

***Slc32a1*-IRES-EGFP Mouse Model Strategy**

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Project Overview

Project Name

***Slc32a1*-IRES-EGFP**

Project type

Cas9-KI

Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

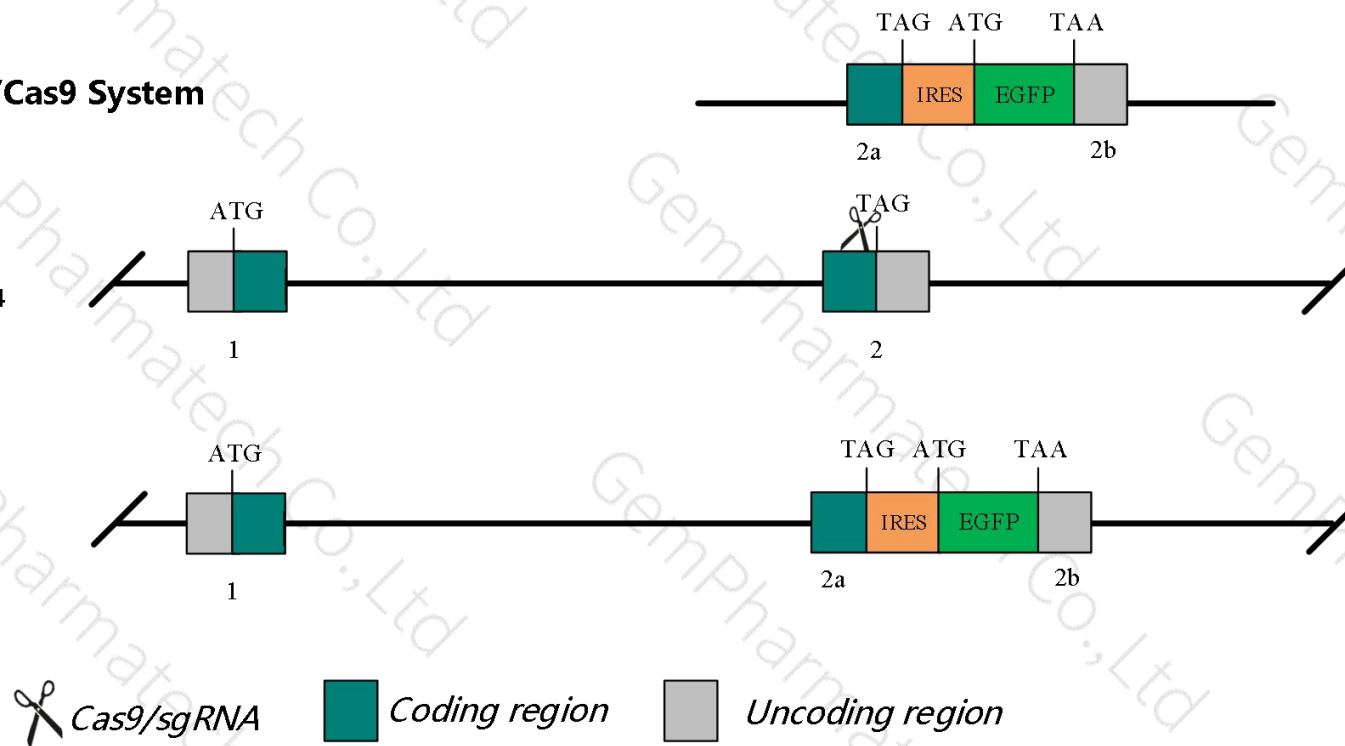
This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Slc32a1* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:

Donor and CRISPR/Cas9 System

Wildtype allele

ENSMUST00000045738.4

Targeted allele



Technical Description

- The mouse *Slc32a1* gene has 1 transcript.
- According to the structure of *Slc32a1* gene, the element IRES-EGFP will be inserted at the translation stop codon of *Slc32a1*-201(ENSMUST00000045738.4), the length of inserted fragment is about 1.3kb.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Slc32a1* 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.

