

Trex1 Cas9-CKO Strategy

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Project Overview

Project Name

Trex1

Project type

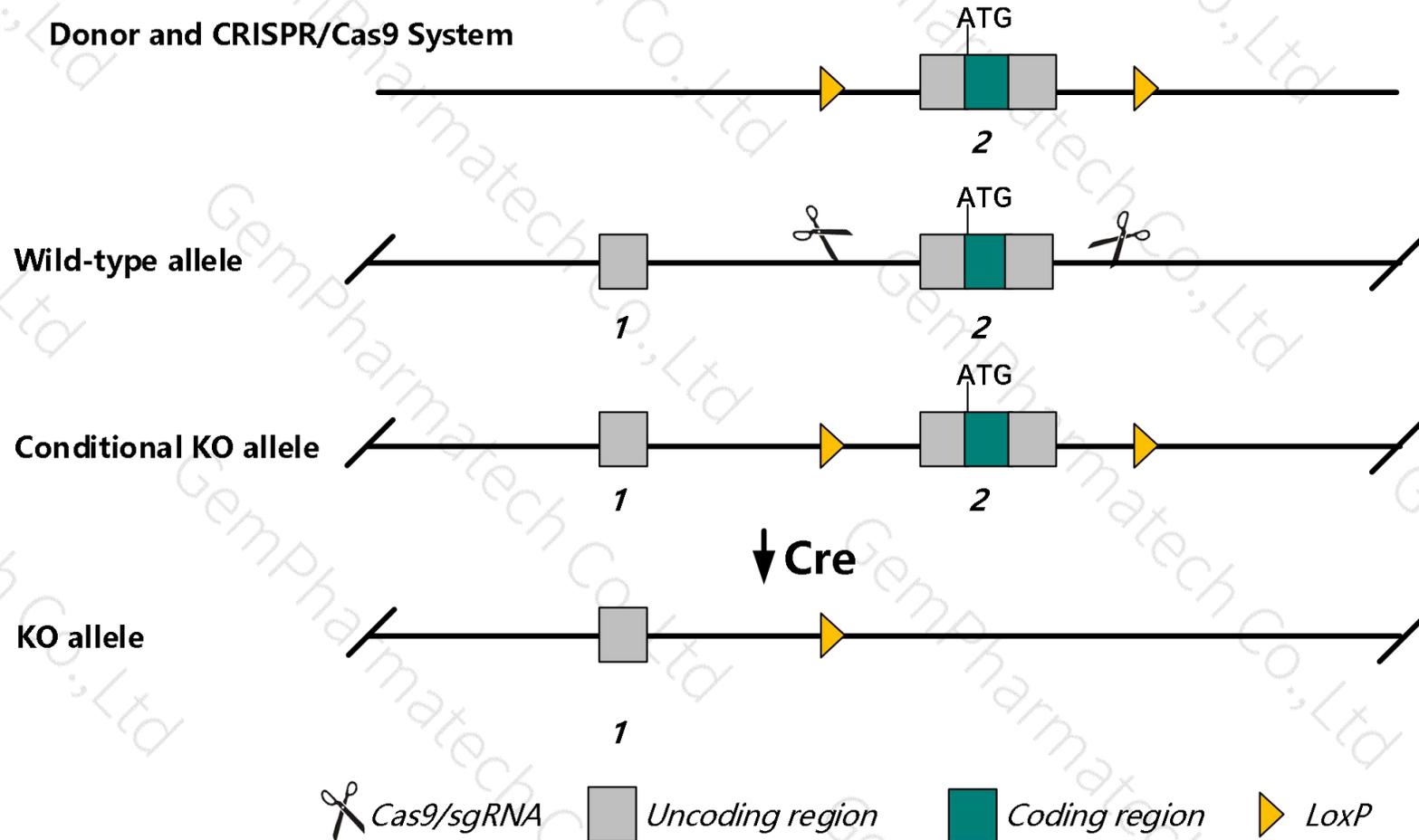
Cas9-CKO

Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Conditional Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Trex1* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



- The *Trex1* gene has 2 transcripts. According to the structure of *Trex1* gene, exon2 of *Trex1-201* (ENSMUST00000061973.4) 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 *Trex1* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system and Donor 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.
- The flox mice will be knocked out after mating with mice expressing Cre recombinase, resulting in the loss of function of the target gene in specific tissues and cell types.

- According to the existing MGI data, Nullizygous mice display premature death, cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, atrial thrombosis, and altered spleen morphology. Homozygotes for the D18N allele develop lupus-like disease with systemic inflammation, lymphoid hyperplasia, vasculitis, production of autoantibodies to dsDNA, and renal disease.
- Intron1-2 is small and its effect is unknown.
- The KO region may affect the function of *Shisa5*, *Atrip* gene.
- The *Trex1* 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 loxp insertion on gene transcription, RNA splicing and protein translation cannot be predicted at existing technological level.

