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2 **An ultrasensitive, rapid, and portable coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 sequence detection**

3 **method based on CRISPR-Cas12**

4 Curti Lucia<sup>1</sup>, Pereyra-Bonnet Federico<sup>1,2</sup> and Gimenez Carla Alejandra<sup>2,\*</sup>

5 <sup>1</sup>INPA-National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET)- Argentina-

6 University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

7 <sup>2</sup>CASPR Biotech, San Francisco California, USA

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9 \*Corresponding author: Gimenez Carla Alejandra, BSc, PhD

10 CASPR Biotech, 479 Jessie, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA

11 E-mail: carla@caspr.bio

12 Telephone: +54 9-(11)-57344671

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14 **Short running title:** Coronavirus sequence detection by CRISPR-Cas12

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16 **Keywords:** CRISPR-Cas12, emerging virus, SARS-CoV2, COVID-19, 2019-nCoV,

17 diagnosis.

18

19 **Abstract**

20

21 Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has received global  
22 attention due to the recent outbreak in China. In this work, we report a CRISPR-Cas12 based  
23 diagnostic tool to detect synthetic SARS-CoV-2 RNA sequences in a proof-of-principle  
24 evaluation. The test proved to be sensitive, rapid, and potentially portable. These key traits of  
25 the CRISPR method are critical for virus detection in regions that lack resources to use the  
26 currently available methods.

27

28 **Introduction**

29

30 The rapid spread of the novel coronavirus is clearly a major concern for countries across the  
31 world. This virus is a single-stranded RNA virus with high sequence identity to SARS-CoV  
32 and has, therefore, been named SARS-CoV-2. This coronavirus variant is capable of  
33 transmission from person to person, which makes it a dangerous virus that can cause a  
34 pandemic.

35

36 Several SARS-CoV-2 detection assays have been reported to be currently under  
37 development. The WHO website provides information on several virus detection protocols  
38 that have been used in different countries such as China, Germany, Japan, and the US, among  
39 others (*1*). All these are real-time reverse transcription PCR (rRT-PCR) based assays, and  
40 despite their established efficiency, require highly specialized personnel and expensive  
41 equipment for implementation. In such a backdrop, any development toward ultrasensitive,  
42 cheaper, and portable diagnostic tests for the assessment of suspected cases, regardless of the

43 presence of qualified personnel or sophisticated equipment for virus detection, could help  
44 advance the diagnosis of COVID-19.

45

46 CRISPR is a biotechnological technique well-known for its use in gene editing. Notably,  
47 CRISPR has been recently used for the *in vitro* detection of nucleic acids, thereby emerging  
48 as a powerful and precise tool for molecular diagnosis (2-4). Within the CRISPR-Cas effector  
49 family, Cas12 is a RNA-guided DNase belonging to the class II type V-A system that induces  
50 indiscriminate single-stranded DNA (ssDNA) collateral cleavage after target recognition.  
51 This leads to the degradation of ssDNA reporters that, emit a fluorescence signal on cleavage  
52 or alternatively, could be detected on a paper strip (by lateral flow) in a portable manner (5).  
53 Therefore, CRISPR-Cas12 based tools possess the potential to emerge as an *in situ* diagnostic  
54 tool for rapid detection of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. In this work, we employed CRISPR-  
55 Cas12a and its unspecific collateral ssDNase activity to generate a fast, accurate, and  
56 portable SARS-CoV-2 sequence detection method.

57

## 58 **Materials and methods**

59

60 For the detection assays, we included synthetic RNA fragments of SARS-CoV-2  
61 corresponding to the *RdRp*, *ORF1b* and *ORF1ab* genes, using the WH-human1 sequence  
62 (GenBank MN908947) as a reference. Briefly, the SARS-CoV-2 fragments were synthesized  
63 as complementary DNA oligonucleotides and treated with fill-in PCR (NEBNext® High-  
64 Fidelity 2X PCR Master Mix) to generate the DNA templates. These DNA templates were  
65 transcribed into RNA using an *in vitro* transcription (IVT) Kit (Ambion, Invitrogen) under  
66 the control of a T7 promoter.

67

68 A target amplification step was performed using the TwistAmp® Basic recombinase  
69 polymerase amplification (RPA) kit (TwistDx, Cambridge, United Kingdom) and RT was  
70 carried out by the addition of 5  $\mu$ L of synthetic SARS-CoV-2-RNA input, 2.5  $\mu$ L of M-  
71 MuLV reverse transcriptase (NEB), and 1  $\mu$ L of murine RNase inhibitor (NEB) in a 50  $\mu$ L  
72 final reaction volume. Reactions were run for 30 min at 42°C. The RT-RPA was carried out  
73 in one step, with the same pair of primers for both reactions.

