



CRISPR/Cas 系统与结核病防控新措施相关性研究

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摘要: 结核分枝杆菌(*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, MTB, 以下简称结核杆菌)感染引起的结核病仍然是严重影响人类健康全球性重大传染病。全球约 1/4 人口是结核杆菌的潜伏感染者。2019 年, 世界卫生组织(World health organization, WHO)报道全球约 150 万人死于结核病。深入研究结核杆菌生物学有望为结核病防控提供新工具。成簇规律性间隔短回文重复(Clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats, CRISPR)/Cas 是细菌免疫系统的重要成分, 在结核杆菌等分枝杆菌中也广泛存在, 同时, 也是分枝杆菌基因编辑的重要工具。本文结合课题组研究工作, 综述了结核杆菌 III-A 型 CRISPR/Cas 系统各组分的生物学功能以及与致病的相关性, CRISPR/Cas 编辑工具在诊断治疗耐药结核杆菌和结核病防控新措施中的进展。

关键词: 结核分枝杆菌, CRISPR, 细菌耐药性, Cas 蛋白

结核分枝杆菌(*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, 以下简称结核杆菌)感染引起的结核病(Tuberculosis)仍然是全球重大传染病^[1]。耐药结核杆菌的出现以及与 HIV 共感染使结核病的防控形势越来越严峻^[2]。因此, 结核病新控制措施的开发极其迫切。深入研究结核杆菌生物学是开发新控制措施的基础^[3]。

成簇规律性间隔短回文重复 CRISPR/Cas 系统是细菌和古菌中广泛存在的适应性免疫系统^[4]。

CRISPR 系统由前导区(Leader)、重复序列(Repeat)、间隔区(Spacer)以及 CRISPR 相关的 Cas 基因组成。前导区是 CRISPR 阵列上游富含 TA 的一段序列, 新获得的间隔区通常插入到第一个重复序列之后^[5]。Cas 蛋白多种多样, 不同的 Cas 蛋白的功能也不尽相同^[6]。

CRISPR/Cas 系统是重要的基因组编辑工具。靶向切割抗性质粒或细菌基因组的 CRISPR/Cas 能特异性清除耐药基因或病原菌。细菌的 crRNA

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(CRISPR RNA)引导 Cas 核酸酶定向切割自身 DNA 对细菌具有致死效应^[7]。与抗生素相比, CRISPR/Cas 系统靶向特定的 DNA 序列, 具有窄谱、特异性高和对正常菌群的选择压力小的优势^[8]。此外 CRISPR 系统单独或者与噬菌体联合使用也可能用于控制耐药结核杆菌。

CRISPR/Cas 系统还可以降解入侵的遗传元件, 保护细菌染色体不被外源遗传物质破坏, 有利于维持细菌基因组稳定。但就具体物种而言, 其利弊还需要视情况而定。比如某些外源抗生素抗性基因、毒力相关基因可能有利于细菌进化, 提高其环境适应能力^[9]。

1 CRISPR 概述及分类

1.1 CRISPR 概述

1987年 Ishino 等在大肠杆菌中发现了一段特殊的重复序列^[10]。2002年, Jansen 等将该重复序列和随机间隔区(Spacer)的结构命名为 CRISPR。此后, 微生物基因组中发现了越来越多的重复序列^[11]。2007年 Barrangou 等证实 CRISPR/Cas 系统可以发挥细菌免疫系统的功能^[6]。2013年, Zhang 等利用 CRISPR/Cas9 系统对小鼠细胞进行多位点基因编辑, 证明 CRISPR/Cas9 具有广泛适用性^[12]。

CRISPR/Cas9 系统包含 3 个功能组分: crRNA、tracrRNA (trans-activating RNA, tracr RNA) 及 Cas9 蛋白。三者形成复合物, 寻找特定的前间隔区序列邻近基序(Protospacer Adjacent Motif, PAM) NGG (N 代表 ATGC 中任一种碱基), 引导 crRNA 与附近的间隔序列进行碱基互补配对, Cas9 蛋白切割靶 DNA。真核细胞中, 断裂的 DNA 通过同源重组修复(Homologous-directed repair,

HDR)或非同源末端连接(Non-homologous end joining, NHEJ)进行修复^[13-14]。结核杆菌 NHEJ 效率不高, 忠实性低, 通常不能有效修复 Cas9 产生的 DNA 双链断裂, 细菌因此死亡^[15]。CRISPR/Cas 系统靶向切割 DNA, 可以用来特异性清除耐药结核杆菌。