Gene information (NCBI)

Trex1 three prime repair exonuclease 1 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 22040, updated on 13-Mar-2020

Summary



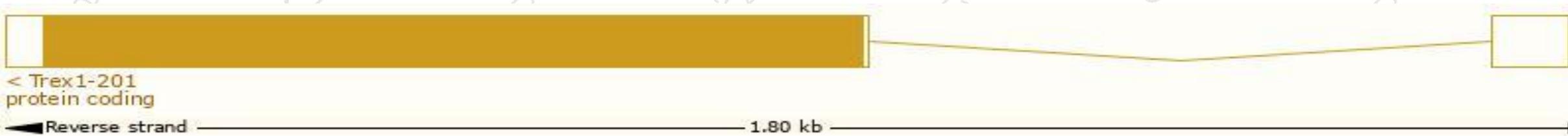
Official Symbol	Trex1 provided by MGI
Official Full Name	three prime repair exonuclease 1 provided by MGI
Primary source	MGI:MGI:1328317
See related	Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000049734
Gene type	protein coding
RefSeq status	VALIDATED
Organism	Mus musculus
Lineage	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Myomorpha; Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Mus; Mus
Also known as	AU041952
Expression	Ubiquitous expression in spleen adult (RPKM 79.9), mammary gland adult (RPKM 65.5) and 27 other tissues See more
Orthologs	human all

Transcript information (Ensembl)

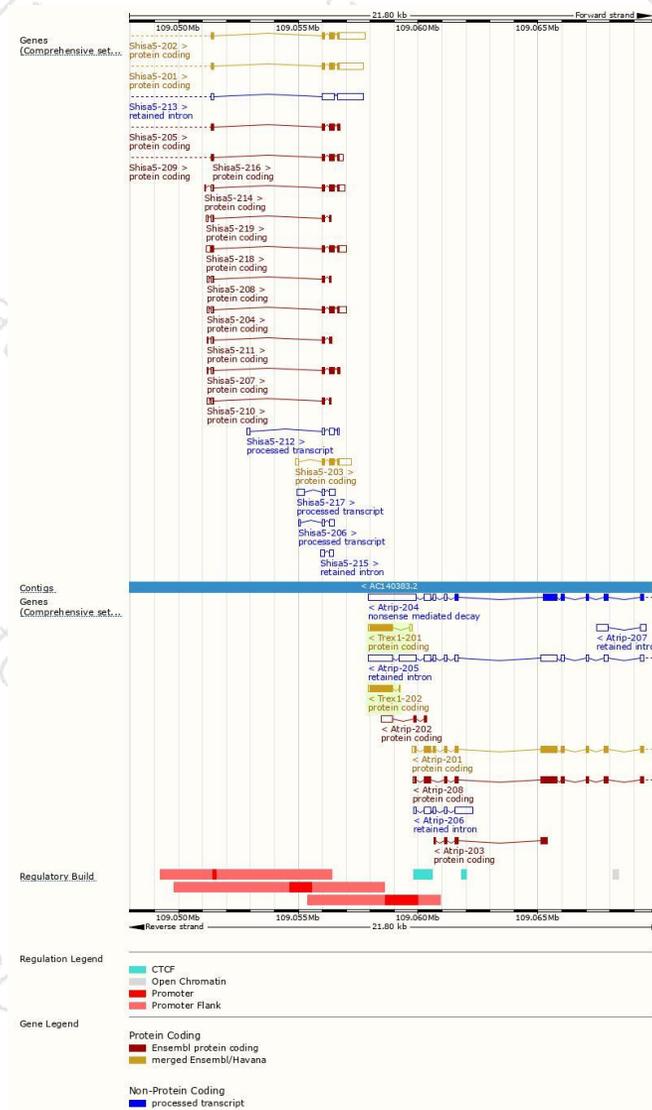
The gene has 2 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Trex1-201	ENSMUST00000061973.4	1084	314aa	Protein coding	CCDS23544	Q91XB0	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
Trex1-202	ENSMUST00000112053.1	1054	314aa	Protein coding	CCDS23544	Q91XB0	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

