

# Smarcc1 Cas9-KO Strategy

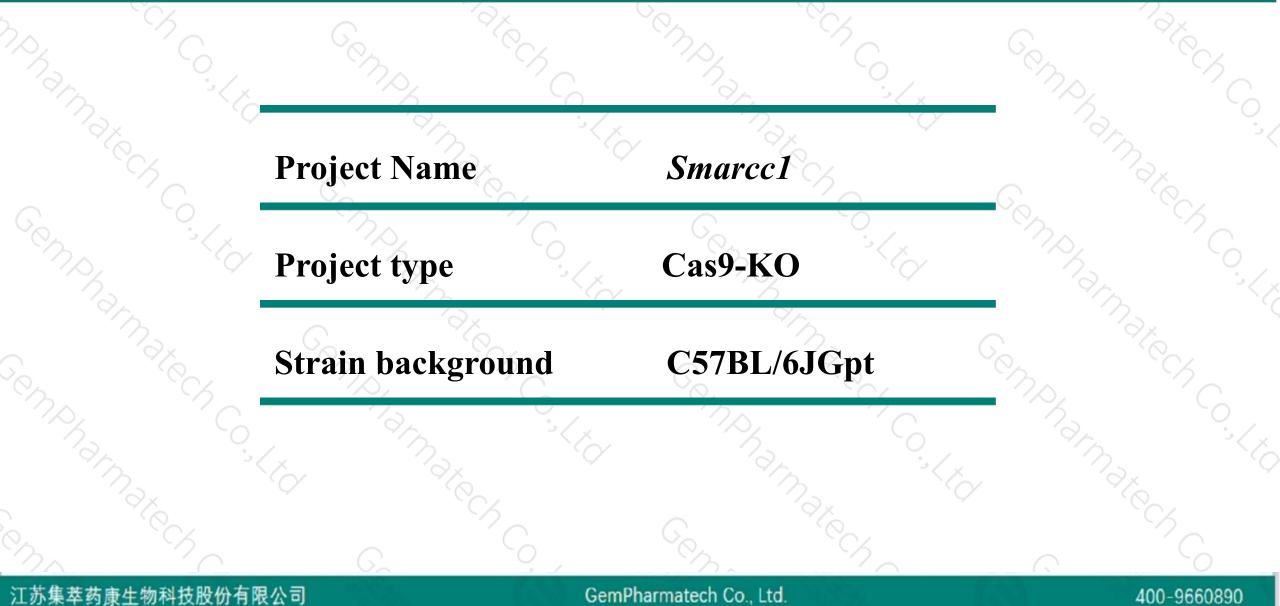
Designer: Reviewer:

Design Date:

Daohua Xu Huimin Su 2019-9-12

### **Project Overview**

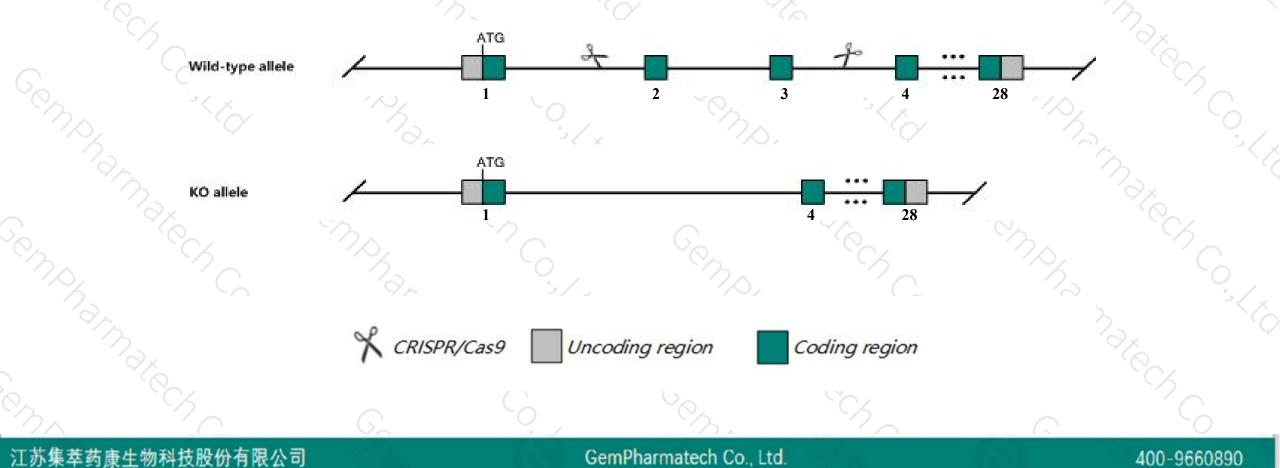




# **Knockout strategy**



This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the Smarcc1 gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:





- The Smarcc1 gene has 9 transcripts. According to the structure of Smarcc1 gene, exon2-exon3 of Smarcc1-201 (ENSMUST00000088716.11) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 206bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- > In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify Smarcc1 gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 syste



- According to the existing MGI data, Mice homozygous for a knock-out mutation display early embryonic lethality soon after decidualization due to failed egg cylinder formation and defects in the inner cell mass and primitive endoderm. About 20% of heterozygous mutant embryos show exencephaly caused by failure in neural fold elevation.
- The Smarcc1 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.

