

# *Akt1* Cas9-KO Strategy

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**Reviewer:**

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**Design Date:**

**2019-11-27**

# Project Overview

**Project Name**

*Akt1*

**Project type**

**Cas9-KO**

**Strain background**

**C57BL/6JGpt**

# Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Akt1* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



- The *Akt1* gene has 9 transcripts. According to the structure of *Akt1* gene, exon2 of *Akt1-201* (ENSMUST00000001780.9) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains start codon ATG. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Akt1* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system w

- According to the existing MGI data, Mutant homozygotes are smaller than sibs due to retarded prenatal and postnatal growth and exhibit increased apoptosis and decreased lifespan with genotoxic stress. Mice are fertile, but males have attenuated spermatogenesis and abnormal testes.
- The *Akt1* gene is located on the Chr12. 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 the gene knockout on gene transcription, RNA splicing and protein translation cannot be predicted at the existing technology level.

# Gene information (NCBI)

## Akt1 thymoma viral proto-oncogene 1 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 11651, updated on 9-Apr-2019

### Summary

**Official Symbol** Akt1 provided by [MGI](#)

**Official Full Name** thymoma viral proto-oncogene 1 provided by [MGI](#)

**Primary source** [MGI:MGI:87986](#)

**See related** [Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000001729](#)

**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** Akt, LTR-akt, PKB, PKB/Akt, PKBalpha, Rac

**Summary** This gene encodes the founding member of the Akt serine-threonine protein kinase gene family that also includes Akt2 and Akt3. This kinase is a major downstream effector of the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) pathway that mediates the effects of various growth factors such as platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), epidermal growth factor (EGF), insulin and insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I). It is activated through recruitment to cellular membranes by PI3K lipid products and by phosphorylation by 3-phosphoinositide dependent kinase-1. It then further phosphorylates different downstream proteins in response to various extracellular signals and thus plays a pivotal role in mediating a variety of cellular processes, such as glucose metabolism, glycogen biosynthesis, protein synthesis and turn over, inflammatory response, cell survival (anti-apoptosis) and development. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]

**Expression** Ubiquitous expression in adrenal adult (RPKM 140.9), limb E14.5 (RPKM 84.5) and 28 other tissues [See more](#)

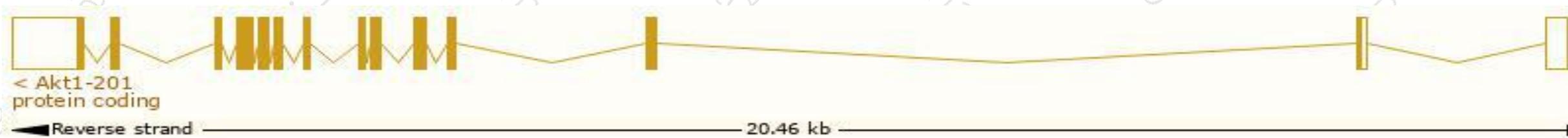
**Orthologs** [human](#) [all](#)

# Transcript information (Ensembl)

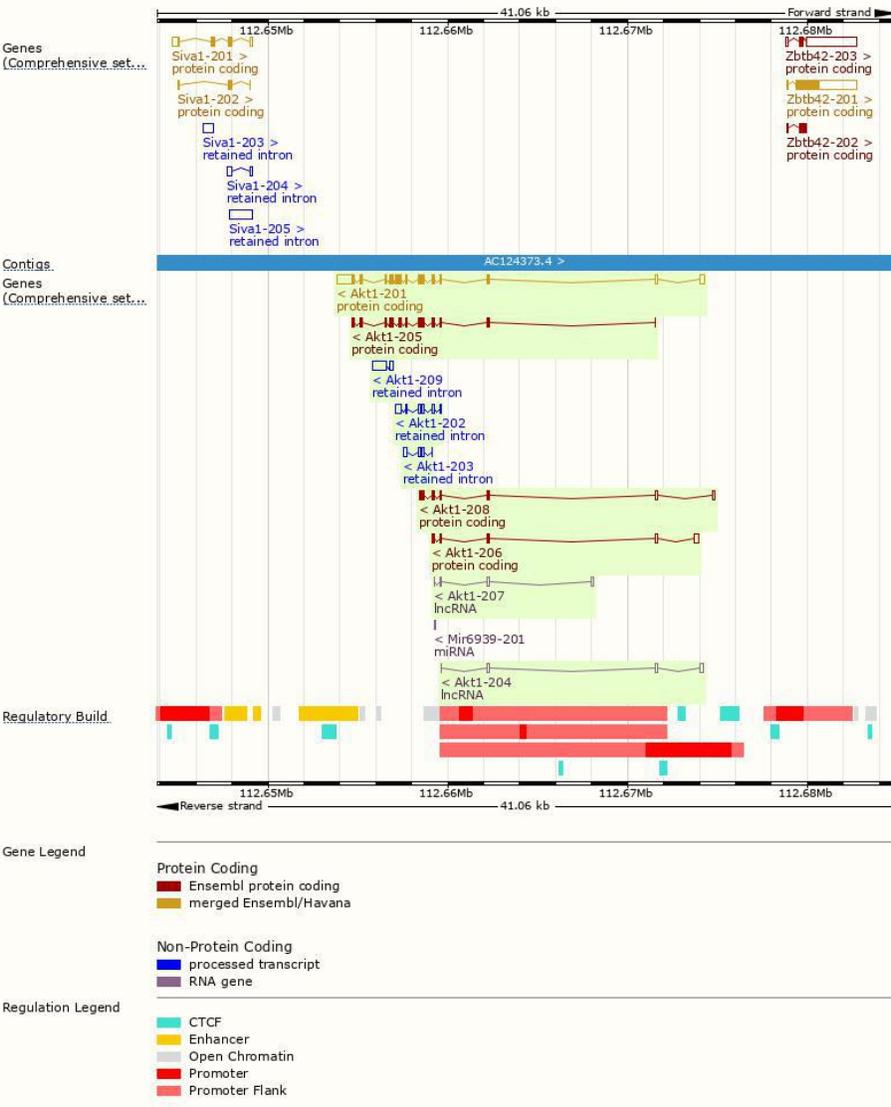
The gene has 9 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

