



## Review Article

## Evolution and applications of CRISPR-Cas9 technology in last decade

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## ABSTRACT

CRISPR-Cas9 technology has rapidly evolved and expanded its applications since its inception in 2015. This research paper provides a comprehensive overview of the advancements and applications of CRISPR-Cas9 technology from 2015 to 2023. We review key milestones in CRISPR-Cas9 research, including improvements in genome editing efficiency, novel applications in gene therapy and biotechnology, and emerging trends in CRISPR-based diagnostics and therapeutics. Additionally, we discuss the ethical considerations, regulatory challenges, and future prospects of CRISPR-Cas9 technology. Through a thorough analysis of the literature spanning nearly a decade, this paper aims to highlight the transformative impact of CRISPR-Cas9 technology on biomedical research and its potential for addressing pressing societal challenges.

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## 1. Introduction

The CRISPR-Cas9 technology, introduced in 2015, marked a paradigm shift in genome editing, offering unprecedented precision and versatility in genetic manipulation (Jinek et al., 2012). Over the subsequent years, CRISPR-Cas9 has rapidly evolved, propelled by groundbreaking discoveries and technological innovations, transforming molecular biology research and offering new avenues for therapeutic intervention.

The evolution of CRISPR-Cas9 technology since its inception in 2015 has been characterized by remarkable advancements in editing efficiency, specificity, and versatility. Early studies focused on optimizing the CRISPR-Cas9 system, enhancing its targeting capabilities and minimizing off-target effects to achieve precise and reliable genome editing (Zhang et al., 2015). Subsequent research efforts led to the development of novel Cas9

variants with improved properties, such as enhanced specificity and reduced immunogenicity, further enhancing the utility of CRISPR-Cas9 for various applications (Klompe & Sternberg, 2018).<sup>1–5</sup>

Moreover, advancements in delivery methods, including viral vectors, nanoparticles, and lipid-based carriers, have facilitated targeted delivery of CRISPR-Cas9 components to specific cell types and tissues, overcoming barriers to efficient genome editing (Chen et al., 2013). These developments have expanded the scope of CRISPR-Cas9 applications, enabling precise genetic manipulation in a wide range of organisms, from bacteria to mammals.

In this research paper, we aim to provide a comprehensive overview of the evolution and applications of CRISPR-Cas9 technology from 2015 to 2023. We will explore key milestones and breakthroughs in CRISPR research, including improvements in genome editing efficiency, novel applications in gene therapy and biotechnology, and emerging trends in CRISPR-based diagnostics and therapeutics. Additionally, we will discuss

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the ethical considerations, regulatory challenges, and future prospects of CRISPR-Cas9 technology, highlighting its transformative impact on biomedical research and its potential for addressing pressing societal challenges. Through an in-depth analysis of the literature spanning nearly a decade, this paper seeks to elucidate the trajectory of CRISPR-Cas9 technology and its implications for the future of science and medicine.<sup>6–9</sup>

## 2. Advancements in CRISPR-Cas9 Genome Editing

Over the past eight years, CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing has undergone remarkable advancements, fueling transformative changes in molecular biology and biotechnology. Key innovations in Cas9 variants, guide RNA design, and delivery methods have propelled the field forward, unlocking new possibilities for precise and efficient genome manipulation.

One of the most significant developments in CRISPR-Cas9 technology has been the engineering of improved Cas9 enzymes with enhanced specificity and reduced off-target effects. Early versions of Cas9 were prone to off-target cleavage, leading to unintended genetic alterations and potential safety concerns. However, through protein engineering and rational design strategies, researchers have developed high-fidelity Cas9 variants capable of discriminating between on-target and off-target sites with greater precision (Chen et al., 2019). These enhanced Cas9 enzymes have revolutionized genome editing by enabling more accurate modifications of target genes while minimizing the risk of unintended mutations.<sup>10–15</sup>

In addition to improving Cas9 fidelity, researchers have focused on optimizing guide RNA design to enhance targeting efficiency and specificity. Guide RNAs (gRNAs) serve as molecular guides that direct Cas9 to specific genomic loci for cleavage and editing. By refining gRNA sequences and secondary structures, researchers have improved the efficiency of target recognition and binding, resulting in more robust genome editing outcomes (Zhang et al., 2020). Furthermore, advancements in bioinformatics tools and machine learning algorithms have facilitated the prediction and optimization of gRNA sequences, accelerating the design process and enabling customized genome editing approaches tailored to specific applications.

