

Gpr39 Cas9-KO Strategy

Designer:

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Project Overview

Project Name

Gpr39

Project type

Cas9-KO

Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Gpr39* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



- The *Gpr39* gene has 2 transcripts. According to the structure of *Gpr39* gene, exon1 of *Gpr39-201* (ENSMUST00000027581.6) 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 *Gpr39* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system

- According to the existing MGI data, Mice homozygous for a null mutation display abnormal glucose homeostasis when fed a high sugar diet. Mice homozygous for a different null allele have accelerated gastric emptying, decreased fasting-induced hyperphagia, and increased body weight after one year of age.
- The *Gpr39* gene is located on the Chr1. 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)

Gpr39 G protein-coupled receptor 39 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 71111, updated on 31-Jan-2019

Summary



| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Official Symbol | Gpr39 provided by MGI |
| Official Full Name | G protein-coupled receptor 39 provided by MGI |
| Primary source | MGI:MGI:1918361 |
| See related | Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000026343 |
| 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 | 4933415E13Rik |
| Expression | Broad expression in bladder adult (RPKM 12.4), small intestine adult (RPKM 11.8) and 24 other tissues See more |
| Orthologs | human all |

Transcript information (Ensembl)

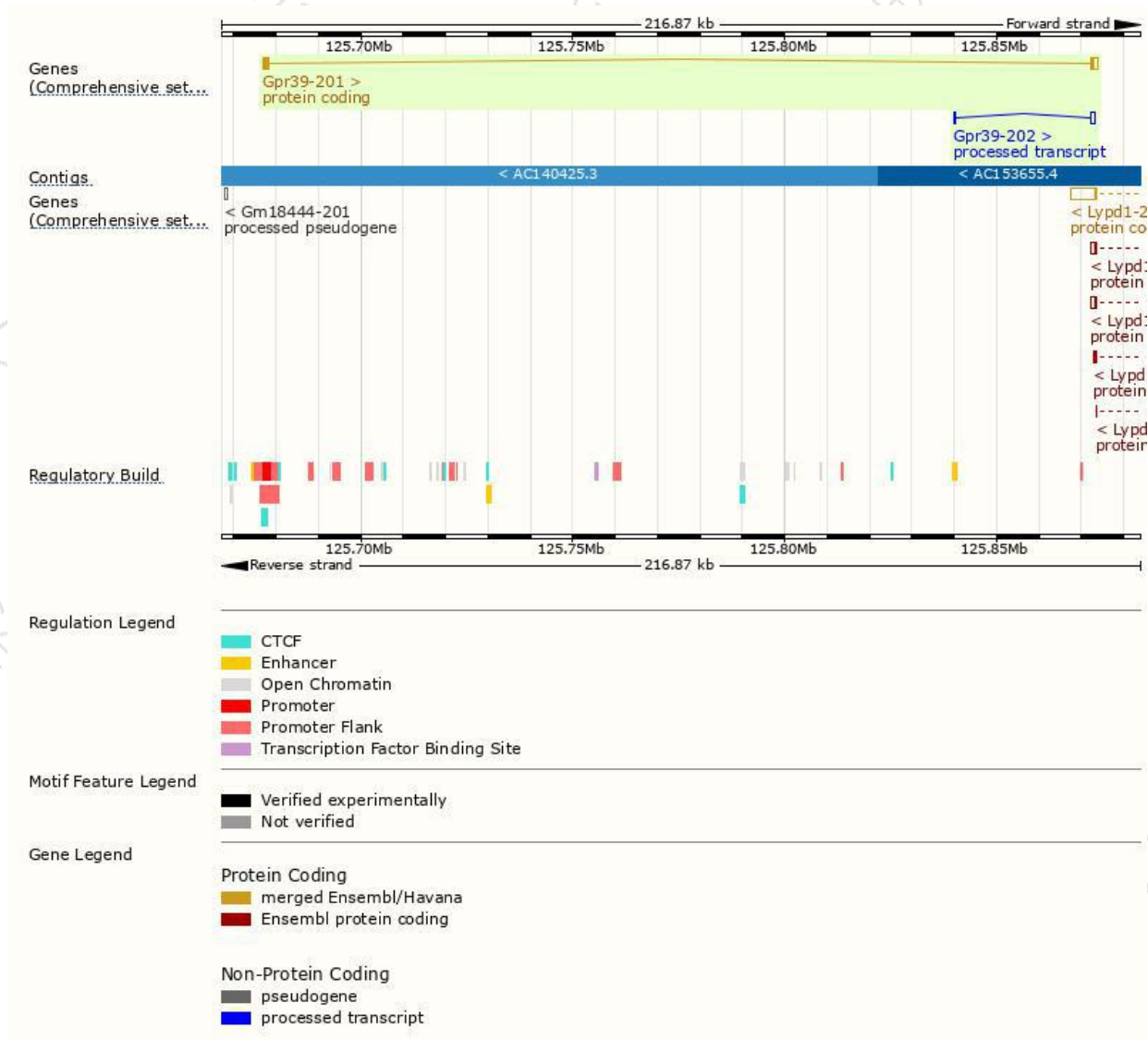
The gene has 2 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

| Name | Transcript ID | bp | Protein | Biotype | CCDS | UniProt | Flags |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Gpr39-201 | ENSMUST00000027581.6 | 2691 | 456aa | Protein coding | CCDS48344 | A0A0B4J1E4 | TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1 |
| Gpr39-202 | ENSMUST00000159359.1 | 1128 | No protein | Processed transcript | - | - | TSL:1 |

