

Researchers achieve first CRISPR-based genome editing in Nile grass rats

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A team of researchers at Michigan State University has discovered a set of methods that enabled the first successful CRISPR-based genome editing in Nile grass rats.

The study, [published](#) in *BMC Biology*, is the first to successfully edit genomes in Nile grass rats. As diurnal rodents, Nile grass rats have

similar sleep/awake patterns to humans which could be advantageous in preclinical or translational research.

Currently, preclinical research relies heavily on [laboratory mice](#), which are nocturnal rodents who are active at night and sleep during the day. With these different sleep patterns, diurnal and nocturnal mammals have evolved differently, including having a distinct wiring of neural circuits and gene-regulatory networks.

"The differences between diurnal and nocturnal mammals present a significant translational flaw when applying the research findings obtained from mice to humans. Numerous therapeutic agents such as neuroprotectants proven effective in mouse or rat models of cerebral ischemia have failed in human clinical stroke trials, with mounting evidence suggesting the nocturnal and diurnal differences causing such failures," said [Lily Yan](#), co-author of the study and professor in MSU's Department of Psychology.

Katrina Linning-Duffy and Jiaming Shi, also co-authors on the research, work in Yan's Lab.

Because the differences between diurnal and nocturnal animals are complex, the researchers believe a diurnal model is essential to untangle the relationship between genes and behaviors that are relevant to human health and disease.

The method developed includes a superovulation protocol that can yield nearly 30 eggs per female. They also developed protocols for in vitro—outside of the body—embryo culture and manipulation and in vivo—in the living body—gene targeting using GONAD, or Genome editing via Oviductal Nucleic Acids Delivery, methods.

The Nile grass rat colony is a unique resource available at MSU. Thanks

to the joint efforts of the departments of Psychology and Integrative Biology and the Transgenic and Genome Editing Facility, a Nile grass rat colony was established on campus in 1993.

Research projects at MSU involving Nile grass rats have been continuously funded for more than 30 years. Animals from the MSU grass rat colony have been shared with over 20 research labs in the U.S., Canada, Belgium, China and Japan that study topics including [circadian rhythms](#) and sleep, mood and cognition, immune function, metabolic syndromes and evolutionary biology.

Huirong Xie is the program director of MSU's Transgenic and Genome Editing Facility.

"We hope that Nile grass rats will eventually become an alternative mammalian model to investigate genes' roles in any biological processes, particularly in which chronotype (diurnal vs. nocturnal) is a critical biological variable," Yan said. "This study will be an essential first step towards the far-reaching goal."

More information: Huirong Xie et al, CRISPR-based genome editing of a diurnal rodent, Nile grass rat (*Arvicanthis niloticus*), *BMC Biology* (2024). [DOI: 10.1186/s12915-024-01943-9](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-024-01943-9)

Provided by Michigan State University

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