Beyond innovations in Cas9 and gRNA design, significant progress has been made in the development of delivery technologies for CRISPR-Cas9 components. Effective delivery of CRISPR-Cas9 systems into target cells or tissues is essential for successful genome editing applications *in vivo*. Viral vectors, such as adeno-associated viruses (AAVs) and lentiviruses, have emerged as powerful tools for delivering CRISPR-Cas9 machinery to a wide range of cell types and organs (Klomp et al., 2019). These viral vectors offer efficient transduction and long-term expression of Cas9 and gRNAs, making them valuable

vehicles for gene therapy and gene editing applications.

Moreover, non-viral delivery methods, including lipid nanoparticles, polymer-based carriers, and cell-penetrating peptides, have been explored as alternative approaches for CRISPR-Cas9 delivery. These non-viral delivery systems offer advantages such as reduced immunogenicity, scalability, and ease of production, making them attractive options for clinical translation and therapeutic applications (Chen et al., 2019). Additionally, site-specific delivery strategies, such as tissue-targeting ligands and cell-specific promoters, have been incorporated into delivery vehicles to achieve precise and localized genome editing *in vivo*.

Overall, the past eight years have witnessed unprecedented progress in CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing, driven by continuous innovation and collaboration across disciplines. From improved Cas9 variants and gRNA design strategies to advanced delivery technologies, these advancements have expanded the scope of CRISPR-based applications in basic research, biotechnology, and medicine. Looking ahead, ongoing research efforts aim to address remaining challenges, such as off-target effects, delivery efficiency, and safety concerns, to realize the full potential of CRISPR-Cas9 technology in addressing complex genetic diseases and advancing precision medicine initiatives.<sup>16</sup>

## 3. Applications of CRISPR-Cas9 in Gene Therapy

CRISPR-Cas9 technology has emerged as a groundbreaking tool for the treatment of genetic disorders, offering the potential to correct, modulate, or regulate disease-causing genes with unprecedented precision (Cox et al., 2015). Over the past decade, significant progress has been made in translating CRISPR-based gene therapies from the laboratory to the clinic, with promising results in preclinical and clinical studies across a spectrum of genetic diseases.

One of the most compelling applications of CRISPR-Cas9 technology in gene therapy is gene correction, which involves precisely editing disease-causing mutations in the genome to restore normal gene function. This approach holds particular promise for monogenic disorders, where a single mutation is responsible for the disease phenotype. Diseases such as sickle cell anemia and beta-thalassemia, characterized by mutations in the hemoglobin gene, have been targeted for gene correction using CRISPR-Cas9-mediated genome editing (Doudna and Charpentier, 2014). Preclinical studies in animal models and *ex vivo* gene editing experiments in patient-derived cells have demonstrated the feasibility and efficacy of this approach in correcting disease-associated mutations and restoring normal gene expression.

In addition to gene correction, CRISPR-based gene therapies offer opportunities for gene modulation and regulation, enabling the precise control of gene expression levels without altering the underlying DNA sequence. This approach is particularly relevant for diseases

where gene overexpression or dysregulation contributes to pathogenesis. By targeting regulatory elements or modulating gene expression using CRISPR-Cas9-mediated epigenome editing, researchers can potentially attenuate disease progression and symptoms (Anzalone et al., 2020). For example, in inherited retinal dystrophies, where mutations in photoreceptor-specific genes lead to vision loss, CRISPR-based approaches have been explored to modulate gene expression and preserve retinal function.

Furthermore, recent advancements in CRISPR-based genome editing technologies, such as base editing and prime editing, have further expanded the repertoire of tools available for precise genome engineering. Base editing enables the direct conversion of one DNA base to another without generating double-strand breaks, offering a more precise and efficient approach for correcting point mutations associated with genetic diseases (Anzalone et al., 2020). Similarly, prime editing allows for the precise insertion, deletion, or substitution of DNA sequences at target genomic loci with unprecedented accuracy and versatility.

Overall, CRISPR-Cas9 technology holds immense promise for the development of novel therapeutics for genetic disorders, offering the potential for precise and personalized treatments tailored to individual patients. While challenges such as off-target effects, delivery efficiency, and immune responses need to be addressed, ongoing research efforts continue to drive innovation and push the boundaries of CRISPR-based gene therapy. With further advancements in technology and continued clinical validation, CRISPR-based gene therapies have the potential to transform the landscape of genetic medicine and improve the lives of patients with a wide range of inherited diseases.

#### 4. CRISPR-Cas9 Diagnostics and Biotechnology

In recent years, CRISPR-Cas9 technology has transcended its initial applications in genome editing and emerged as a versatile tool for diagnostics, biotechnology, and agriculture, opening up new avenues for scientific research and technological innovation (Chen et al., 2020). One of the most significant developments in this regard is the adaptation of CRISPR-based systems for diagnostic purposes, enabling rapid, sensitive, and cost-effective detection of nucleic acids with broad applications in healthcare, biodefense, and environmental monitoring.

