



CRISPR/Cas9-RNAi system for combinatorial metabolic engineering of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

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Published in:
Yeast

Link to article, DOI:
[10.1002/yea.3390](https://doi.org/10.1002/yea.3390)

Publication date:
2019

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):

Kildegaard, K. R., Ribeiro Ramos Tramontin, L., Chekina, K., Li, M., Goedecke, T. J., Kristensen, M., & Borodina, I. (2019). CRISPR/Cas9-RNAi system for combinatorial metabolic engineering of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Yeast*, 36(5), 237-247. <https://doi.org/10.1002/yea.3390>

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Title: CRISPR/Cas9-RNAi system for combinatorial metabolic engineering of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Running title: CRISPR/Cas9-RNAi system

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Keywords: genome editing, CRISPR/Cas9, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, metabolic engineering, RNA interference, *cis,cis*-muconic acid

Acknowledgments: This work was supported by the Novo Nordisk Foundation (grant agreements NNF15OC0016592 and NNF10CC1016517). The authors would like to thank Dushica Arsovská and Laura Dato for help with FACS analysis and Tim Snoek for help with FlowJo software.

This article has been accepted for publication and undergone full peer review but has not been through the copyediting, typesetting, pagination and proofreading process which may lead to differences between this version and the Version of Record. Please cite this article as doi: 10.1002/yea.3390

ABSTRACT

The yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is widely used in industrial biotechnology for the production of fuels, chemicals, food ingredients, food and beverages, and pharmaceuticals. To obtain high-performing strains for such bioprocesses, it is often necessary to test tens or even hundreds of metabolic engineering targets, preferably in combinations, to account for synergistic and antagonistic effects. Here, we present a method that allows simultaneous perturbation of multiple selected genetic targets by combining the advantage of CRISPR/Cas9, *invivo* recombination, USER assembly and RNA interference. CRISPR/Cas9 introduces a double-strand break in a specific genomic region, where multi-expression constructs combined with the knockdown constructs are simultaneously integrated by homologous recombination.

We show the applicability of the method by improving *cis,cis*-muconic acid production in *S. cerevisiae* through simultaneous manipulation of several metabolic engineering targets.

The method can accelerate metabolic engineering efforts for the construction of future cell factories.

INTRODUCTION

Industrial biotechnology uses cell factories to produce therapeutical proteins, antibiotics, enzymes, fuels, and chemicals. To achieve favorable process economics, one needs to optimize the cell factories, where performance metrics as titer, rate, and yield, are improved. Strain development programs for the products that are not native to the host are very costly and take a long time. The required investment in biotechnology companies that develop novel strains and processes is typically above \$50 Mio. During the strain development, hundreds to thousands of strain variants are engineered in iterative design-build-test cycles. High-throughput strain construction and screening in the range of 10^5 - 10^6 variants are possible when a biosensor indicating the product presence is available [Zhang, Jensen, and Keasling 2015], however, this is seldom the case. Hence, the main course of action remains laborious manual strain construction via PCR, cloning, and transformations. The cloning and strain construction is typically performed at 10-50 microliter scale, where the high cost of specialized reagents also contributes to the high price of the strain development.

Metabolic engineering research requires tools for multiplex genome editing that would allow simultaneous up-regulation and down-regulation of multiple genes in a combinatorial way. Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats system with associated nuclease Cas9 (CRISPR/Cas9) system has dramatically simplified genome editing in yeasts,

particularly for performing gene overexpression, mutations, and deletions [Stovicek, Holkenbrink, and Borodina 2017; Lian, HamediRad, and Zhao 2018]. Convenient CRISPR/Cas-based genetic tools have been developed for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* that enable integration of several gene expression cassettes into multiple loci or simultaneous deletion of multiple genes in a single transformation [Bao, Xiao, Liang, Zhang, Xiong, Sun, Si, and Zhao 2014; Jakočiūnas, Bonde, Herrgård, Harrison, Kristensen, Pedersen, Jensen, and Keasling 2015; Generoso, Gottardi, Oreb, and Boles 2016; Verwaal, Buiting- Wiessenhaan, Dalhuijsen, and Roubos 2018; Ryan et al. 2014; Horwitz et al. 2015]. The CRISPR/Cas systems are efficient in editing not only haploid laboratory strains, but also diploid and polyploid strains of *S. cerevisiae* important for brewing and bioethanol applications [Stovicek, Borodina, and Forster 2015; Lian, Bao, Hu, and Zhao 2018; Denby et al. 2018]. It has also been illustrated in multiple studies how overexpressions, deletions, and mutations can be performed in a single transformation [Mans et al. 2015; Jakočiūnas et al. 2015; Lian, HamediRad, Hu, and Zhao 2017].

Controlled downregulation of gene expression, however, remains a challenge. Gene downregulation is often a more desirable metabolic engineering strategy than complete gene inactivation, and, in case of essential genes, the only option. Catalytically inactivated dCas9, also in a variant coupled to a transcriptional repressor, has been applied for downregulation, but typically multiple gRNA binding sites need to be tested to obtain the desired repression level [Zalatan et al. 2015; Deaner and Alper 2017; Jensen et al. 2017]. Alternatively, RNA interference has been demonstrated to allow more precise control of gene downregulation [Drinnenberg, Weinberg, Xie, Mower, Wolfe, Fink, and Bartel 2009; Crook, Schmitz, and Alper 2013; Si, Luo, Bao, and Zhao 2014; Suk, Choi, Suzuki, Ozturk, Mellor, Wong, MacKay, Gregory, and Roth 2011].