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### Gene information (NCBI)



Smarcc1 SWI/SNF related, matrix associated, actin dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily c, member 1 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 20588, updated on 19-Feb-2019

#### Summary

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Official Symbol	Smarcc1 provided by MGI
<b>Official Full Name</b>	SWI/SNF related, matrix associated, actin dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily c, member 1 provided by MGI
Primary source	MGI:MGI:1203524
See related	Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000032481
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	AI115498, BAF155, Rsc8, SRG3, msp3
Expression	Ubiquitous expression in CNS E11.5 (RPKM 32.9), limb E14.5 (RPKM 21.9) and 28 other tissues See more
Orthologs	human all

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## **Transcript information (Ensembl)**



#### The gene has 9 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Smarcc1-201	ENSMUST0000088716.11	5717	<u>1104aa</u>	Protein coding	CCDS23561	<u>P97496</u>	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS P2
Smarcc1-207	ENSMUST00000199896.1	5773	<u>1098aa</u>	Protein coding		Q3UNN4	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS ALT2
Smarcc1-204	ENSMUST00000197984.4	3538	<u>1075aa</u>	Protein coding	45	<u>P97496</u>	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS ALT2
Smarcc1-203	ENSMUST00000197480.4	1949	<u>485aa</u>	Protein coding	20	Q3UZD0	TSL:1 GENCODE basic
Smarcc1-205	ENSMUST00000198211.1	412	<u>49aa</u>	Protein coding	₹4	A0A0G2JFJ8	CDS 5' incomplete TSL:3
Smarcc1-202	ENSMUST0000098355.5	364	<u>49aa</u>	Protein coding	₹3	F6SKR9	CDS 3' incomplete TSL:5
Smarcc1-208	ENSMUST00000200237.4	3078	No protein	Retained intron	49	140	TSL:1
Smarcc1-206	ENSMUST00000198667.1	1280	No protein	Retained intron	20		TSL:5
Smarcc1-209	ENSMUST00000200426.1	998	No protein	Retained intron	-	120	TSL:NA

The strategy is based on the design of Smarcc1-201 transcript, The transcription is shown below

Smarcc1-201 > protein coding

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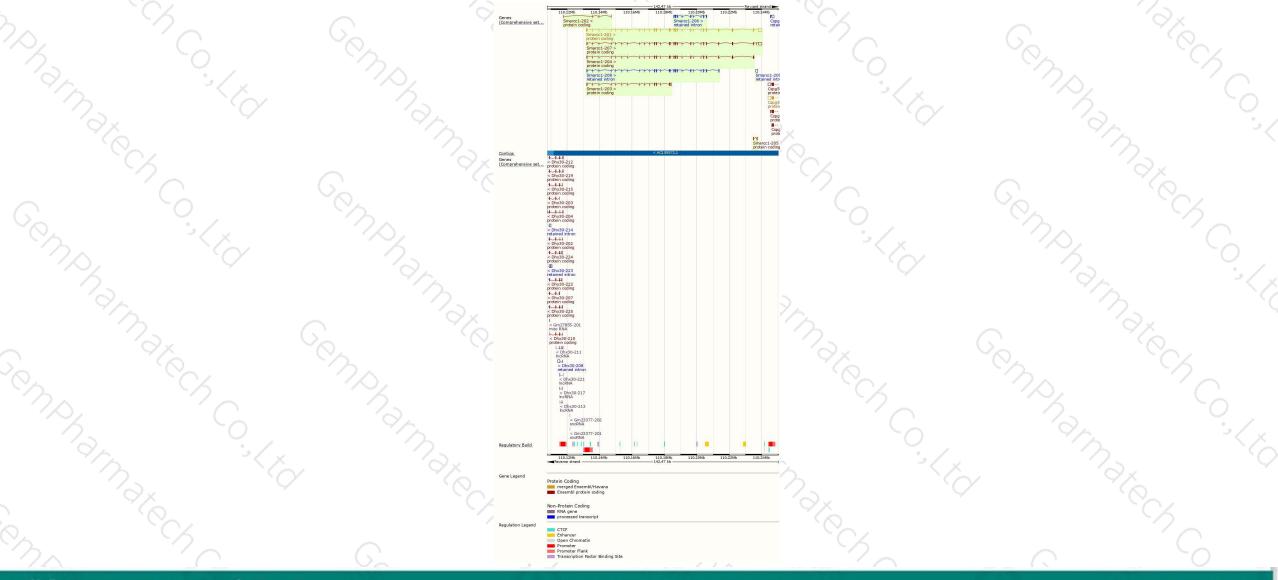
108.20 kb

