

# *Appl1* Cas9-KO Strategy

Designer: Jinling Wang

Reviewer: Shilei Zhu

Design Date: 2018-12-7

# Project Overview

**Project Name**

*Appl1*

**Project type**

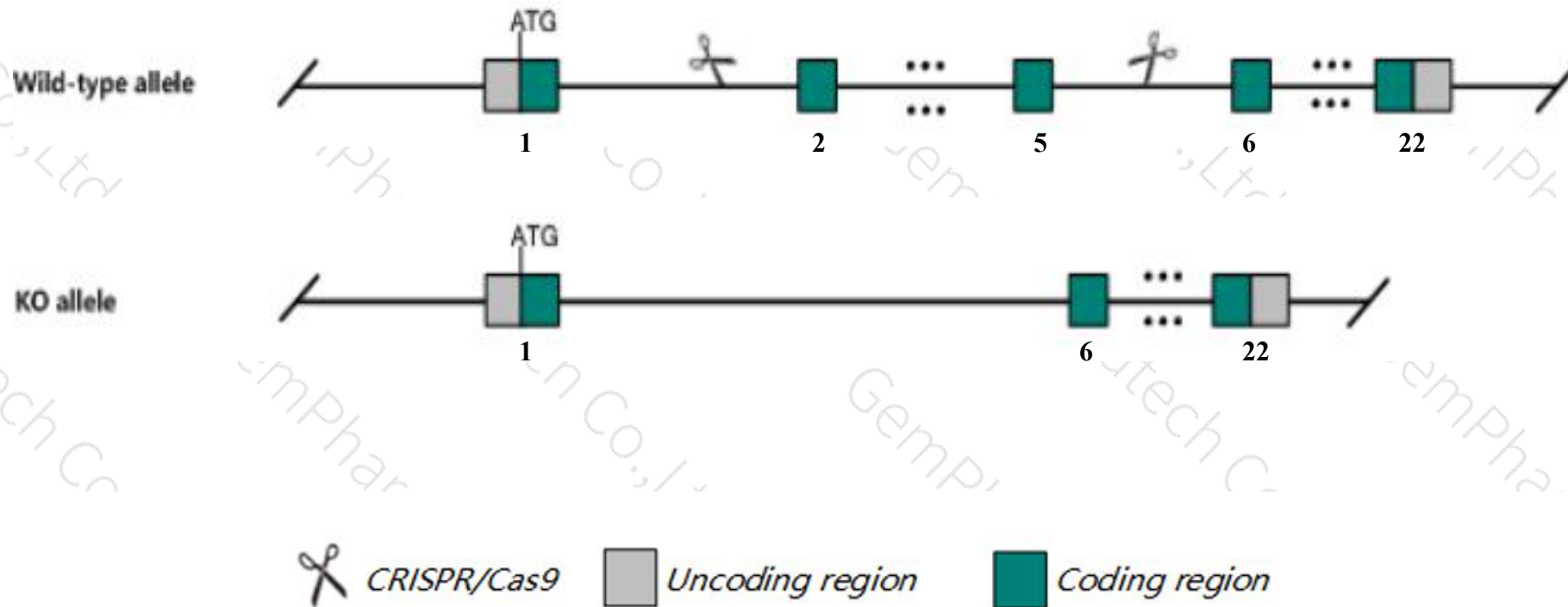
**Cas9-KO**

**Strain background**

**C57BL/6JGpt**

# Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Appl1* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



- The *Appl1* gene has 5 transcripts. According to the structure of *Appl1* gene, exon2-exon5 of *Appl1-201* (ENSMUST00000036570.4) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 319bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Appl1* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system

- According to the existing MGI data, mice homozygous for a null allele exhibit decreased insulin-induced relaxation and increased insulin-induced  $\text{ET-1}$ -dependent vasoconstriction when fed a high fat diet. homozygotes for a second null allele show increased hematocrit and t cell proliferation, and decreased fibroblast cell migration. homozygotes for a third null allele show hyperactivity, increased body core temperature, and insulin resistance.
- The *Appl1* gene is located on the Chr14. 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)

## Appl1 adaptor protein, phosphotyrosine interaction, PH domain and leucine zipper containing 1 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 72993, updated on 13-Mar-2020