- According to the existing MGI data, homozygous null mice have been independently reported to die perinatally exhibiting a hunched posture, respiratory failure, cleft secondary palate due to failure of palate shelf elevation, umbilical hernia or omphalocele, and loss of neurotransmitter release in both GABAergic and glycinergic neurons.
- It is necessary to introduce 1-2 synonymous mutation in exon2.
- The IERS-linked genes will be transcribed together and then be translated two protein separately, but the downstream protein is lower than the upstream protein.
- The insert site is about 3.1kb away from the N-terminal of *Gm14204* and *Gm14205* gene, this strategy may influence the regulatory function of the N-terminal of *Gm14204* gene and *Gm14205* gene.
- The *Slc32a1* gene is located on the Chr2. Please take the loci in consideration when breeding this knockin mice with other gene modified (e.g., Tg, iCre) strains, if the other gene is also on Chr2, it may be extremely hard to get double gene positive homozygotes.
- The scheme is designed according to the genetic information in the existing database. Inserting a foreign gene between the 3'UTR and the gene coding region may affect the expression of endogenous and foreign genes. Due to the complexity of biological processes, it cannot be predicted completely at the present technology level.

Gene information (NCBI)

Slc32a1 solute carrier family 32 (GABA vesicular transporter), member 1 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 22348, updated on 13-Mar-2020

Summary



Official Symbol Slc32a1 provided by [MGI](#)

Official Full Name solute carrier family 32 (GABA vesicular transporter), member 1 provided by [MGI](#)

Primary source [MGI:MGI:1194488](#)

See related [Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000037771](#)

Gene type protein coding

RefSeq status VALIDATED

Organism [Mus musculus](#)

Lineage Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Myomorpha; Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Mus; Mus

Also known as R75019, VGAT, Viaat

Expression Biased expression in cerebellum adult (RPKM 56.5), frontal lobe adult (RPKM 42.0) and 5 other tissues [See more](#)

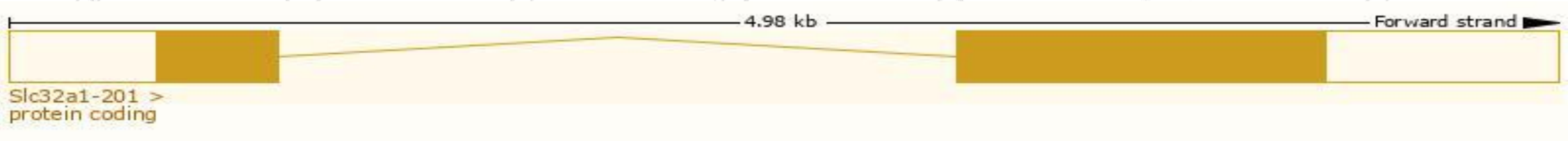
Orthologs [human](#) [all](#)

Transcript information (Ensembl)

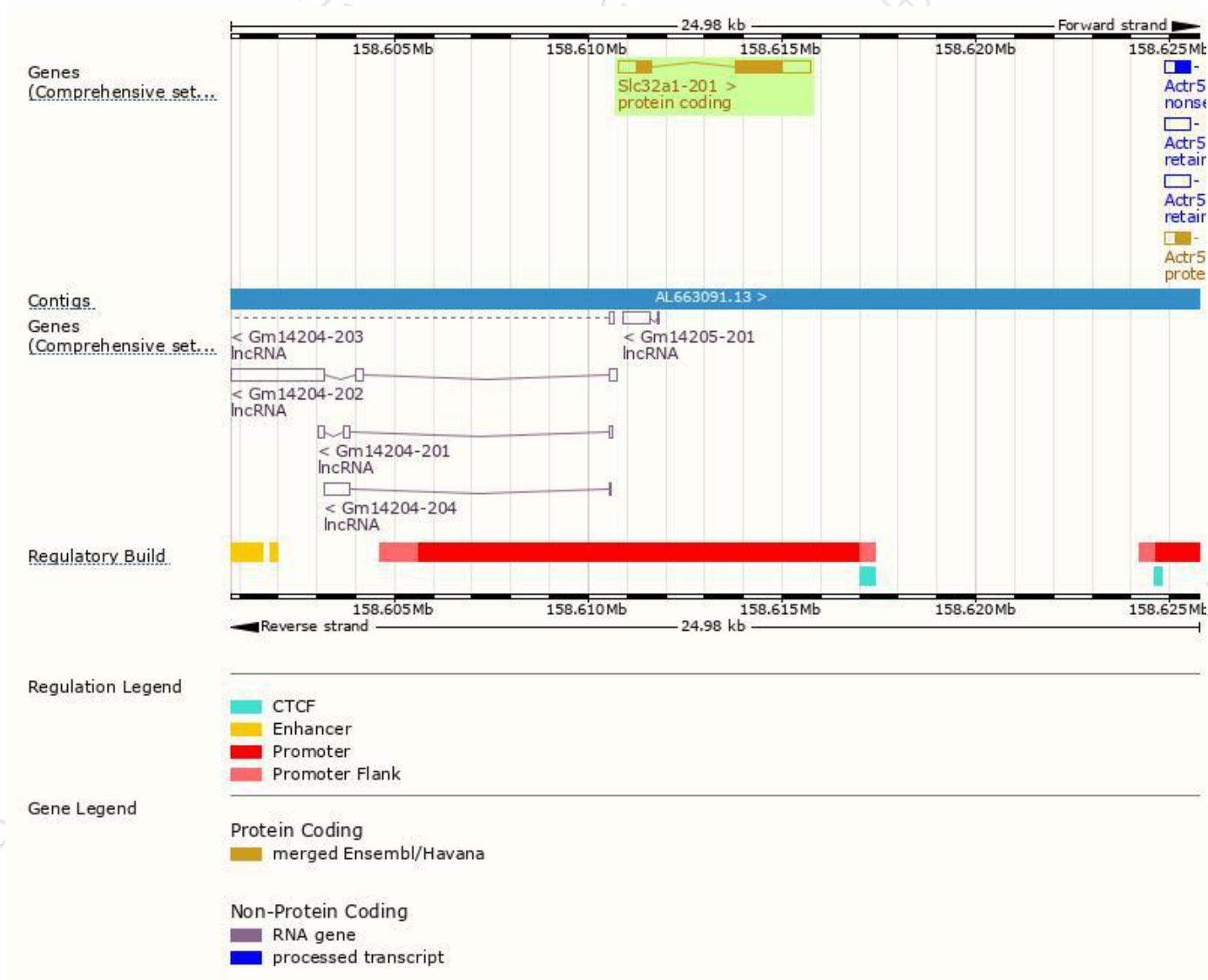
The gene has 1 transcript, and the transcript is shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Slc32a1-201	ENSMUST00000045738.4	2797	525aa	Protein coding	CCDS38309	Q35633 Q49S98	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

