

Glis3 Cas9-KO Strategy

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Design Date: 2019-9-23

Project Overview



Project Name

Glis3

Project type

Cas9-KO

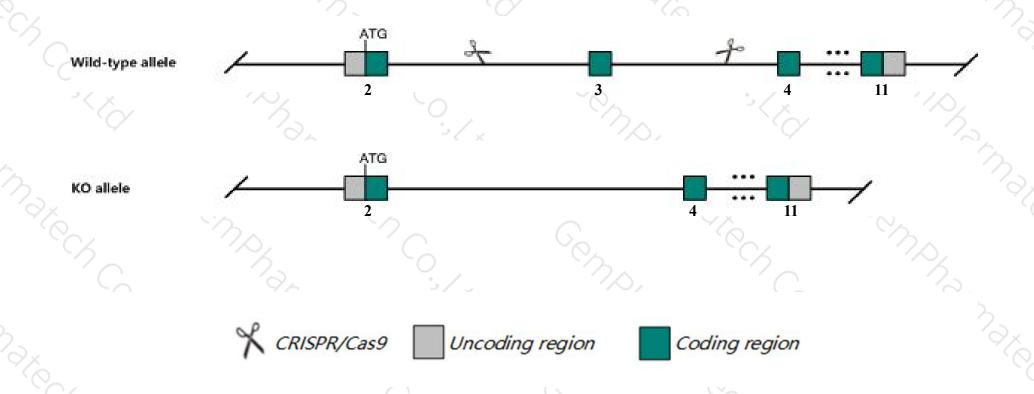
Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Knockout strategy



This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Glis3* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



Technical routes



- ➤ The *Glis3* gene has 10 transcripts. According to the structure of *Glis3* gene, exon3 of *Glis3-209*(ENSMUST00000162022.7) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 208bp coding sequence.

 Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- ➤ In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Glis3* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system

Notice



- > According to the existing MGI data, Mice homozygous for knock-out alleles exhibit postnatal lethality associated with neonatal diabetes and polycystic kidney disease.
- The *Glis3* gene is located on the Chr19. 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)



Glis3 GLIS family zinc finger 3 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 226075, updated on 2-Mar-2019

Summary

☆ ?

Official Symbol Glis3 provided by MGI

Official Full Name GLIS family zinc finger 3 provided by MGI

Primary source MGI:MGI:2444289

See related Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000052942

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 4833409N03Rik, E330013K21Rik

Summary This gene is a member of the GLI-similar zinc finger protein family and encodes a nuclear protein which contains multiple C2H2-type zinc

finger domains. This protein functions as both a repressor and activator of transcription and is specifically involved in the transcriptional

regulation of insulin. It is thought to enhance GLI-RE-dependent transcription by binding to the GLI-RE consensus sequence

(GACCACCCAC). Mutations in a similar gene in human have been associated with neonatal diabetes and congenital hypothyroidism (NDH).

Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2015]

Expression Broad expression in kidney adult (RPKM 6.0), ovary adult (RPKM 1.9) and 18 other tissuesSee more

Orthologs <u>human</u> all

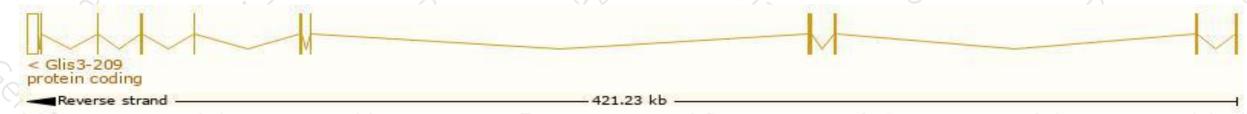
Transcript information (Ensembl)