In this study, we aimed to develop a method that would allow multiplex up- and down-regulation of several genes by combining the advantages of the CRISPR/Cas9 system and RNA interference. The level of up- and down-regulation can be tuned by selecting promoters of different strengths. To illustrate the applicability of the method, we optimized the cell for production of a prospective chemical molecule *cis,cis*-muconic acid.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Strains, media, and chemicals

S. cerevisiae CEN.PK strains used in this study are listed in Table S1. The strain of *Naumovozymacastellii* CLIB290 was received from Centre International de Ressources Microbiennes, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA), France. Yeast strains were grown in synthetic complete (SC) medium, synthetic drop-out (SD) medium, defined mineral medium or synthetic fed-batch medium Sc.syn-1000 (M2P labs GmbH, Germany) at 30°C. SC and SD media and agar plates were prepared using pre-mixed drop-out powders from Sigma-Aldrich. The defined mineral medium was prepared as described previously [Jensen, Strucko, Kildegaard, David, Maury, Mortensen, Forster, Nielsen, and Borodina 2014]. *Escherichia coli* strain DH5α was used as a host for plasmid propagation. *E. coli* cells were grown at 37°C in Luria-Bertani (LB) medium containing 100 µg·mL⁻¹ ampicillin. The chemicals were obtained, if not indicated otherwise, from Sigma-Aldrich. Nourseothricin was obtained from WERNER BioAgents GmbH (Germany). Phusion U Hot Start DNA polymerase and Phusion Hot Start II DNA polymerase were purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific.

Biobricks amplification and plasmids construction

The oligonucleotides, biobricks, and plasmids used in this study are listed in Tables S2, S3, S4 and S5, respectively. Oligonucleotides were synthesized by Integrated DNA Technologies, Inc (Leuven, Belgium).

A plasmid containing Cas9 and gRNA plasmid for targeting *CAN1.Y* locus was obtained from Addgene [DiCarlo, Norville, Mali, Rios, Aach, and Church 2013].

The genes *AGO1* and *DCR1* that encode correspondingly for the Argonaute and Dicer proteins were amplified from genomic DNA of *Naumovozymacastellii*. The genes, encoding *Klebsiella pneumoniae KpAroY.B* (AYY57854.1), *KpAroY.D* (AYY57856.1), *KpAroY.Ciso* (BAH20873.1), *Candida albicans CaCatA* (XP_722784.1), and *Podospora anserina PaAroZ* (XP_001905369) were synthesized by GeneArt (Life Technologies) in versions codon-optimized for *S. cerevisiae*. *KpAroY.B* and *KpAroY.D* encode B and D subunits of the protocatechuic acid decarboxylase (PCA-DC), whereas *KpAroY.Ciso* encodes an isoform of subunit C of PCA-DC. *CaCatA* encodes the catechol 1,2-dioxygenase (CDO), and *PaAroZ* encodes the dehydroshikimate dehydratase (3-DHDS). Plasmids expressing *CaCatA*, *PaAroZ*, *KpAroY.B*, *KpAroY.D* and *KpAroY.Ciso* were previously constructed and described in [Skjoedt et al. 2016]. *TKL1* encodes the enzyme

transketolase from *S. cerevisiae*. *ZWF1* and *ARO1^{AroE}* genes were from *S. cerevisiae*. The *S. cerevisiae ARO4^{K229L}* encoded a feedback-resistant 3-deoxy-D-arabino-heptulosonate-7-phosphate (DAHP) synthase with an amino acid change Aro4p^{K229L}. The gene was as described in [Rodriguez, Kildegaard, Li, Borodina, and Nielsen 2015].

All DNA fragments (Table S4) were amplified by PCR using Phusion U Hot Start DNA Polymerase (Thermo Fisher Scientific) with primers containing suitable overhangs for USER-cloning and templates as described in Tables S2 and S3. The amplified products were cloned along with strong constitutive promoters into EasyClone integrative plasmids by USER cloning [Jensen et al. 2014]. DNA manipulations in *E. coli* were carried out according to standard procedures. The clones with correct inserts were identified by colony PCR, and the plasmids were isolated from overnight *E. coli* cultures and confirmed by sequencing. The list of the constructed vectors can be found in Table S5.

For the construction of overexpression cassettes for *in vivo* assembly, there are five part types in our assembly standard (promoters, genes, terminators, upstream homology arm and downstream homology arm). The specific overhangs flanking individual parts were designed and introduced at 5' end of the forward and reverse primers as described in Table S3. All DNA parts were PCR amplified using Phusion U DNA polymerase according to the manufacturer's instructions. DNA fragments were gel purified and were assembled by consecutive procedures of USER reaction, T4 ligation, and PCR amplification of the assembled expression cassettes as follows. 17 µl of gel-purified DNA fragments containing similar molar ratio of all parts was mixed with 2 µl of CutSmartTM buffer and 1 µl of USER enzyme (New England BioLabs). The mixes were incubated for 25 min at 37°C followed by 10 min at 25°C. After USER reaction was complete, 1 µl of T4 ligase, 3 µl of ligase buffer and 6 µl of water were added. The mix was incubated for 5 min at room temperature. Two-three µL of this ligation mix were used as a template for the final PCR reaction in order to amplify the whole expression cassette. The fragments were purified from the gel and used for yeast transformation (0.7 pmoles per transformation). For fragments smaller than 500 bp, ca. 2 pmoles of the fragment were used per transformation.

Construction of small hairpin RNAs (shRNA)

The shRNA constructs were comprised of two DNA fragments. The first fragment contained approximately 250 bp sense sequence of the target gene under the control of the constitutive promoter and an 81-bp sequence spanning intron 1 from *Schizosaccharomyces pombe rad9*. The second fragment contained the antisense sequence of

the target gene together with terminator and an 81-bp sequence of intron 1 from *S. pombe* *rad9*. Sense, anti-sense, promoter, and terminator fragments were amplified by PCR. The corresponding fragments for generating sense and anti-sense cassettes were assembled via USER-ligation-PCR as described above. The intron sequence was implemented in the primer overhang.

Sense and anti-sense DNA fragments were introduced together with UP- and DW-fragments for *CAN-1* and were assembled into the genome of *S. cerevisiae* at *CAN-1* locus via homologous recombination.

Construction of double-stranded RNAs (dsRNA)

To generate dsRNA constructs, the target gene was PCR amplified and assembled with *PGK1p* and *TEF1p* promoters, and *ADH1t* and *RPM9t* terminators in convergent direction via USER-ligation-PCR as above.

