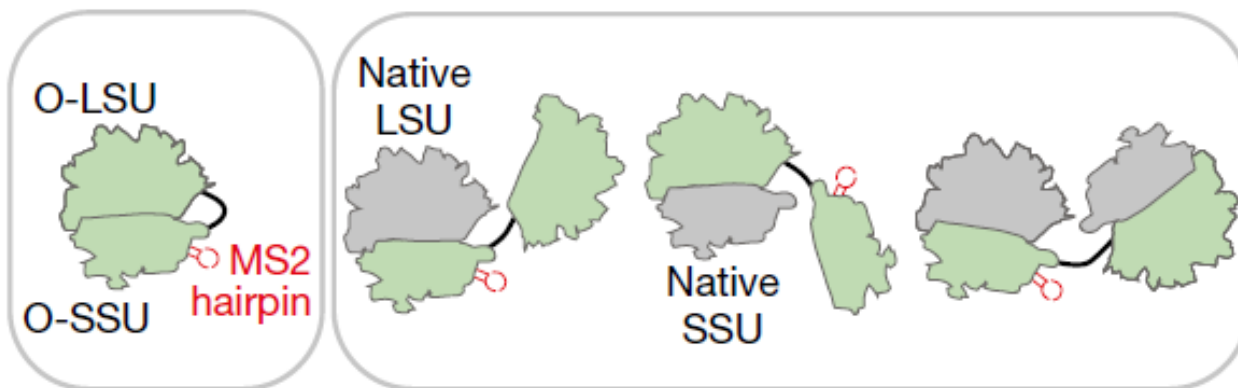
# Evolved covalently linked ribosomal subunits



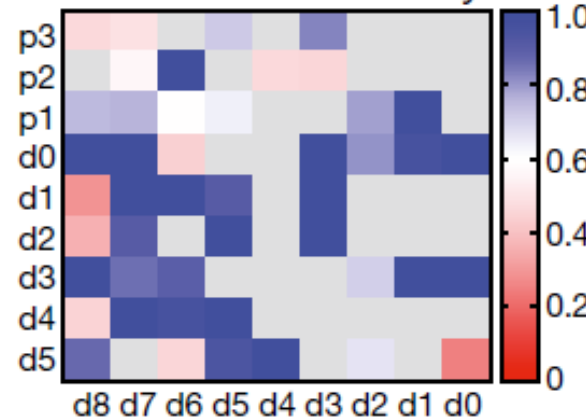
**O-sfGFP150TAG reporter**

*Cis*

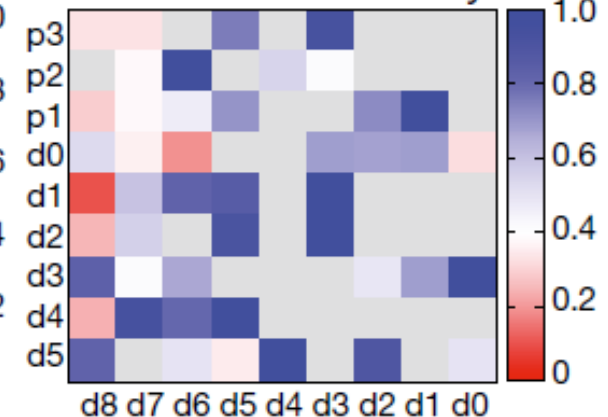
Cross-assembled complexes



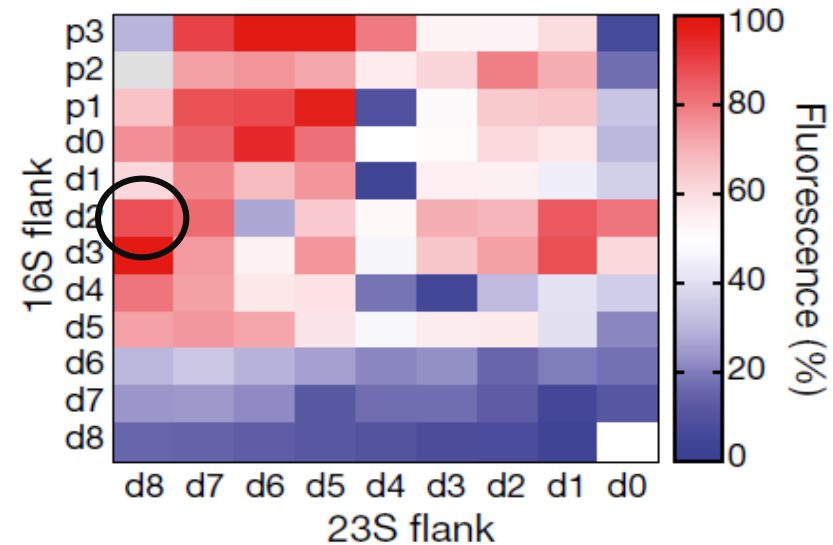
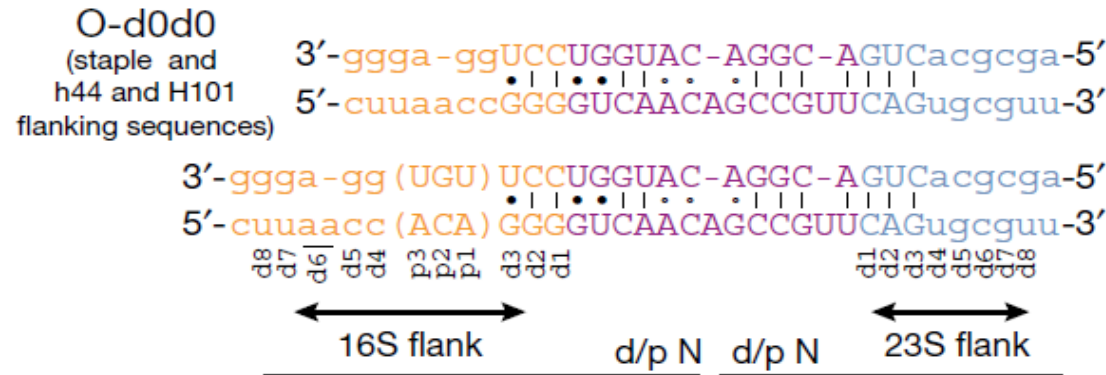
50S cross-assembly



30S cross-assembly



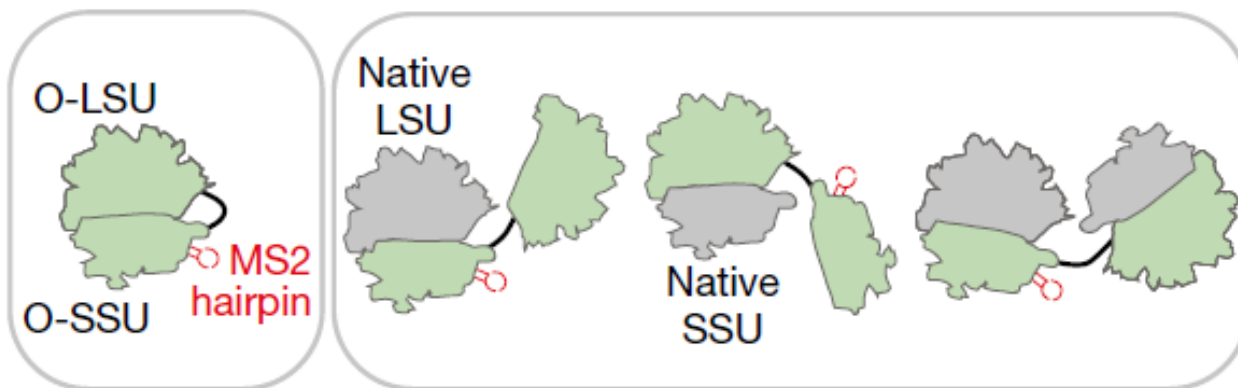
# Evolved covalently linked ribosomal subunits



