



INNOVATING CROSS-DOMAIN SOLUTIONS TO DETECT EMERGING BIOLOGICAL THREATS

CRISPR Cas13 For Sensitive And Specific Detection Of RNA Viruses

Michael Farrell Georgia Tech Research Institute Andrew Wheeler Global Access Diagnostics Philip Santangelo Emory
University Mark Styczynski Georgia Tech Michelle Spencer Gionkgo Bioworks Varun Mosur Emory University
Alexandra Patterson Georgia Tech Research Institute Milad Navaei Georgia Te

Harnessing the exquisite specificity of Leptotrichia buccalis (Lbu) Cas13a guide RNA for its target RNA and its subsequently activated non-specific nuclease activity, we have developed an 11-plex lateral flow diagnostic device for respiratory viruses. The ten viruses detected include SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A (H1N1, H3N2, H5N1), Pan-Influenza B, RSV A, MERS, SARS, hPIV and hMPV as well as a human RNase P as a positive control. The device takes a nasal pharyngeal or other swab containing virus transport media, saliva, etc. as the sample input type. The swab is inserted into the device where it is mixed with a single-step extraction buffer. The extracted RNA is then split and delivered to the eleven separate reaction chambers containing free Cas13a and magnetic bead-bound hybrid DNA/RNA reporters. If the target RNA is present in the sample, Cas13a guide RNA specifically binds the target and Cas13a enzyme non-specifically cleaves the reporter away from the bead allowing it to flow downstream to a synthetic transcription/translation reaction chamber. This results in the translation of a unique dual-epitope peptide which then flows into the lateral flow strip, binds to the test line, and illuminates the line with colloidal gold for a visual positive detection signal. The device takes less than 45 minutes from sample to result and the current limit of detection with no pre-amplification is 5,000 copies of input target viral RNA. Optimizing the device and assay performance is ongoing.

Funding from the DARPA DIGET Program