Yeast strains construction

All strains used in this study are listed in Supplementary Table S1. The integrative plasmids were *NotI*-linearized and transformed into *S. cerevisiae* cells using the lithium acetate protocol [Gietz and Woods 2002]. The cells were selected on synthetic drop-out medium selecting for *URA*, *HIS*, *LEU* and *TRP* markers. For the selection of strains carrying KanMXsyn and CloNatMXsyn, the ammonium sulfate in the synthetic drop-out medium was replaced with 1 g·L⁻¹ monosodium glutamate. The medium was supplemented with 200 µg·mL⁻¹ G418 sulfate and 100 µg·mL⁻¹ nourseothricin. The correct transformants were confirmed by PCR using primers described in Supplementary Table 2.

Single cell measurements of fluorescence

Colonies of *S. cerevisiae* strains to be tested were inoculated into 24 deep-well plates (EnzyScreen, NL) containing 2 mL SC medium at 30°C with 300 rpm. After approximately 24 h, the cells were harvested and washed twice with water. The cell pellet was resuspended in 1 mL of phosphate-buffered saline buffer (PBS). Cells were analyzed on BD FACSAria equipped with three solid-state diode lasers: air-cooled Coherent™ Sapphire™ solid-state diode laser (488nm, 100mW), air-cooled Coherent™ Yellow Green laser (561nm, 100mW), and an air-cooled Coherent™ Deep Blue laser (445nm, 50mW). The following filters were used: FITC-A, PE-Cy5-A, and mCFP-A for the analysis of emission from yellow fluorescent proteins (YFP), red fluorescent proteins (RFP), and cyan fluorescent proteins (CFP), respectively. Compensation was performed according to the manufacturer's protocol (BD FACSAria II User's Guide).

Flow cytometry data were analyzed and interpreted using FlowJo software.

Muconic acid production in S. cerevisiae

At least 12 single colonies of each transformant were cultivated in 24-well plate with air-penetrable lids (EnzyScreen, NL) to test for the production of CCM. The colonies were inoculated in 1mL SD medium without uracil, histidine, and leucine and grown at 30°C with 250 rpm agitation at 5 cm orbit cast for 24 h. 300 μ L of the overnight culture was used to inoculate 3 mL of defined mineral medium (pH 6.0) in 24-deep well plate and incubated for 72 h at the same conditions as above. Experiments were done in triplicates. At the end of the cultivation, OD₆₀₀ was measured in microplate reader BioTek Synergy MX (BioTek). The culture broth was spun down at 3,500 x g, and the supernatant was analyzed for CCM concentration using HPLC.

Quantification of cis,cis-muconic acid (CCM) and its intermediates by HPLC

The samples were diluted 5 times with water and then analyzed for 45 min using Aminex HPX-87H ion exclusion column with eluent 1 mM H₂SO₄ flow of 0.6 mL·min⁻¹. The temperature of the column was 60°C. The UV detector (Dionex) were used for detection of CCM (250 nm), protocatechuic acid (PCA) (220 nm), and catechol (220 nm). CCM, PCA, and catechol concentrations were quantified by comparison with the standard calibration curve.

Quantitative RT-PCR analysis (qRT-PCR)

The expression level ZWF1 in recombinant yeast strains was determined by qRT-PCR. Samples for RNA isolation were taken from the cells grown in the mineral medium for 24 h in triplicates. Sampling procedure and total RNA extraction were performed as previously described [Kildegaard et al. 2014]. The 1st strand cDNA synthesis was performed using Oligo (dt)₁₂₋₁₈ Primer and SuperScript™ II Reverse Transcriptase from Invitrogen following the manufacturer's manual. qRT-PCR analysis of cDNA was carried out in triplicate using Brilliant III Ultra-Fast SYBR® Green QPCR Master Mix (Agilent Technologies) on a Stratagene Mx3005P (Agilent Technologies). The reactions were performed in 20 μ l final volume with 10 μ l of 2x SYBR Green QPCR master mix, 0.5 μ l of each upstream and downstream primers, 0.3 μ l of reference dye, 2 μ l of cDNA template (10 ng), and 6.7 μ l of nuclease-free PCR-grade water. The thermal cycling conditions were 95°C, 10 min followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 20 sec and 60°C for 22 sec, then 1 cycle of 95°C for 1 min, 55°C for 30 min, and 95°C for 30 sec. The gene copy numbers were measured relative to that of a housekeeping gene (ALG9). Oligos used for qRT-PCR are listed in Supplementary Table S2. The fold change in gene expression of ZWF1 was determined by relative quantification, and the calculations were made using double delta method ($\Delta\Delta Ct$), where $\Delta\Delta Ct = (\Delta Ct_E - \Delta Ct_C)$.

Growth test in 96-well microtiter plates

Pre-cultures were prepared by inoculating a single colony in 0.5 ml defined mineral medium (pH 6.0) in 96-deep well plate (Enzysscreen). The plate was incubated at 30°C with 250 rpm agitation at 5 cm orbit cast overnight. Five µl of the overnight cultures were inoculated into 150 µl of fresh medium in a new 96-well flat bottom plate (Greiner). The plate was sealed with Breathe-Easy® sealing membrane (Sigma-Aldrich) and incubated at 30°C with shaking in the BioTek ELx808 microplate reader (BioTek) and the absorbance was measured at 630 nm wavelength every 10 min for 42 h. Experiments were done in five biological replicates, and the maximum specific growth rates were calculated in the exponential growth phase.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validation of the method for simultaneous expression of multiple genes at different levels

We aimed to develop a method that would allow simultaneous perturbation of multiple genetic targets. For this, we decided to combine the advantages of CRISPR/Cas9, *invivo* recombination, USER assembly, and RNA interference. CRISPR/Cas9 system was used to introduce a double-strand break into a specific genome region, then overexpression and RNAi knock-down constructs were assembled and integrated into this genome region by homologous recombination. To enable the assembly, we designed 60 bp synthetic homologous recombination (SHR) sequences like following. We have used the UPTAG and DNTAG sequences from yeast knockout libraries to design the synthetic homologous recombination sequences (SHR). We recombined 20 bp- UPTAG and DNTAG sequences from yeast knock-out library [Giaever and Nislow 2014] to obtain final sequences of 60 bp. These sequences were BLASTed against *S. cerevisiae* genome to select the sequences with low homology that were used as overhang sequences for assembly.