### Summary



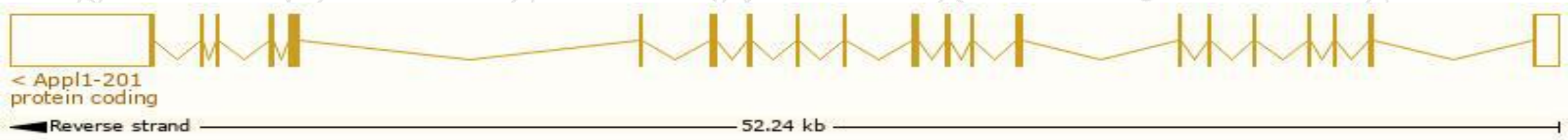
<b>Official Symbol</b>	Appl1 provided by <a href="#">MGI</a>
<b>Official Full Name</b>	adaptor protein, phosphotyrosine interaction, PH domain and leucine zipper containing 1 provided by <a href="#">MGI</a>
<b>Primary source</b>	<a href="#">MGI:MGI:1920243</a>
<b>See related</b>	<a href="#">Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000040760</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>	2900057D21Rik, 7330406P05Rik, AI585782, AW209077, BB022931, C88264, DIP13
<b>Expression</b>	Broad expression in CNS E18 (RPKM 11.1), whole brain E14.5 (RPKM 9.0) and 24 other tissues <a href="#">See more</a>
<b>Orthologs</b>	<a href="#">human</a> <a href="#">all</a>

# Transcript information (Ensembl)

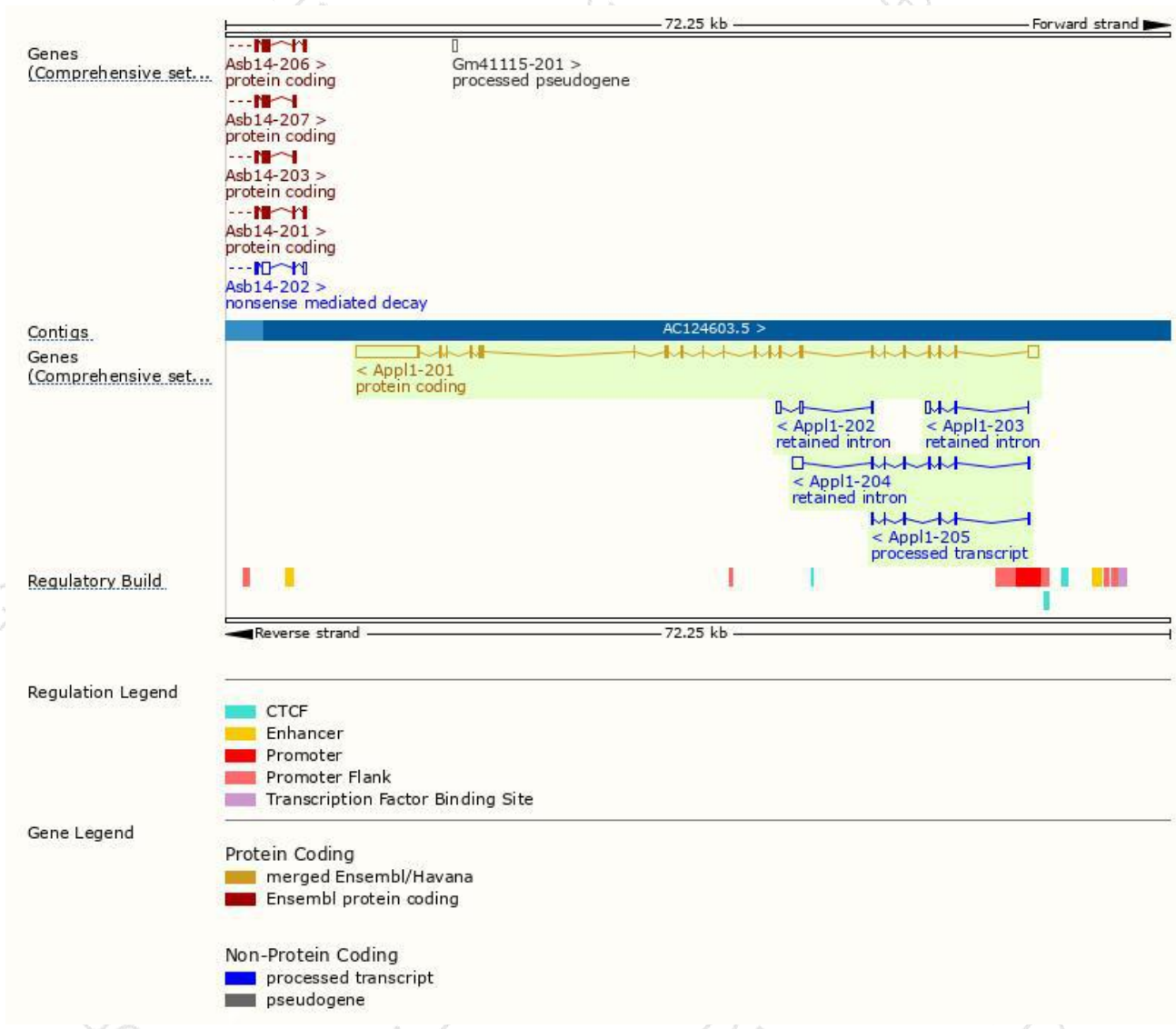
The gene has 5 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Appl1-201	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000036570.4</a>	7642	<a href="#">707aa</a>	Protein coding	<a href="#">CCDS26883</a>	<a href="#">Q8K3H0</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 P1
Appl1-205	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000224406.1</a>	427	No protein	Processed transcript	-	-	
Appl1-204	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000142645.7</a>	1226	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:1
Appl1-202	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000141599.7</a>	598	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:2
Appl1-203	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000142261.1</a>	503	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:2