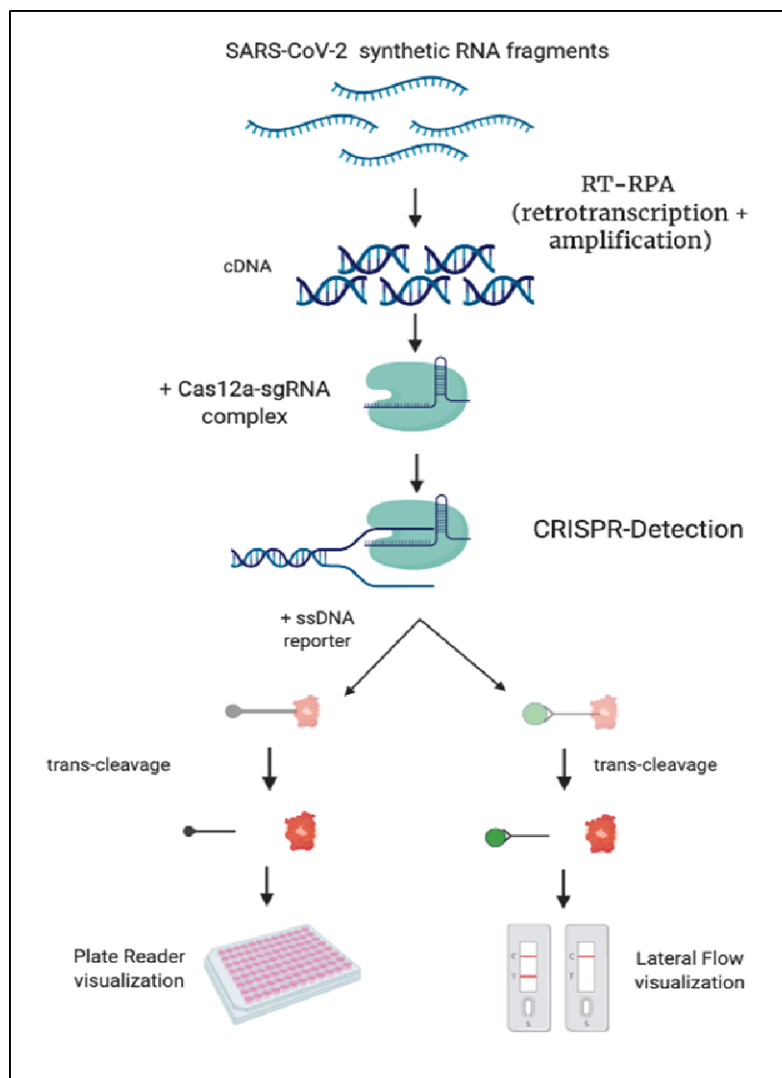
74

75 To generate the CRISPR-detection complex, we mixed 75 nM of the commercially available  
76 LbCas12a endonuclease (NEB) with the same amount of single guide RNA (sgRNA)  
77 synthesized in-house by hybridization of DNA oligonucleotides followed by fill-in PCR and  
78 IVT. The complexation reaction was carried out in a solution containing 1X NEBuffer 2.1  
79 (NEB) (composed of 100 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM DTT, pH 7.9)  
80 at room temperature for 10 min.

81

82 For plate reader-based assays, ssDNA reporters labeled with FAM were included in the  
83 detection mix; while for portable detection with paper strips, ssDNA reporters labeled with  
84 biotin were included. The reaction was initiated by diluting the LbCas12a complexes to a  
85 final concentration of 37 nM LbCas12a : 37 nM sgRNA in a solution containing 1X  
86 NEBuffer 2.1 (NEB) and 1  $\mu$ M custom ssDNA reporter substrates in a 40  $\mu$ L reaction  
87 volume. A 2  $\mu$ L aliquot of RT-RPA input was used. Reactions were incubated for up to 90  
88 min at 37°C. Fluorescence measurements were acquired at 10 min intervals ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$ : 485 nm and  
89  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$ : 535 nm) in a SpectraMax M2 fluorescence plate reader (Molecular Devices) operated in  
90 the 384-well microplate format. For paper-based measurements, we used the Milenia  
91 HybriDetect 1 (TwistDx) lateral flow system, as per the manufacturer's instructions. Finally,  
92 we simulated a clinical sample by adding synthetic SARS-CoV-2 RNA fragments ( $10^5$

93 copies/ $\mu$ L) to saliva samples from a healthy donor and measuring the results on the test strips.  
94 The saliva was treated with heat and chemicals before using 2  $\mu$ L as input for RT-RPA (5).  
95  
96 Details about the target sequences, sgRNA, primers for RT-RPA, and ssDNA reporters are  
97 listed in the accompanying table 1. The general scheme of target synthesis, amplification,  
98 detection with CRISPR, and visualization of the result are shown in the figure 1.  
99



100

101 **Figure 1.** CRISPR-based detection method for novel coronavirus. General scheme of  
102 CRISPR detection procedure. In the two strategies all the process takes less than 60 min.