1.2 CRISPR/Cas 系统的分类

近年 CRISPR-Cas 系统发展迅速, 分类不断更新, 根据 Cas 蛋白、Cas 基因操纵子结构、CRISPR 阵列中重复序列的结构, 2015 年 CRISPR/Cas 系统分为 2 类、5 型(Type I-V)和 16 个亚型(Subtype)^[16]。随着新型 Cas 蛋白的发现, 进一步分为 2 类(Class)、6 型和 33 亚型^[17]。

1 类 CRISPR/Cas 系统, 根据 Cas 蛋白结构又分为 I、III、IV 和 12 个亚型, 常见是 I、III 型, I 型中常研究的是 I-E 型, 广泛存在于大肠杆菌和放线菌中; IV 型存在古菌中, 细菌中不常见^[18]。这一系统的特点是由多蛋白效应物复合体, 如 Cascade (The CRISPR associated complex for antiviral defense)进行有序的靶标识别和降解。首先, Cascade 识别相匹配靶标 DNA, 促进 crRNA 和靶 DNA 结合。随后, 招募具有剪切功能的蛋白(如 Cas3)在特定靶位点剪切 DNA^[19]。但 Cascades 复合物效应蛋白组成复杂, 限制了 1 类 CRISPR/Cas 系统在基因编辑中的应用。根据 Makarova 对 CRISPR/Cas 的分类, 结核杆菌的 CRISPR/Cas 系统属于 1 类 III-A 型^[20]。

2 类 CRISPR/Cas 系统包括 II、V、VI 和 9 个亚型, 这一系统是理想的基因组编辑工具^[12]。Cas9 蛋白和 Cas12a (cpf1)蛋白分别属于 II 型^[21] 及 V 型系统^[22]。Cas13 蛋白属于 VI 型^[23]。

2012 年, Jennifer 等发现脓链球菌(*Streptococcus*

pyogenes)的 Cas9 蛋白 (SpCas9) 在 crRNA 与 tracrRNA 形成的复合物引导下靶向切割 DNA^[11]。2015 年发现的新 CRISPR 核酸内切酶 Cas12a 由单链 crRNA 引导在特定位点靶向切割 DNA, 产生的平末端造成的基因编辑更有优势。与 Cas9 相比, Cas12a 识别富含胸腺嘧啶(T) (CTN 或 TTN) 的 PAM, Cas12a 分子量更小, 需要的 crRNA 序列更短, 在某些细菌中进行编辑的细胞毒性更低^[22], 比如谷氨酸棒状杆菌^[24]、耻垢分枝杆菌、结核杆菌^[25]。与 Cas9 相比, Cas12a 对人细胞 U2OS 进行定点突变的脱靶率更低, 特异性更强^[26]。

2 结核杆菌内源 CRISPR/Cas 系统与免疫防疫

结核杆菌也存在 CRISPR/Cas 免疫系统^[27]。CRISPR/Cas 系统介导的抗噬菌体或质粒的免疫可分为 3 个阶段(图 1), 下面就结核杆菌中存在的 III-A 型 CRISPR/Cas 系统来介绍这种免疫机制。第一步是适应期, 噬菌体或质粒原间隔区 (Proto-Spacer) 插入到第一个重复序列之后, Cas1 和 Cas2 在此过程中起关键作用^[28]。第二步是表达阶段, 重复间隔序列被转录成长的前体 pre-crRNA, 重复间隔序列被转录成长的前体 pre-crRNA,

