

# *Abcc6* Cas9-KO Strategy

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**Reviewer:**

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# Project Overview

**Project Name**

*Abcc6*

**Project type**

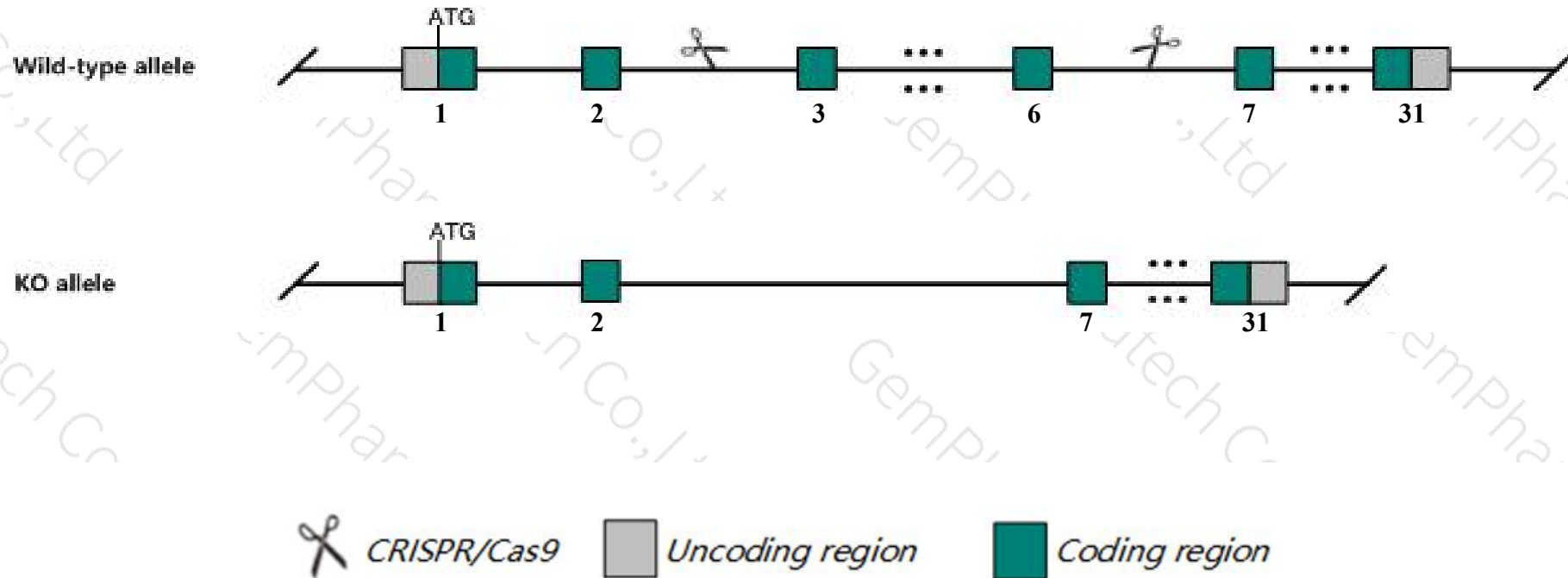
**Cas9-KO**

**Strain background**

**C57BL/6JGpt**

# Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Abcc6* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



- The *Abcc6* gene has 5 transcripts. According to the structure of *Abcc6* gene, exon3-exon6 of *Abcc6-201* (ENSMUST00000002850.7) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 443bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Abcc6* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system

- According to the existing MGI data, Homozygous null mice display patchy mineralization which may include the capsule surrounding the sinuses of vibrissae, medium sized arteries, skin, retina, kidney, and interscapular brown fat. Strain differences at this locus may lead to altered susceptibility to cardiac calcinosis.
- The *Abcc6* gene is located on the Chr7. 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)

## Abcc6 ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C (CFTR/MRP), member 6 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 27421, updated on 25-Mar-2019

### Summary



**Official Symbol** Abcc6 provided by [MGI](#)

**Official Full Name** ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C (CFTR/MRP), member 6 provided by [MGI](#)

**Primary source** [MGI:MGI:1351634](#)

**See related** [Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000030834](#)

**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** Abcc1b, DCC, Dyscalc1, Mrp6, dyscalc

**Summary** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. The specific function of this protein is unknown; however, a similar rat protein has been identified as the major canalicular bile salt export pump of liver. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Expression** Biased expression in liver adult (RPKM 33.2), liver E18 (RPKM 7.7) and 6 other tissues [See more](#)

