

# *Cftr* Cas9-CKO Strategy

**Designer:**

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**Design Date:**

**2019-7-24**

# Project Overview

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**Project Name**

*Cftr*

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**Project type**

**Cas9-CKO**

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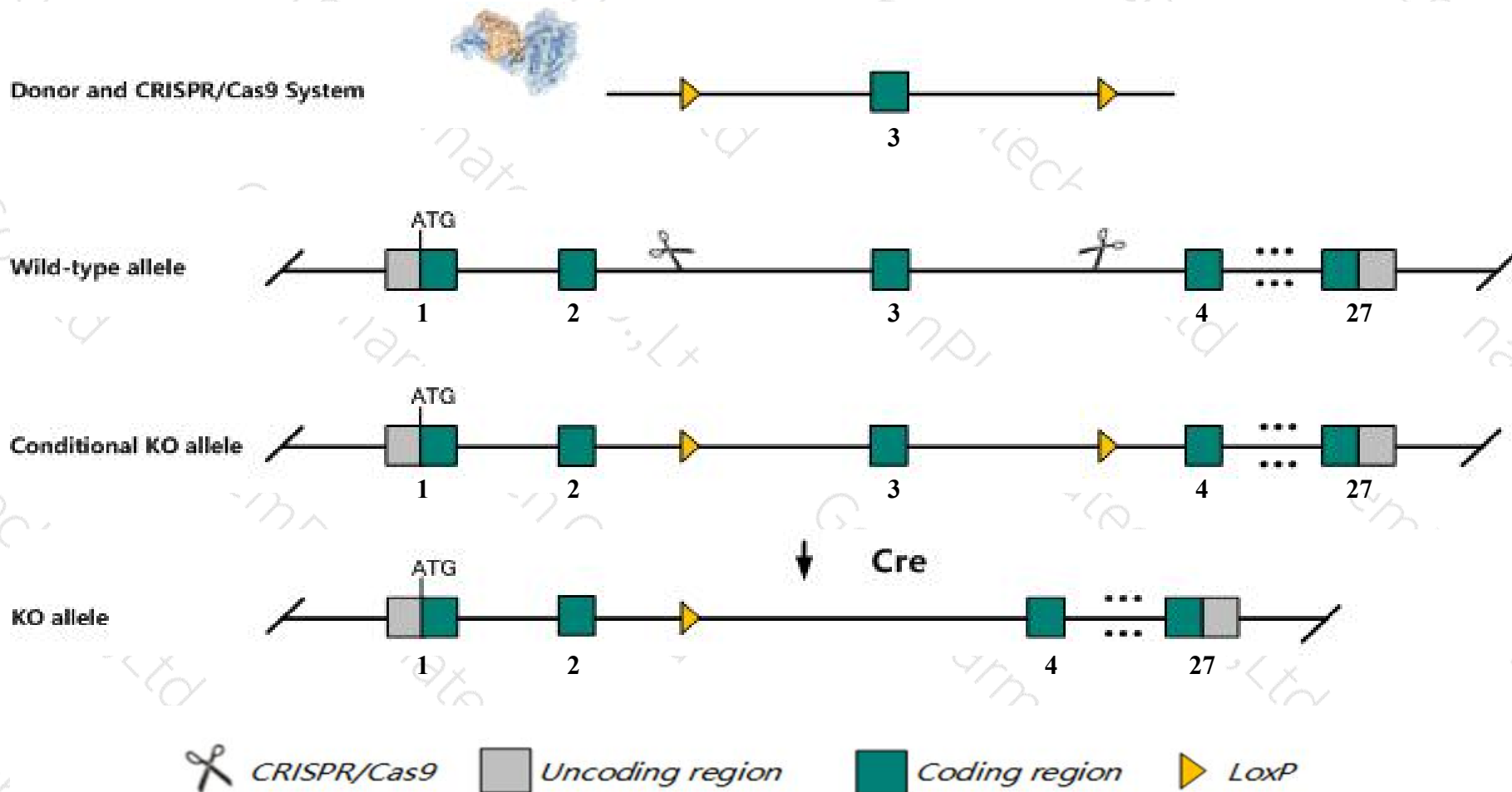
**Strain background**

**C57BL/6JGpt**

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# Conditional Knockout strategy

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



# Technical routes

- The *Cftr* gene has 6 transcripts. According to the structure of *Cftr* gene, exon3 of *Cftr-201* (ENSMUST00000045706.11) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 109bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Cftr* 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.