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

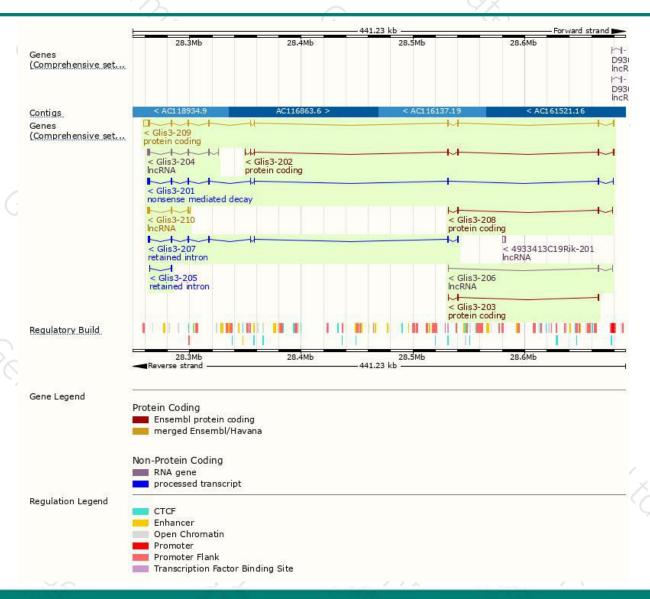
Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Glis3-209	ENSMUST00000162022.7	7514	<u>935aa</u>	Protein coding	CCDS37947	Q0GE24	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS P2
Glis3-202	ENSMUST00000112612.8	3016	671aa	Protein coding	- 8	Q6XP49	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS ALT2
Glis3-203	ENSMUST00000159178.1	1281	245aa	Protein coding	20	E0CX93	CDS 3' incomplete TSL:5
Glis3-208	ENSMUST00000161328.7	948	245aa	Protein coding	29	E0CX93	CDS 3' incomplete TSL:5
Glis3-201	ENSMUST00000065113.13	3382	<u>142aa</u>	Nonsense mediated decay	50	E0CYJ3	TSL:1
Glis3-207	ENSMUST00000161026.1	2438	No protein	Retained intron	**	*	TSL:1
Glis3-205	ENSMUST00000159639.1	349	No protein	Retained intron	20		TSL:3
Glis3-204	ENSMUST00000159520.7	1569	No protein	IncRNA	29	20	TSL:1
Glis3-210	ENSMUST00000162873.7	1323	No protein	IncRNA	50	-	TSL:1
Glis3-206	ENSMUST00000160376.7	740	No protein	IncRNA	-8	1-	TSL:5

The strategy is based on the design of Glis 3-209 transcript, The transcription is shown below



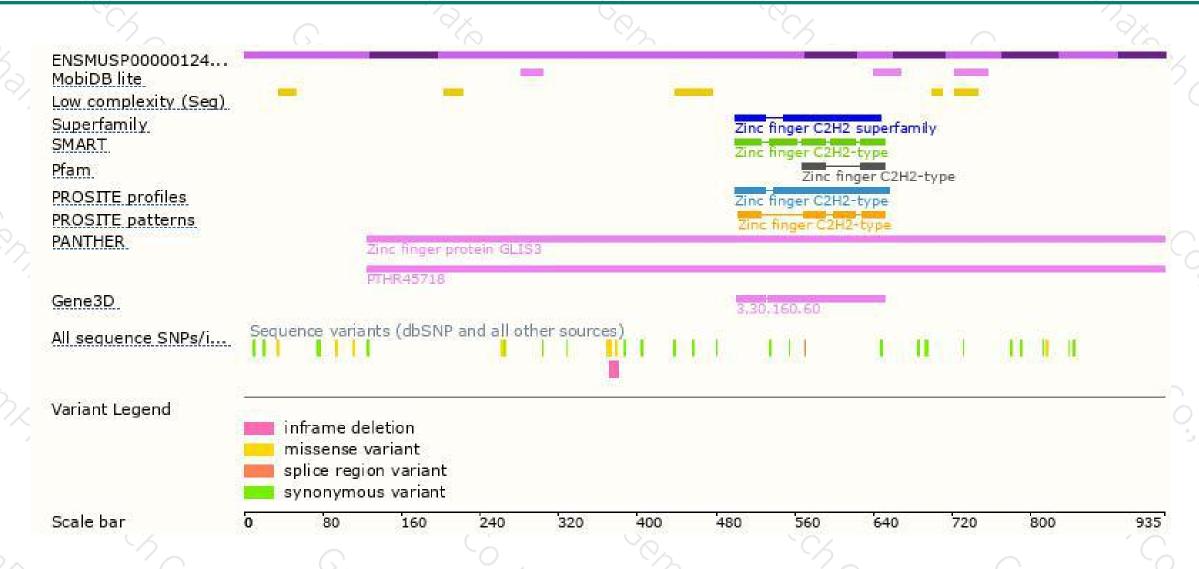
Genomic location distribution





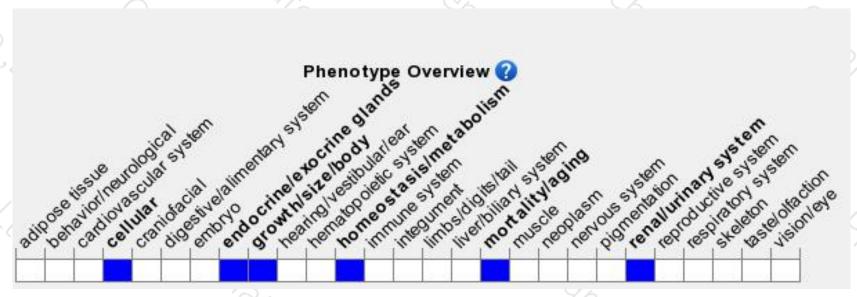
Protein domain





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 knock-out alleles exhibit postnatal lethality associated with neonatal diabetes and polycystic kidney disease.



If you have any questions, you are welcome to inquire. Tel: 400-9660890





