**Docket #:** S19-517

# Three-Recombinase-Dependent Viral Expression for Increased Neuron Specificity

Stanford researchers have discovered a method (Triplesect) to express molecular payloads using three-recombinase-dependent viral expression. Triplesect restricts functional expression of molecular tools such as optogenetic tools, CRISPR or therapeutic genes to pre-defined cellular subpopulations. The targeting resolution of this method is achieved through a multiply-engineered approach utilizing Boolean logic to identify targeted neurons or other cells. For example, neurons expressing gene A AND gene B AND gene C, but no other combination are targeted. As a result, this additional recombinase allows researchers to have increased specificity in targeting restricted neuron subpopulations. Additionally, Triplesect's viral delivery mechanism saves 30x the cost per genetic payload when comparing a typical viral batch to a new transgenic mouse.

**Stage of Research**

- in vivo

## Applications

- **Targeting molecular tools**
  - Fluorescent proteins
  - Genetically-encoded calcium indicators
  - Optogenetic tools
  - Synthetic and natural receptors
- **Translational neuroscience research**

## Advantages

- **Three levels of targeting resolution via Boolean operators**
- Viral delivery is 30x cheaper per payload vs transgenic mouse models

## Publications

- Fenno et al. Neuron (2020) "Comprehensive Dual- and Triple-Feature Intersectional Single-Vector Delivery of Diverse Functional Payloads to Cells of Behaving Mammals"

## Patents

- Published Application: WO2021158651
- Published Application: 20230064644
- Issued: 12,600,985 (USA)

## Innovators

- Karl Deisseroth
- Charu Ramakrishnan
- Yoon Seok Kim
- Lief Fenno

## Licensing Contact


### Evan Elder

Associate Director, Licensing and Strategic Alliances, Physica

Email