| Name     | Transcript ID                        | bp   | Protein               | Biotype              | CCDS                      | UniProt                | Flags                         |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Akt1-201 | <a href="#">ENSMUST00000001780.9</a> | 2690 | <a href="#">480aa</a> | Protein coding       | <a href="#">CCDS26194</a> | <a href="#">P31750</a> | TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1 |
| Akt1-205 | <a href="#">ENSMUST00000128300.8</a> | 1342 | <a href="#">437aa</a> | Protein coding       | -                         | <a href="#">D3Z783</a> | TSL:5 GENCODE basic           |
| Akt1-208 | <a href="#">ENSMUST00000144550.8</a> | 862  | <a href="#">202aa</a> | Protein coding       | -                         | <a href="#">D3YXX3</a> | CDS 3' incomplete TSL:5       |
| Akt1-206 | <a href="#">ENSMUST00000130342.1</a> | 736  | <a href="#">134aa</a> | Protein coding       | -                         | <a href="#">D3YYP9</a> | CDS 3' incomplete TSL:3       |
| Akt1-204 | <a href="#">ENSMUST00000127902.1</a> | 526  | No protein            | Processed transcript | -                         | -                      | TSL:3                         |
| Akt1-207 | <a href="#">ENSMUST00000139388.2</a> | 397  | No protein            | Processed transcript | -                         | -                      | TSL:3                         |
| Akt1-209 | <a href="#">ENSMUST00000159815.1</a> | 944  | No protein            | Retained intron      | -                         | -                      | TSL:2                         |
| Akt1-202 | <a href="#">ENSMUST00000123563.8</a> | 803  | No protein            | Retained intron      | -                         | -                      | TSL:2                         |
| Akt1-203 | <a href="#">ENSMUST00000127588.2</a> | 386  | No protein            | Retained intron      | -                         | -                      | TSL:2                         |