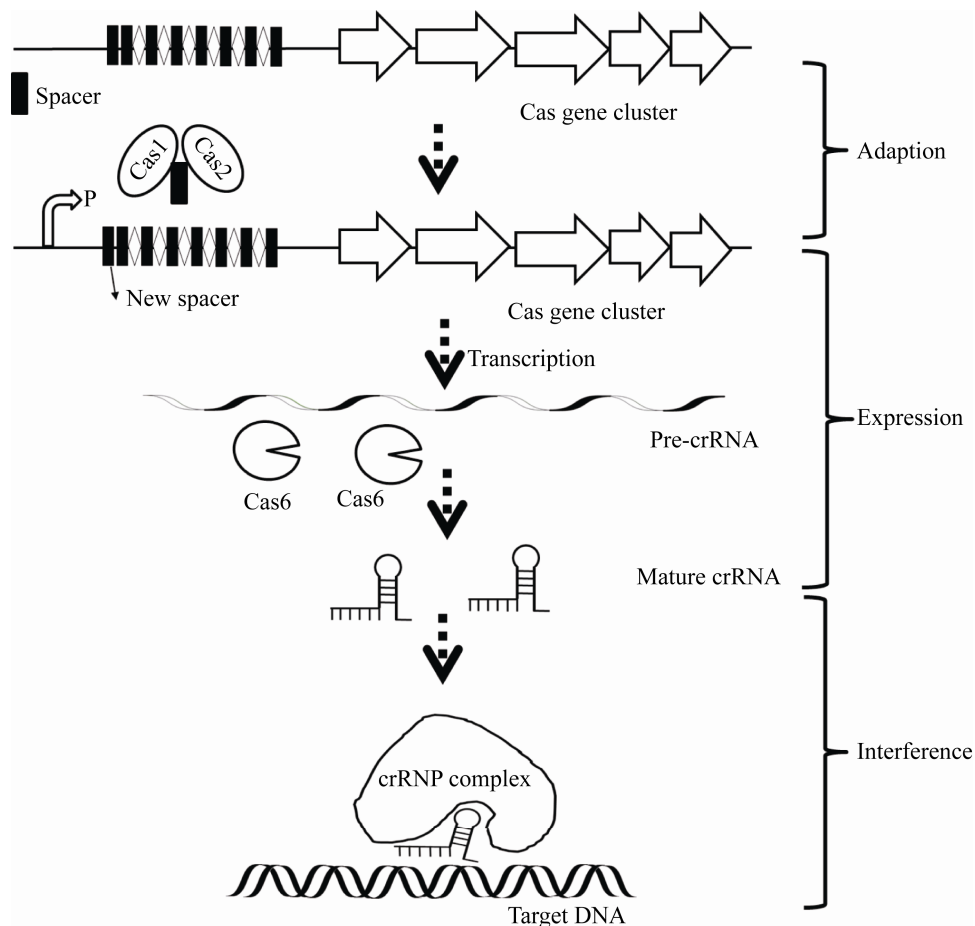


图 1. 结核分枝杆菌 III-A 型 CRISPR/Cas 系统的作用机制
Figure 1. Overview of the *M. tuberculosis* III-A CRISPR-Cas system action.

与 Cas6 结合序列一样,但不能形成稳定的二级结构。麻风分枝杆菌是例外,其重复序列能形成经典的茎环结构^[33]。

结核杆菌 CRISPR 阵列包含多个 36 bp 串联直接重复序列(Direct repeats, DR), DR 具有保守序列(TGAGGTGCGGCGTGAGCGCGGGT), 被 94 个 35–41 bp 的间隔子(Spacer)隔开。间隔子序列和排列次序在结核杆菌复合群中相对保守^[31]。DR 长度和间隔子随结核杆菌菌株而异。这可能是插入序列 IS6110 转座到 DR 区,通过邻近或者远端 DR 之间同源重组,或者复制滑动(Replication slippage)导致间隔子序列缺失所致^[34,36]。

重复序列如 CRISPR 位点也用于致病菌流行病学调查中的基因分型、系统发育和群体遗传学^[35,37]。根据 CRISPR 位点间隔区寡核苷酸分型确定主要流行株及其传播途径^[38–39]。2019 年 Liu 等对 7 株临床耐药结核杆菌进行了全基因组测序,对基因变异位点进行了比较基因组分析,发现其具有不同间隔的 CRISPR 位点,提示它们可能在结核杆菌基因组改变中起重要作用^[40]。基于膜反向杂交的间隔区核苷酸分型也用于对临床分离结核杆菌进行调查^[41–42]。

结核杆菌 3 个与致病性有关的基因岛中,基因岛 MPI-1 编码 CRISPR/Cas 有关的基因,提示

CRISPR/Cas 可能与结核杆菌的致病性有关^[43]。我们总结了结核杆菌 CRISPR/Cas 相关基因功能(表 1)。

3.1 Cas2

Cas2 是在间隔区获得中起重要作用的保守的蛋白,为 CRISPR 系统功能正常发挥提供保障。结核杆菌不同菌株中 Cas2 基因核苷酸的相似性为 100%。嗜肺军团菌(*Legionella pneumophila*) Cas2 蛋白在侵染宿主哈氏变形虫(*Hartmannella*)和棘阿米巴原虫(*Acanthamoeba*)以及逃避巨噬细胞免疫过程中发挥重要作用^[50]。结核杆菌 Cas2 (Rv2816c)在致病分枝杆菌中非常保守。我们课题组在耻垢分枝杆菌中异源表达 Cas2 (Rv2816c),构建 Rv2816c 重组耻垢分枝杆菌。该重组菌对多种胁迫敏感,在巨噬细胞中的存活能力降低^[44],但具体机制尚有待研究。

