

Scx Cas9-CKO Strategy

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Project Overview



Project Name

Scx

Project type

Cas9-CKO

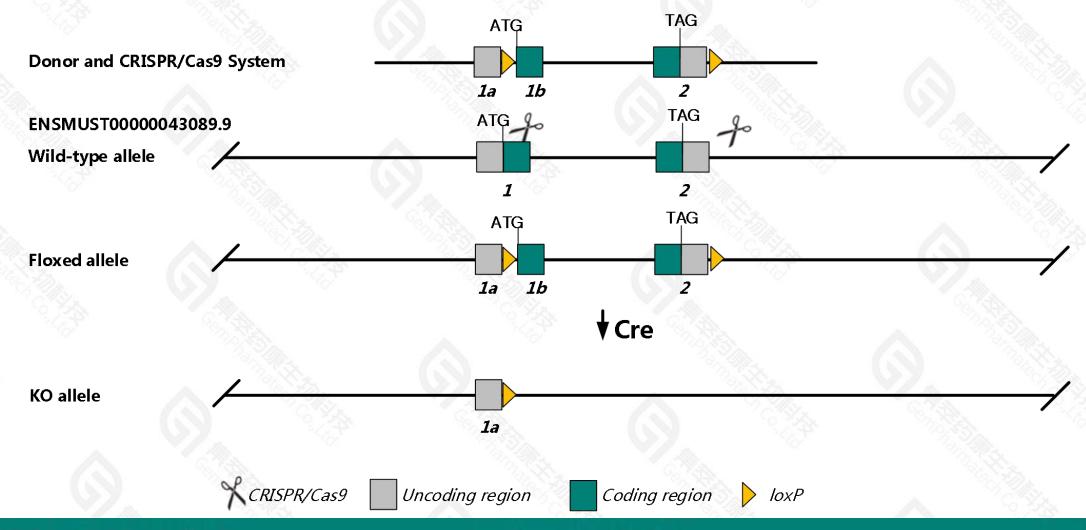
Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Conditional Knockout strategy



This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Scx* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



Technical routes



- > The Scx gene has 2 transcripts. According to the structure of Scx gene, exon1-exon2 of Scx-201 (ENSMUST00000043089.9) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains all of the coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- ➤ In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Scx* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system and Donor were microinjected into the fertilized eggs of C57BL/6JGpt mice. Fertilized eggs were transplanted to obtain positive F0 mice which were confirmed by PCR and sequencing. A stable F1 generation mouse model was obtained by mating positive F0 generation mice with C57BL/6JGpt mice.
- > The flox mice will be knocked out after mating with mice expressing Cre recombinase, resulting in the loss of function of the target gene in specific tissues and cell types.

Notice



- > According to the existing MGI data, homozygotes for a targeted mutation develop normally up to E6.0-E6.5, but become arrested and fail to gastrulate and form mesodermal cells. In chimeric embryos, mutant cells are excluded from sclerotomederived chondrogenic lineages but contribute to other cell types, including mesodermal tissues.
- \triangleright The flox region is in the intron of the *Bop1* gene, which may affect the regulation of this gene.
- \gt The Scx gene is located on the Chr15. If the knockout mice are crossed with other mice strains to obtain double gene positive homozygous mouse offspring, please avoid the two genes on the same chromosome.
- This strategy is designed based on genetic information in existing databases. Due to the complexity of biological processes, all risk of loxp insertion on gene transcription, RNA splicing and protein translation cannot be predicted at existing technological level.

Gene information (NCBI)



Scx scleraxis [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 20289, updated on 13-Mar-2020

Summary

☆ ?

Official Symbol Scx provided by MGI

Official Full Name scleraxis provided by MGI

Primary source MGI:MGI:102934

See related Ensembl: ENSMUSG00000034161

Gene type protein coding
RefSeq status REVIEWED
Organism Mus musculus

Lineage Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Myomorpha;

Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Mus; Mus

Also known as BB114693, Bhlha41, Scl

Summary This gene encodes a basic helix-loop-helix type transcription factor involved in mesoderm and heart valve formation. The encoded protein is

expressed during embryonic development of tendons and ligaments. The gene product regulates collagen type I gene expression in cardiac fibroblasts and myofibroblasts, and it may play a role in myocardial remodeling. The protein is expressed in the scar area of the adult heart

following myocardial infarction. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]

Expression Biased expression in adrenal adult (RPKM 33.4), limb E14.5 (RPKM 25.3) and 13 other tissuesSee more

Orthologs <u>human all</u>

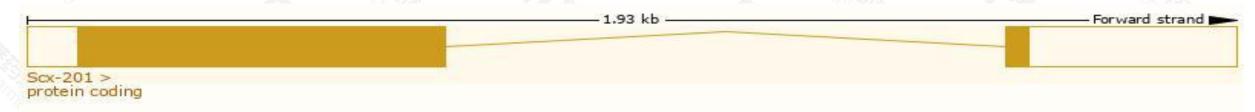
Transcript information (Ensembl)



