

Olfr984 Cas9-KO Strategy

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Project Overview

Project Name

Olfr984

Project type

Cas9-KO

Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Olfcr984* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



- The *Olfr984* gene has 4 transcripts. According to the structure of *Olfr984* gene, exon2 of *Olfr984-202* (ENSMUST00000213858.1) 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 *Olfr984* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system

- The knockout region is near to the N-terminal of *Olfr983* gene, this strategy may influence the regulatory function of the N-terminal of *Olfr983* gene.
- The *Olfr984* 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 the gene knockout on gene transcription, RNA splicing and protein translation cannot be predicted at the existing technology level.

Gene information (NCBI)

Olfr984 olfactory receptor 984 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 258601, updated on 31-Jan-2019

Summary



Official Symbol Olfr984 provided by [MGI](#)

Official Full Name olfactory receptor 984 provided by [MGI](#)

Primary source [MGI:MGI:3030818](#)

See related [Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000045812](#)

Gene type protein coding

RefSeq status PROVISIONAL

Organism [Mus musculus](#)

Lineage Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Myomorpha; Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Mus; Mus

Also known as MOR239-6

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]

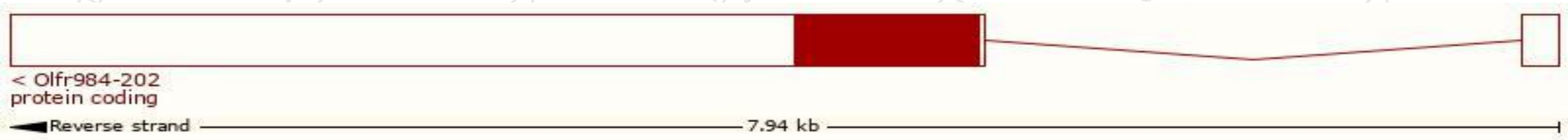
Orthologs [human](#) [all](#)

Transcript information (Ensembl)

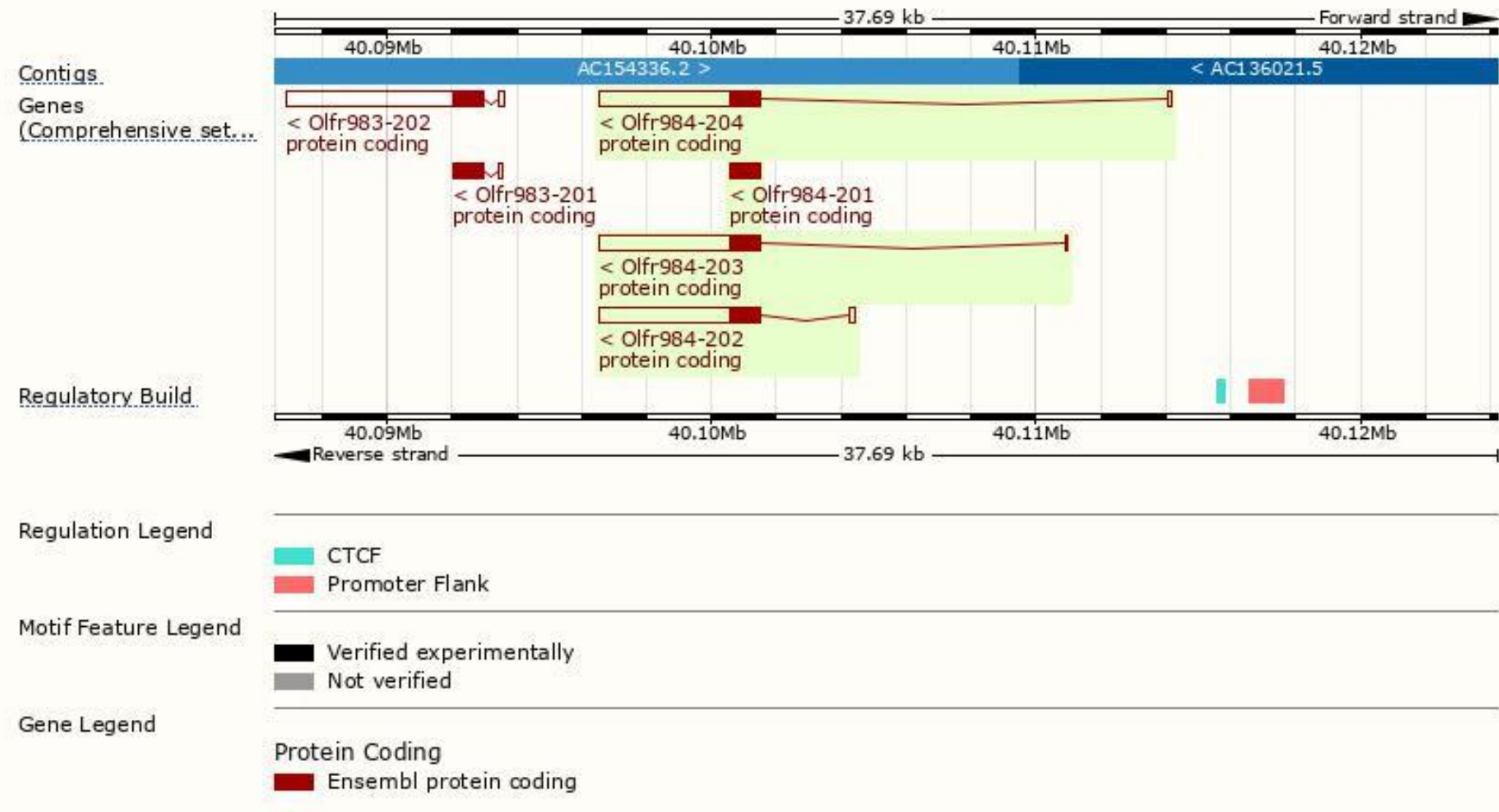
The gene has 4 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Olfr984-202	ENSMUST00000213858.1	5186	314aa	Protein coding	CCDS23075	Q8VFN1	TSL:5 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1
Olfr984-204	ENSMUST00000217536.2	5114	314aa	Protein coding	CCDS23075	Q8VFN1	TSL:3 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1
Olfr984-203	ENSMUST00000214856.1	5025	314aa	Protein coding	CCDS23075	Q8VFN1	TSL:5 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1
Olfr984-201	ENSMUST00000056795.3	945	314aa	Protein coding	CCDS23075	Q8VFN1	TSL:NA GENCODE basic APPRIS P1

The strategy is based on the design of *Olfr984-202* transcript,The transcription is shown below



Genomic location distribution



Protein domain



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

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