The gene BioBricks included standard 6-8 bp USER overhangs for easy assembly with promoters and terminators (Figure 1a). The promoter biobricks included standard 18 bp overhang (L1) at the 5'-end and 6-8 bp USER overhang at 3'-end. Similarly, the terminator biobricks also included standard 6-8 bp USER overhang and 18 bp overhang (L2) at 5'- and 3'-end, respectively. The standard overhangs L1 and L2, were combined with the SHR sequences and used as primers for amplification of the assembled expression cassettes. This design allows re-using a standard set of primers for amplification of different genes, so the genes can be combined with different promoter/terminator pair. There is also a standard set of primers for amplification of expression cassettes that can be combined in the desired order.

We used a range of promoters of different strengths (Supplementary Table S2) and terminators. In order to validate the method for expressing multiple genes, we introduced three fluorescent protein-coding genes(CFP, YFP, and RFP) under control of promoters of varying strength. A *S. cerevisiae* strain CEN.PK2-1C (Mata *ura3 his3 leu2 trp1*) expressing Cas9p (*TRP1* selection) was transformed with gRNA (*LEU2* selection) targeting *CAN1* site and with three overexpression cassettes, marker cassette (*KIURA3*) and up- and down-fragments of *CAN1*. The *CAN1* site was chosen because it allows easy validation of correct integration on selective plates, but as such, any site can be used. For example, intergenic sites reported as EasyClone sites can be used [Jessop-Fabre, Jakociūnas, Stovicek, Dai, Jensen, Keasling, and Borodina 2016]. The selection marker can be omitted as well if desired; this will, however, lead to a slightly higher number of non-edited clones. Transformants were selected on drop-out plates without tryptophan, leucine, and uracil. The correct integration into the *CAN1* site was investigated by replicating the colonies on SC-arg+canavanine plates, where only strains with disrupted *CAN1* gene can survive. More than 95% of the colonies could grow on SC-arg+can.

Furthermore, multiplex PCR was performed to verify the correct assembly, at least 70% of the tested strains were correct according to PCR. The fluorescence levels were evaluated by fluorescent cytometry. The four designed strains expressed all three RFP, CFP and YFP proteins at the levels that corresponded to promoter strength (*TDH3p>RPL18Bp>RNR2p*) (Figure 1b).

In the past few years, several CRISPR/Cas9 mediated multiplex genome engineering approaches were demonstrated. Mans et al. explored the potential of CRISPR/Cas9 to combine gene deletion with the simultaneous *in vivo* assembly and chromosomal integration of multiple DNA fragments [Mans et al. 2015]. A strain carrying a double *ACS1* and *ACS2* deletion combined with six gene cassettes expressing the *Enterococcus faecalis* pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex (*aceF*, *lplA2*, *lplA*, *pdhB*, *lpd*, and *pdhA*) was constructed in a single transformation with 100% efficiency. In another study, Jakociūnas et al. developed CasEMBLR, a tool for highly efficient and marker-free assembly and integration of multiple DNA components into genomic loci [Jakociūnas et al. 2015]. One step assembly and integration of the carotenoid pathway (*CrtYB*, *CrtI* and *CrtE*) from 15 DNA parts(upstream homology arm, promoter, CDS, terminator, and downstream homology arm) into three targeted loci (*ADE2*, *HIS3*, and *URA3*) was demonstrated with the 31% efficiency. Furthermore, CasEMBLR was also used to assemble and integrate the five-part assembly of the *ARO4** and *ARO7** expression cassettes into genomic *PDC5* and *ARO10* loci

with an average efficiency of 58%. Our method is not essentially different from the previous studies, but provides an advantage of standardized design of primer overhangs and consequently facilitates combinatorial assembly of genes and promoters/terminators.

Validation of the method for downregulation of gene expression using RNAi

RNA interference (RNAi) machinery is present in multiple eukaryotes, including some yeast species, such as *Naumovozymacastellii*[Drinnenberg et al. 2009; Crook, Schmitz, and Alper 2013; Suk et al. 2011]. While *S. cerevisiae* does not harbor an active RNAi pathway, this pathway can be restored by introducing Argonaute (*AGO1*) and Dicer (*DCR1*) genes from *Naumovozymacastellii*into the genome of *S. cerevisiae*. In this study, we sought to reconstitute the RNAi machinery in *S. cerevisiae* to allow controlled down-regulationof multiple targetgenes. We first implemented *AGO1* and *DCR1* from *N. castelli*iinto *S. cerevisiae* through genomic integration and further expressed *Cas9* in the engineered strain from a CEN/ARS plasmid (Figure 2a). For the proof-of-concept, we chose to use fluorescent proteins as a reporter system. Three fluorescent protein-encoding genes under control of strong constitutive promoters were integrated into the genome of the yeast strain with *AGO1/DCR1/Cas9* to obtain strain ST3135 for testing RNAi.

To test the capability of RNA silencing in *S. cerevisiae*, we evaluated two different approaches, small hairpin RNAs (shRNAs) and double-stranded RNAs (dsRNAs), to silence CFP and YFP. Due to the nucleotide sequence homology between *CFP* and *YFP*, we designed shRNA and dsRNA constructsto target both genes simultaneously. The shRNA constructs contained inverted repeats of 250-bp parts of the target gene with a hairpin in between (Figure 2b). The dsRNA construct containedthe target gene flanked by convergent promoters to generate a dsRNA transcript. Both silencing constructs were under the control of strong constitutive promoters. A significant knock-down of CFP/YFP expression was observed with shRNAconstruct of CFP/YFP, but not with dsRNA construct (Figure 2c). These results confirmed that the RNAi mechanism is functional in *S. cerevisiae* and the highest level of RNA silencing was obtained from hairpin constructs, which was in line with the previous reports. Drinnenberg et al. restored the functional RNAi system in *S. cerevisiae* by heterologous expression of *AGO1* and *DCR1*. The two constructs shRNA and dsDNA were designed to silence a green fluorescent protein (GFP) reporter, and shRNA has been reported to be the stronger silencing construct compared to dsRNA, both at RNA and fluorescence levels[Drinnenberg et al. 2009]. Furthermore, Crook et al. studied several design principles for the construction of hairpin RNA expression cassettes and reported that the RNAi efficiency was improved with increasing hairpin length[Crook, Schmitz, and Alper

2013] and demonstrated the effectiveness of RNAi by testing several genetic targets for improvement of itaconic acid production in three strains of *S. cerevisiae*.