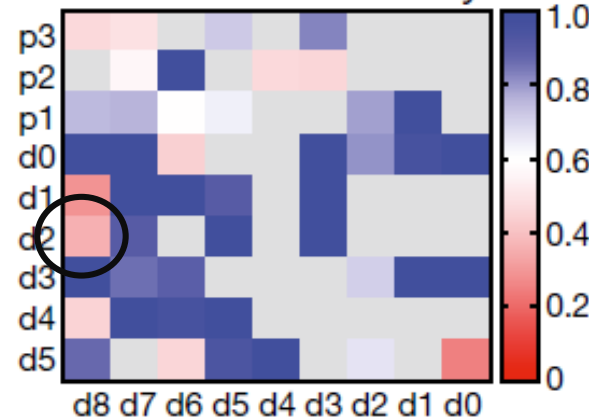
**O-sfGFP150TAG reporter**

*Cis*

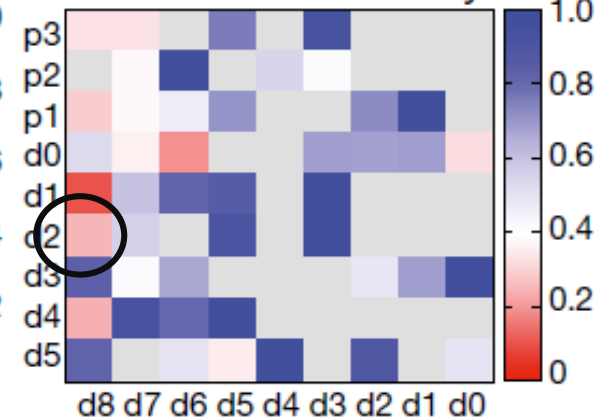
Cross-assembled complexes



50S cross-assembly

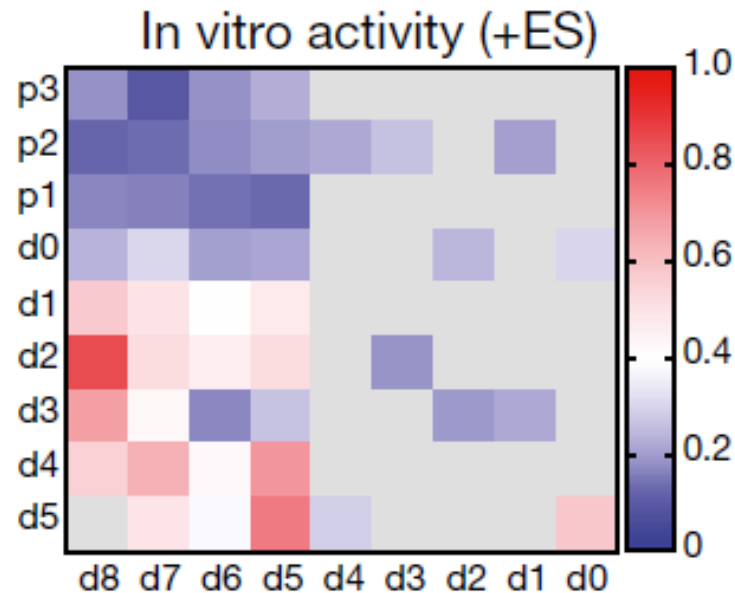
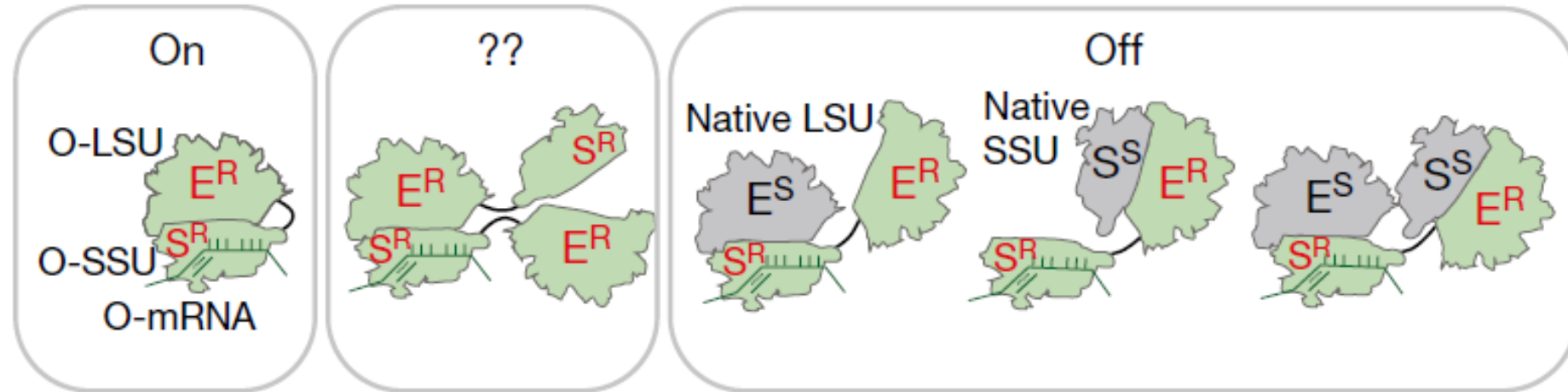


30S cross-assembly



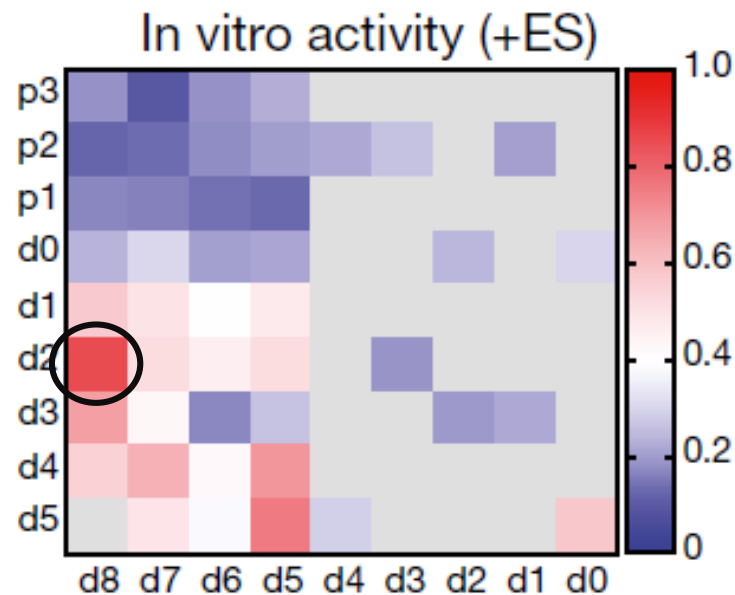
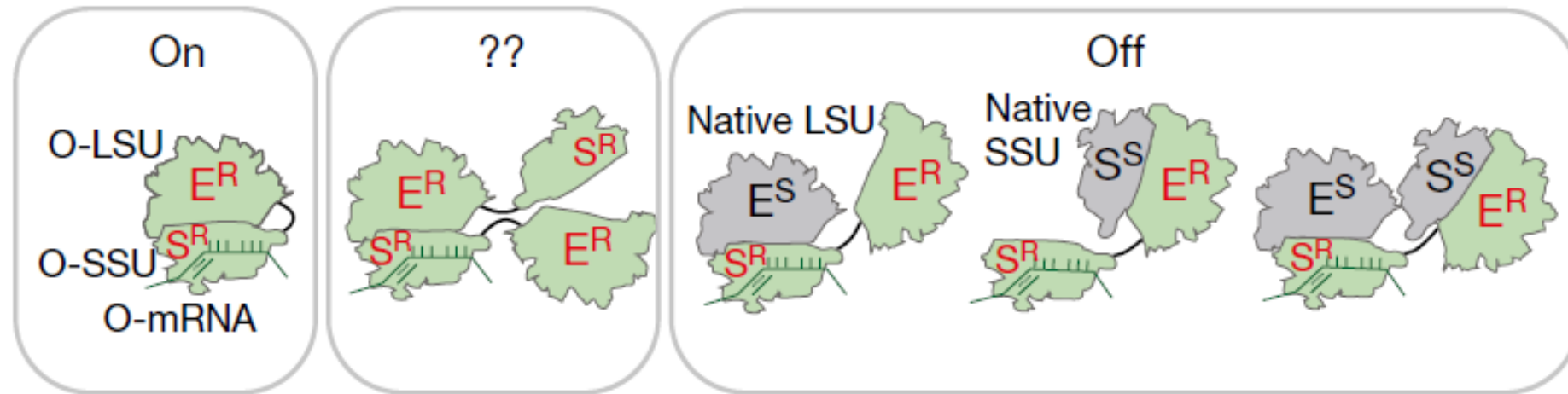
**O-stapled ribosomes function without cross-assembling with endogenous subunits**

## Orthogonal translation in vitro with erythromycin and spectinomycin

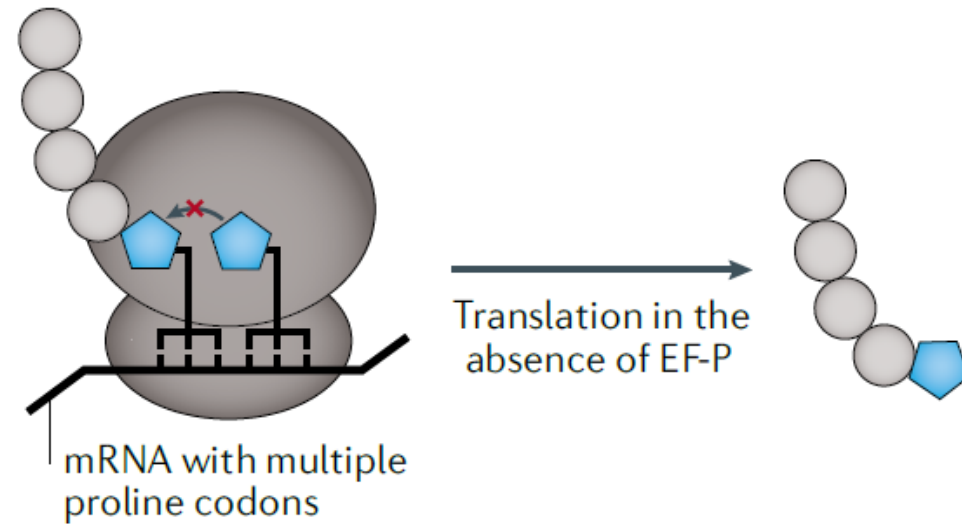
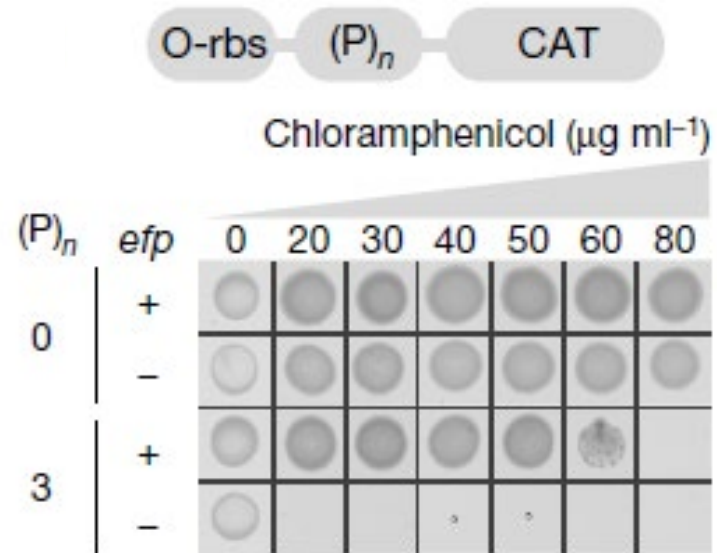