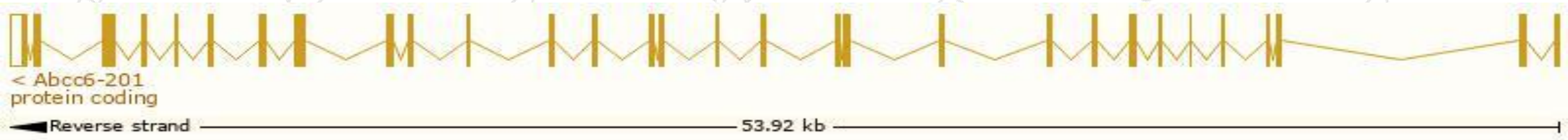
**Orthologs** [human](#) [all](#)

# Transcript information (Ensembl)

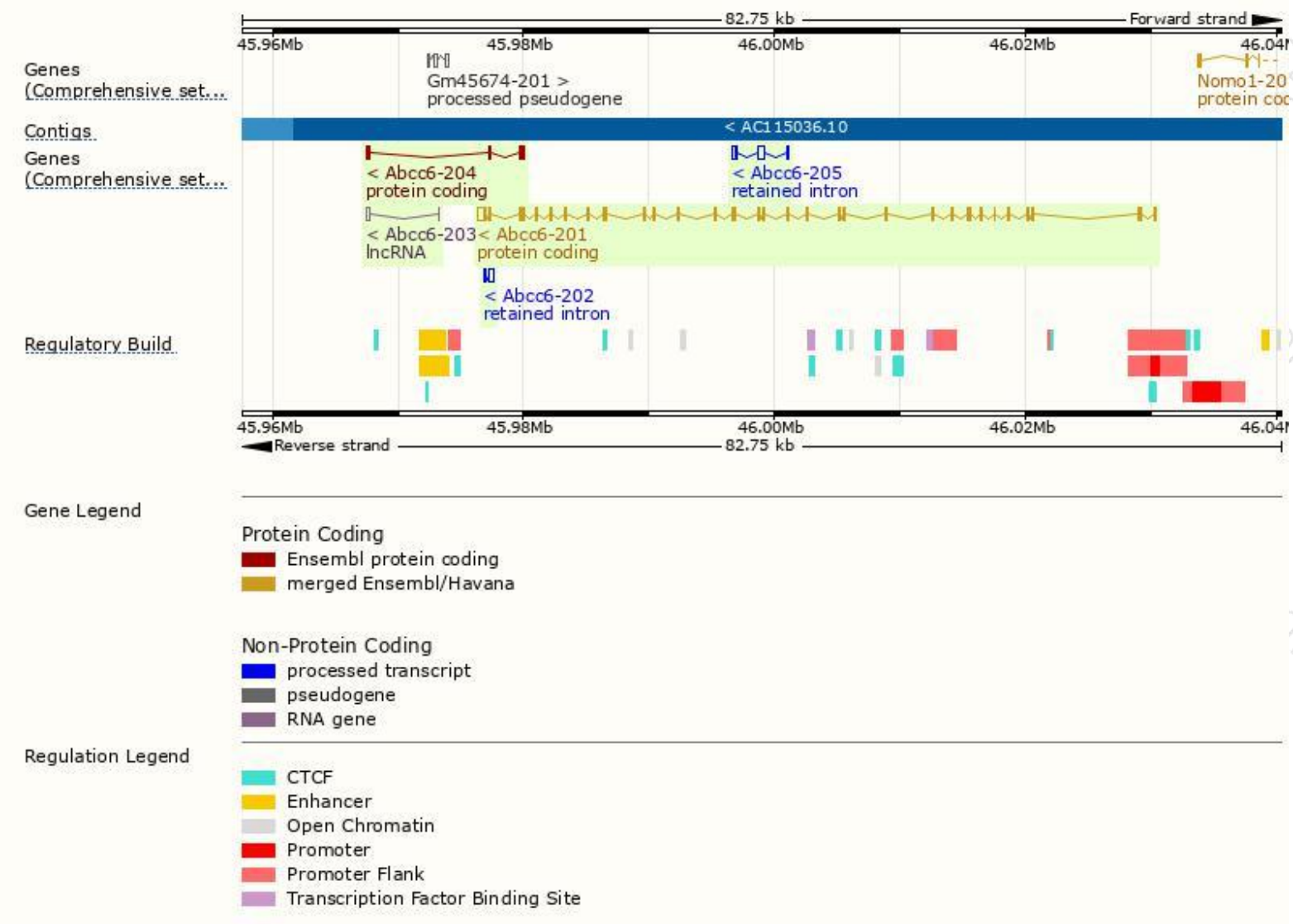
The gene has 5 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Abcc6-201	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000002850.7</a>	4974	<a href="#">1498aa</a>	Protein coding	<a href="#">CCDS21272</a>	<a href="#">Q9R1S7</a>	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1
Abcc6-204	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000211220.1</a>	659	<a href="#">182aa</a>	Protein coding	-	<a href="#">A0A1B0GRV2</a>	CDS 5' incomplete TSL:3
Abcc6-205	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000211780.1</a>	760	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:3
Abcc6-202	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000209985.1</a>	492	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:2
Abcc6-203	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000210962.1</a>	257	No protein	lncRNA	-	-	TSL:3