In our study, the hairpin length of approximately 250 bp was used. It should also be noted that *in vivo* assembly of sense and antisense fragments provides a more straightforward approach to introduce shRNA compared to the cloning of inverted repeats via restriction-ligation cloning in *E. coli* as in [Yoshimatsu and Nagawa 1989].

Engineering cis,cis-muconic acid production through multiplex engineering

In the previous study, we have constructed a *S. cerevisiae* *cis,cis*-muconic acid (CCM) producing strain ST3058[Skjoedt et al. 2016]. ST3058 expresses a three-step heterologous pathway consisting of a gene encoding dehydroshikimate dehydratase (3-DHS) from *Podospora anserine* (*PaAroZ*), the genes encoding three different subunits of protocatechualic acid decarboxylase (PCA-DC) from *Klebsiella pneumonia* (*KpAroY.B*, *KpAroY.Ciso*, *KpAroY.D*), and the gene encoding catechol 1,2-dioxygenase (CDO) from *Candida albicans* (*CaCatA*) (Figure 3a). It has been reported that PCA-DC was a rate-limiting step for the CCM flux [Curran, Leavitt, Karim, and Alper 2013; Weber, Brückner, Weinreb, Lehr, Essl, and Boles 2012]. For this reason, we integrated *KpAroY.B* and *KpAroY.Ciso* genes in multiple copies into long 113 terminal repeats (LTRs) of retrotransposon of the TY4 family [Maury et al. 2016]. As the transformants were expected to have different copy numbers of the expression vector, we screened 12 randomly selected clones to test for CCM production. The best isolate of ST3058 produced 400 mg L⁻¹ CCM in defined mineral medium and was chosen for evaluating the CRISPR/Cas9-RNAi method. We implemented *Cas9*, *AGO1*, and *DCR1* into the best isolate of ST3058, resulting in strain ST3639 that was suitable for testing our method.

For the test, we designed to vary the expression of 4 native genes that could influence the CCM flux: *TKL1* encoding transketolase, *ARO4^{K229L}* encoding tyrosine-feedback-resistant allele of phospho-2-dehydro-3-deoxyheptonate aldolase, *ARO1^{ΔaroE}* encoding a pentafunctional AROM protein *ARO1* without the dehydrogenase domain *AROE*, and *ZWF1* encoding glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (Figure 3b). We generated seven strain variants that carried overexpressions of either *TKL1*, *ARO4^{K229L}*, *ARO1^{ΔaroE}* or downregulations of *ZWF1*, or a combination of overexpressions and down-regulation. For verification of correct assembly and integration, multiplex PCR of a minimum of 12 colonies per transformation was used. Based on genotyping, we obtained engineering efficiencies of at least 85% for *in vivo* assembly and integration of three DNA fragments (upstream homology

arm, single expression cassette, and downstream homology arm), whereas 55% efficiency was obtained for combinatorial multiplex genome integration of seven DNA fragments. Several strain variants, i.e. strains with down-regulation of *ZWF1*, had higher CCM titer and specific yield than the parental strain ST3639. The improvement in CCM production in the engineered strains was more pronounced on feed-in-time medium simulating carbon-limited fed-batch conditions than in a standard batch medium. Overexpression of either *TKL1* or *ARO1^{AaroE}* and down-regulation of *ZWF1* with either strong or weak promoter (*TDH3p* and *RNR2p*) improved the titer by 5-21% and the specific yield by 11-60% when the strains were grown on feed-in-time medium (Figure 3c and Figure 3d). Contrary, overexpression of the *ARO4^{K229L}* gene had no positive effect on CCM titer and yield. We also measured the μ_{\max} of the four strains with *ZWF1* down-regulation. No significant difference was observed in the *ZWF1* down-regulation strains in comparison to the reference strain (Supplementary Fig. S1). However, *ZWF1* down-regulation did result in a reduction of the biomass yield in comparison to the reference strain. This observation might explain the significant improvement in specific CCM yield in strains with down-regulation of *ZWF1* (*TDH3p*). The downregulation of *ZWF1* gene was investigated by qRT-PCR (Figure 3e). In the strain, where the only implemented modification was *ZWF1* downregulation, the expression level decreased by 80 or 95% when weak and strong promoters were driving shRNA expression respectively. In the strain, where additional three genes were overexpressed, the downregulation of *ZWF1* was at 35 or 55%, again depending on the promoter for shRNA. The positive effects of *TKL1* overexpression and *ZWF1* downregulation on CCM production are in agreement with a previous report, where *ZWF1* was though deleted rather than downregulated [Curran, Leavitt, Karim, and Alper 2013; Weber et al. 2012]. Both genes are involved in the pentose phosphate pathway, and the modification of their expression possibly improved the supply of the aromatic amino acids precursor - erythrose 4-phosphate (E4P). The positive effects of these modifications need to be further confirmed in fed-batch fermentations in controlled bioreactors.

In the past few years, there has been a growing interest in applying CRISPR methods for combinatorial metabolic engineering. Venegas et al. developed a Cas9/dCas9 based system, SWITCH, which allows *S. cerevisiae* strains to alternate between a genetic engineering state and a pathway control state [Vanegas, Lehka, and Mortensen 2017]. The Cas9 system was first used in the genetic engineering state to implement the five genes necessary for naringenin production into the chromosome. Next, the cells were switched to pathway control

state by replacing the Cas9 expression cassette with dCas9 expression cassette. At this state, the naringenin production was further optimized by dCas9-mediated downregulation of an essential gene *TSC13* to prevent formation of a by-product. However, the SWITCH approach only allows the cells to be in either a genetic engineering or a pathway control state at a time.