**O-stapled ribosomes function without cross-assembling with endogenous subunits**

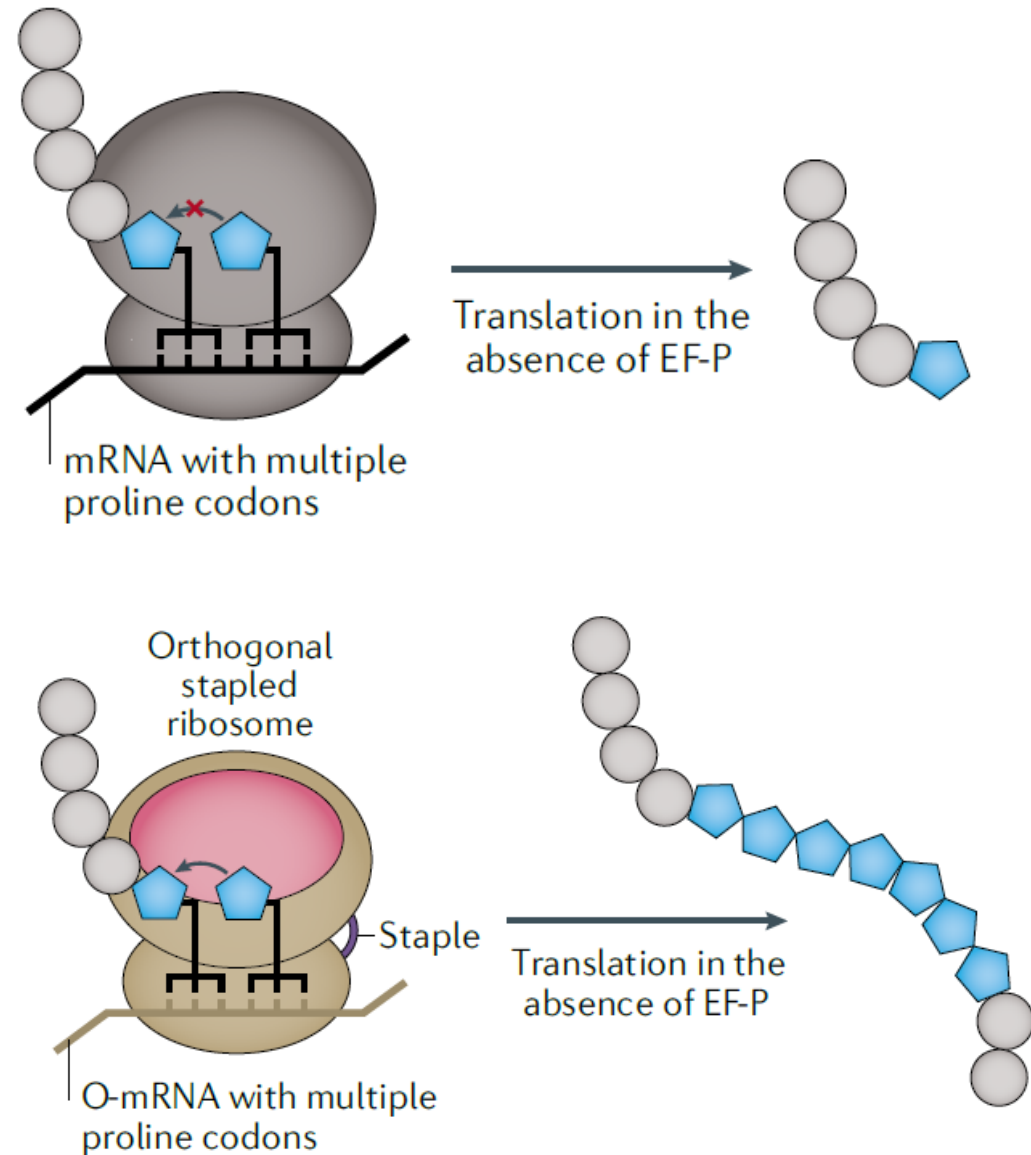
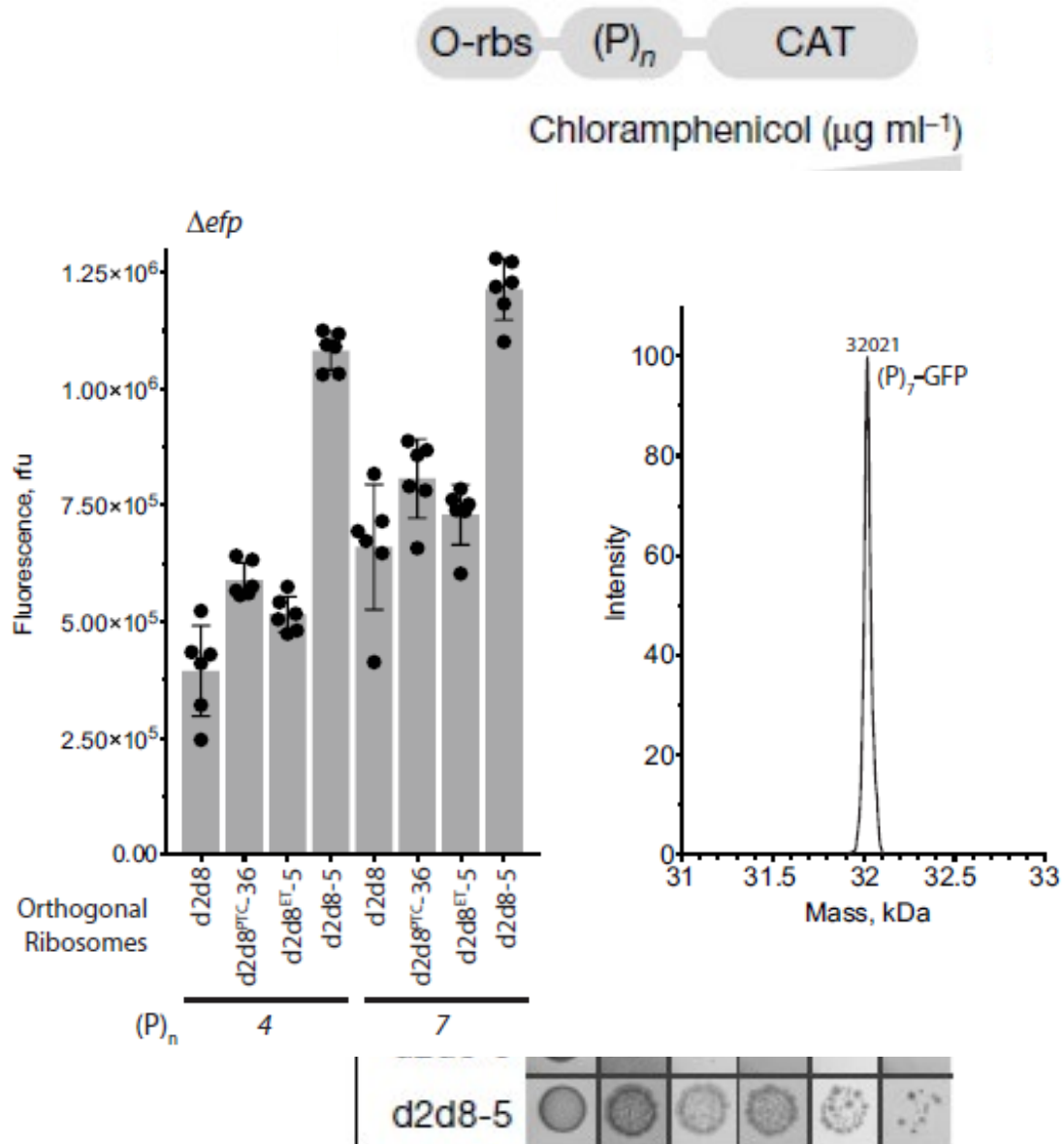
## Orthogonal translation in vitro with erythromycin and spectinomycin



# O-stapled ribosomes with new polymerizing function



# O-stapled ribosomes with new polymerizing function



# Summary

**Creation of an orthogonal ribosome in which both subunits are directed to an orthogonal message, minimizing the cross-assembly with endogenous subunits.**

**Evolution of new large-subunit polymerizing function that has not been accessed in natural ribosomes.**

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**Creation of an orthogonal ribosome in which both subunits are directed to an orthogonal message, minimizing the cross-assembly with endogenous subunits.**

**Evolution of new large-subunit polymerizing function that has not been accessed in natural ribosomes.**

## Future perspectives

**Expand strategies to aminoacylate tRNA with substrates for non-canonical polymerization *in vivo*.**

**Transform cells into factories for the encoded synthesis of biopolymers with non-natural backbone chemistries, which may include new materials and medicines.**



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY

# Designer membraneless organelles enable codon reassignment of selected mRNAs in eukaryotes

Christopher D. Reinkemeier<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, Gemma Estrada Girona<sup>3\*</sup>, Edward A. Lemke<sup>1,2,3†</sup>

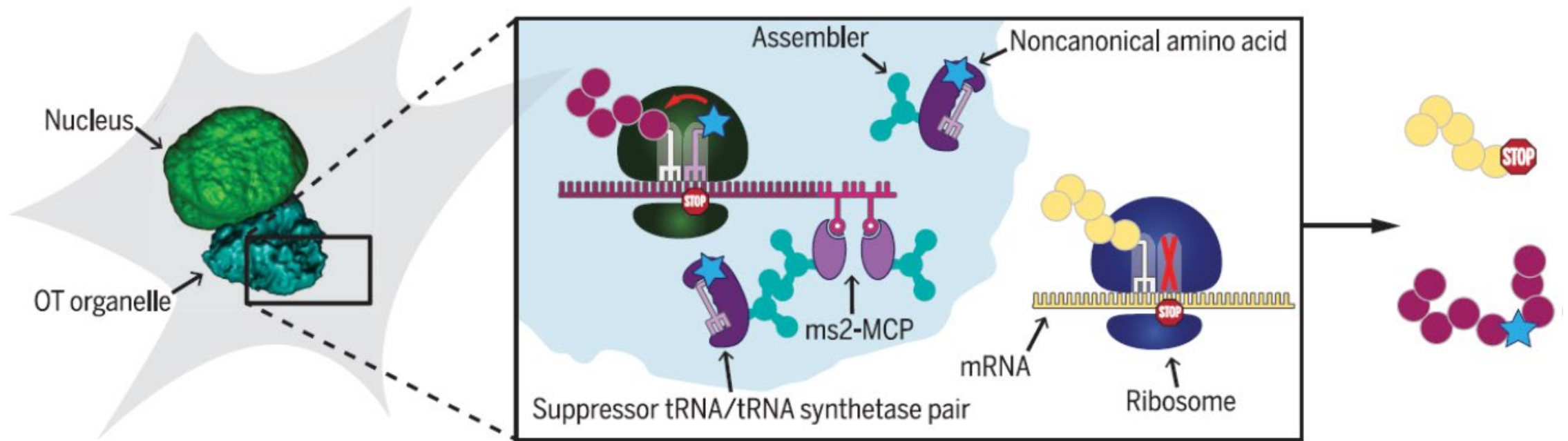
*Science* **363**, 1415 (2019) 29 March 2019