3.2 Cas1

CRISPR/Cas 系统中,来自不同细菌的 Cas1 的生化特性不同。来自大肠杆菌的 Cas1 与 DNA 修复有关^[51]。结核杆菌 Cas1 (Rv2817c)蛋白是一种保守的金属依赖性核酸内切酶,Cas1 蛋白通过和其他 Cas 蛋白形成复合物从而获取外源基因的前间隔区序列,抵御外源 DNA 入侵^[16]。57.14% 的临床菌株缺失 Cas1 基因,提示 Cas1 可能与结核杆菌的毒力有关。耻垢分枝杆菌中过表达 Rv2817c

表 1. 相关 Cas 蛋白基因功能研究
Table 1. Function of Cas gene in research

Protein	Gene	Function	References
Cas2	Rv2816c	Associated with cell wall synthesis in MTB	[44]
Cas1	Rv2817c	Cas1 presumably crucial for spacer acquisition	[16]
Csm4	Rv2820c	Involved in virulence of MTB, and inhibited host defense function	[45]
Csm5	Rv2819c	Involved in the virulence of MTB	[46]
Csm2	Rv2822c	Stabilized the active structure of the Csm complex to facilitate the reaction	[47]
Cas6	Rv2824c	Cleaved the repeat RNA is ion dependent	[33–48]
Csm6	Rv2818c	Ancillary ribonuclease, which responsible for cleavage of RNA to enhance immunity	[49]

后 DNA 损伤修复功能受损, 对抗结核药物更敏感, 胁迫应答能力降低^[52]。比较 3 株 CRISPR 区间隔区和重复区完全缺失的菌株发现, 缺失 Cas1 和 DR 的结核杆菌临床菌株对 DNA 损伤更加敏感, 染色体不能正常分离^[53]。

3.3 Csm4

在耻垢分枝杆菌中异源表达结核杆菌 CRISPR 相关蛋白 Csm4 (Rv2820c), 得到的 Rv2820c 重组耻垢分枝杆菌感染巨噬细胞, 其胞内存活力降低, iNOS 表达增加, 产生更多 NO^[45]。比较从结核性脑膜炎患者分离的 3 株生长快速的结核杆菌的基因组发现 Csm4 发生移码突变, 导致氨基酸改变, 编码产物缩短为原长度的 40%。Csm4 截短菌株的毒力和胞内存活力增强^[54]。结核杆菌北京株中截短的 Csm4 在耻垢分枝杆菌中异源表达, 得到的 Csm4 重组耻垢分枝杆菌毒力增强, 侵染巨噬细胞后产生更多 NO, 对宿主免疫攻击的抵抗力增加^[55]。

3.4 Csm5

Csm5 在 H37Ra 中的表达水平比 H37Rv 中低, 提示 Csm5 可能与结核杆菌的毒力有关^[56]。Csm5 是 Cas 蛋白复合物的的重要组成部分, Csm5 靠近 crRNA 3'端, 暗示 Csm5 可能有助于 crRNA 成熟和结合靶基因。作为 RNA 结合蛋白, Csm5 晶体结构提示 Csm5 亚基的铁氧还蛋白样(Ferredoxin-like)折叠的结构多样性强, 是 III 型 CRISPR/Cas 系统 crRNA 与靶 RNA 结合的结构基础^[46]。

3.5 Csm2

目前已经解析了表皮葡萄球菌 III-A CRISPR/Cas 的 Csm2 的晶体结构。晶体结构中的保守赖氨酸残基对结合靶基因非常关键。Csm2 稳定 Csm 复合物的活性结构来促进反应^[47]。结核杆菌 Csm2 的晶体结构尚无报道。

3.6 Cas6

结核杆菌的 1 类 III-A CRISPR/Cas 中, 成熟的 crRNA-CRISPR/Cas 蛋白复合物识别并结合特定 DNA 序列, Cas6 (Rv2824c)蛋白切割外源 DNA, 抵御外源干扰入侵。H99A 和 G295A/G297A 突变证实了 Cas6 蛋白的活性位点, 对于剪切靶点非常重要^[27]。

3.7 Csm6

III-A CRISPR/Cas 系统中 CRISPR- RNA 效应复合物可以检测入侵的 RNA, 触发一系列防御反应。环寡腺苷酸(Cyclic oligoadenylate, cOA)尤其是环状-6 腺苷酸(Cyclic hexa-adenylate, cA6), 可以激活 Csx1/Csm6 家族效应蛋白, 后者非特异性降解入侵 RNA, 增强细菌免疫力^[49]。

