

# *Carm1* Cas9-CKO Strategy

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# Project Overview

**Project Name**

*Carm1*

**Project type**

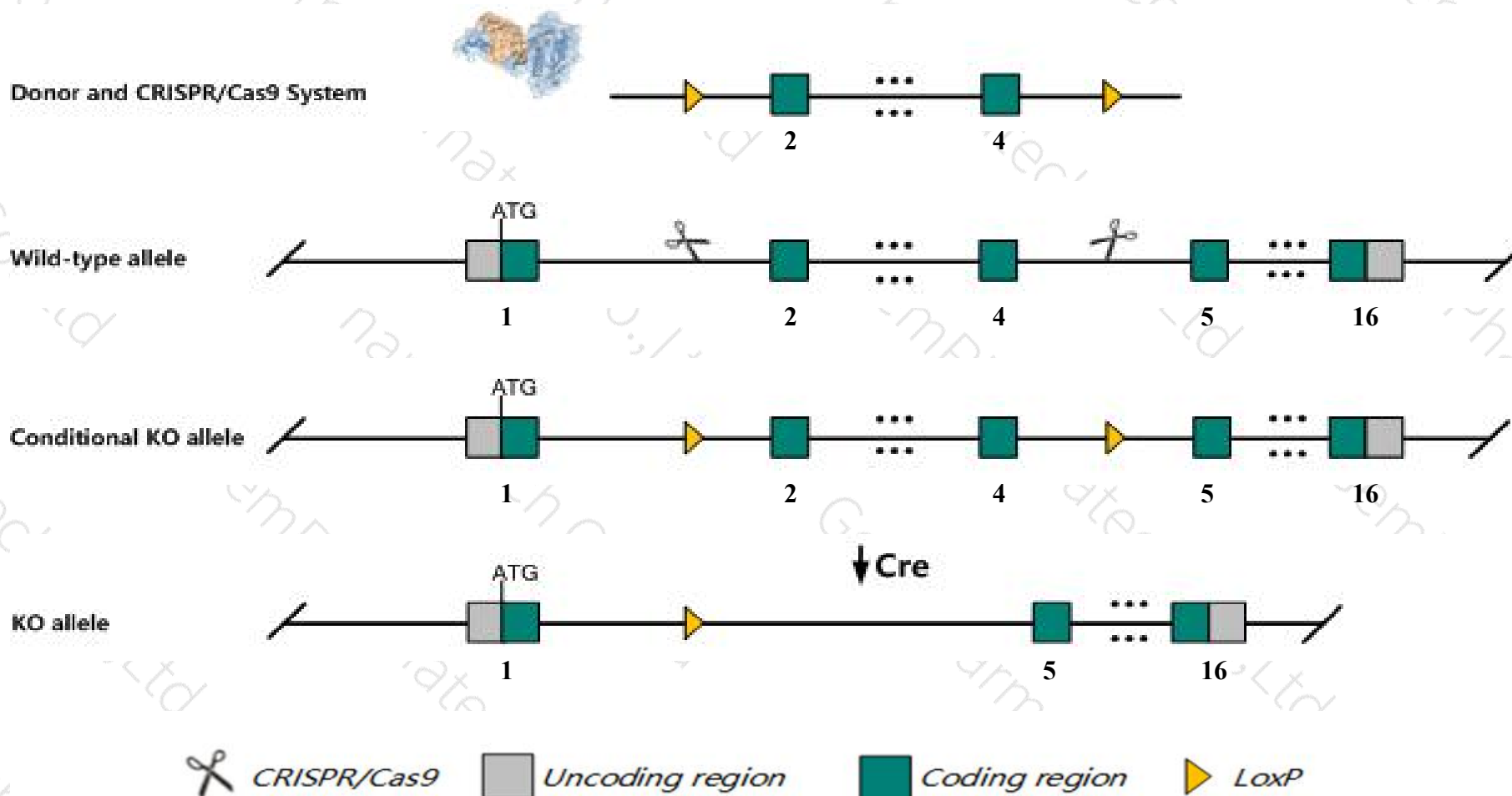
**Cas9-CKO**

**Strain background**

**C57BL/6JGpt**

# Conditional Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Carm1* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



# Technical routes

- The *Carm1* gene has 10 transcripts. According to the structure of *Carm1* gene, exon2-exon4 of *Carm1*-201 (ENSMUST00000034703.14) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 338bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Carm1* 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, homozygous null fetuses are small and die perinatally, whereas heterozygotes are born at the expected mendelian ratio but show decreased survival through weaning. mice homozygous for a kinase null allele exhibit neonatal lethality, arrested t cell development, and impaired adipogenesis.
- The *Carm1* gene is located on the Chr9. 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)

## Carm1 coactivator-associated arginine methyltransferase 1 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 59035, updated on 13-Mar-2020