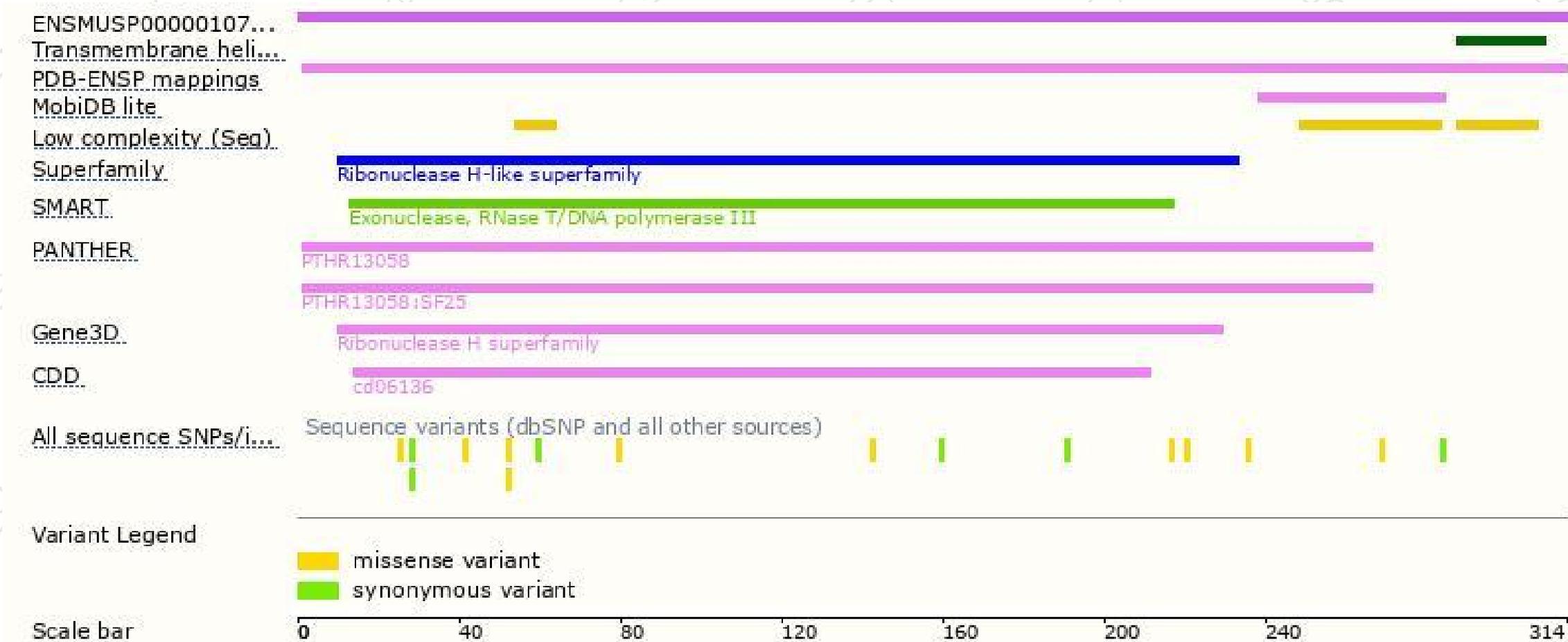
The strategy is based on the design of *Trex1-201* transcript, The transcription is shown below



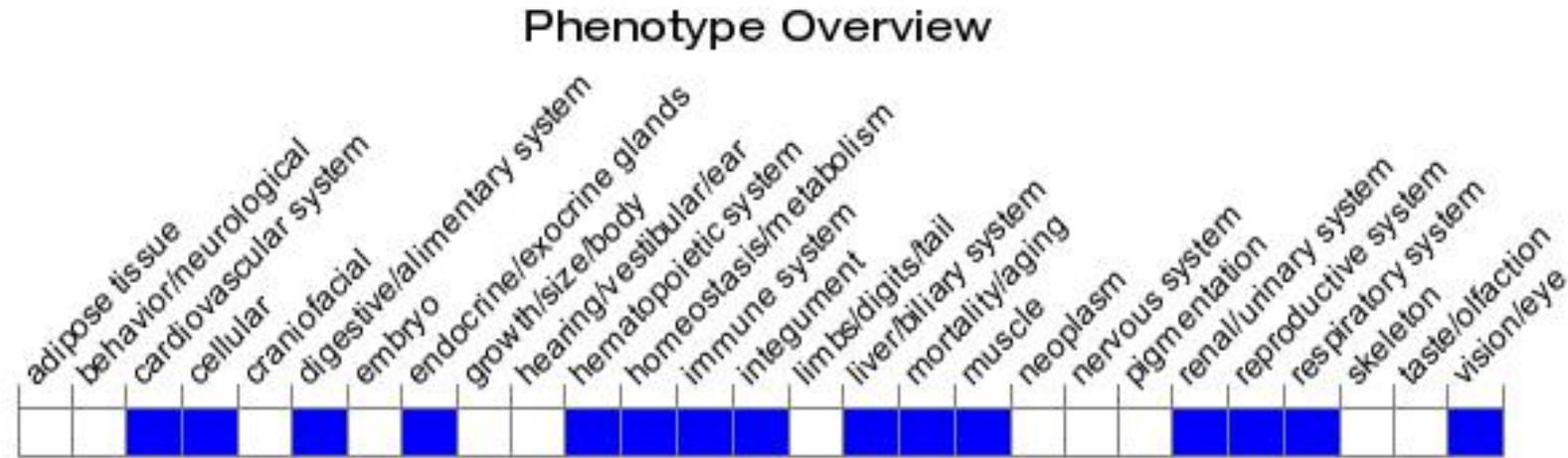
Genomic location distribution



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, Nullizygous mice display premature death, cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, atrial thrombosis, and altered spleen morphology. Homozygotes for the D18N allele develop lupus-like disease with systemic inflammation, lymphoid hyperplasia, vasculitis, production of autoantibodies to dsDNA, and renal disease.

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

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