- 1) Design of an artificial membraneless organelle exploiting phase and spatial separation
- 2) Development of a fully orthogonal translation system in eukaryotes

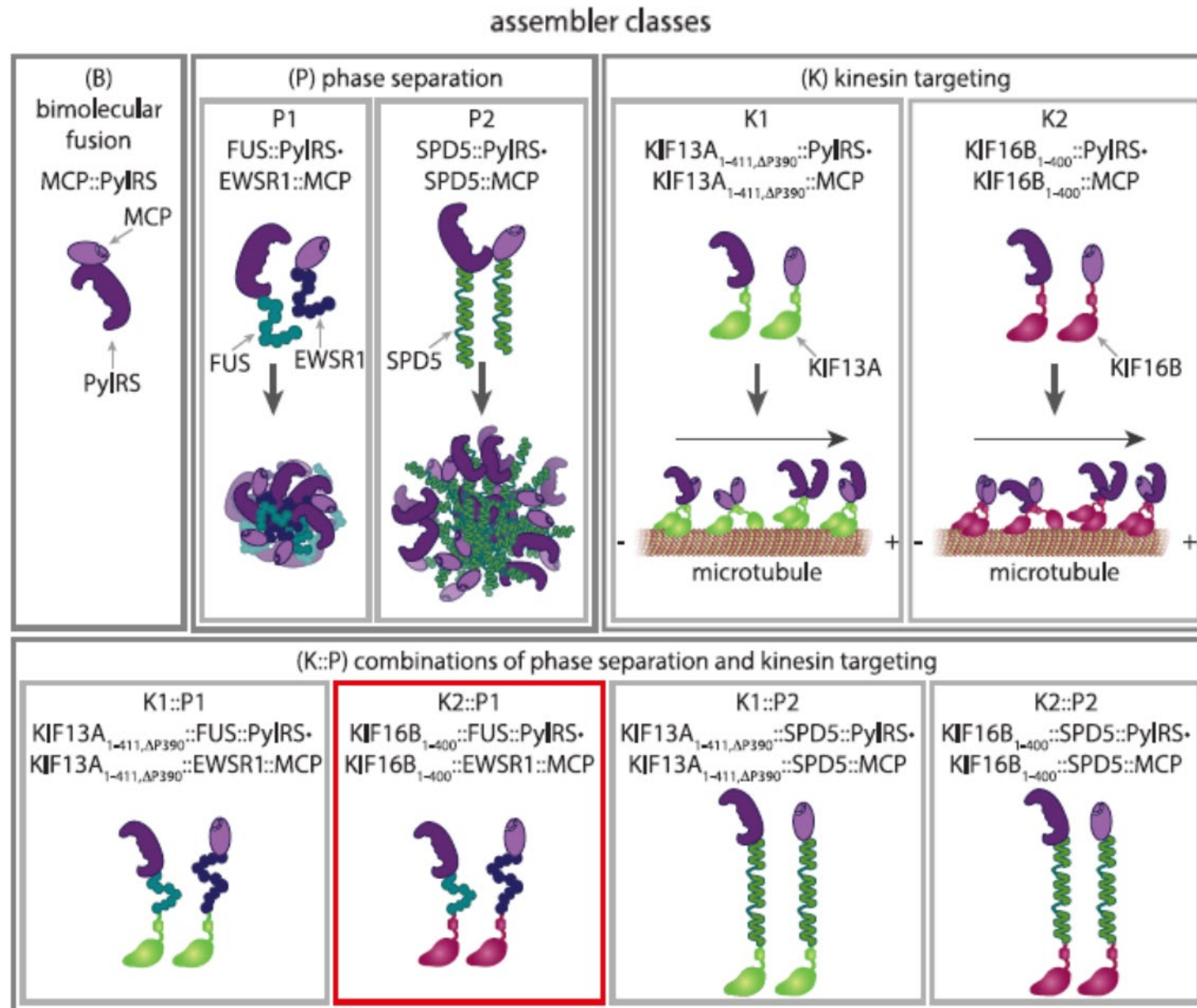
# Create an orthogonal translation system by local enrichment of specific components



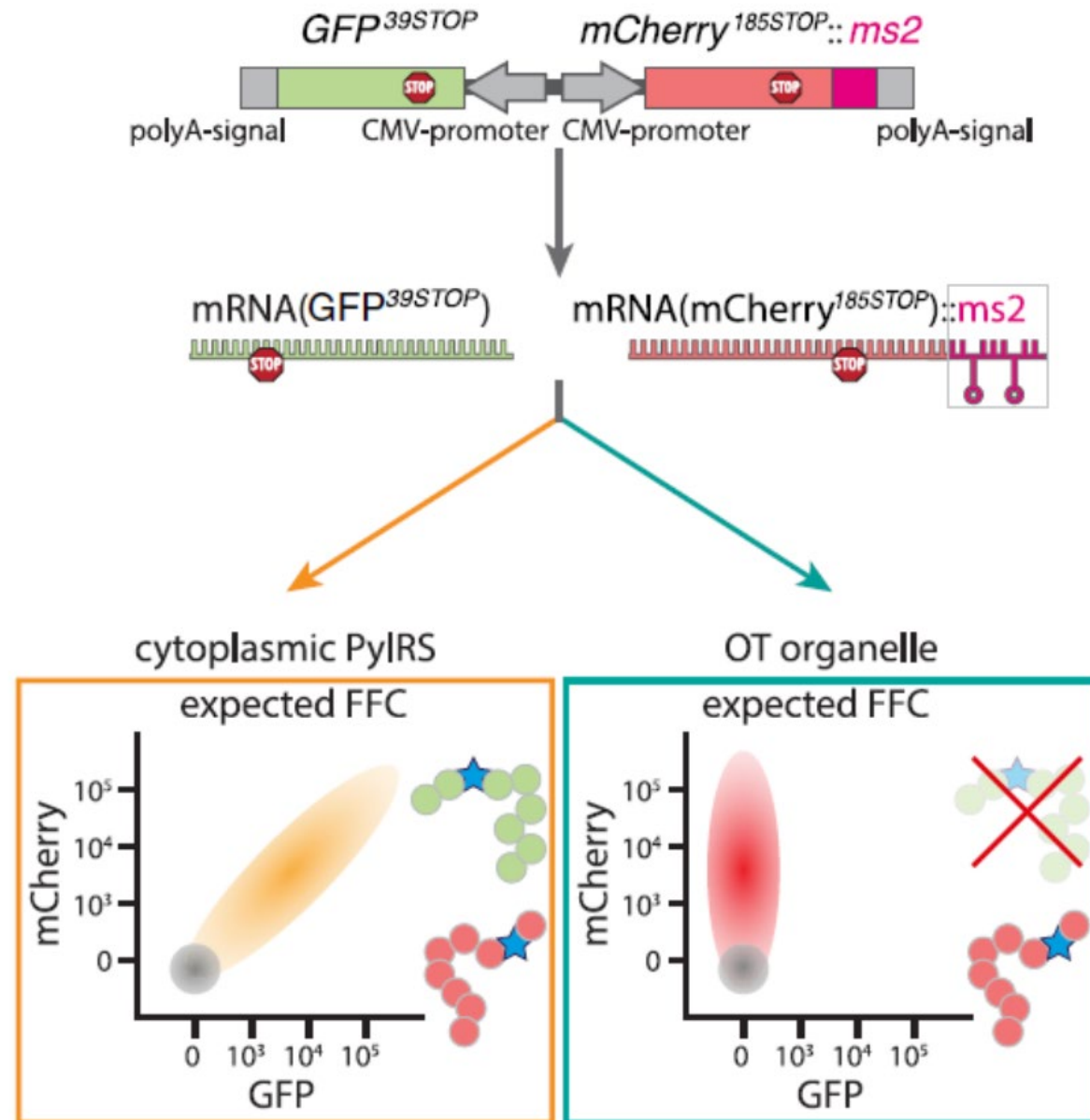
# Create an orthogonal translation system by local enrichment of specific components