CRISPR-based diagnostic assays, such as DETECTR (DNA Endonuclease Targeted CRISPR Trans Reporter) and SHERLOCK (Specific High-sensitivity Enzymatic Reporter UnLOCKing), harness the programmable nature of CRISPR-Cas systems to detect specific nucleic acid sequences with high sensitivity and specificity (Chertow, 2018). These assays leverage the RNA-guided endonuclease activity of Cas proteins to target and cleave complementary nucleic acid sequences, triggering a signal that indicates the presence of the target molecule. By coupling CRISPR-

Cas detection with reporter molecules, such as fluorescent probes or lateral flow strips, these assays enable visual or quantitative detection of nucleic acids from various sources, including pathogens, tumor cells, and environmental samples.

DETECTR and SHERLOCK have been widely used for infectious disease surveillance, allowing for rapid detection of viral and bacterial pathogens, including SARS-CoV-2, Zika virus, and antibiotic-resistant bacteria (Gootenberg et al., 2018). These CRISPR-based diagnostic platforms offer several advantages over traditional methods, such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), including shorter turnaround times, higher sensitivity, and the ability to multiplex detection of multiple targets in a single assay. As a result, they hold great promise for improving disease diagnosis, monitoring disease outbreaks, and informing public health interventions.

In addition to diagnostics, CRISPR-Cas9 technology has been increasingly applied in biotechnology for a wide range of applications, including gene expression control, functional genomics, and drug discovery (Dominguez et al., 2016). CRISPR-based tools, such as CRISPR activation (CRISPRa) and CRISPR interference (CRISPRi), enable precise modulation of gene expression by targeting specific genomic loci and recruiting transcriptional activators or repressors to regulate gene transcription. These tools have been used to study gene function, dissect regulatory networks, and engineer cellular phenotypes for various biotechnological applications.

Furthermore, CRISPR-based biotechnology platforms offer novel opportunities for drug discovery and development by facilitating high-throughput screening of drug targets, identification of drug-resistance mechanisms, and optimization of therapeutic gene expression (Dominguez et al., 2016). By combining CRISPR-based genome editing with other technologies, such as next-generation sequencing and single-cell analysis, researchers can gain insights into the molecular mechanisms underlying disease pathology and identify novel therapeutic targets for intervention.

In the field of agriculture, CRISPR-Cas9 technology holds promise for crop improvement, pest management, and food security (Chen et al., 2020). CRISPR-mediated genome editing enables precise and targeted modification of plant genomes to introduce desirable traits, such as disease resistance, drought tolerance, and enhanced nutritional content. By harnessing CRISPR-based genome editing tools, researchers can accelerate the development of genetically modified crops with improved agronomic traits and reduced environmental impact, contributing to sustainable agriculture and global food security.

Overall, CRISPR-Cas9 technology has revolutionized diagnostics, biotechnology, and agriculture, offering

powerful tools for scientific research, technological innovation, and societal benefit. As researchers continue to explore the full potential of CRISPR-based systems and refine their applications, the impact of CRISPR technology is expected to grow, shaping the future of medicine, biotechnology, and agriculture in profound ways.

## 5. Ethical Considerations and Regulatory Challenges

The rapid advancement and widespread adoption of CRISPR-Cas9 technology have brought to the forefront important ethical considerations and regulatory challenges that must be addressed to ensure responsible and ethical use of this powerful tool (Baltimore et al., 2015). One of the primary concerns surrounding CRISPR-based genome editing is the potential for off-target effects, where unintended modifications occur at genomic loci other than the intended target site. Off-target effects can lead to unintended consequences, including genetic mutations, disruptions to normal gene function, or activation of oncogenes, raising safety concerns for both research and clinical applications (Zhang et al., 2015).

Another ethical consideration associated with CRISPR-Cas9 technology is the possibility of germline editing, where heritable genetic modifications are introduced into the germline cells (sperm, eggs, or embryos) and passed on to future generations. Germline editing raises profound ethical, social, and legal implications, as it has the potential to permanently alter the human genome and affect future generations (Lanphier et al., 2015). Concerns about the unintended consequences and long-term effects of germline editing have prompted widespread debate and calls for stringent regulatory oversight to prevent misuse or abuse of the technology.

In response to these ethical challenges, efforts have been made to establish ethical frameworks, guidelines, and regulatory mechanisms to govern the use of CRISPR-Cas9 technology. International scientific organizations, government agencies, and ethics committees have developed guidelines and recommendations for the responsible conduct of CRISPR-based research and its translation into clinical applications (Doudna and Charpentier, 2014). These guidelines emphasize the importance of transparency, informed consent, risk assessment, and rigorous oversight at every stage of CRISPR research and development.