In another study, Lian et al. developed a tri-functional CRISPR system that combines one nuclease-deficient CRISPR protein fused with an activation domain for transcriptional activation (CRISPRa), a second nuclease-deficient CRISPR protein fused with a repression domain for transcriptional interference (CRISPRI), and a third catalytically active CRISPR protein for gene deletion (CRISPRd) in the same cells [Lian, Hamedirad, Hu, and Zhao 2017]. Lian et al. characterized several CRISPR orthologs in *S. cerevisiae* and further optimized for transcriptional regulation by engineering the corresponding effector domains. The optimal design of the tri-functional CRISPR system was using nuclease-deficient Cpf1 from *Lachnospiraceae bacterium* (dLbCpf1-VP) for CRISPRa, nuclease-deficient Cas9 from *Streptococcus pyogenes*(dSpCas9-RD1153) for CRISPRI, and Cas9 from *Staphylococcus aureus* (SaCas9) for CRISPRd. As a proof-of-concept, the tri-functional CRISPR system was used to increase β-carotene production via simultaneous upregulation of *HMG1*, downregulation of *ERG9* and deletion of *ROX1*. Furthermore, 2.5-fold improvement in the display of an endoglucanase on the yeast surface was obtained by combinatorial optimization of several metabolic targets. At this point, the selection of efficient gRNA for CRISPRI remains a challenge and multiple variants need to be tested. This increases the number of strains that need to be constructed for testing downregulation targets or combinations of downregulation targets with overexpression targets.

During this work, a study was published by Si et al. that reported a combination of RNAi and CRISPR/Cas9 for constructing *S. cerevisiae* strains with over-expressions and down-regulations [Si, Chao, Min, Wu, Ren, and Zhao 2017]. The authors used δ-regions for integration of the constructs, and hence the obtained strains are not defined as in our method, but have varying numbers of different expression/downregulation cassettes integrated. Si et al. applied dsDNA constructs for RNAi, while in our study shDNA were shown to be more effective for down-regulating gene expression.

Our method combines the advantages of RNAi for precise downregulation, of CRISPR/Cas9 for efficient genomic integration, and of yeast homologous recombination for the multiple fragment assembly. The method is convenient for testing defined combinations of multiple

up- and down-regulation targets for metabolic engineering. The method can facilitate the strain development efforts by increasing the throughput and decreasing the cost of strain construction. In the future, it can be further applied for generating combinatorial libraries of strain variants by using mixes of BioBricks rather than specific BioBricks. The library approach is particularly attractive if a high-throughput method for screening the strain libraries is available, as is the case with muconic acid, where a biosensor has been reported[Skjoedt et al. 2016].

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by the Novo Nordisk Foundation (grant agreements NNF15OC0016592 and NNF10CC1016517). The authors would like to thank Dushica Arsovskaa and Laura Dato for help with FACS analysis and Tim Snoek for help with FlowJo software.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

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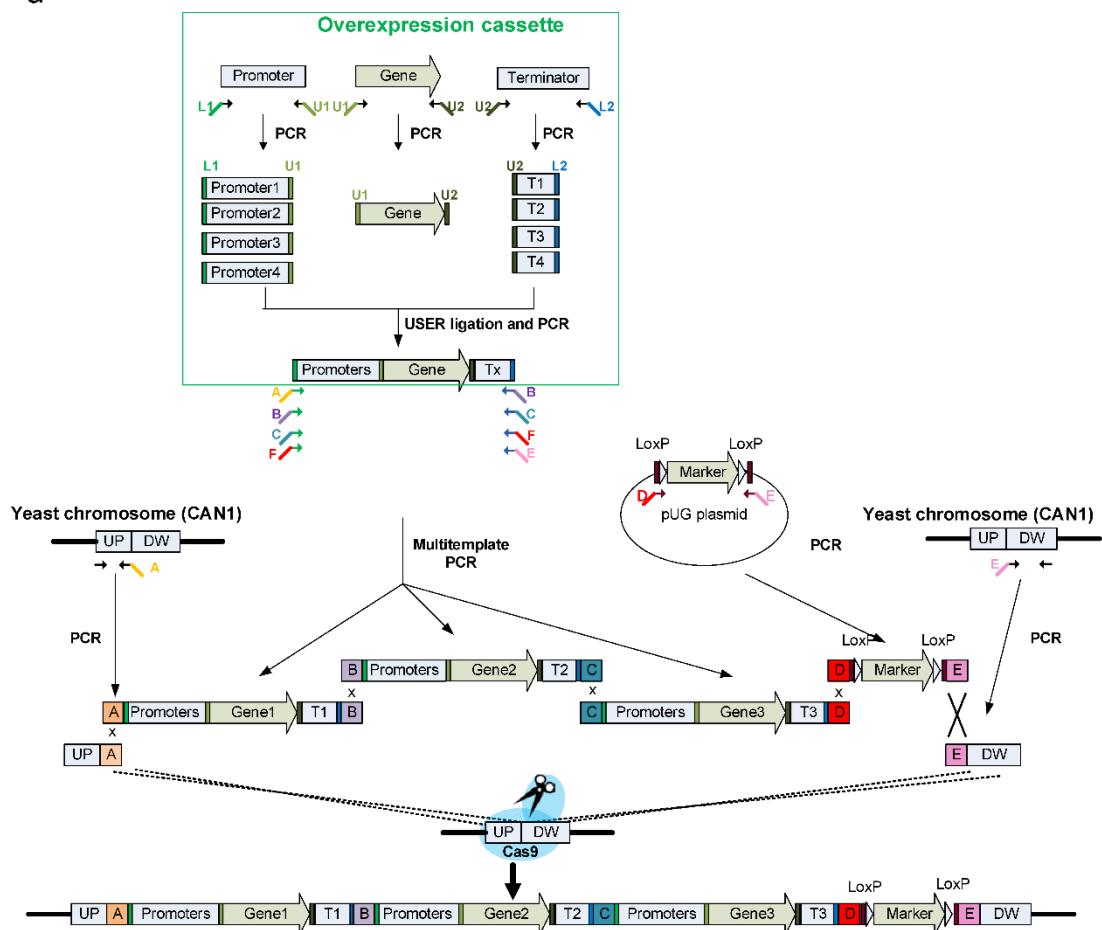
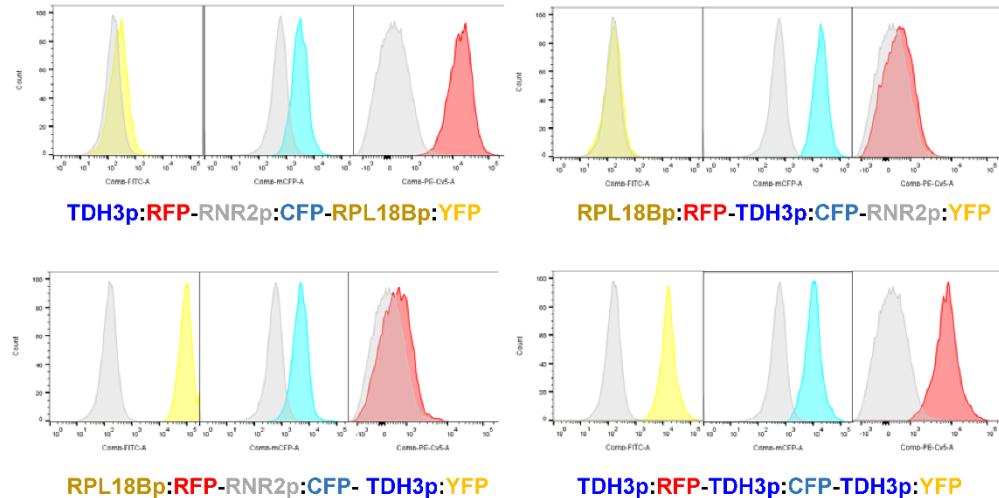
a**b**