综上, III-A 型 CRISPR/Cas 系统可帮助结核杆菌抵御外源入侵遗传物质, 也可以调节结核杆菌基因表达。有的临床分离株 CRISPR/Cas 系统缺失或不完整, 但毒性和在巨噬细胞中的存活率却增加, 这也提示 CRISPR/Cas 系统与菌株进化有关^[53]。5 株表面光滑的结核杆菌(Smooth tuberculosis, STB)的全基因组序列中, CRISPR/Cas 系统不完整。这些菌株在感染后的小鼠中的持留能力和毒力较弱, 提示 CRISPR/Cas 系统与毒力有关^[57]。7 株临床结核杆菌分离株的 CRISPR/Cas 系统的间隔区存在差异, 但药物敏感性没有差异。这些也提示 CRISPR/Cas 的多样性和功能之间关系很复杂^[40]。

4 CRISPR 与分枝杆菌基因编辑

4.1 基于 dCas9 的基因编辑

结核杆菌生长缓慢, 遗传操作受限, 高效的结核杆菌遗传操作系统是深入认识结核杆菌生物学, 尤其是持留和耐药分子机理的重要基础。

CRISPRi 技术广泛应用于真核及原核生物的基因编辑^[58], 包括结核杆菌。基于 dCas9 的分枝杆菌基因编辑技术主要是优化来源于化脓链球菌的 Cas9 密码子, 突变 Cas9 蛋白的 D10A/H840A 位点, 获得了 dCas9 蛋白。通过在分枝杆菌体内表达 dCas9 和 sgRNA, 构建了一套能简单高效地抑制分枝杆菌基因表达的 CRISPRi 系统, 原理如图 3-A。该系统能有效抑制靶基因转录, 验证特定基因是否为结核杆菌的必需基因并进行功能分析^[59]。目前, 这个方法测试了结核杆菌几个必需基因如 *sigH* (Rv3323)、*pknB* (Rv0014)、*inhA* (Rv1484)、*dfrA* (Rv2763c)、*wag31* (Rv2145c) 和 *ftsZ* (Rv2150c), 发现 CRISPRi 能明显抑制这些基因的表达, 导致生长抑制或改变结核杆菌对小分子抑制剂的敏感性和细胞形态。该系统的优势是不改变细菌染色体结构^[60]。dCas9 偶联荧光素酶基因的系统可快速检测临床标本中的结核杆菌, 缩短诊断时间^[61]。筛选 Cas9 的 11 个同源基因发现, 用来源于嗜热链球菌的 Cas9 进行 CRISPRi

可降低 Cas9 的细胞毒性, 提高 CRISPRi 对分枝杆菌表达调控的效率。高效率基因敲除可用于鉴定结核杆菌必需基因、发现新药物靶标^[62]。

4.2 基于 Cas12a 的基因编辑

CRISPR/Cas12a 在耻垢分枝杆菌中的基因编辑, 主要通过同源重组修复, 有效进行基因编辑如图 3-B^[25]。基于 Cas12a/guide RNA (gRNA) 的平台, 可以快速、准确鉴定分枝杆菌种类。该方法通过设计靶向 *rpoB* 的物种特异性的 gRNA 探针, 可以区分结核杆菌和其他非结核分枝杆菌如 *M. abscessus*、*M. intracellulare*、*M. avium*、*M. kansasii*、*M. goodii* 和 *M. fortuitum*。该方法准确区分了 73 个临床样本中的 72 个^[63]。在大肠杆菌中引入结核杆菌的 NHEJ 系统后能修复 DNA 双链断裂, 但效率很低^[64]。CRISPR/Cas12a 与 NHEJ 系统偶联在耻垢分枝杆菌的基因编辑效率高达 70%^[65]。通过改进 NHEJ 系统后的与 CRISPR/Cas12a 偶联, 可有效地在结核分枝杆菌中产生大规模的基因突变^[15]。