The strategy is based on the design of *Slc32a1-201* transcript, the transcription is shown below:



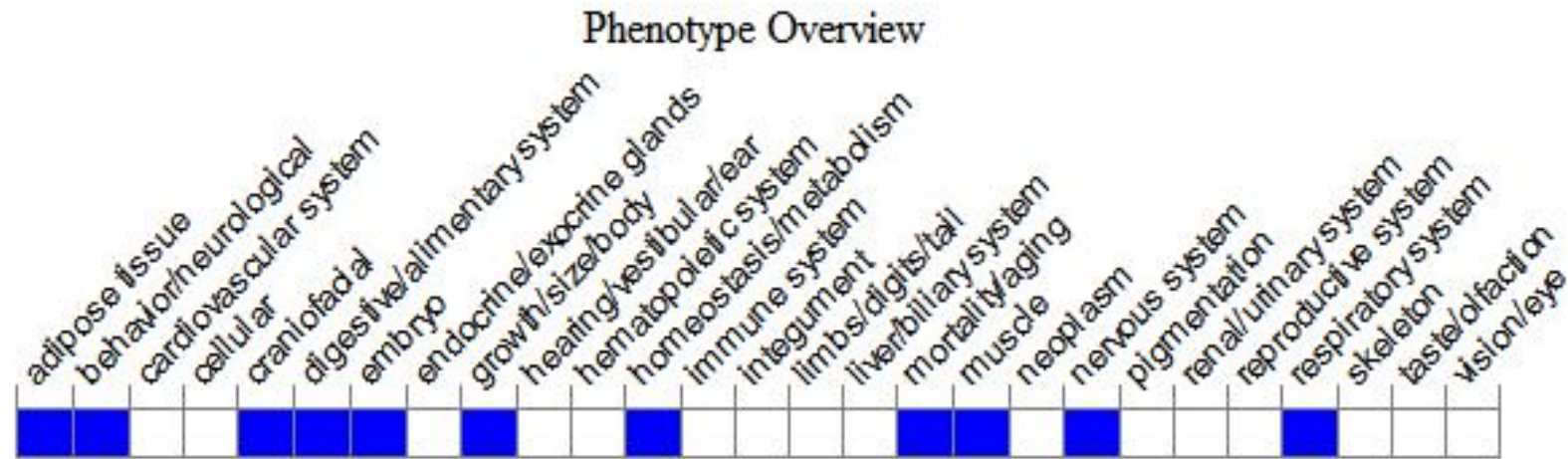
Genomic location distribution



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, homozygous null mice have been independently reported to die perinatally exhibiting a hunched posture, respiratory failure, cleft secondary palate due to failure of palate shelf elevation, umbilical hernia or omphalocele, and loss of neurotransmitter release in both GABAergic and glycinergic neurons.

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

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