### Summary



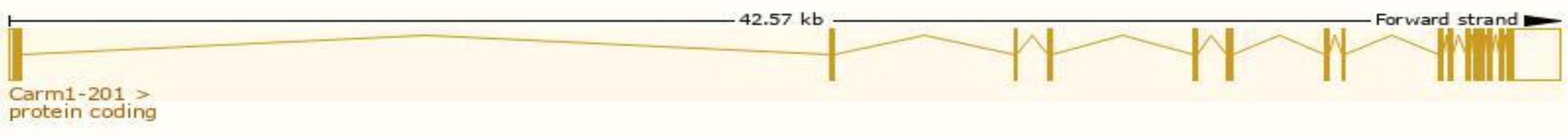
<b>Official Symbol</b>	Carm1 provided by <a href="#">MGI</a>
<b>Official Full Name</b>	coactivator-associated arginine methyltransferase 1 provided by <a href="#">MGI</a>
<b>Primary source</b>	<a href="#">MGI:MGI:1913208</a>
<b>See related</b>	<a href="#">Ensembl:ENSMUSG000000032185</a>
<b>Gene type</b>	protein coding
<b>RefSeq status</b>	VALIDATED
<b>Organism</b>	<a href="#">Mus musculus</a>
<b>Lineage</b>	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Myomorpha; Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Mus; Mus
<b>Also known as</b>	Prmt4
<b>Expression</b>	Ubiquitous expression in testis adult (RPKM 59.4), limb E14.5 (RPKM 52.7) and 28 other tissues <a href="#">See more</a>
<b>Orthologs</b>	<a href="#">human</a> <a href="#">all</a>

# Transcript information (Ensembl)

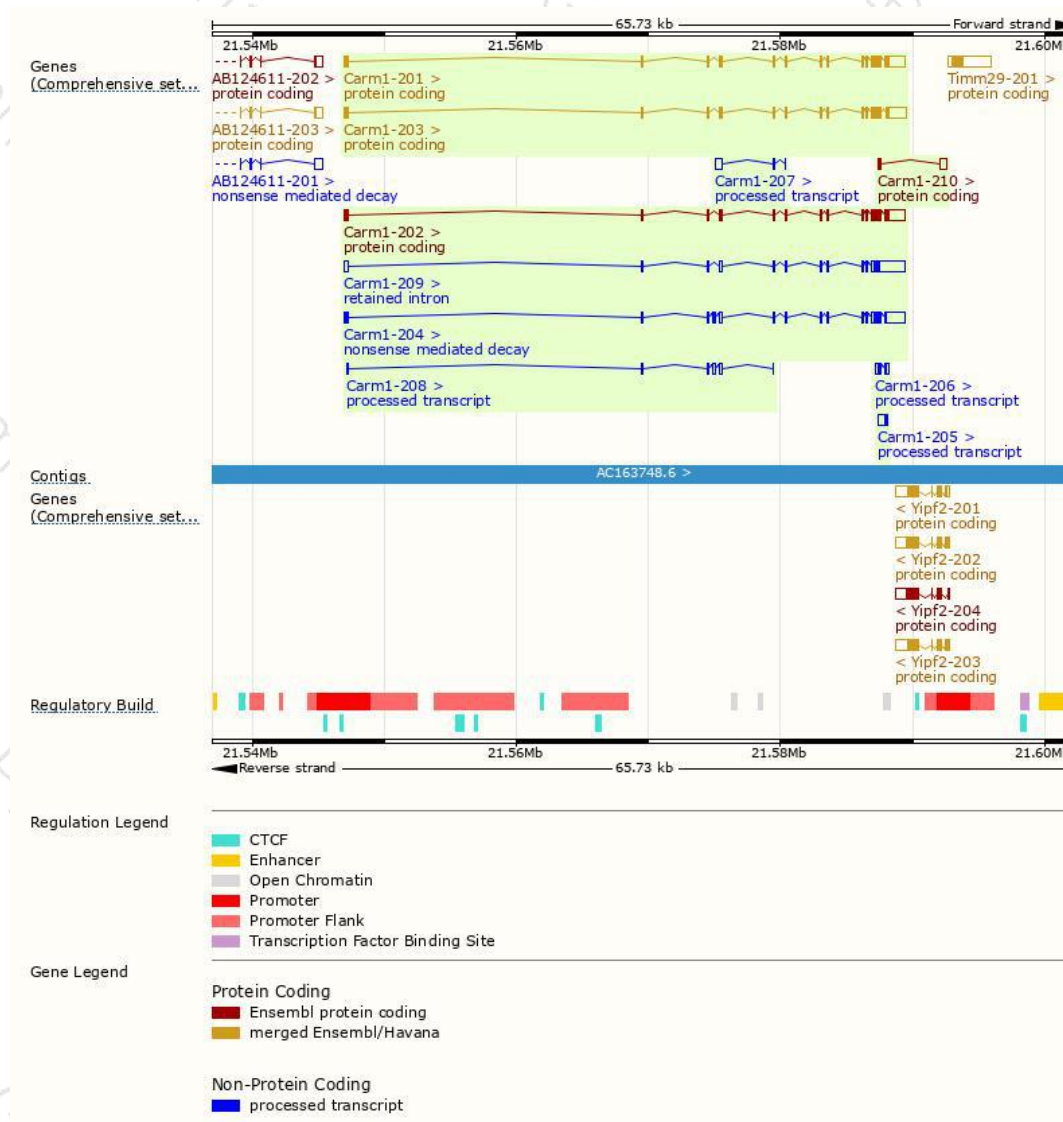
The gene has 10 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Carm1-201	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000034703.14</a>	3220	<a href="#">608aa</a>	Protein coding	<a href="#">CCDS22906</a>	<a href="#">Q9WVG6</a>	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 P3
Carm1-203	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000115395.9</a>	3152	<a href="#">585aa</a>	Protein coding	<a href="#">CCDS52736</a>	<a href="#">Q9WVG6</a>	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 ALT2
Carm1-202	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000115394.7</a>	3320	<a href="#">651aa</a>	Protein coding	-	<a href="#">D3YUP1</a>	TSL:5 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 ALT2
Carm1-210	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000216160.1</a>	665	<a href="#">48aa</a>	Protein coding	-	<a href="#">A0A1L1ST60</a>	CDS 5' incomplete TSL:2
Carm1-204	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000130032.7</a>	3336	<a href="#">162aa</a>	Nonsense mediated decay	-	<a href="#">D6RFA7</a>	TSL:1
Carm1-208	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000147749.1</a>	604	No protein	Processed transcript	-	-	TSL:5
Carm1-205	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000130100.1</a>	598	No protein	Processed transcript	-	-	TSL:2
Carm1-207	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000139871.1</a>	557	No protein	Processed transcript	-	-	TSL:3
Carm1-206	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000132011.1</a>	485	No protein	Processed transcript	-	-	TSL:2
Carm1-209	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000154049.7</a>	3585	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:5