The gene has 2 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

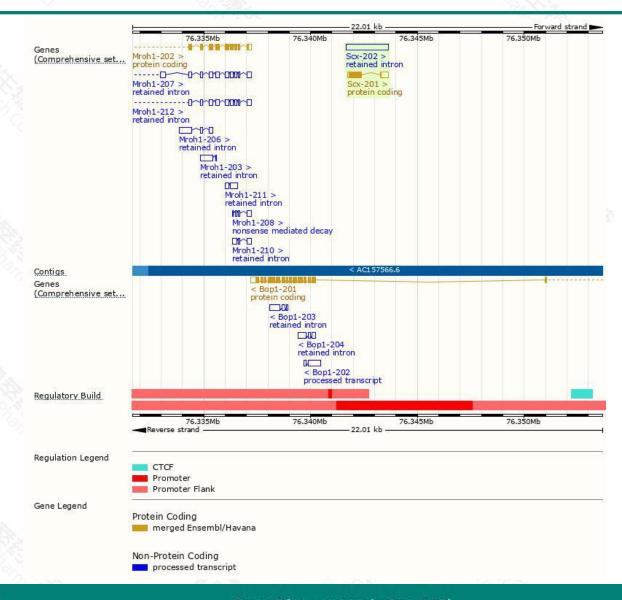
Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Scx-201	ENSMUST00000043089.8	1035	207aa	Protein coding	CCDS27571	Q53ZC3 Q64124	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS is a system to annotate alternatively spliced transcripts based on a range of computational methods to identify the most functionally important transcript(s) of a gene. APPRIS P1
Scx-202	ENSMUST00000229271.1	2007	No protein	Retained intron			

The strategy is based on the design of *Scx-201* transcript, the transcription is shown below:



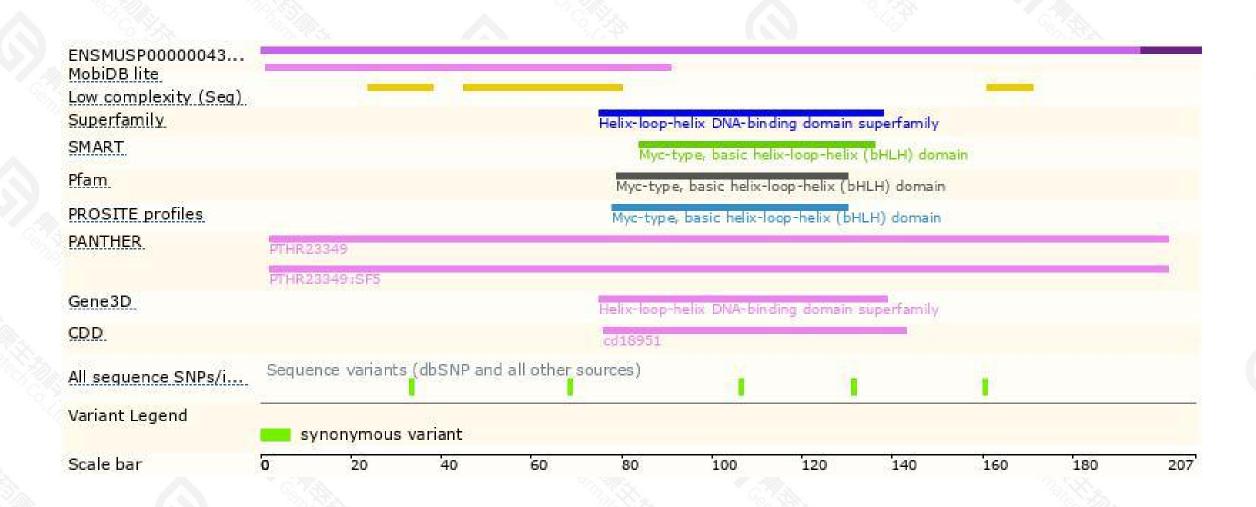
Genomic location distribution





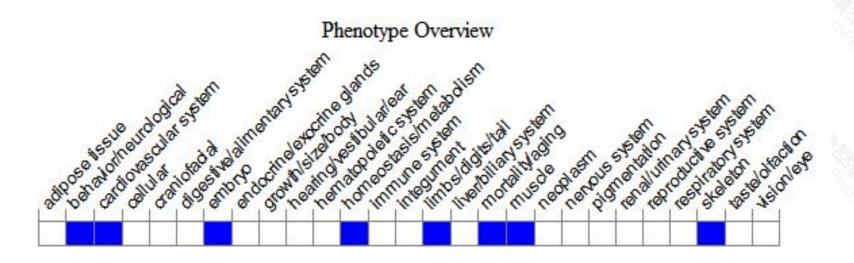
Protein domain





Mouse phenotype description(MGI)





Phenotypes affected by the gene are marked in blue.Data quoted from MGI database(http://www.informatics.jax.org/).

According to the existing MGI data, homozygotes for a targeted mutation develop normally up to E6.0-E6.5, but become arrested and fail to gastrulate and form mesodermal cells. In chimeric embryos, mutant cells are excluded from sclerotome-derived chondrogenic lineages but contribute to other cell types, including mesodermal tissues.



If you have any questions, you are welcome to inquire.

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