103

104 **Table. List of DNA oligonucleotides and ssDNA reporters used in this work**

Name	Sequence	Source
nCoV-RdRp-sgRNA R	ATGTGTGGCGGTTCACTATATGTatctacacttagtagaaatta	This paper
nCoV-RdRp-Template PCR fill-in F1	CCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGCAAGTATTGAGTGAAATGGTCATGTGTGGCGGTTCACT	GenBank MN908947
nCoV-RdRp-Template PCR fill-in R2	GCAGTTGTGGCATCTCCTGATGAGGTTCCACCTGGTTTAAACATATAGTGAACCGCCACAC	GenBank MN908947
nCoV-RdRp-Template PCR fill-in F3	AGATGCCACAACCTGCTTATGCTAATAGTGTITTTAACATTTGTCAAGCTGTC	GenBank MN908947
nCoV-RdRp-Primer RT-RPA F	GTGARATGGTCATGTGTGGCGG	Charité, Berlin, Germany
nCoV-RdRp-Primer RT-RPA R	CARATGTTAAASACACTATTAGCATA	Charité, Berlin, Germany
nCoV-ORF1b-sgRNA R	TGGTTGCTTTGTAGGTTACCTGTatctacacttagtagaaatta	This paper
nCoV-ORF1b- Template PCR fill-in F1	CCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGCAATGGGGTTTTACAGGTAACCTACAAAGCAACCATGA	GenBank MN908947
nCoV-ORF1b- Template PCR fill-in R2	TCACAAC TAGCTACATGTGCATTACCATGGACTTGACAATACAGATCATGGTTGCTTTGT	GenBank MN908947
nCoV-ORF1b- Template PCR fill-in F3	AGCTAGTTGTGATGCAATCATGACTAGGTGTCTAGCTGTCCACGAGTGCTTTGTTAAGCG	GenBank MN908947
nCoV-ORF1b-Primer RT-RPA F	TGGGGYTTTACRGGTAACCT	Hong Kong University
nCoV-ORF1b-Primer RT-RPA R	AACRCGCTTAACAAAGCACTC	Hong Kong University
nCoV-ORF1ab-sgRNA R	GTCTGTACCGTCTGCGGTATGTGatctacacttagtagaaatta	This paper
nCoV-ORF1ab- Template PCR fill-in F1	CCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGCCCTGTGGGTTTTACTTAAAAACACAGTCTGTACCG	GenBank MN908947
nCoV-ORF1ab- Template PCR fill-in R2	GGAGTTGATCACAACCTACAGCCATAACCTTTCCACATACCGCAGACGGTACAGACTGTGT	GenBank MN908947
nCoV-ORF1ab- Template PCR fill-in F3	GTTGTGATCAACTCCGCGAACCCATGCTTCAGTCAGCTGATGCACAATCGTT	GenBank MN908947
nCoV-ORF1ab-Primer RT-RPA F	CCCTGTGGGTTTTACTTAA	China CDC
nCoV-ORF1ab-Primer RT-RPA R	ACGATTGTGCATCAGCTGA	China CDC
T7-Cas12scaffold F	CCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGTAATTTCTACTAAGTGTAGAT	This paper
ssDNA biotin	/56-FAM/TTATT/3Bio	Chen <i>et al.</i> , 2018
ssDNA FAM	/56-FAM/TTATT/3IABkFQ	Chen <i>et al.</i> , 2018

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## 107 **Results and Discussion**