Figure 1. Method for expression of multiple genes. (a) Overview of the CRISPR/Cas9- RNAi workflow for expressing multiple genes. First, expression constructs are assembled using USER cloning-ligation-PCR. The promoter and terminator are chosen to obtain the desired gene expression level. In the next step, the expression constructs are transformed into

Cas9-expressing yeast strain, along with upstream and downstream repair fragments and a selective marker. (b) Fluorescent cytometry analysis of four *S. cerevisiae* strains, where genes encoding for red (RFP), cyan (CFP), and yellow (YFP) fluorescent proteins were expressed under control of promoters with different strengths.

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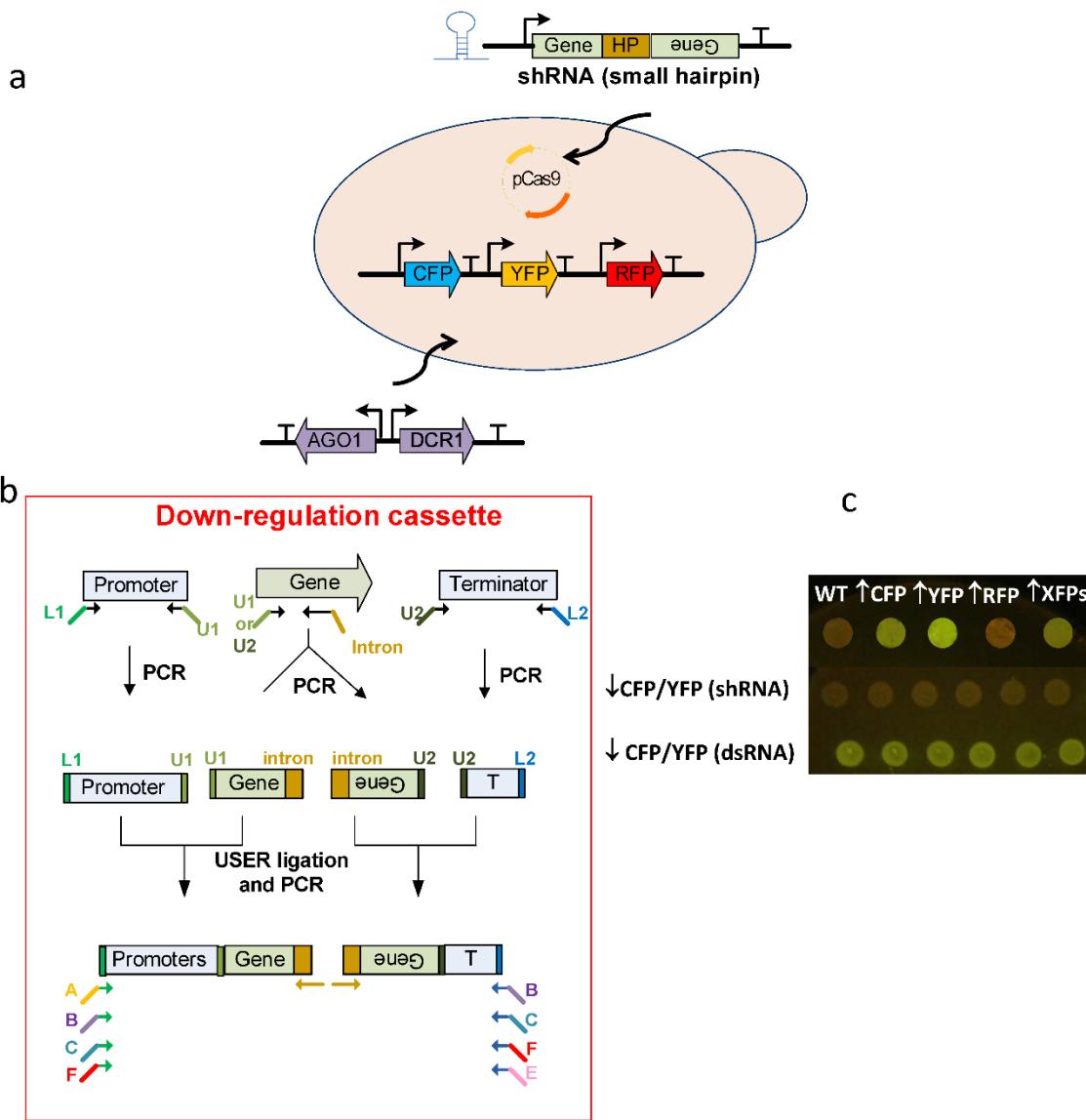