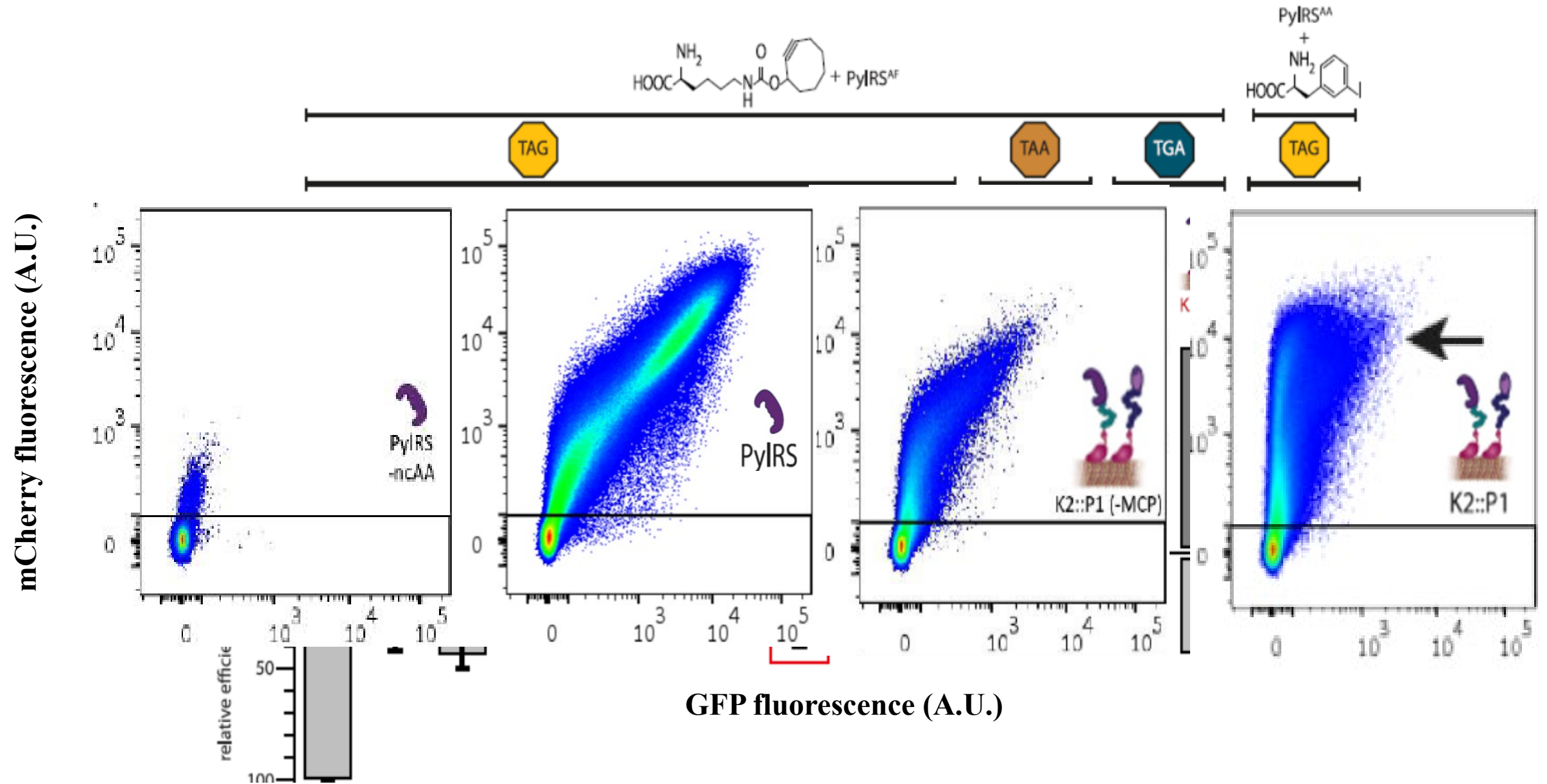
# Assembler strategies for local enrichment by means of phase and/or spatial separation



# A dual-color reporter to test the selectivity and efficiency of the orthogonal translation

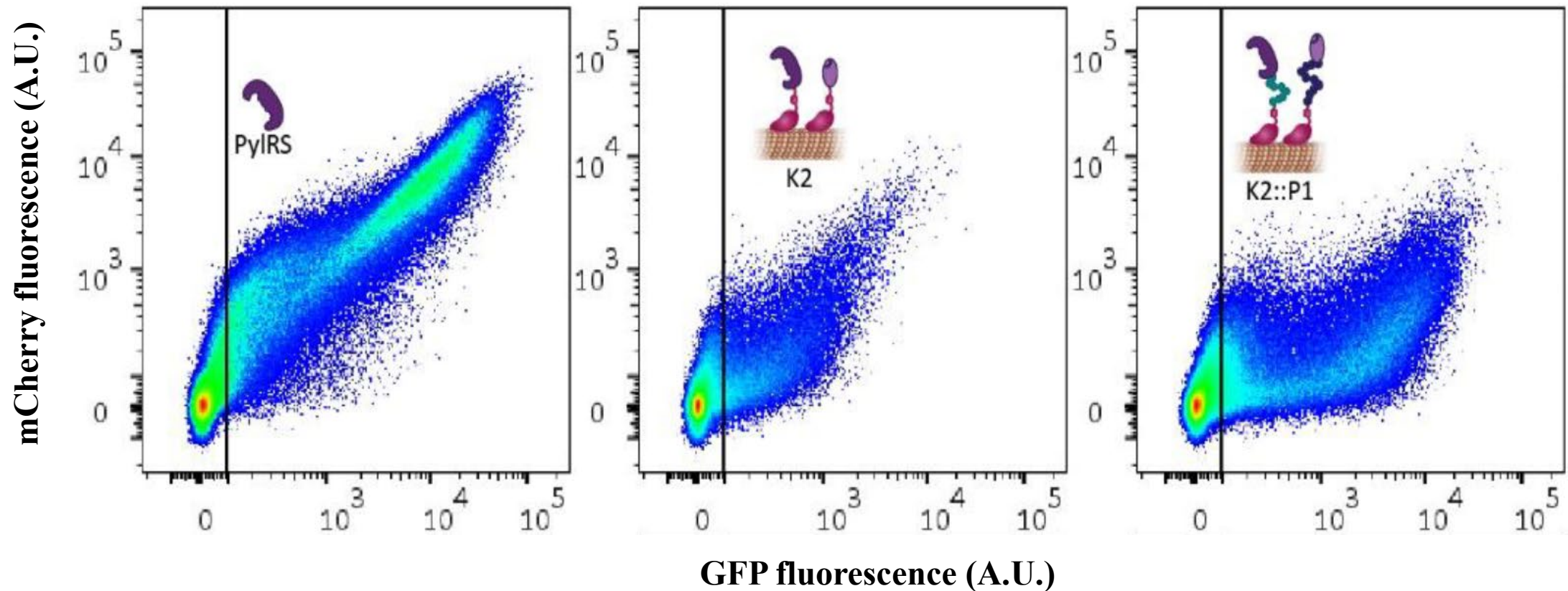
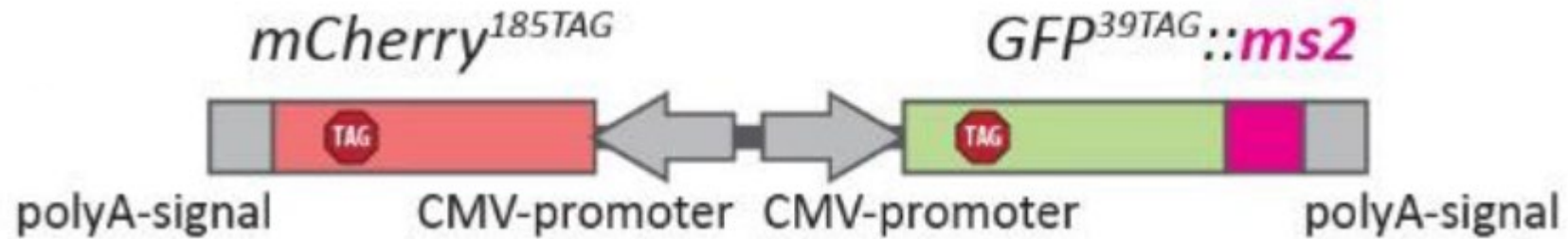