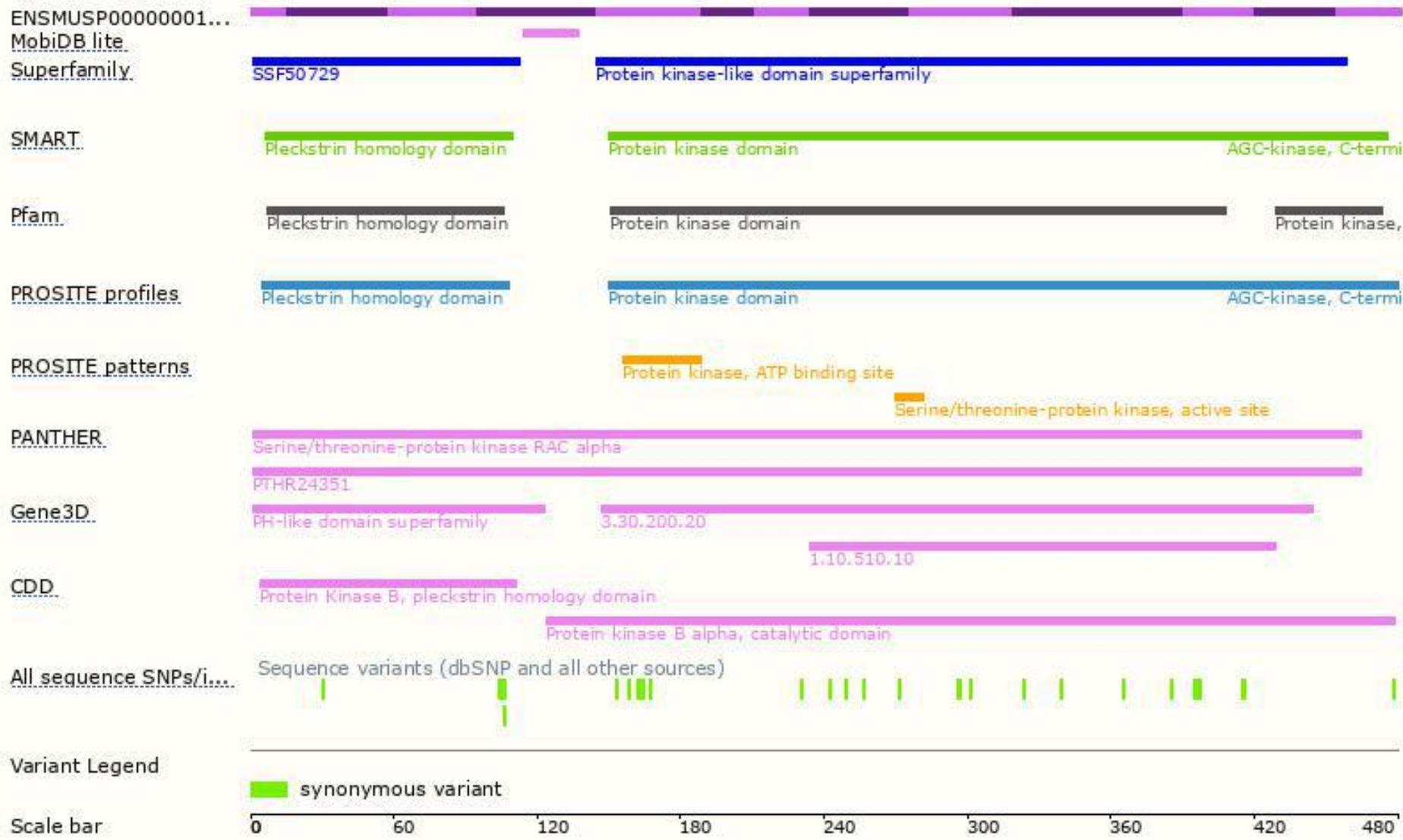
The strategy is based on the design of *Akt1-201* transcript, The transcription is shown below



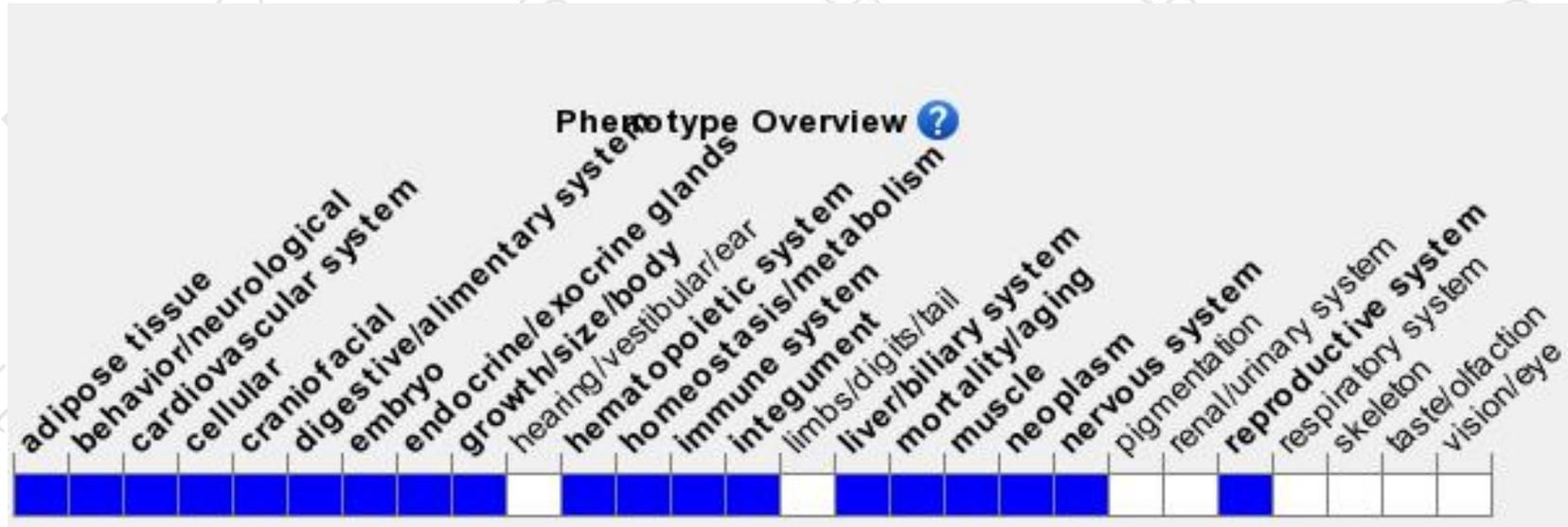
# Genomic location distribution



# 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, Mutant homozygotes are smaller than sibs due to retarded prenatal and postnatal growth and exhibit increased apoptosis and decreased lifespan with genotoxic stress. Mice are fertile, but males have attenuated spermatogenesis and abnormal testes.

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

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