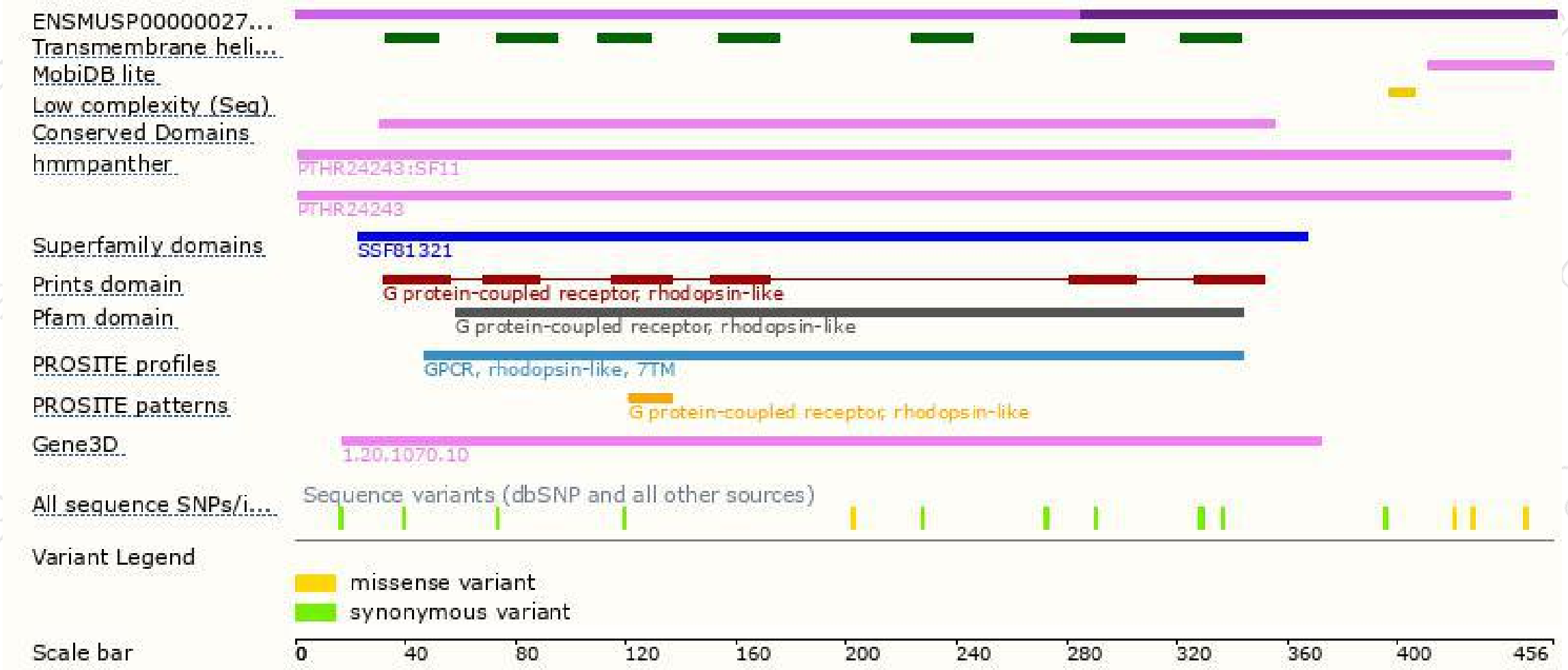
The strategy is based on the design of *Gpr39-201* transcript,The transcription is shown below



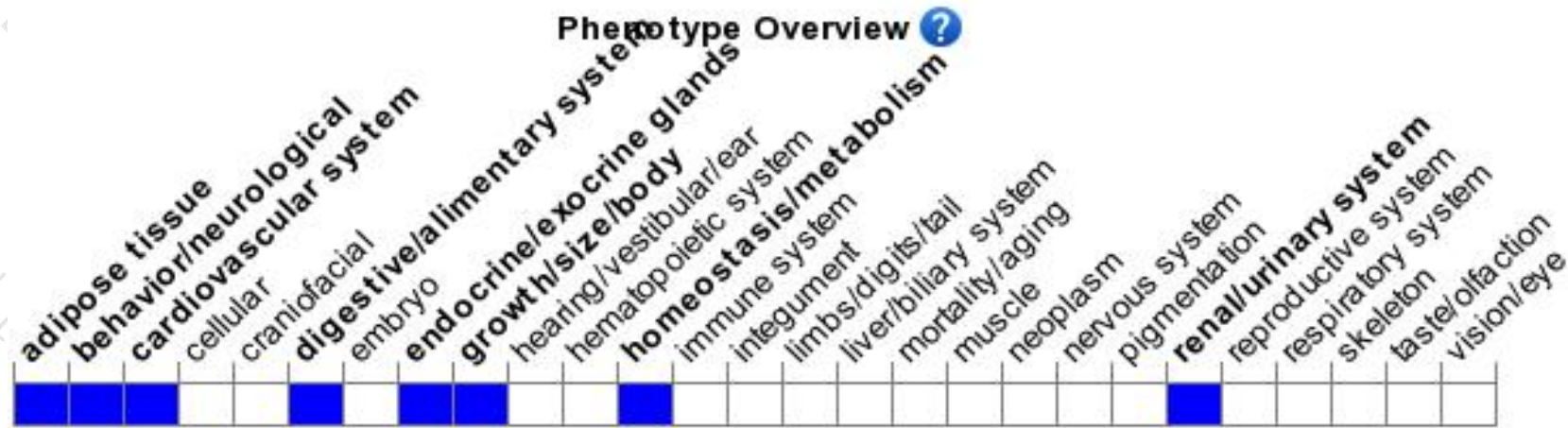
Genomic location distribution



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, Mice homozygous for a null mutation display abnormal glucose homeostasis when fed a high sugar diet. Mice homozygous for a different null allele have accelerated gastric emptying, decreased fasting-induced hyperphagia, and increased body weight after one year of age.

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

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