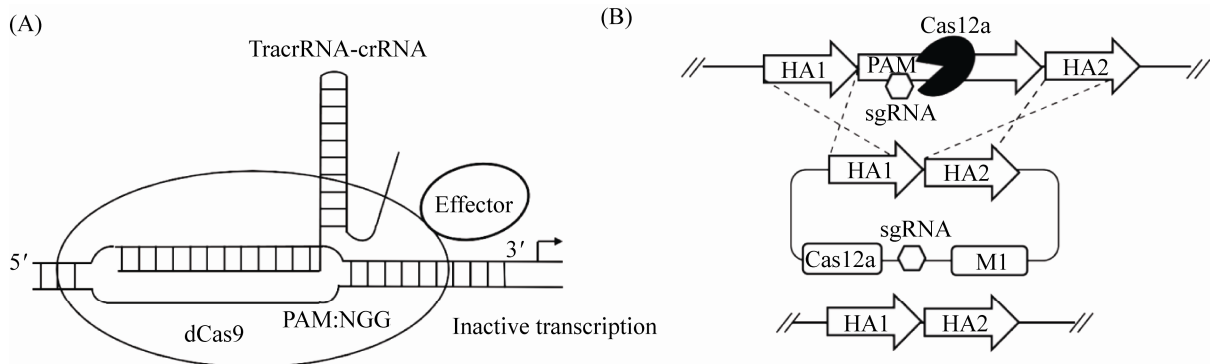


图 3. II 型 CRISPR/Cas 系统在分枝杆菌中的应用

Figure 3. The application of II CRISPR/Cas in mycobacteria. A: CRISPR/dCas9 system is most deeply studied CRISPR systems, used for gene transcription inhibition; B: CRISPR/Cas12a system used for gene editing in *M. tuberculosis*. HA1: homology arms 1; HA2: homology arms 2; M1: marker 1.

5 CRISPR 系统与结核病防控

随着 CRISPR/Cas 编辑技术的发展, 在结核杆菌中也有应用, 有助于深入分析其基因功能。比如 CRISPRi 文库可以在结核杆菌中进行全基因组筛选, 鉴定必需基因和新药物靶点^[66]。用 CRISPRi 验证了 MmpL3 作为结核杆菌药物靶点的可行性^[67]。

5.1 外源 CRISPR/Cas 系统

CRISPR/Cas 可以高效靶向抗生素耐药基因, crRNAs 可以有效地引导 Cas9 靶向大肠杆菌染色体上所有拷贝, 导致 DNA 断裂, 细胞不能通过同源重组修复, 从而导致细胞死亡, 通过 II-A 类 CRISPR/Cas 系统编辑噬菌体基因组, 侵染宿主后可进行基因组编辑(图 4-A)。若 crRNAs 导致目标定位效率低, 通过表达 Mu 噬菌体 Gam 蛋白可进一步阻断同源重组, 确保细胞死亡^[64]。利用

CRISPR/Cas9 系统靶向超广谱耐 β -内酰胺类抗生素的大肠杆菌的耐药基因, 恢复其对抗生素的敏感性, 具体机制如图 4-A^[68]。利用 CRISPR/Cas9 系统清除大肠杆菌的耐药 NDM-1 质粒, 使产 NDM-1 耐药模式菌恢复对亚胺培南和其他 β -内酰胺类抗生素的敏感性, 具体机制如图 4-B^[69]。基于 CRISPR 系统的方法可以解决现有抗生素的缺陷, 即不具有广谱性, 特异性杀死有害细菌, 这样可以减少选择压力^[70]。这些方法也可能在结核杆菌中应用。

目前已经开发了基于 CRISPR/Cas12a 的结核杆菌快速检测方法, 对 179 例患者样品来源的结核杆菌进行测试的敏感性为 79%。这极大缩短临床结核病诊断周期^[71]。基于 CRISPRi 的结核杆菌文库能覆盖结核杆菌的基因组, 该文库由具有不同的 sgRNAs 组成, 有助于发现新的药物靶点, 对于抗结核药物的开发具有重要意义^[72]。