The strategy is based on the design of *Abcc6-201* transcript,The transcription is shown below



# Genomic location distribution

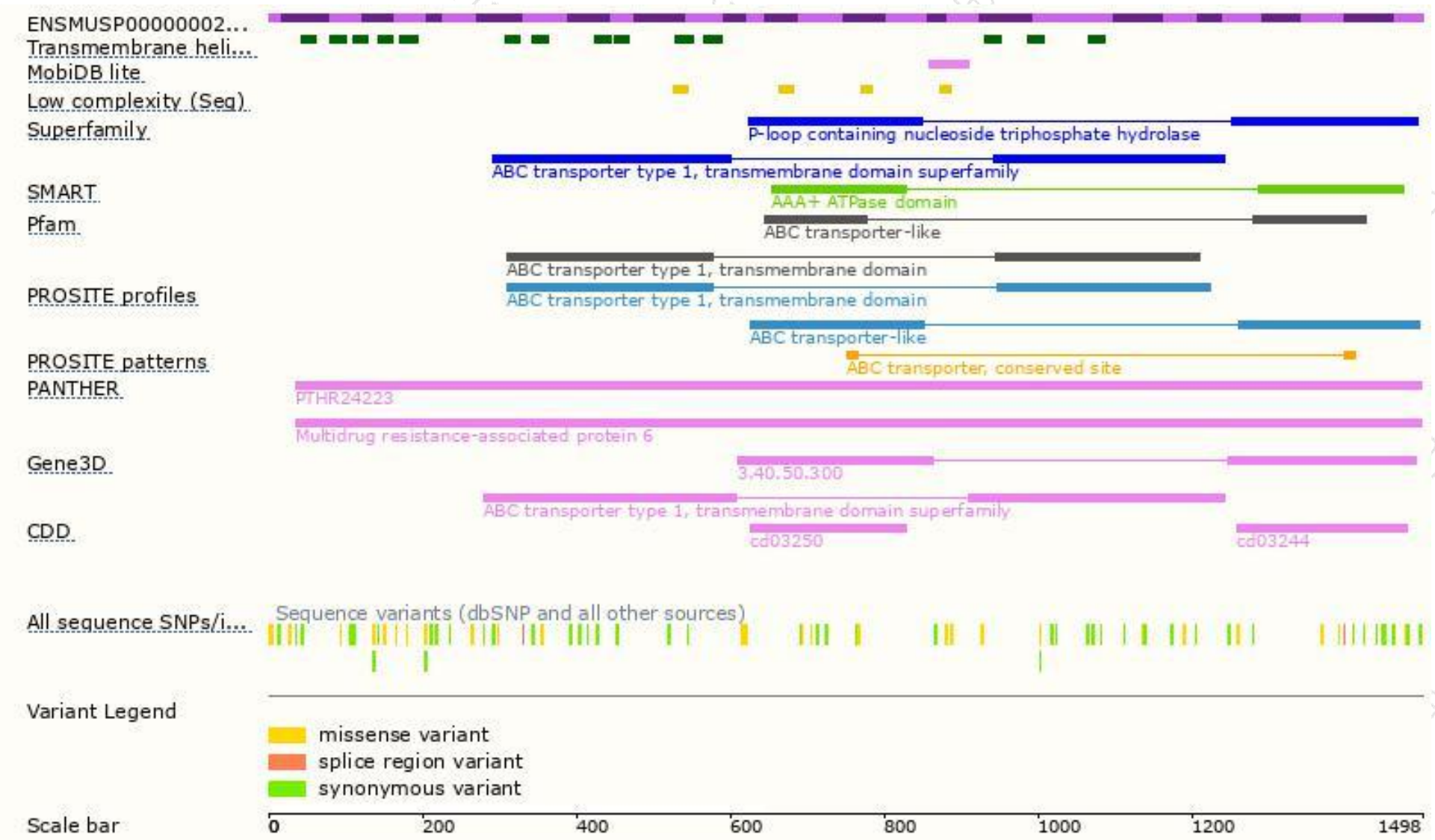




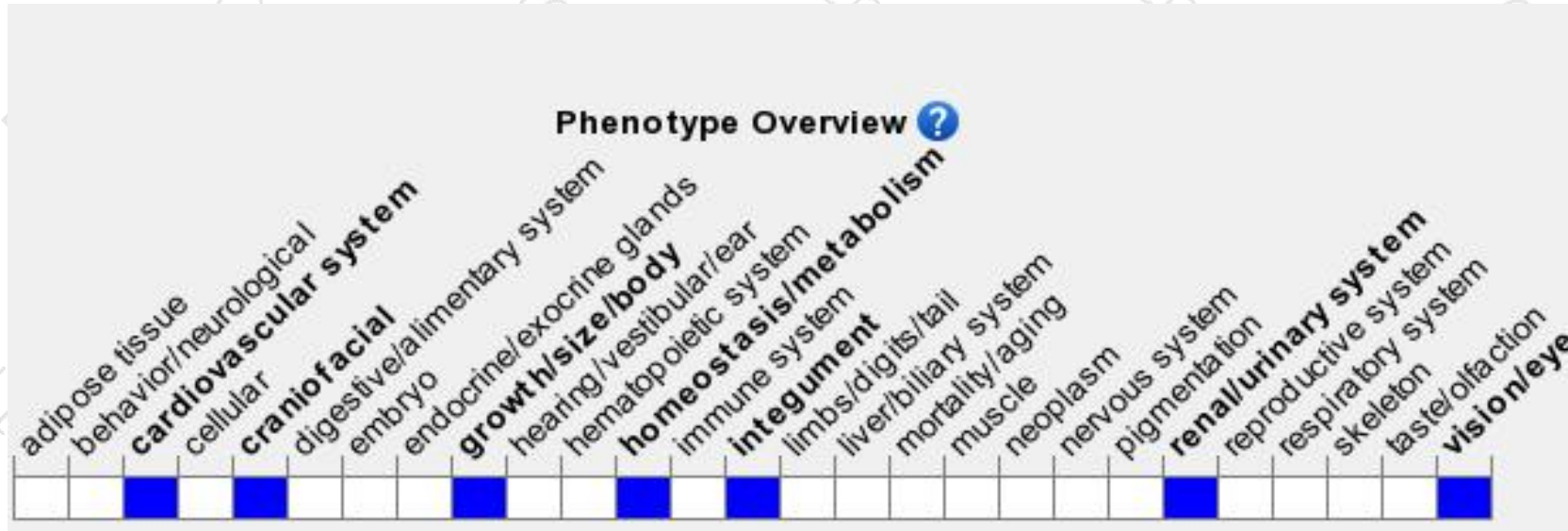
# Protein domain



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, Homozygous null mice display patchy mineralization which may include the capsule surrounding the sinuses of vibrissae, medium sized arteries, skin, retina, kidney, and interscapular brown fat. Strain differences at this locus may lead to altered susceptibility to cardiac calcinosis.

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

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