# The combination of phase and spatial separation strategies shows the best performance



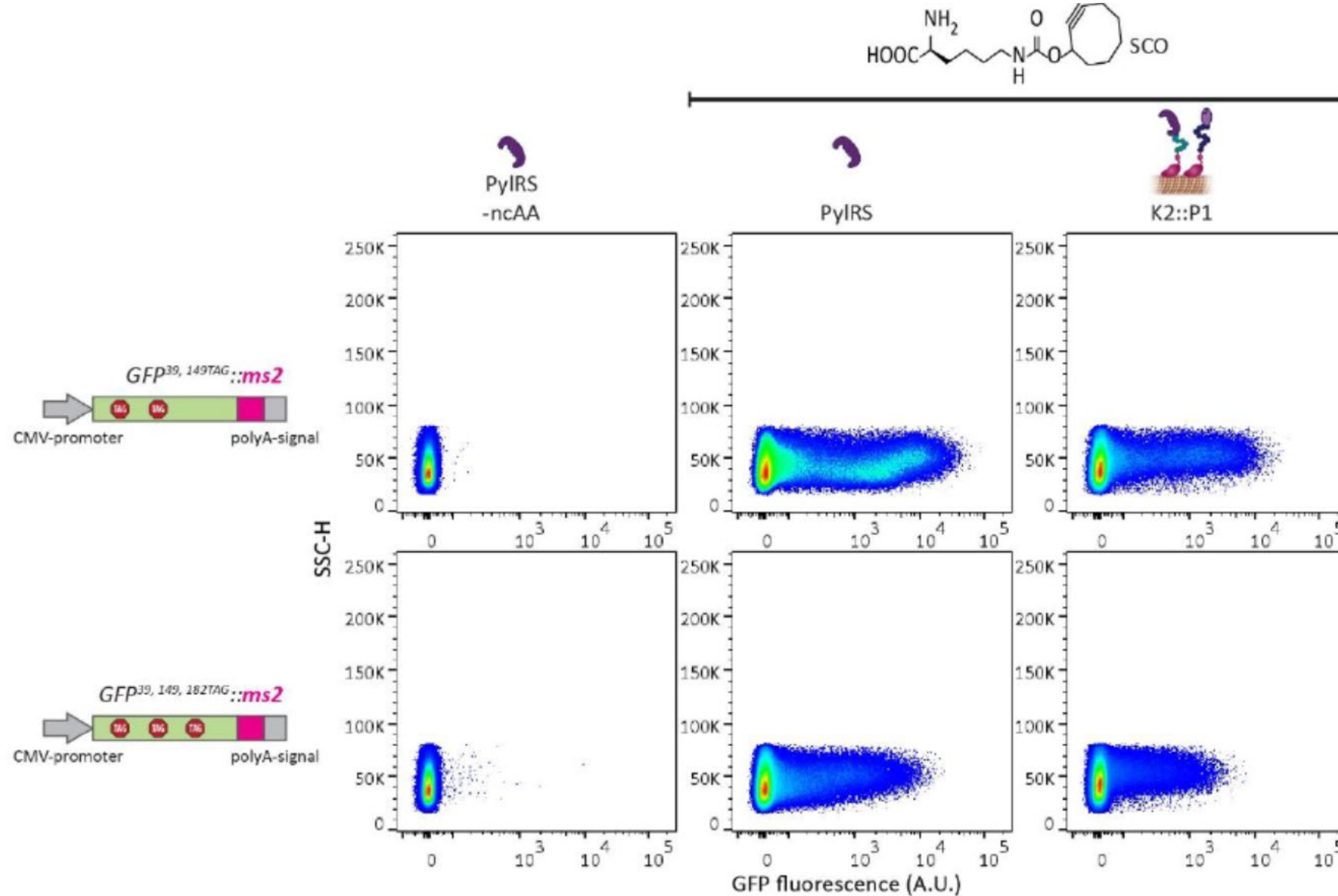


# Inverted dual-color reporter to test the robustness of the approach

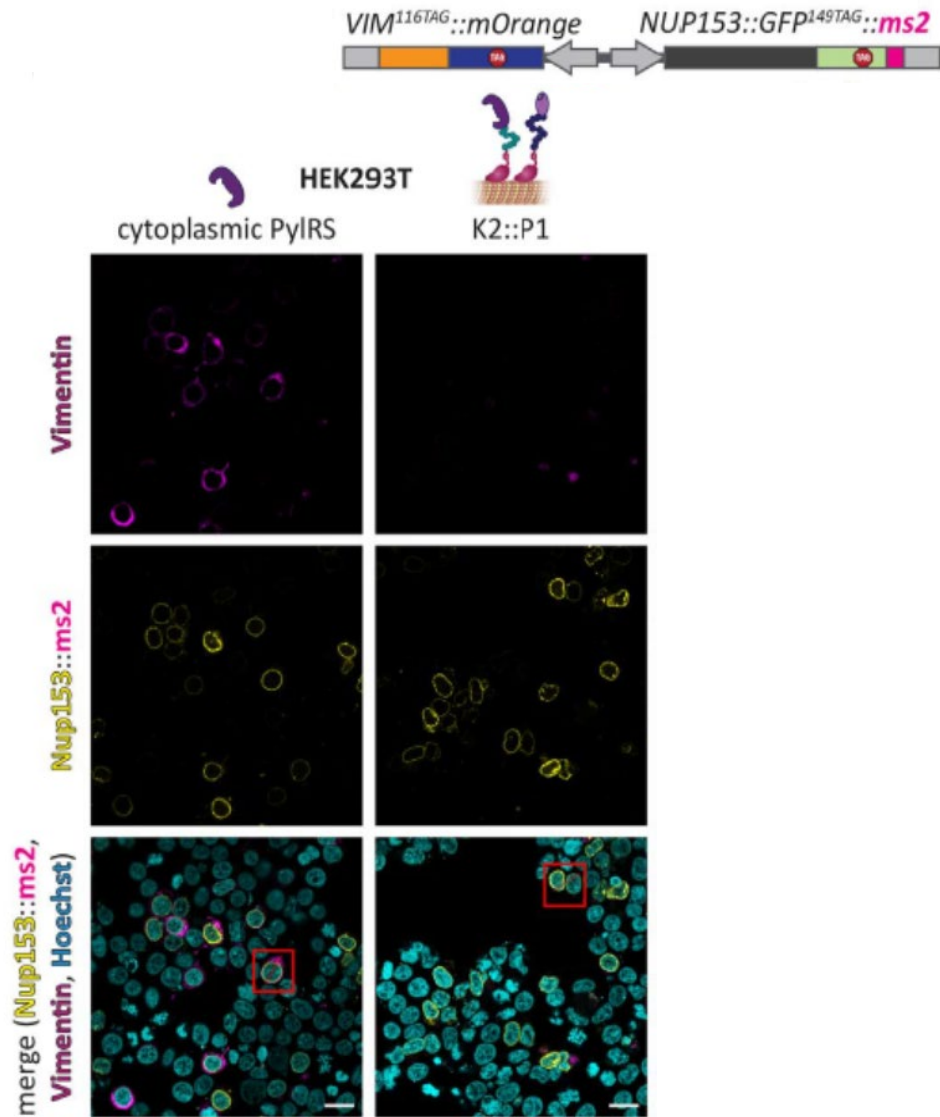




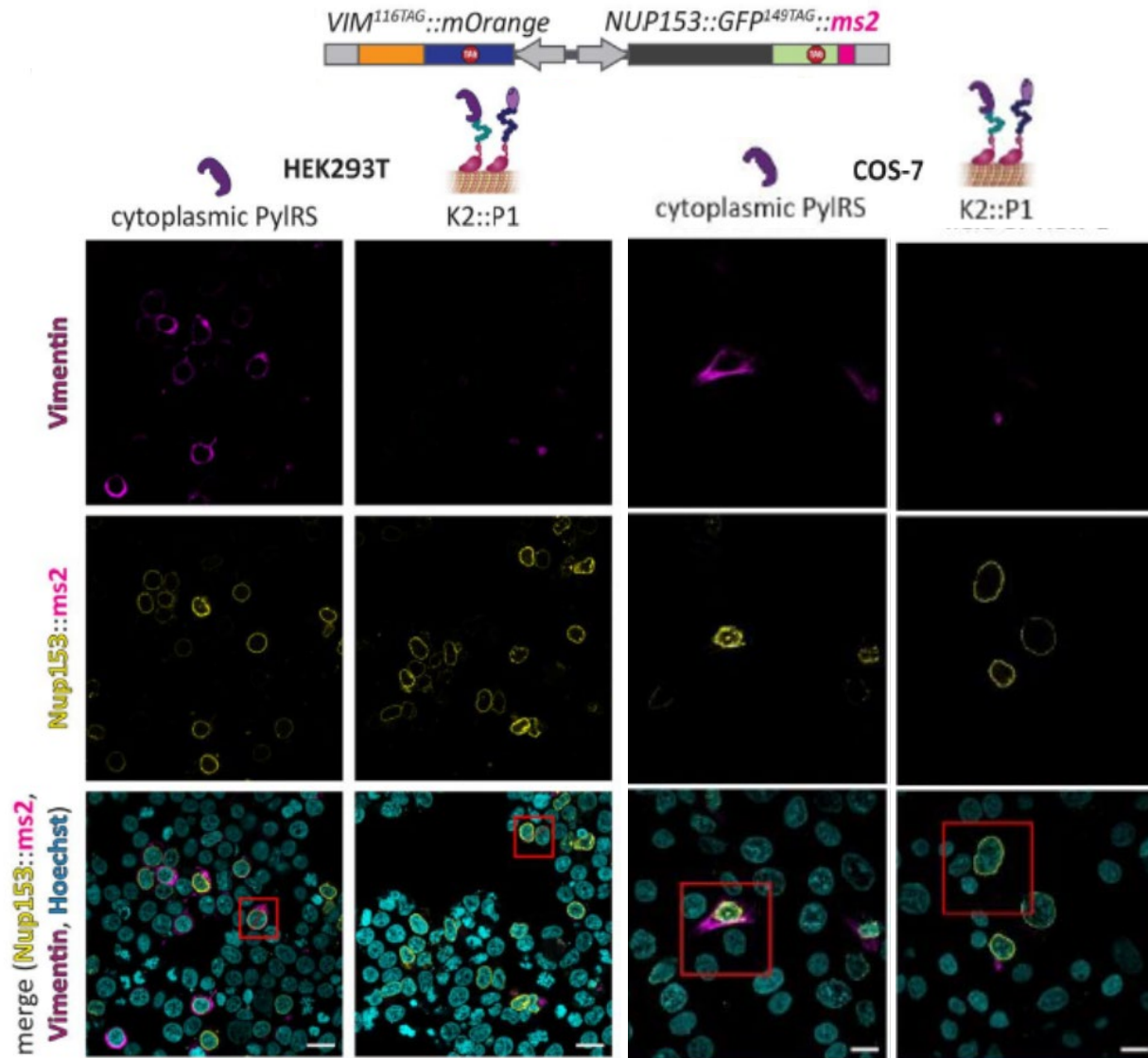
# The system permits suppression of multiple Amber codons



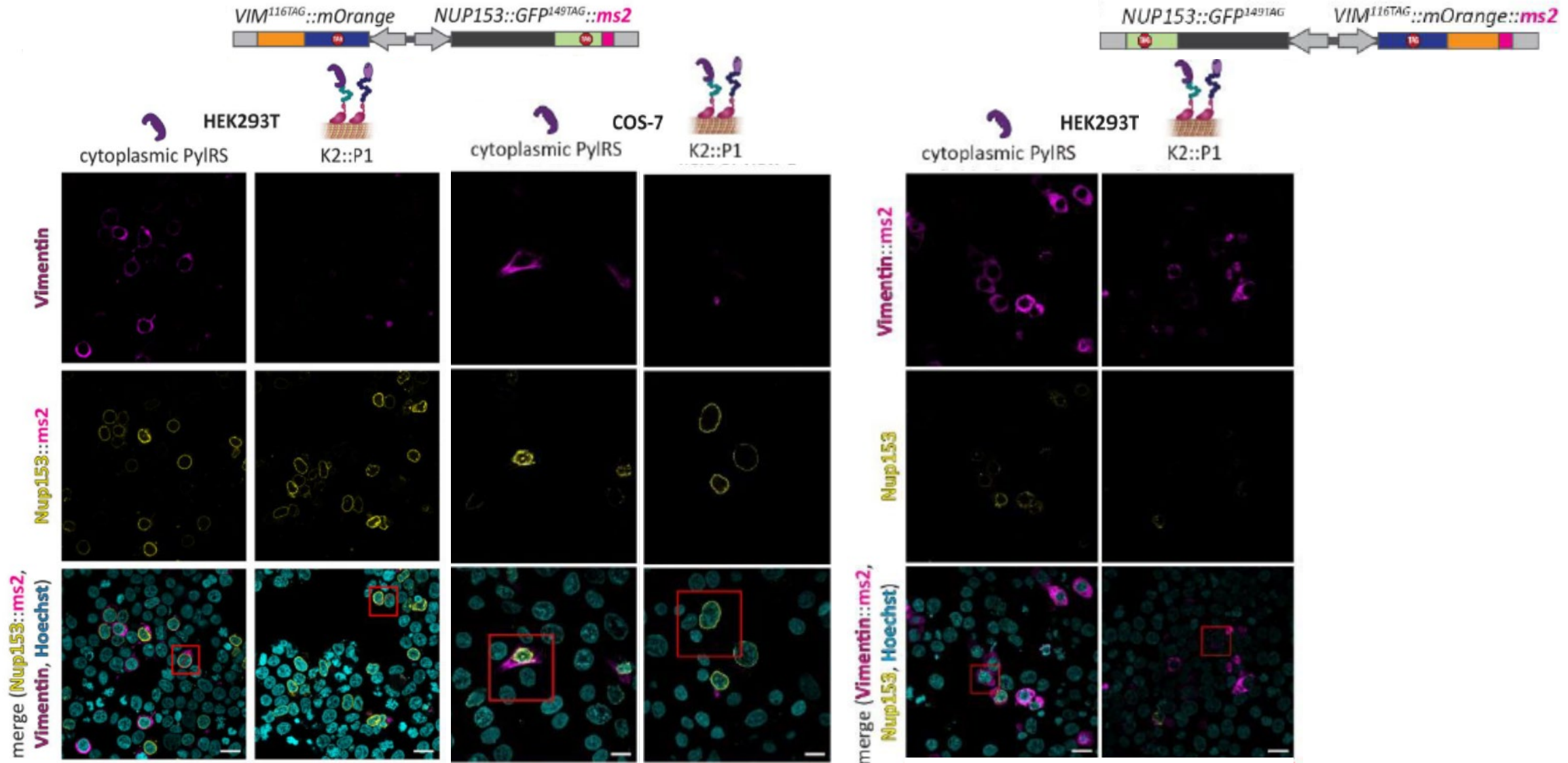
# The synthetic organelle enables orthogonal translation of proteins of various cellular compartments



