

Nodal Cas9-KO Strategy

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Project Overview



Project Name

Nodal

Project type

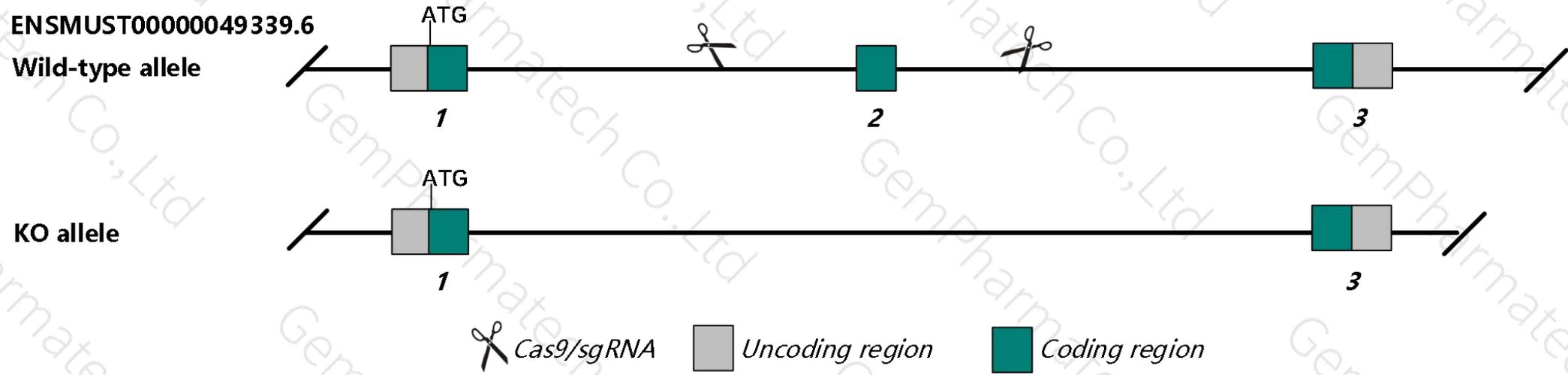
Cas9-KO

Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Knockout strategy

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



- The *Nodal* gene has 1 transcript. According to the structure of *Nodal* gene, exon2 of *Nodal-201* (ENSMUST00000049339.6) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 716bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Nodal* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system

- According to the existing MGI data, Homozygous null mutants fail to form a primitive streak, show placental defects and die at gastrulation. Hypomorphic mutants are defective in anterior-posterior, anterior-midline, and left-right body patterning, resulting in multiple organ defects.
- The *Nodal* gene is located on the Chr10. 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)

Nodal nodal [*Mus musculus* (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 18119, updated on 2-Jul-2019

Summary

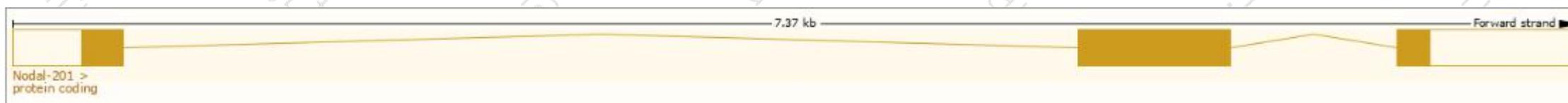
Official Symbol	Nodal provided by MGI
Official Full Name	nodal provided by MGI
Primary source	MGI:MGI:97359
See related	Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000037171
Gene type	protein coding
RefSeq status	REVIEWED
Organism	Mus musculus
Lineage	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Myomorpha; Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Mus; Mus
Also known as	Tg.413d
Summary	This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protein, which regulates early embryonic development. Homozygous knockout mice for this gene exhibit early embryonic lethality, while expression of a hypomorphic allele results in defects in anteroposterior and left-right patterning. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016]
Expression	Low expression observed in reference dataset See more
Orthologs	human all

Transcript information (Ensembl)

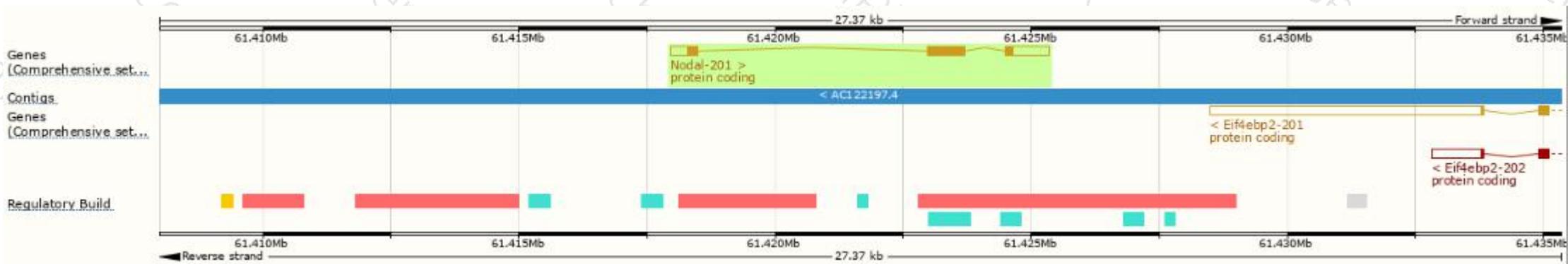
The gene has 1 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Nodal-201	ENSMUST00000049339.6	2095	354aa	Protein coding	CCDS23878	P43021	TSL:1 Gencode basic APPRIS P1