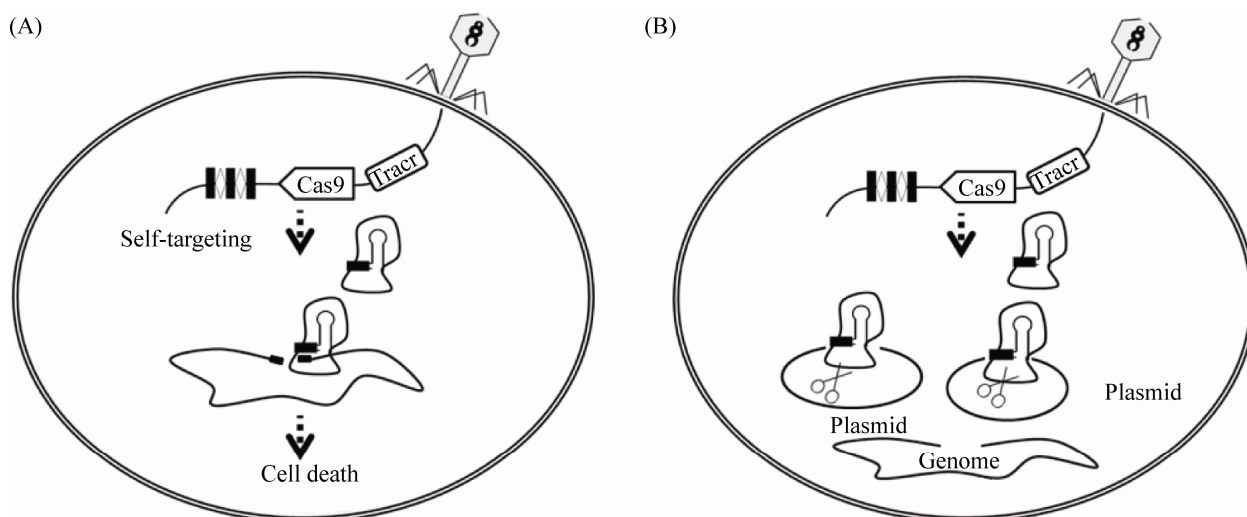


图 4. 基于 CRISPR/Cas 系统的噬菌体基因组编辑、裂解耐药基因和耐药质粒

Figure 4. Killing of microbial by a phagemid delivered CRISPR system. RNA-guided nucleases targeting specific DNA sequences (genome 4-A or plasmid 4-B) are delivered efficiently to microbial population using bacteriophage.

5.2 内源 CRISPR/Cas 系统

通过开发内源性的 CRISPR/Cas 系统来抵抗微生物,即通过激活微生物中自身的 CRISPR/Cas 系统,基于序列信息定量去除个别细菌,为治疗耐药菌感染提供了新方向。通过 *E. coli* K-12 内源性的 I-E 型 CRISPR/Cas 系统可以抑制相关基因的表达^[73]。运用大肠杆菌内源性 I-E 型 CRISPR/Cas 系统可以导致细菌程序性死亡^[74]。利用 *Lactobacillus crispatus* 内源性 I-E 型 CRISPR/Cas 系统进行基因编辑,靶向 3 个位点,导致 99% 以上的细胞死亡^[75]。结核杆菌内源 CRISPR/Cas 系统开发也可能用于基因抑制,使耐药结核杆菌恢复敏感性。敲除基因组中 Cas6, 插入启动子激活 Cascade, 转录成熟的 crRNA 与 Cascade 结合在特定定位点与 DNA 结合, 阻断 RNA 聚合酶转录, 从而抑制结核杆菌中基因表达, 具体原理如图 5, 结

核杆菌缺失 Rv2837c (cnpB)后内源性 CRISPR/Cas 系统活性增加。Rv2837c (CnpB)蛋白通过寡核糖核酸酶(Orn)控制结核分枝杆菌 CRISPR/Cas 系统的表达,为控制内源性 CRISPR/Cas 系统的转录提供了新的方向^[76]。

5.3 CRISPR/Cas 系统改造噬菌体

CRISPR/Cas 系统还可作为噬菌体基因组编辑工具,改造后的噬菌体可以杀死耐药细菌。噬菌体可以作为 CRISPR/Cas 载体,使 CRISPR/Cas 系统在致病菌中表达,靶向剪切抗性质粒或基因组,恢复抗生素敏感性,阻断耐药基因的水平转移(图 4)。利用非致病的分枝杆菌递送裂解性分枝杆菌噬菌体 TM4 可以杀死巨噬细胞内的结核杆菌和鸟分枝杆菌等致病菌^[77]。这一递送噬菌体的体系可以显著降低小鼠脾脏细胞内的细菌数量。利用温和噬菌体“一步法”包装 CRISPR/Cas9