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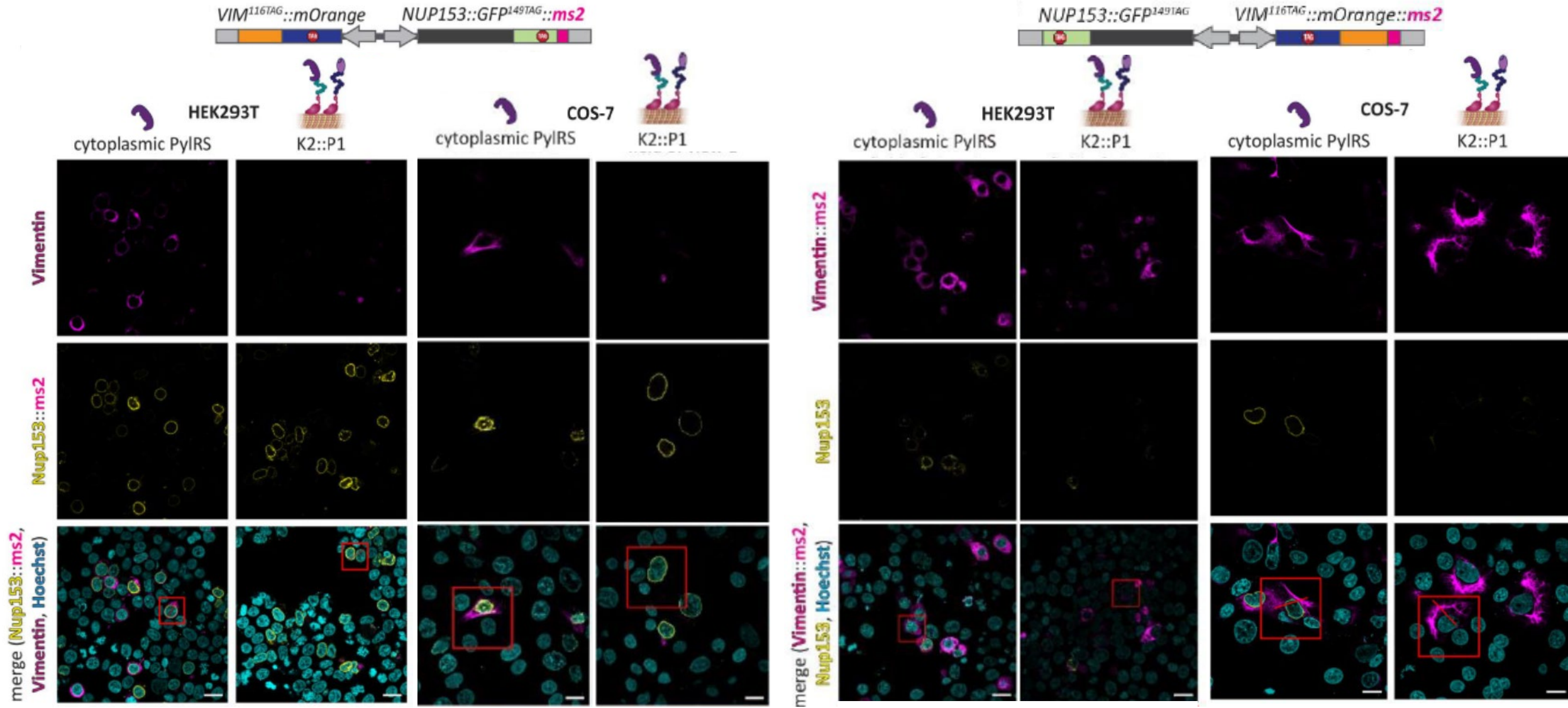


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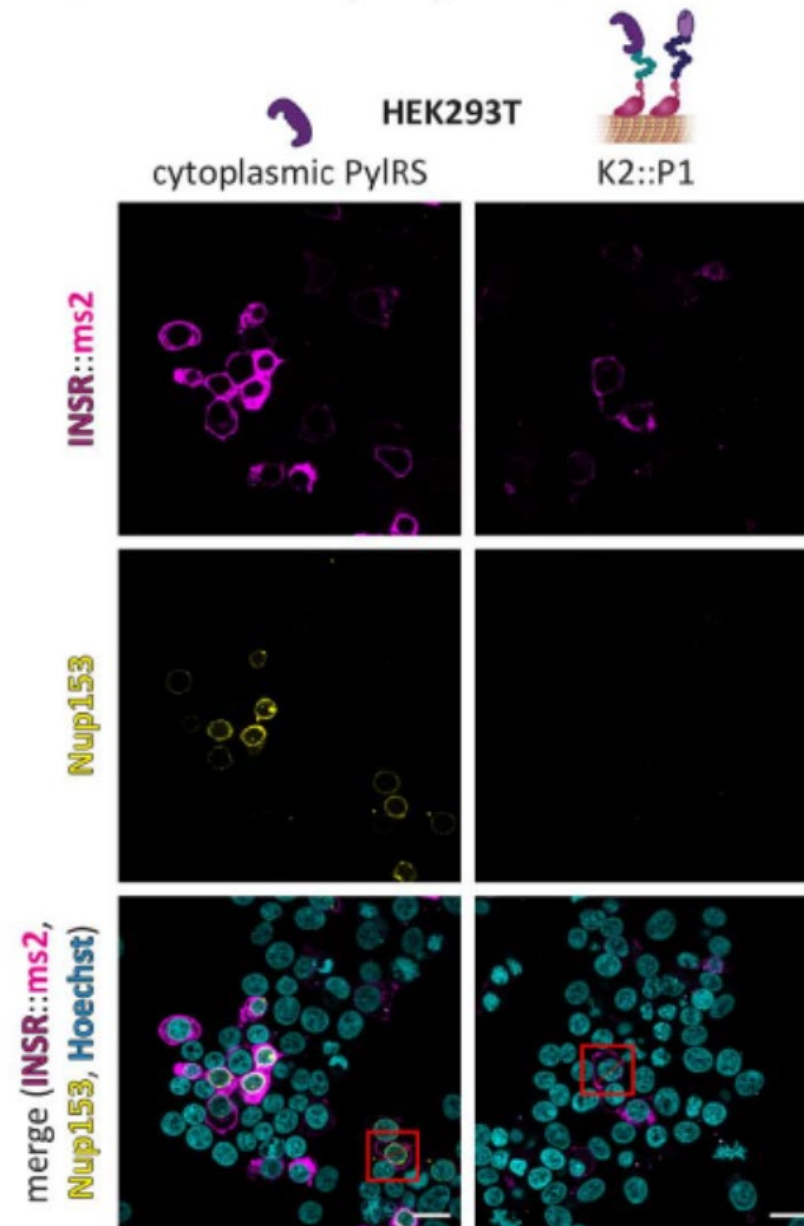