The strategy is based on the design of *Appl1-201* transcript,the transcription is shown below:



# Genomic location distribution

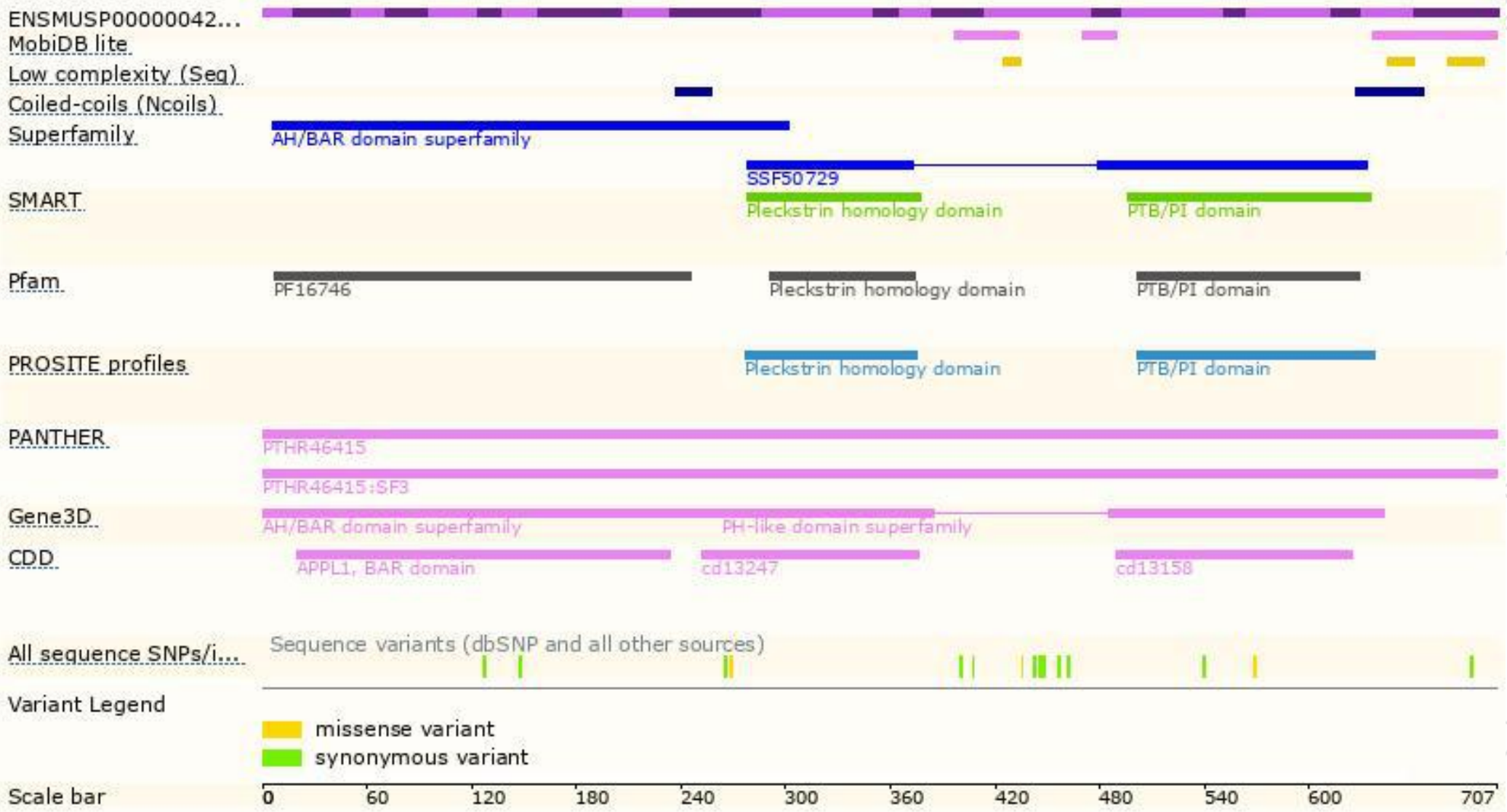




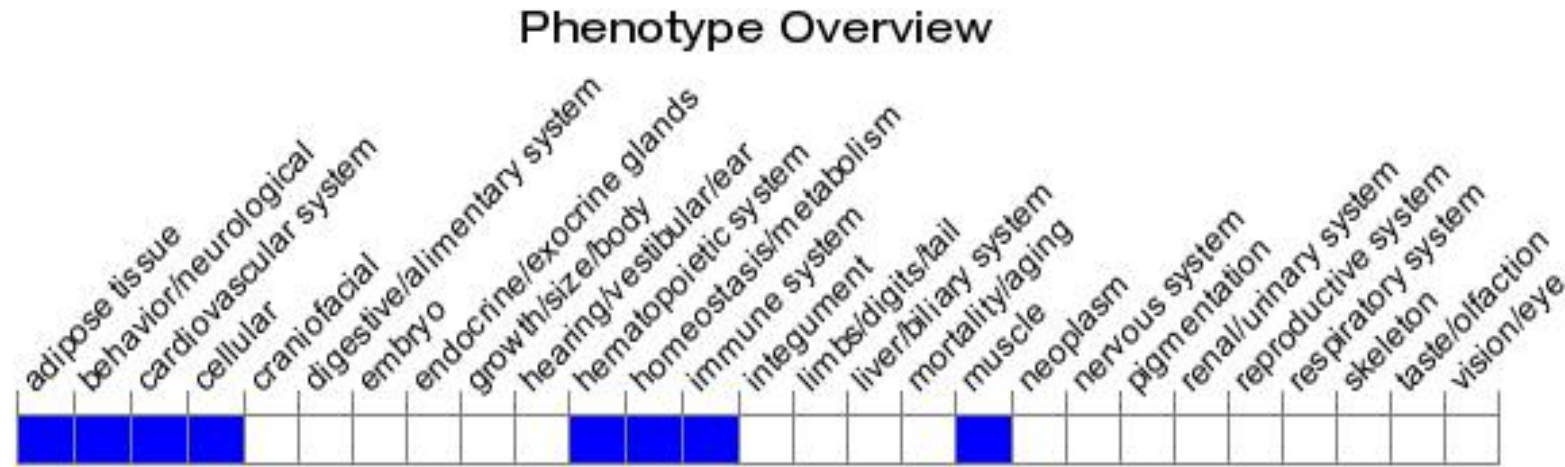
# Protein domain



集萃药康  
GemPharmatech



# 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 allele exhibit decreased insulin-induced relaxation and increased insulin-induced ET-1-dependent vasoconstriction when fed a high fat diet. Homozygotes for a second null allele show increased hematocrit and T cell proliferation, and decreased fibroblast cell migration. Homozygotes for a third null allele show hyperactivity, increased body core temperature, and insulin resistance.

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

Tel: 400-9660890

