# Article information:

RNA-targeting CRISPR systems from metagenomic discovery to transcriptomic engineering | Nature Cell Biology  
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41556-019-0454-7>

# Article summary:

1. RNA-targeting CRISPR systems have been discovered through metagenomic analysis and can be used for transcriptomic engineering.

2. These systems include Cas13, Cas13d, and Argonaute proteins, which can target and cleave RNA molecules.

3. The development of these RNA-targeting CRISPR systems has potential applications in gene regulation, disease treatment, and biotechnology.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "RNA-targeting CRISPR systems from metagenomic discovery to transcriptomic engineering" published in Nature Cell Biology provides an overview of the recent advancements in RNA-targeting CRISPR systems. The article covers a range of topics, including the discovery and classification of CRISPR-Cas systems, their applications in genome engineering, and the development of RNA-targeting CRISPR effectors.

Overall, the article provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of research on RNA-targeting CRISPR systems. However, there are some potential biases and limitations that should be considered.

One potential bias is that the article focuses primarily on the positive aspects of RNA-targeting CRISPR systems and does not discuss any potential risks or ethical concerns associated with their use. For example, there is no discussion of off-target effects or unintended consequences that could arise from using these systems.

Additionally, the article may be somewhat one-sided in its reporting as it primarily focuses on the benefits and applications of RNA-targeting CRISPR systems rather than exploring any potential drawbacks or limitations. This could lead readers to have an overly optimistic view of these technologies.

Another limitation is that some important points may be missing from the discussion. For example, while the article briefly mentions that prokaryotic homologs of Argonaute proteins are predicted to function as key components of a novel system of defense against mobile genetic elements, it does not explore this topic in depth or discuss how it relates to RNA-targeting CRISPR systems.

Furthermore, while the article discusses several different types of RNA-targeting CRISPR effectors, it does not provide a detailed comparison between them or explore any potential trade-offs between their different properties.

In terms of promotional content, while the article does mention several companies working on developing RNA-targeting CRISPR technologies, it does not provide any critical analysis or evaluation of these companies' products or business practices.

Overall, while this article provides a useful overview of RNA-targeting CRISPR systems and their applications, readers should be aware of its potential biases and limitations. It would be beneficial for future research to explore both the benefits and risks associated with these technologies in more detail and provide a more balanced perspective on their use.

# Topics for further research:

* Prokaryotic homologs of Argonaute proteins and their role in defense against mobile genetic elements
* Off-target effects of RNA-targeting CRISPR systems
* Ethical concerns associated with the use of RNA-targeting CRISPR systems
* Trade-offs between different types of RNA-targeting CRISPR effectors
* Potential unintended consequences of using RNA-targeting CRISPR systems
* Critical analysis of companies developing RNA-targeting CRISPR technologies

# Report location:

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