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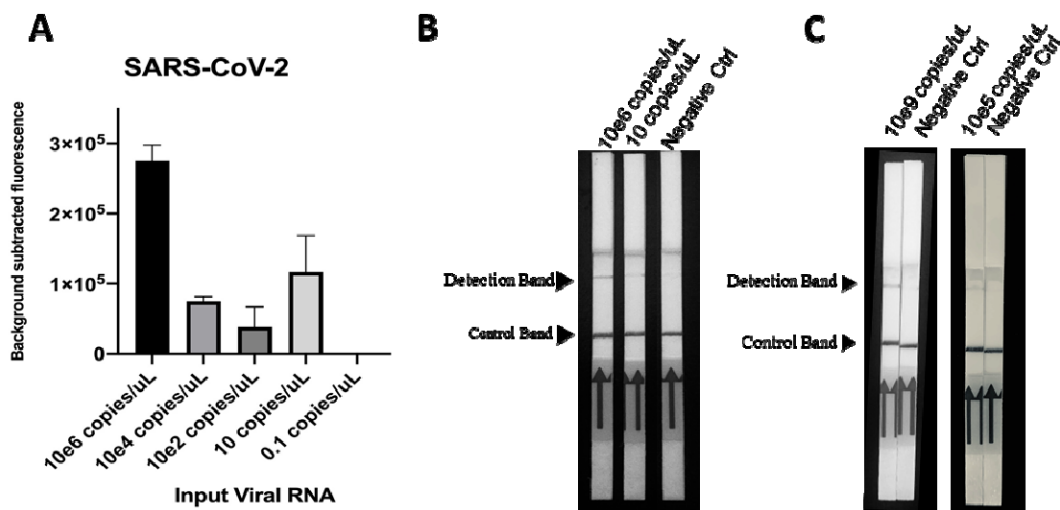
109 The best results were obtained in attempts to detect the *ORF1ab* region with primers  
 110 suggested by the China CDC (6). Based on visualization of these results in a fluorescence  
 111 spectrophotometer, the limit of detection (LOD) for *ORF1ab* coronavirus sequences was  
 112 estimated to be up to 10 copies/ $\mu$ L (figure 2 panel A of the accompanying figure), which is 4

113 orders of magnitude lower than the viral load found for the patient reported in Berlin ( $10^5$   
114 copies/ $\mu$ L) (7).

115

116 When assays were performed using a paper strip, we obtained a similar LOD, demonstrating  
117 that the detection system could be rendered portable without loss in sensitivity (figure 2 panel  
118 B of the accompanying figure).

119



120

121 **Figure 2.** A) Assessment of the detection limit of synthetic SARS-CoV-2 by the CRISPR-  
122 based assay, inferred from fluorescence values after 30 min. Background subtracted  
123 fluorescence represents sample minus control fluorescence without target. Detection of  
124 synthetic SARS-CoV-2 RNA using commercially available paper strips (lateral-flow) in  
125 buffer (B) or in saliva (C). The optimization in saliva }continues in process to obtain more  
126 intense signal on paper strip. Microsoft Excel 2016 was used to arrange the data for analysis.  
127 GraphPad Prism v.8.1.2 (San Diego, USA) was used to plot the graph. In all cases, data  
128 represent mean  $\pm$  SD (n=3).

129

130 Finally, we simulated a clinical sample by adding synthetic SARS-CoV-2 RNA fragments to  
131 saliva samples collected from a healthy person. There are advantages using saliva for the  
132 diagnosis of COVID-19. Saliva specimens can be provided by the patient easily without any  
133 invasive procedures (8). Positive results for this artificial saliva-sample were obtained using  
134 the paper strip-based assay (figure 2 panel C). These latest results indicate that the CRISPR  
135 detection system reported here was not inhibited by naturally occurring molecules in the  
136 saliva and can reach real saliva specimens concentration (8), therefore, emerging to be a  
137 promising method got the rapid and portable detection of clinical cases of COVID-19.

138

### 139 **Conclusions**

140

141 The current rRT-PCR-based COVID-19 diagnostic approaches have been shown to be very  
142 efficient and accurate for virus detection. However, the virus can spread to regions where the  
143 equipment required to perform rRT-PCR is not available. We demonstrated that the CRISPR-  
144 Cas12 based detection method is characterized by a LOD value lower than the minimum  
145 levels needed to presently detect the virus in clinical samples. The main advantage of the  
146 CRISPR-diagnostic method reported here is its portability and low cost (USD 1-2/reaction)  
147 (2). A possible criticism for this study is that the method has not been tested using patient  
148 samples. This is because clinical cases have not yet been reported in our region (South  
149 America). Nevertheless, our work represents a proof-of-principle study of the usefulness of  
150 the CRISPR-Cas12 detection technology that could be deployed worldwide without the  
151 requirement of sophisticated instrumentation.

152

#### 153 **Note**

154 While we were preparing this paper, another two protocols for SARS-CoV-2 detection using  
155 CRISPR diagnostics (SHERLOCK, v.20200214; DETECTER v.20200215) was published,  
156 confirming the potential of the technique.



157

158 **Disclosure statement**

159 CG and PBF are shareholders in CASPR Biotech.

160

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164

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169 **References**

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