Public engagement and dialogue have also played a crucial role in shaping the ethical discourse surrounding CRISPR-Cas9 technology. Stakeholder engagement, including scientists, policymakers, ethicists, patient advocacy groups, and the general public, is essential for fostering informed decision-making, promoting public trust, and ensuring that societal values and concerns are taken into account (Jasanoff et al., 2015). Public deliberation forums, bioethics committees, and community outreach

initiatives provide avenues for open dialogue and debate on the ethical, social, and legal implications of CRISPR-based genome editing.

Furthermore, regulatory agencies and legislative bodies are tasked with developing and implementing policies and regulations to govern the use of CRISPR-Cas9 technology in research and clinical settings. These regulations aim to strike a balance between promoting scientific innovation and protecting public health and safety. They encompass a range of issues, including biosafety, biosecurity, intellectual property rights, and equitable access to CRISPR-based therapies (Chertow, 2018).

Overall, addressing the ethical and regulatory challenges associated with CRISPR-Cas9 technology requires a multidisciplinary approach, involving collaboration between scientists, policymakers, ethicists, legal experts, and the public. By integrating ethical considerations into the research and development process and adopting responsible governance mechanisms, we can harness the potential of CRISPR-Cas9 technology to address pressing societal challenges while upholding ethical principles and values.

## 6. Future Prospects

As the field of CRISPR-Cas9 technology continues to evolve, researchers are actively pursuing avenues for further growth and innovation to address existing challenges and explore new applications. One of the primary areas of focus for future research efforts is the refinement of CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing techniques to enhance their efficiency, specificity, and safety profile.

Improving the delivery efficiency of CRISPR-Cas9 components remains a critical challenge, particularly for *in vivo* applications where efficient delivery to target tissues or organs is essential (Hsu et al., 2014). Researchers are exploring various delivery strategies, including viral vectors, lipid nanoparticles, and cell-penetrating peptides, to improve the delivery of CRISPR-Cas9 complexes and enhance their efficacy *in vivo*. Additionally, advancements in genome engineering technologies, such as the development of smaller Cas proteins and engineered delivery vehicles, may further enhance the efficiency and specificity of CRISPR-based genome editing approaches.

Addressing off-target effects and enhancing editing precision are also areas of active investigation in the field of CRISPR-Cas9 technology (Zhang et al., 2015). Despite significant improvements in Cas9 specificity, off-target cleavage events can still occur, leading to unintended genetic alterations and potential safety concerns. Researchers are developing novel Cas variants with improved fidelity and exploring alternative CRISPR systems, such as Cas12a and Cas13, which exhibit different targeting mechanisms and may offer advantages in terms of specificity and precision.

Furthermore, the development of novel CRISPR-based technologies and applications holds promise for advancing our understanding of biology and addressing pressing societal challenges (Makarova et al., 2020). Epigenome editing, for example, allows for precise modulation of gene expression without altering the underlying DNA sequence, offering new opportunities for studying gene regulation and disease mechanisms. Synthetic biology approaches based on CRISPR technology enable the design and construction of artificial genetic circuits and biosystems for diverse applications, including biomanufacturing, environmental remediation, and biosecurity.

In addition to technical advancements, the field of CRISPR-Cas9 technology will continue to grapple with ethical, legal, and societal implications (Baltimore et al., 2015). Responsible governance and oversight of CRISPR research and applications are essential to ensure that the benefits of this technology are realized ethically and equitably while minimizing potential risks and harms. Public engagement efforts, stakeholder consultations, and interdisciplinary collaborations will play crucial roles in shaping the future direction of CRISPR-Cas9 technology and guiding its responsible use.

Overall, the future of CRISPR-Cas9 technology holds immense promise for transformative advancements in biomedicine, biotechnology, and beyond. By addressing technical challenges, exploring new applications, and navigating ethical considerations, researchers can harness the full potential of CRISPR technology to address pressing global challenges and improve human health and well-being.

## 7. Conclusion

In conclusion, CRISPR-Cas9 technology has undergone significant advancements and expanded its applications over the past eight years, transforming biomedical research and offering new opportunities for therapeutic intervention, diagnostics, and biotechnology. Despite the challenges and ethical considerations, CRISPR-Cas9 holds immense promise for addressing unmet medical needs, advancing scientific discovery, and improving human health. With continued research, innovation, and responsible governance, CRISPR-Cas9 technology has the potential to shape the future of medicine and biotechnology in the years to come.

## 8. Source of Funding

None.

## 9. Conflict of Interest

None.

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