

## Use of Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR)-Cas9 in Cancer Research

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### DESCRIPTION

Cancer remains one of the most challenging and pervasive diseases of our time, affecting millions of lives globally. Traditional cancer treatments, such as chemotherapy and radiation therapy, have made significant strides in improving survival rates, but they often come with debilitating side effects and limited efficacy. In the quest for more effective treatments and potential cures, scientists have turned to cutting-edge technologies, and one tool, in particular, has emerged as a game-changer in cancer research: Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR)-Cas9.

CRISPR-Cas9, which stands for Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats and CRISPR-associated protein 9, is a revolutionary genome-editing tool that enables precise modification of DNA within living organisms. It was first harnessed for gene editing in 2012, and since then, it has rapidly evolved into a versatile and indispensable tool in molecular biology and biomedical research. The CRISPR-Cas9 technology, initially discovered as a bacterial defense mechanism against viral infections, has been adapted for various applications, including gene editing in cancer research.

The CRISPR-Cas9 system consists of two main components: The guide Ribonucleic acid (gRNA) and the Cas9 protein. The gRNA is engineered to target a specific Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) sequence, guiding the Cas9 protein to the desired location in the genome. Once the Cas9 protein reaches its target, it can cut the DNA at that precise location, initiating a repair process that can result in the deletion, insertion, or replacement of specific genetic sequences. This ability to precisely edit genes has opened up new possibilities in cancer research.

Cancer is a complex disease driven by genetic mutations that disrupt the normal regulation of cell growth and division. CRISPR-Cas9 has become an invaluable tool for scientists seeking to unravel the genetic underpinnings of various types of cancer. By introducing specific mutations or deleting or modifying genes associated with cancer development, researchers can better understand the mechanisms that drive tumor growth.

For example, in a groundbreaking study published in 2013, scientists used CRISPR-Cas9 to edit genes in a mouse model of lung cancer, identifying several genes critical for tumor formation. This research shed light on the genetic factors contributing to lung cancer and opened the door to potential targeted therapies.

### Precision medicine in cancer treatment

One of the most promising applications of CRISPR-Cas9 in cancer research is its potential to facilitate precision medicine. Precision medicine aims to tailor treatments to individual patients based on their unique genetic profiles. CRISPR-Cas9 can help identify genetic mutations in cancer cells and develop therapies that specifically target these mutations while sparing healthy cells. For instance, in the case of leukemia, researchers have used CRISPR-Cas9 to edit the genes responsible for driving the disease. By precisely targeting the mutated genes, they have developed experimental therapies that hold the promise of more effective and less toxic treatments for leukemia patients.

### Drug development and screening

The drug development process is long, expensive, and often results in treatments with limited efficacy and significant side effects. CRISPR-Cas9 has revolutionized drug discovery by allowing researchers to rapidly test potential drug targets and screen for compounds that can selectively kill cancer cells. In a typical drug screening experiment, researchers use CRISPR-Cas9 to systematically knock out individual genes in cancer cells and then expose them to various drug candidates. This approach helps identify genes that, when disrupted, make cancer cells more susceptible to specific drugs. Such screenings have accelerated the identification of potential drug targets and improved the efficiency of drug development pipelines.

### CONCLUSION

CRISPR-Cas9 has ushered in a new era of possibilities in cancer research, offering unprecedented insights into the genetic basis of the disease and paving the way for more effective, personalized

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**Received:** 08-Aug-2023, Manuscript No. MAGE-23-26864; **Editor assigned:** 11-Aug-2023, Pre QC No. MAGE-23-26864 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 25-Aug-2023, QC No. MAGE-23-26864; **Revised:** 01-Sep-2023, Manuscript No. MAGE-23-26864 (R); **Published:** 08-Sep-2023. DOI: 10.35248/2169-0111.23.12.242

**Citation:** Jennifer V (2023) Use of Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR)-Cas9 in Cancer Research. *Advac Genet Eng.* 12:242.

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treatments. While challenges and ethical considerations remain, the potential benefits for cancer patients are undeniable. As research continues to advance, we can expect to see CRISPR-

Cas9 playing an increasingly vital role in the fight against cancer, bringing us one step closer to finding a cure for this devastating disease.