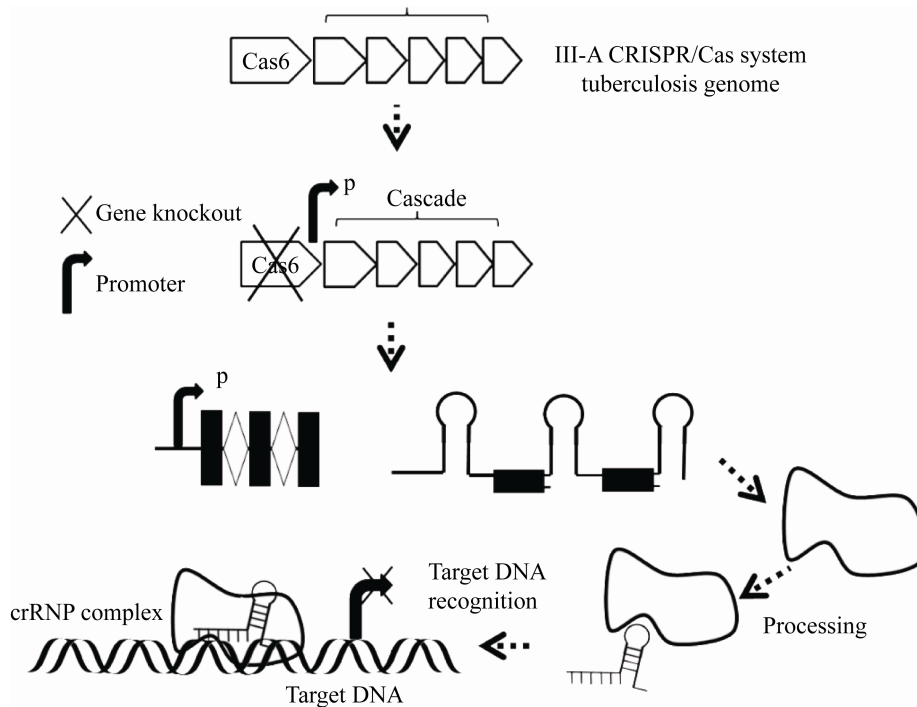


图 5. 结核杆菌内源 CRISPR/Cas 系统可用于基因抑制

Figure 5. Repurposing the Type III-A CRISPR-Cas system in *tuberculosis* for programmable gene repression.

系统可以高效靶向清除细菌耐药质粒, 减少细菌耐药质粒在环境中的释放和积累, 阻断耐药质粒在细菌间的接合转移, 减少耐药细菌传播^[69]。

但噬菌体也演化出多种策略逃避宿主细菌的 CRISPR/Cas 系统的作用^[78-79]。比如 anti-CRISPR 蛋白(AcrVIAs 蛋白)帮助噬菌体成功逃逸 CRISPR-Cas13a 系统, 这为疾病诊断和治疗提供了一个开关, 基因编辑完成后, 可以消除 Cas 蛋白剪切活性^[80]。同时临床几种噬菌体联用, 或噬菌体与抗生素联用, 可以避免耐药细菌的出现, 目前有用非敏感型抗生素与噬菌体联用在临床成功治疗超级耐药菌引发的尿路感染^[81-82]。

分枝杆菌噬菌体治疗耐药结核杆菌、检测是否存在结核杆菌或者耐药结核杆菌的工作也有报道。比如 6 种特定噬菌体对结核杆菌细胞壁的脂阿拉伯甘露聚糖(Lipoarabinomannan)有特异性血清学反应, 可开发作为临床诊断结核病的工具^[83]。分枝杆菌噬菌体可有效治疗豚鼠的结核杆菌感染, 但疗效不如异烟肼^[84]。基于噬菌体的治疗虽然取得一定的成果, 但离临床应用还有很长距离, 值得研究。

6 总结和展望

随着 CRISPR/Cas 技术的发展和结核杆菌 CRISPR/Cas 系统的发现和功能研究, 为结核杆菌基础生物学性质研究提供了新工具。CRISPR/Cas 编辑系统在结核杆菌中应用, 因具有高度的靶标基因序列特异性, 对于揭示结核杆菌的关键致病基因, 发现新型抗结核药物靶标和开发疫苗方面具有重要意义。CRISPR/Cas 系统与分枝杆菌噬菌体联合, 用于结核病防控也是未来值得进一步研究的方向。

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CRISPR/Cas system and implications for novel measures against tuberculosis

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Abstract: Tuberculosis caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb) remains a serious global infectious disease. The world health organization estimates that 1.5 million people died from the disease in 2019. The biology of Mtb can inform new measures against tuberculosis. To summarize the progress of CRISPR/Cas-associated genes (CRISPR/Cas) system in Mtb for better tuberculosis control tools development and biology study of Mtb. Current publications and progress in our lab were retrieved and compared. Clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats, CRISPR/Cas system, well known bacterial adaptive immunity system widespread in *Mycobacteria* including *M. tuberculosis*, was developed as gene editing tool. We summarized the biology of the endogenous type III-A CRISPR-Cas systems in *Mycobacteria*, as well as CRISPR/Cas gene editing tool application in Mtb basic and applied studies, with focus on its potential for novel measures against tuberculosis. CRISPR/Cas is burgeoning focus in *M. tuberculosis* study and promising tool for better tuberculosis control.

Keywords: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, CRISPR, antimicrobial resistance, Cas protein

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