Figure 2. Method for down-regulation of target genes.(a) Two heterologous genes *AGO1* and *DCR1* from *Naumovozymacastellii*were overexpressed in a yeast strain already expressing Cas9 and *CFP-YFP-RFP* genes. (b) Schematic illustration of USER assembly of the down-regulation cassette. (c) Fluorescence images of yeast colonies expressing either individual fluorescent proteins, three fluorescent proteins (XFP), or expressing XFPs and a down-regulation construct for CFP/YFP.

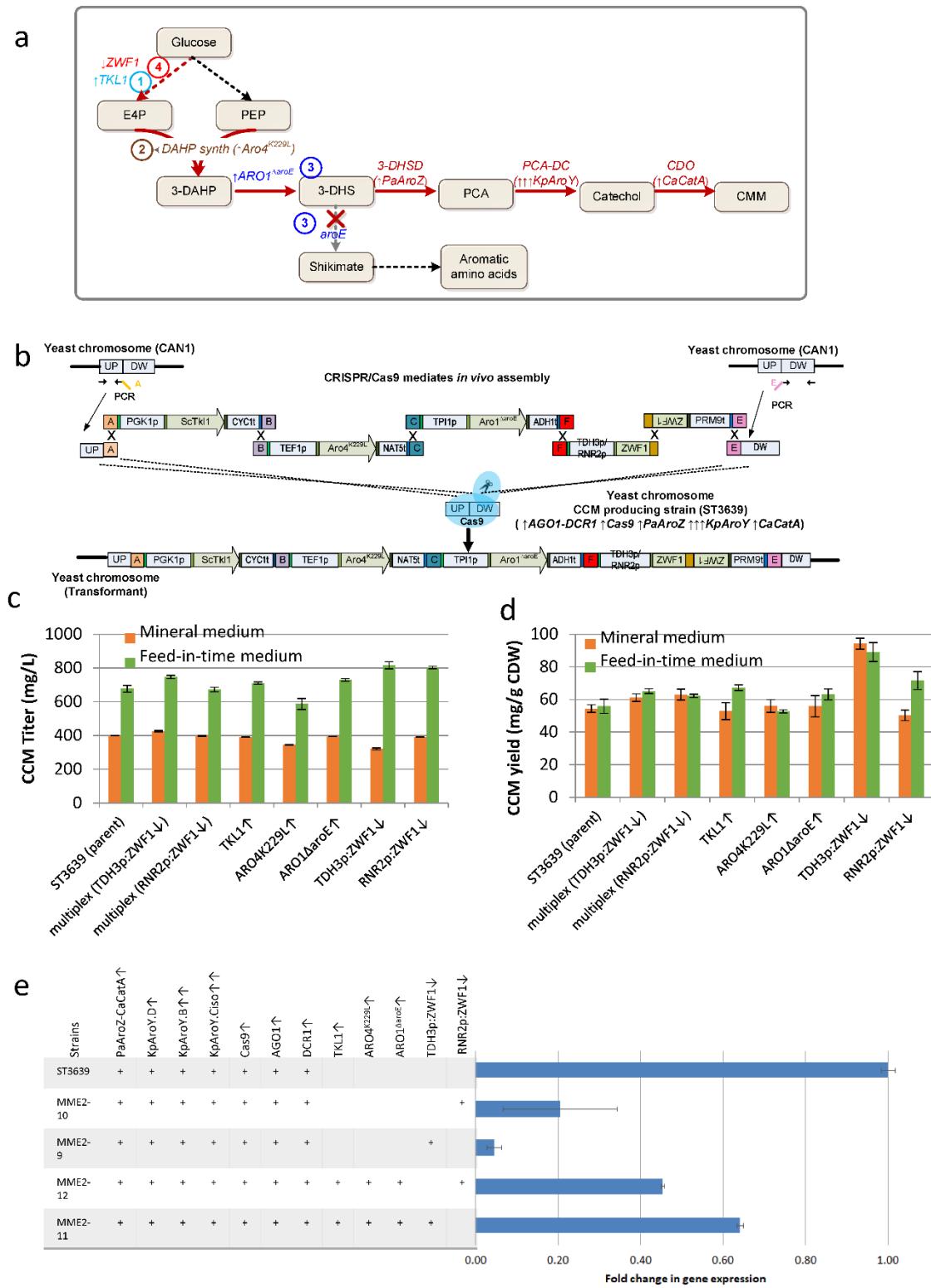


Figure 3. Application of CRISPR/Cas9-RNAi method for engineering *cis,cis*-muconic acid (CCM) production in *S. cerevisiae*. (a) Muconic biosynthesis pathway in yeast. (b) Schematic illustration of the seven-part assembly of the three overexpression cassettes for *TKL1*, *ARO4^{K229L}*, *ARO1^{ΔaroE}*, one down-regulation cassette of *ZWF1*, and homologous

recombination with chromosomal target site CAN1. (c, d) Average *cis,cis*-muconic acid (CCM) titers and yields, respectively, in the parent strain ST3639 and engineered strains with either expression of *TKL1*, *ARO4^{K229L}*, *ARO1^{AaroE}*, down-regulation of *ZWF1*, or multiplex expression of all combinations. Cultivations were performed in biological triplicates, and error bars represent the standard deviation of the average (n=3). (e) qRT-PCR analyses. Fold change in gene expression of engineered strains compared to the parent strain ST3639. ↑ indicates that a gene was expressed in a copy, ↑↑ indicates that a gene was expressed in several copies, ↓ indicates down-regulation of *ZWF1* under control of either *TDH3p* or *RNR2p* promoters. Error bars represent the standard deviation of duplicates.

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