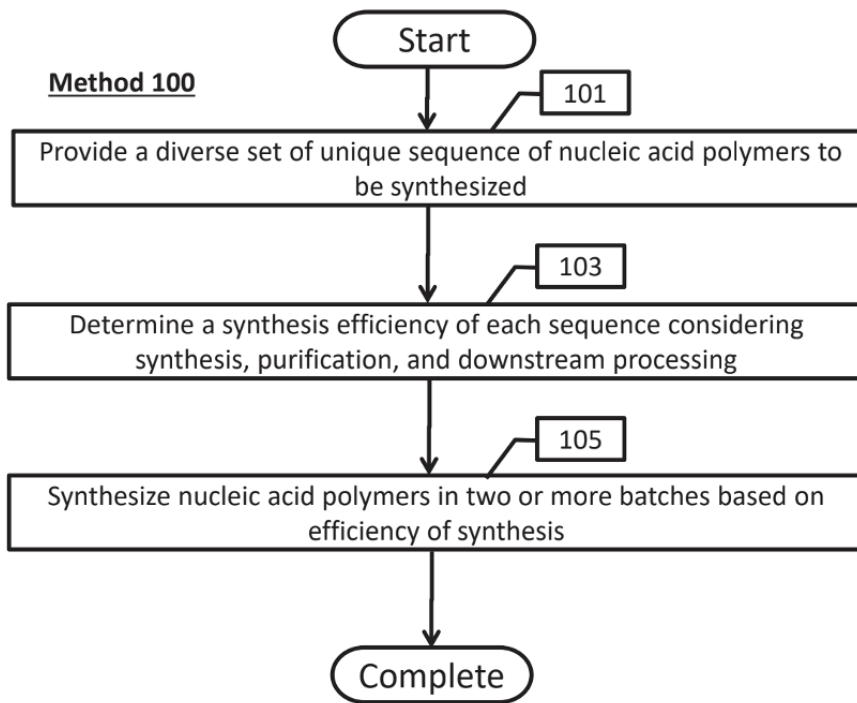# Reducing DNA/RNA Sequence Dropout with Predictive Synthesis Models

Stanford researchers have developed a method using trained learning models to optimize synthetic DNA libraries for high-throughput molecular biology experiments. This approach ensures more uniform sequence coverage by using predictive models to avoid sequence "dropout" caused by synthesis and downstream workflows.

High-throughput experiments, such as CRISPR screens and synthetic RNA/DNA testing, often face challenges where many sequences are lost during the final sequencing readout. This occurs because sequences with higher read potential can dominate those with lower potential, reducing overall efficiency and leading to financial waste. Stanford scientists have developed predictive models, or "oracles," to predict sequence performance and split oligonucleotide pools into subpools.

The method applies to a wide range of biological research areas, including CRISPR screens, synthetic biology, gene synthesis, DNA-based storage, and reporter systems. Researchers can guide the subpool-splitting process using pilot experiments or AI-driven predictions tailored to specific workflows.

Figure

Method 100

Start

101
Provide a diverse set of unique sequence of nucleic acid polymers to be synthesized

103
Determine a synthesis efficiency of each sequence considering synthesis, purification, and downstream processing

105
Synthesize nucleic acid polymers in two or more batches based on efficiency of synthesis

Complete

Stage of Development:

Proof of concept

Applications

- Oligonucleotide synthesis
- Single guide RNA synthesis
- Gene synthesis

Advantages

- Cost effective
- Improved synthesis outputs
- RNA/DNA applicable

Publications

- Shujun He, Rui Huang, Jill Townley, Rachael C. Kretsch, Thomas G. Karagianes, David B.T. Cox, Hamish Blair, Dmitry Penzar, Valeriy Vyaltsev, Elizaveta Aristova, Arsenii Zinkevich, Artemy Bakulin, Hoyeol Sohn, Daniel Krstevski, Takaaki Fukui, Fumiya Tatematsu, Yusuke Uchida, Donghoon Jang, Jun Seong Lee, Roger Shieh, Tom Ma, Eduard Martynov, Maxim V. Shugaev, Habib S.T. Bukhari, Kazuki Fujikawa, Kazuki Onodera, Christof Henkel, Shlomo Ron, Jonathan Romano, John J. Nicol, Grace P. Nye, Yuan Wu, Christian Choe, Walter Reade, Eterna participants, Rhiju Das. [Ribonanza: deep learning of RNA structure through dual crowdsourcing](#). bioRxiv 2024.02.24.581671 (Preprint).

Innovators

- Rhiju Das
- Hamish Blair

Licensing Contact

Sam Rubin

Licensing Associate, Life Science

[Email](#)