

Abstract

METHOD FOR MODIFYING GENOME SEQUENCE THAT SPECIFICALLY CONVERTS
NUCLEOBASE OF TARGETED DNA SEQUENCE, AND MOLECULAR COMPLEX USED
IN SAID METHOD

5 The present invention provides a method of modifying a
targeted site of a double stranded DNA in a host cell, the
method including introducing (a) a DNA encoding a crRNA
containing a sequence complementary to a target strand of a
target nucleotide sequence in the given double stranded DNA,
10 and (b) a DNA encoding a protein group constituting Cascade and
a nucleic acid base converting enzyme, in which the nucleic
acid base converting enzyme is constituted in a form capable of
forming a complex with any protein in the protein group, into
the host cell to convert one or more nucleotides in the
15 targeted site to other one or more nucleotides, or delete one
or more nucleotides, or insert one or more nucleotides into
said targeted site, without cleaving the double stranded DNA in
the targeted site.

Fig. 3

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