- According to the existing MGI data, Homozygotes for targeted null mutations exhibit high mortality associated with intestinal obstruction, and altered mucous and serous glands. Mutants, like humans with cystic fibrosis, also exhibit defective epithelial chloride transport.
- The *Cftr* gene is located on the Chr6. 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)

## Cftr cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 12638, updated on 9-Apr-2019

### Summary

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

**Official Full Name** cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator provided by [MGI](#)

**Primary source** [MGI:MGI:88388](#)

**See related** [Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000041301](#)

**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** AW495489, Abcc7

**Summary** The membrane-associated protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. This gene encodes the cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator and a chloride channel that controls the regulation of other transport pathways. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal recessive disorders such as cystic fibrosis and congenital bilateral aplasia of the vas deferens. Alternative splicing of exons 4, 5, and 11 have been observed, but full-length transcripts have not yet been fully described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Expression** Biased expression in large intestine adult (RPKM 4.3), testis adult (RPKM 3.6) and 9 other tissues [See more](#)

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

# Transcript information (Ensembl)

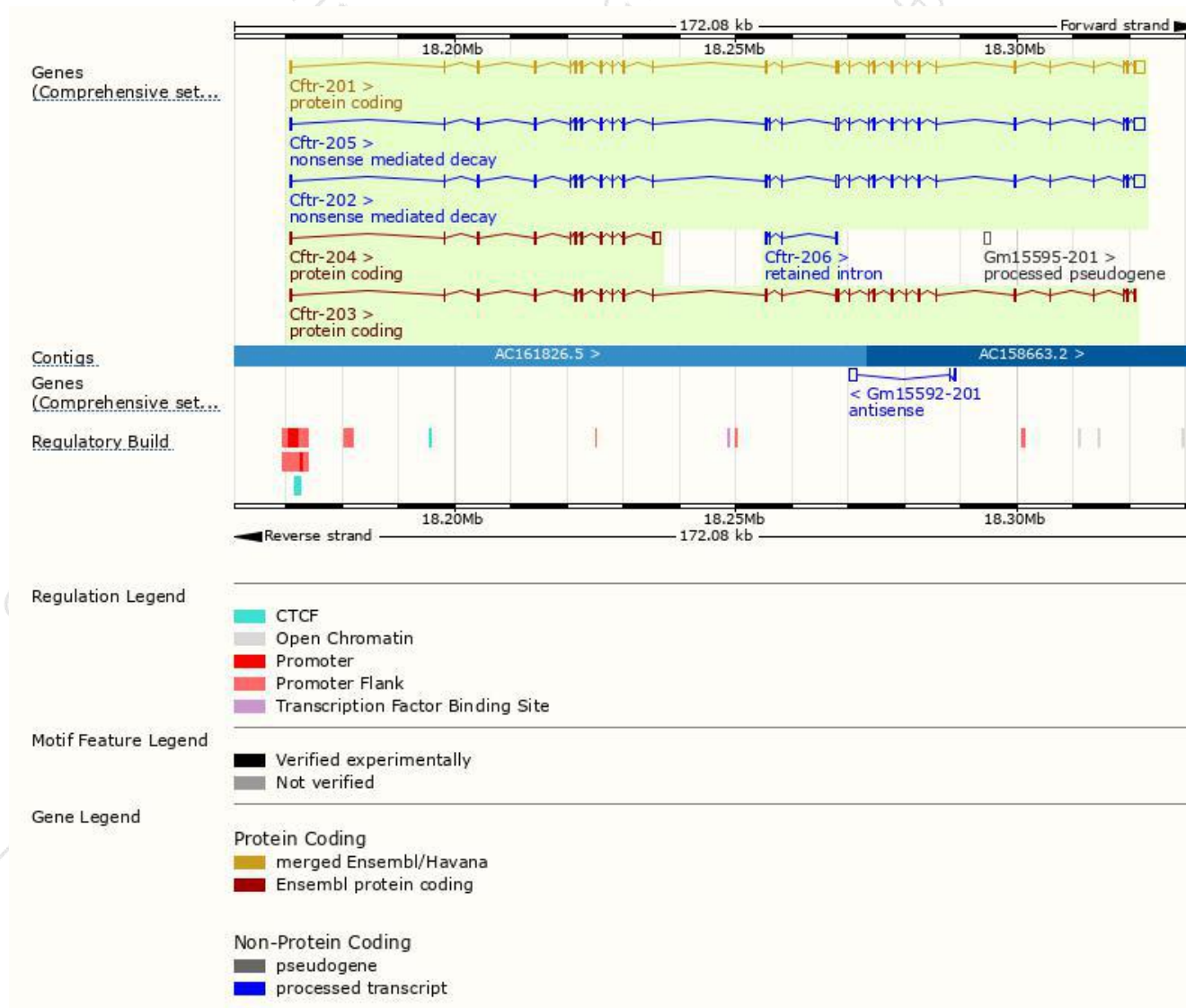
The gene has 6 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Cftr-201	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000045706.11</a>	6303	<a href="#">1476aa</a>	Protein coding	<a href="#">CCDS19930</a>	<a href="#">P26361</a>	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS P2
Cftr-203	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000115406.1</a>	4341	<a href="#">1446aa</a>	Protein coding	-	<a href="#">E9PVD7</a>	TSL:5 GENCODE basic APPRIS ALT2
Cftr-204	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000129452.7</a>	2835	<a href="#">529aa</a>	Protein coding	-	<a href="#">F6U9G7</a>	TSL:1 GENCODE basic
Cftr-205	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000140407.7</a>	6410	<a href="#">576aa</a>	Nonsense mediated decay	-	<a href="#">P26361</a>	TSL:5
Cftr-202	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000115405.8</a>	6391	<a href="#">600aa</a>	Nonsense mediated decay	-	<a href="#">P26361</a>	TSL:5
Cftr-206	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000140532.1</a>	838	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:1

