siPOOLTM: Fast, Reliable Gene Silencing With **Exceptional Target Specificity Using**



Optimally-Designed High Complexity siRNA Pools

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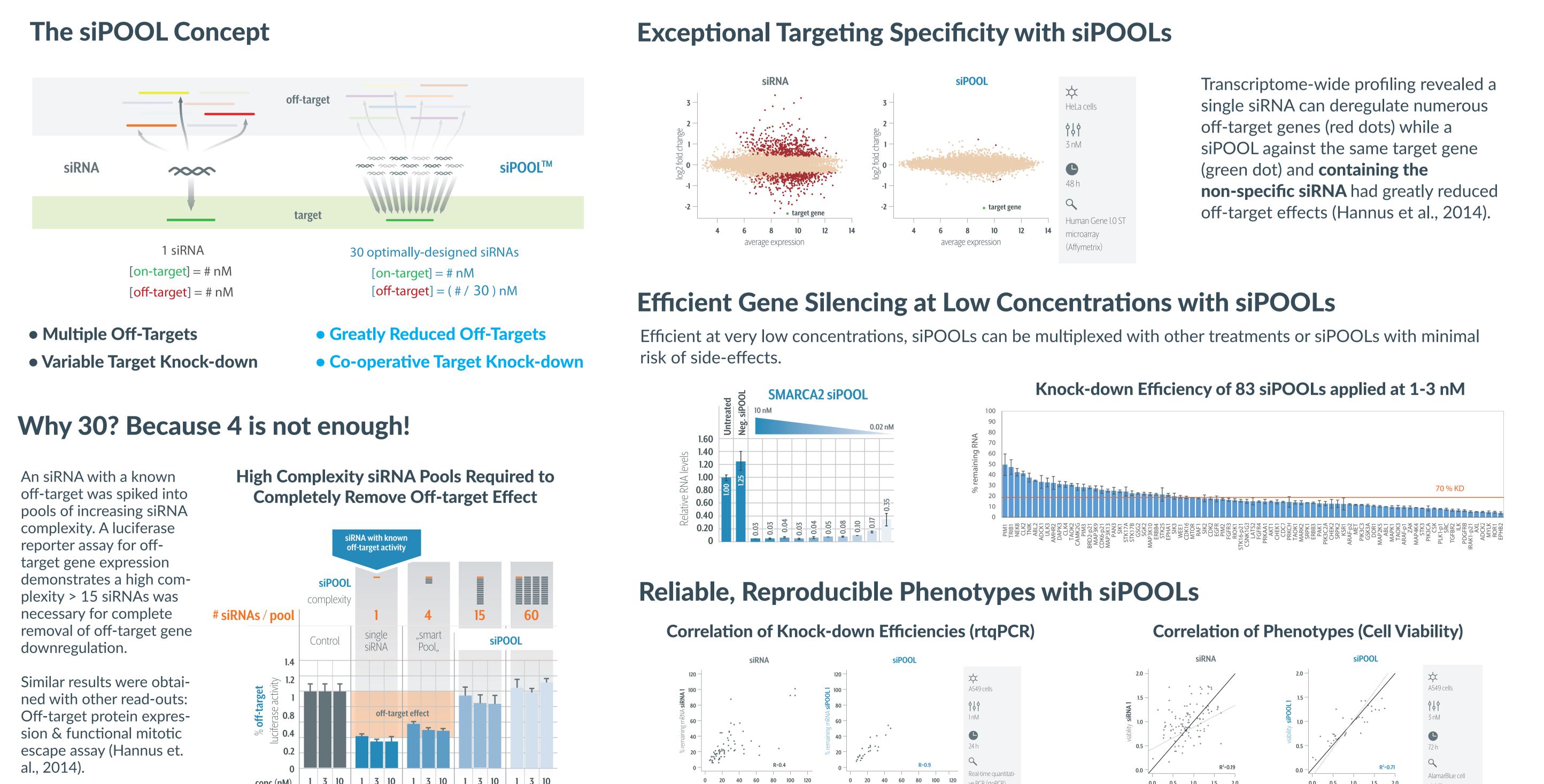
RNA interference (RNAi) is widely used as a gene silencing tool to determine gene function. This is due to its ease of application, broad cell type applicability, drug-like properties and quick time to results. However, it is widely established that synthetic RNAi mediators, short interfering RNAs (siRNAs), can produce wide-spread off-target effects. This gives rise to highly variable results, necessitating time-intensive and costly validation efforts with multiple siRNA reagents. False positive results from siRNA off-targeting may also incur significant costs if left undetected. siPOOLs are complex pools of 30 optimally-designed siRNAs against a single gene. The high complexity pooling reduces the concentration of individual siRNAs, diluting siRNA-specific off-target effects. In contrast, target gene knock-down efficiency is increased due to the greater transcript coverage offered by a siPOOL. As a result, loss-of-function phenotypes become more robust and reproducible. siPOOL rescue constructs were also demonstrated to work efficiently to restore gene function. siPOOLs are ideal tools to ascertain gene function quickly and reliably and can be used in high-throughput RNAi-based screens to identify novel targets across various cell-based systems.

RNA Interference With Existing Reagents Produce Unreliable Results

Benefits of RNAi Fast (Results in Days, Simple to Apply (No **Not Months**) **Need For Engineered Cell Lines**) **Dose-Dependent** (Drug-Like) **Broadly Applicable in Various Biological Context Transient (Avoids** Adaptation) **Drawbacks of RNAi (with Existing Reagents) Variable Results Requiring Costly and Time-Consuming Validation Efforts**

siPOOLs Greatly Reduce Off-Target Effects and Improve Result Reliability

The Main Problem: siRNA-induced Off-Target Effects Wide-Spread Gene Deregulation by siRNAs **Mechanism of siRNA-induced Off-target Effects** perfect match (19b) partial match (≥6b seed) Target Gene miRNA or siRNA -1.0 0 1.0 Log₁₀ ratio Full 19 base match Inhibition of 6 base "seed" Inhibition +Degradation An siRNA can have wide-spread siRNA off-target effects are largely derived from siRNAs mimicking microRNAs, concentration-dependent off-target effects downregulating transcripts via a 6-base seed recognition sequence. (Jackson et al., 2003) Dominance of siRNA Off-Targets Demonstrated By Correlation Between siRNA-induced Phenotypes Many genome-wide RNAi screens such as this one show two single siRNAs that target the same gene often produce discrepant phenotypes. Strikingly, two siRNAs that share the same seed sequence but target different genes R = 0.53tend to produce more similar phenotypes. This indicates that seed-based off-target siRNA 2 Replicate 2 siRNA 2 effects dominate most RNAi-based assays (same seed) (same gene) (same siRNA) (Marine et al., 2006).



References Jackson et al. (2003) Expression profiling reveals off-target gene regulation by RNAi. Nat. Biotechnol. 21, 635–637; Marine et al. (2012) Common seed analysis to identify off-target effects in siRNA screens. J. Biomol. Screen. 17, 370–8; Hannus et al. (2014) siPools: highly complex but accurately defined siRNA pools eliminate off-target effects. Nucleic Acids Res. 42, 8049-61

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