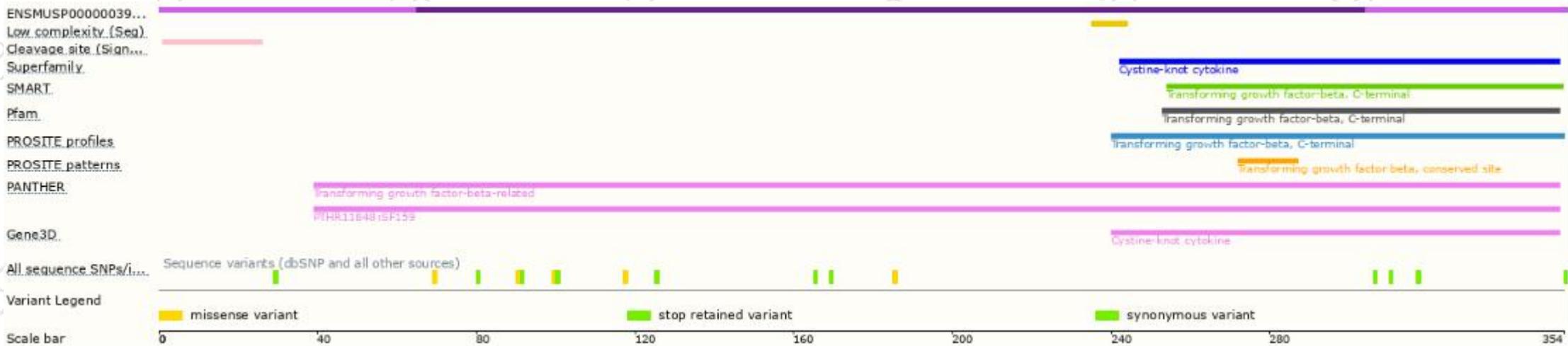
The strategy is based on the design of *Nodal-201* transcript, The transcription is shown below



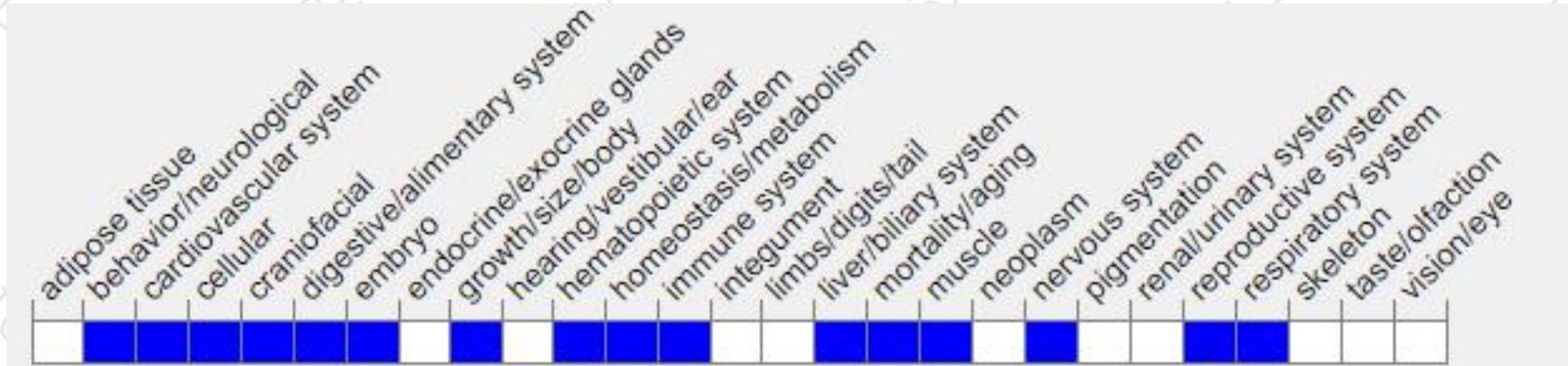
Genomic location distribution



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, Homozygous null mutants fail to form a primitive streak, show placental defects and die at gastrulation. Hypomorphic mutants are defective in anterior-posterior, anterior-midline, and left-right body patterning, resulting in multiple organ defects.

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

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