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

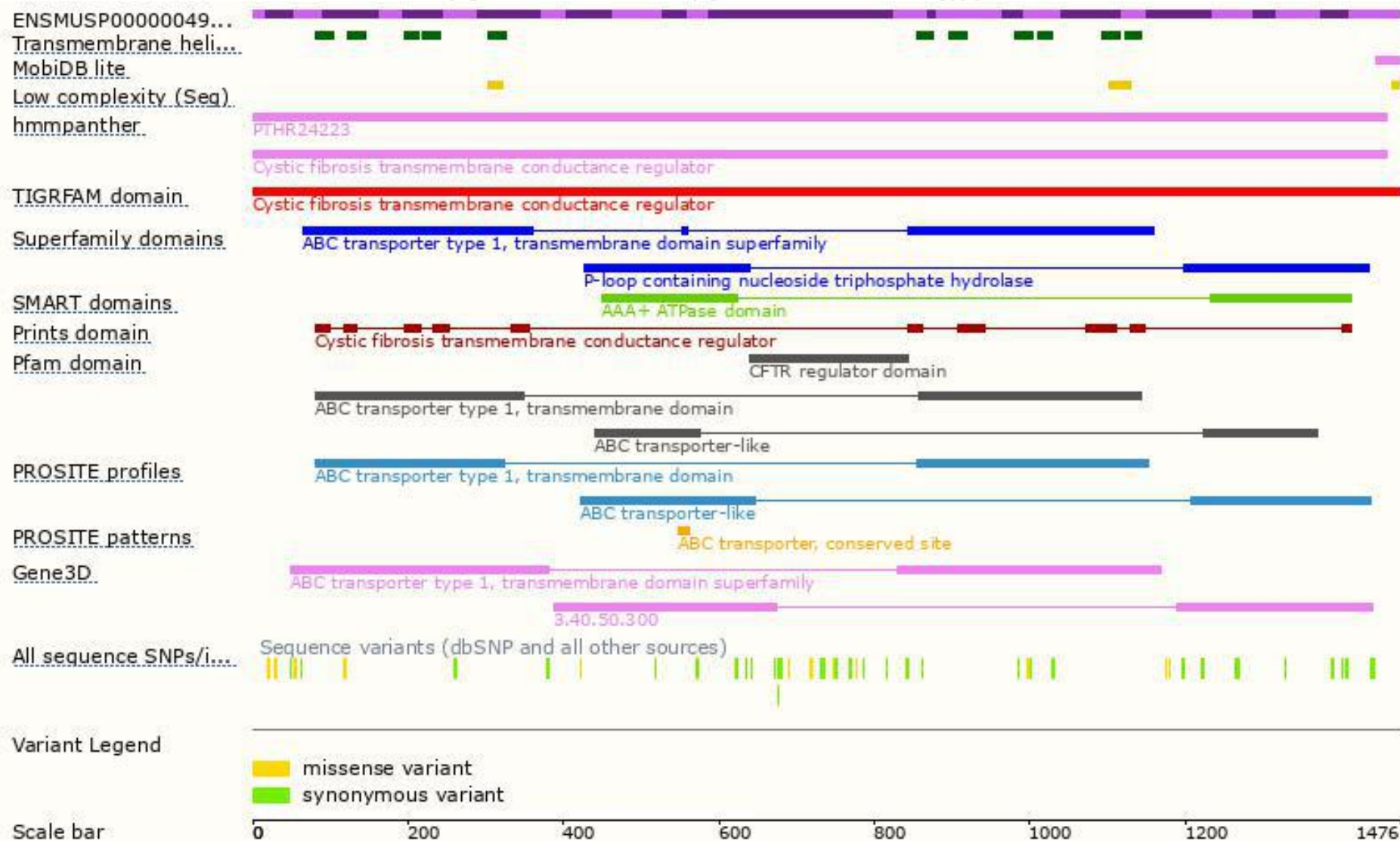


# Genomic location distribution

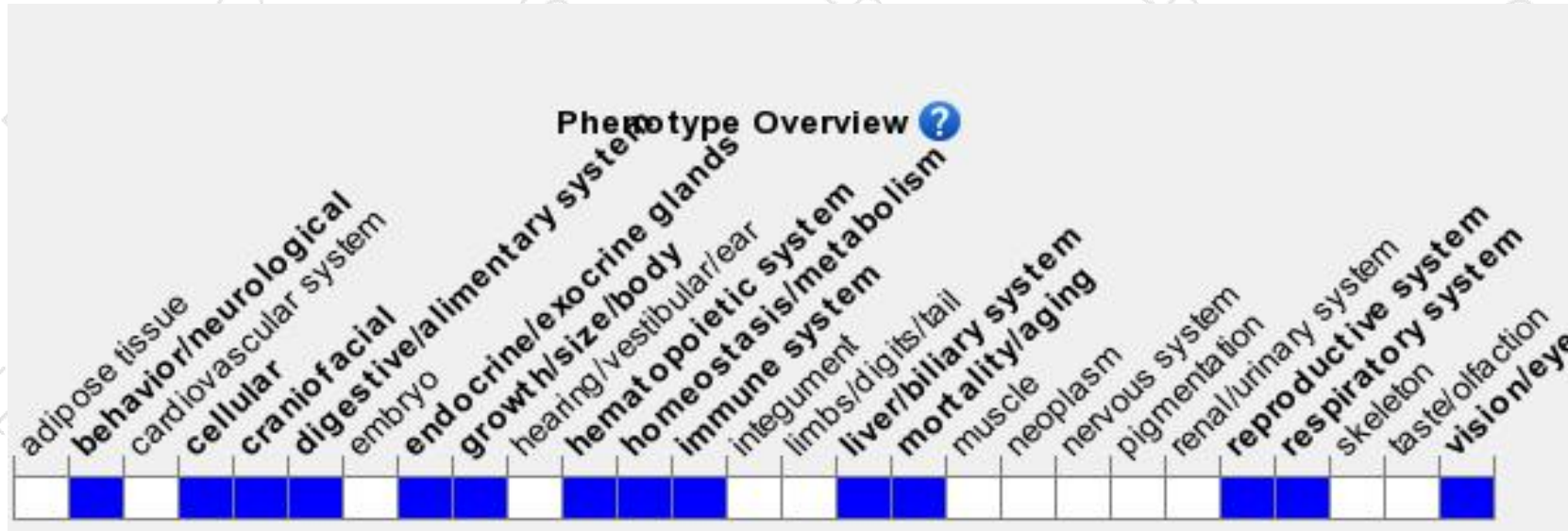




# Protein domain



# 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 targeted null mutations exhibit high mortality associated with intestinal obstruction, and altered mucous and serous glands. Mutants, like humans with cystic fibrosis, also exhibit defective epithelial chloride transport.

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

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