#### 400-9660890

Forward strand

### **Genomic location distribution**



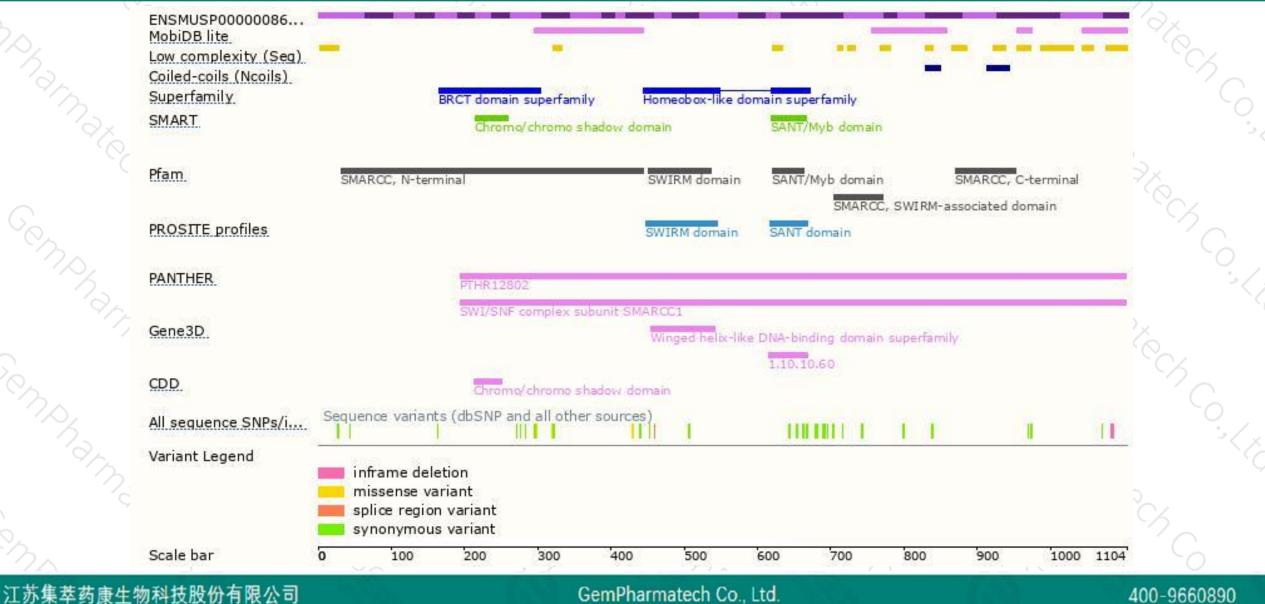


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### **Protein domain**

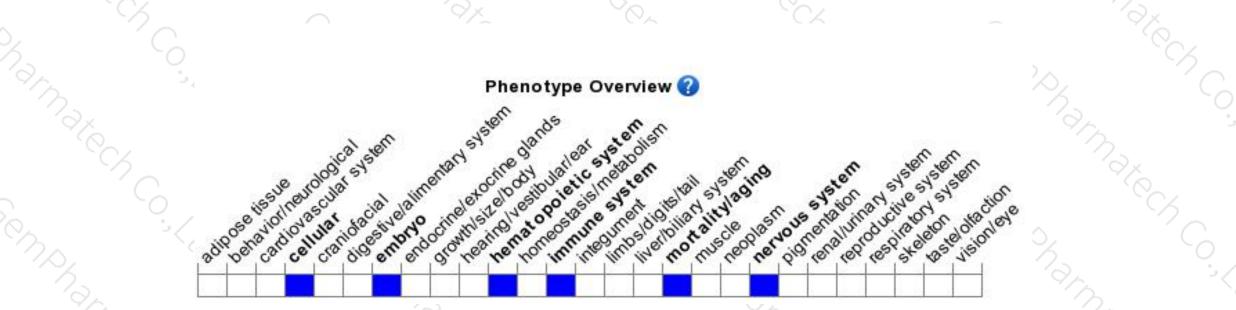




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### Mouse phenotype description(MGI)





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, Mice homozygous for a knock-out mutation display early embryonic lethality soon after decidualization due to failed egg cylinder formation and defects in the inner cell mass and primitive endoderm. About 20% of heterozygous mutant embryos show exencephaly caused by failure in neural fold elevation.

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