The strategy is based on the design of *Carm1-201* transcript,the transcription is shown below:



# Genomic location distribution



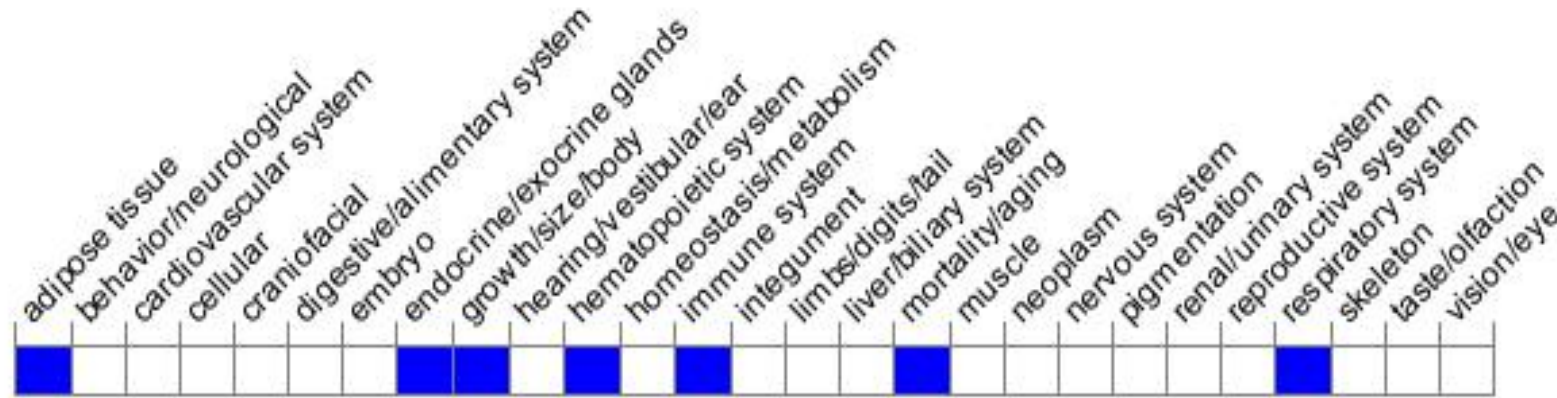


# Protein domain



# Mouse phenotype description(MGI)

Phenotype Overview



*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 fetuses are small and die perinatally, whereas heterozygotes are born at the expected Mendelian ratio but show decreased survival through weaning. Mice homozygous for a kinase null allele exhibit neonatal lethality, arrested T cell development, and impaired adipogenesis.

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

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