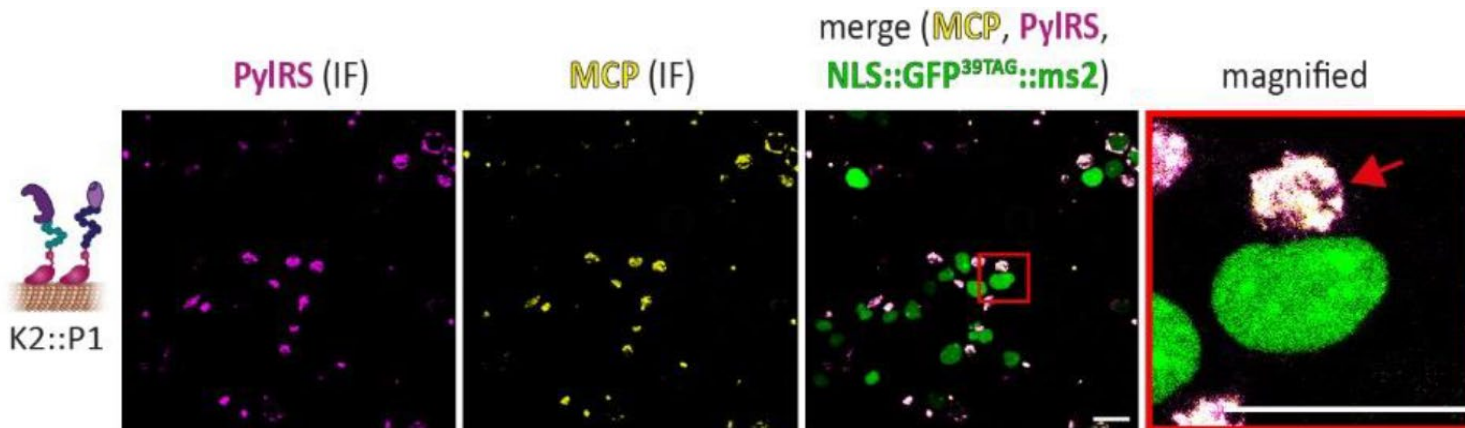
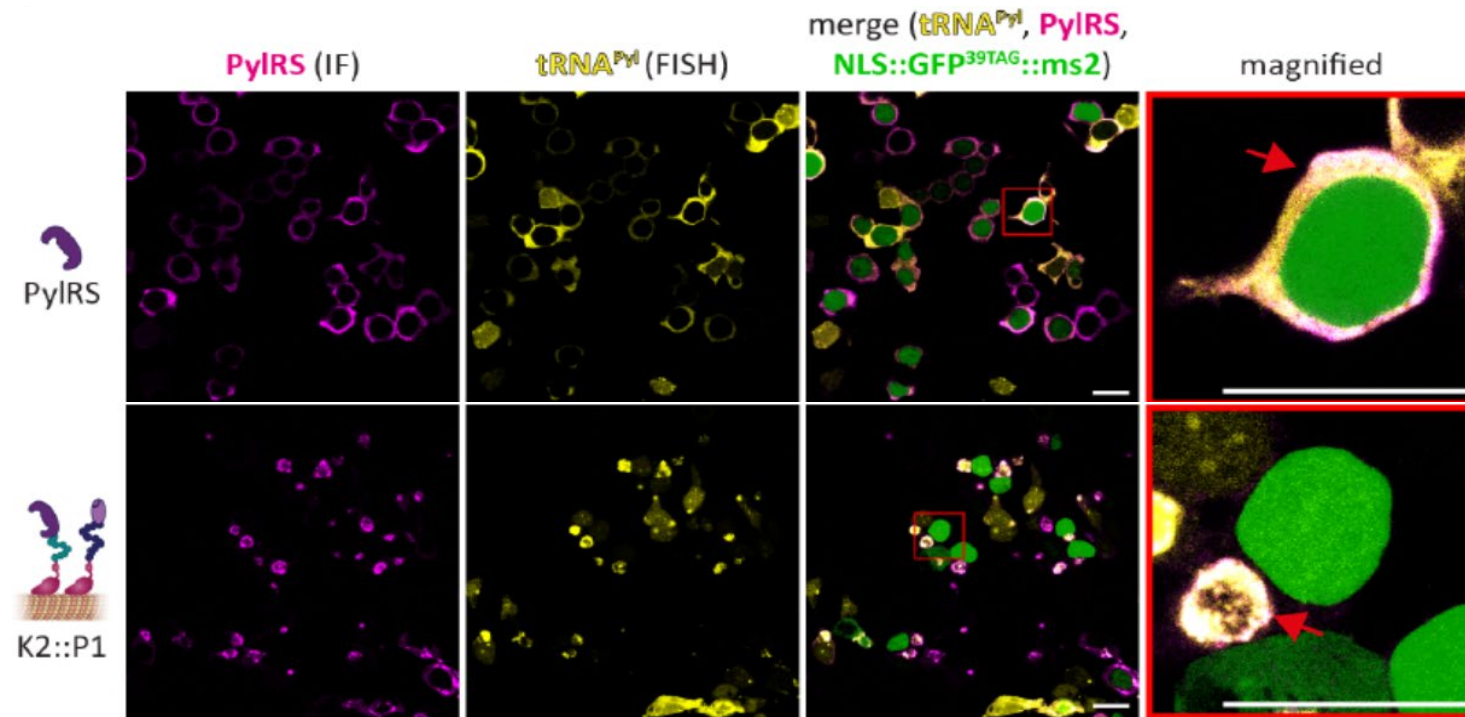
# The synthetic organelle enables orthogonal translation of proteins of various cellular compartments



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# The synthetic organelle functions by recruiting ribosomes, tRNA, aaRS and mRNA



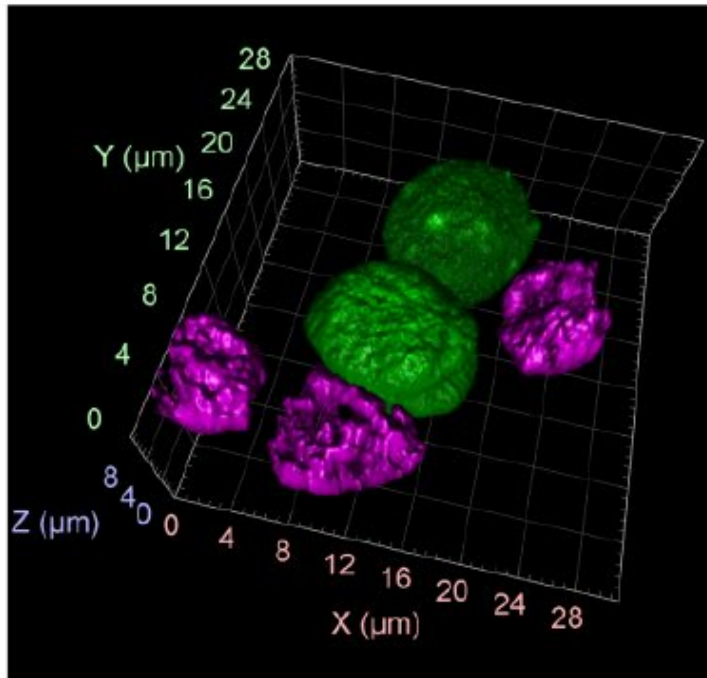


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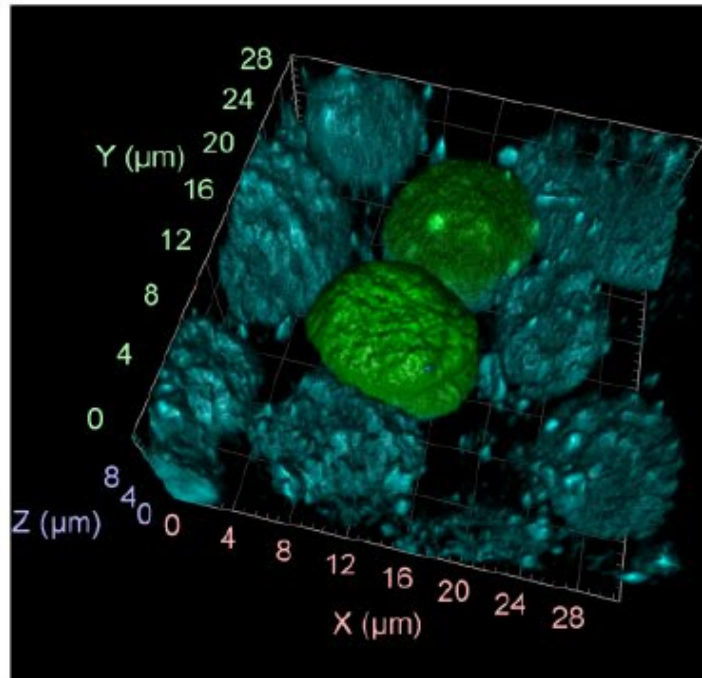


K2::P1

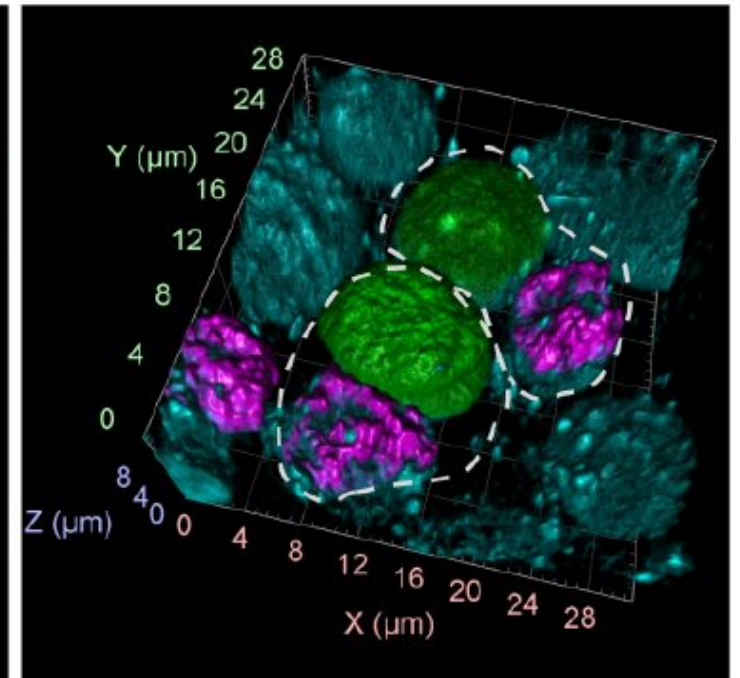
PyIRS,  
NLS::GFP<sup>39TAG</sup>::ms2



RPL26L1,  
NLS::GFP<sup>39TAG</sup>::ms2



PyIRS, RPL26L1,  
NLS::GFP<sup>39TAG</sup>::ms2



# Summary

**Combine phase and spatial separation inside cells allows the concentration of a custom designed task into a distinct specially designed membraneless organelle.**

**This synthetic system requires only five extra components to enable orthogonal translation.**

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**Combine phase and spatial separation inside cells allows the concentration of a custom designed task into a distinct specially designed membraneless organelle.**

**This synthetic system requires only five extra components to enable orthogonal translation.**

## Future perspectives

**This synthetic system represents an important step toward generating semisynthetic eukaryotic organisms with an "orthogonal central dogma".**

**The general concept of this strategy could be developed in a scalable platform for further organelle engineering and generation of new functions.**

# **Concluding remarks and prospects**

**The ability to incorporate ncAAs with diverse structures and properties into proteins in living organisms provides unique opportunities.**

**Combining orthogonal modalities at multiple nodes of the central dogma is greatly improving circuits performance.**

**Numerous strategies have improved ncAA incorporation efficiency with orthogonal aaRS–tRNA pairs while limiting host fitness consequences.**

**To date, bacterial systems enable the greatest repertoire of orthogonal elements. Further development of these strategies are required also in eukaryotic organisms.**

**Thank you for the attention**

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