

Olfr449 Cas9-KO Strategy

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Design Date: 2019-8-5

Project Overview



Project Name

Olfr449

Project type

Cas9-KO

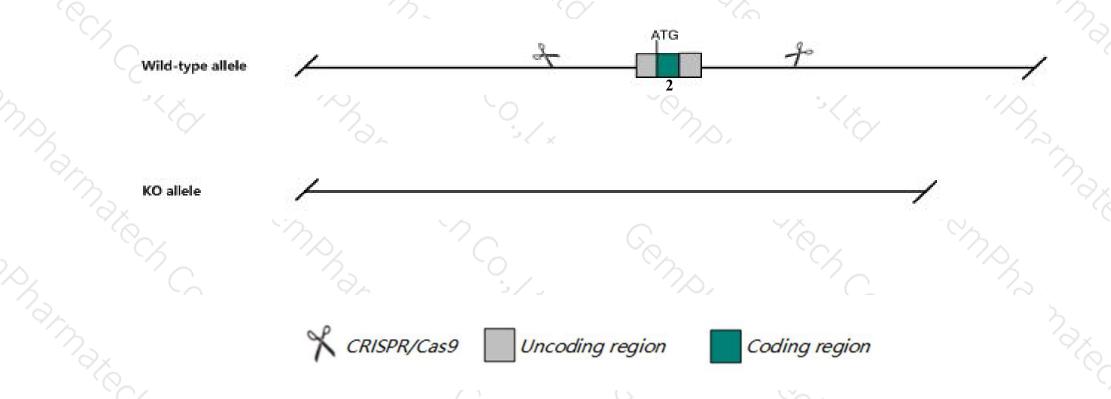
Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Knockout strategy



This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the Olfr449 gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



Technical routes



- ➤ The *Olfr449* gene has 4 transcripts. According to the structure of *Olfr449* gene, exon2 of *Olfr449-202* (ENSMUST00000204072.3) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains all of the coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- ➤ In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Olfr449* gene. The brief process is as follows: gRNA was transcribed in vitro.Cas9 and gRNA 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.

Notice



- The *Olfr449* 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 the gene knockout on gene transcription, RNA splicing and protein translation cannot be predicted at the existing technology level.

Gene information (NCBI)



Olfr449 olfactory receptor 449 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 259067, updated on 31-Jan-2019

Summary

↑ ?

Official Symbol Olfr449 provided by MGI

Official Full Name olfactory receptor 449 provided by MGI

Primary source MGI:MGI:3030283

See related Ensembl: ENSMUSG00000049168

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 MOR103-1; GA_x6K02T2P3E9-4722003-4721068

Summary Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell.

The olfactory receptor proteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a 7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptors and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest in the genome. The nomenclature assigned to the olfactory receptor genes and proteins for this organism is independent of other

organisms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Orthologs human all

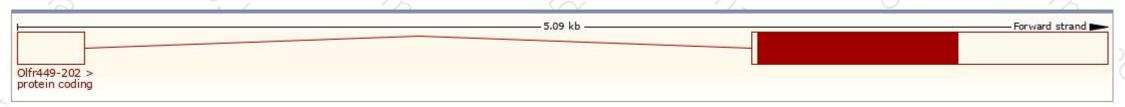
Transcript information (Ensembl)



The gene has 4 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

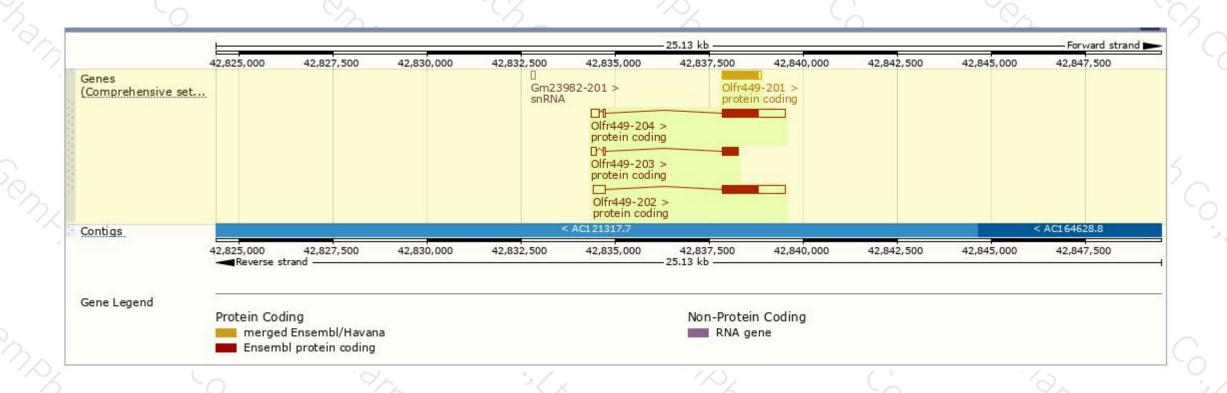
Name 4	Transcript ID A	bp 🍦	Protein 4	Biotype 🍦	CCDS 🍦	UniProt 🍦	Flags
Olfr449-201	ENSMUST00000050729.5	1037	311aa	Protein coding	CCDS20081 ₽	Q8VGW8₽	TSL:NA GENCODE basic APPRIS P1
Olfr449-202	ENSMUST00000204072.3	1974	<u>311aa</u>	Protein coding	CCDS20081 ₪	Q8VGW8₽	TSL:3 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1
Olfr449-203	ENSMUST00000204229.2	593	<u>130aa</u>	Protein coding	-	A0A0N4SVD5₽	CDS 3' incomplete TSL:3
Olfr449-204	ENSMUST00000214687.2	1921	<u>311aa</u>	Protein coding	CCDS20081 ₪	Q8VGW8₽	TSL:2 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1

The strategy is based on the design of Olfr449-202 transcript, The transcription is shown below



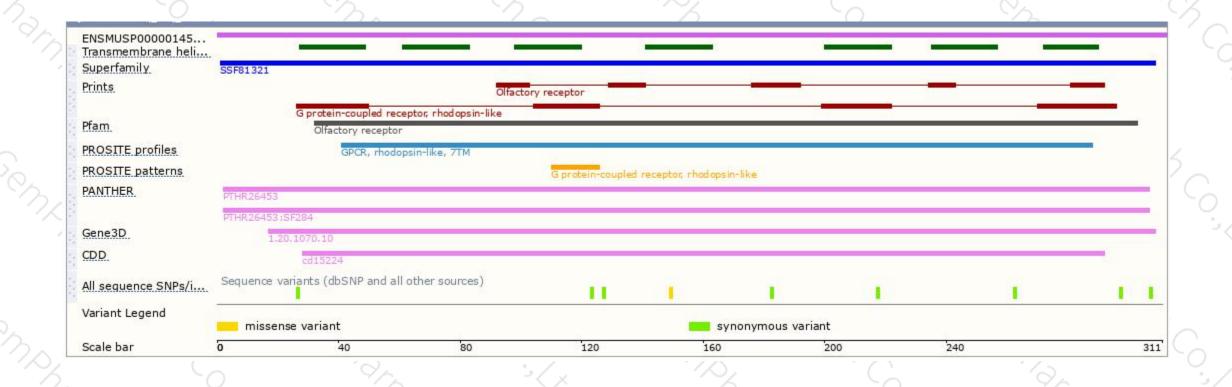
Genomic location distribution





Protein domain







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





