

# ***Crb1* Cas9-KO Strategy**

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# Project Overview

**Project Name**

***Crb1***

**Project type**

**Cas9-KO**

**Strain background**

**C57BL/6JGpt**

# Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Crb1* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



- The *Crb1* gene has 7 transcripts. According to the structure of *Crb1* gene, exon2-exon3 of *Crb1-201* (ENSMUST00000059825.11) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 775bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Crb1* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system v

- According to the existing MGI data, Homozygotes for a null allele show focal retinal lesions, loss of adherens junctions between photoreceptors and Muller glia cells, and light-accelerated retinal degeneration. Homozygotes for a spontaneous allele show background-sensitive retinal spotting, photoreceptor dysplasia and degeneration.
- The *Crbl* gene is located on the Chr1. 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)

## Crb1 crumbs family member 1, photoreceptor morphogenesis associated [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 170788, updated on 16-Mar-2019

### Summary



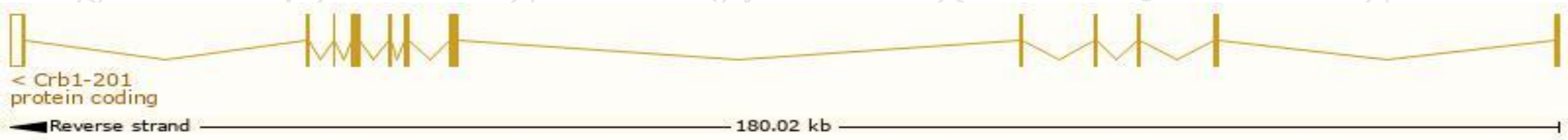
<b>Official Symbol</b>	Crb1 provided by <a href="#">MGI</a>
<b>Official Full Name</b>	crumbs family member 1, photoreceptor morphogenesis associated provided by <a href="#">MGI</a>
<b>Primary source</b>	<a href="#">MGI:MGI:2136343</a>
<b>See related</b>	<a href="#">Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000063681</a>
<b>Gene type</b>	protein coding
<b>RefSeq status</b>	VALIDATED
<b>Organism</b>	<a href="#">Mus musculus</a>
<b>Lineage</b>	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Myomorpha; Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Mus; Mus
<b>Also known as</b>	7530426H14Rik, A930008G09Rik
<b>Expression</b>	Low expression observed in reference dataset <a href="#">See more</a>
<b>Orthologs</b>	<a href="#">human</a> <a href="#">all</a>

# Transcript information (Ensembl)

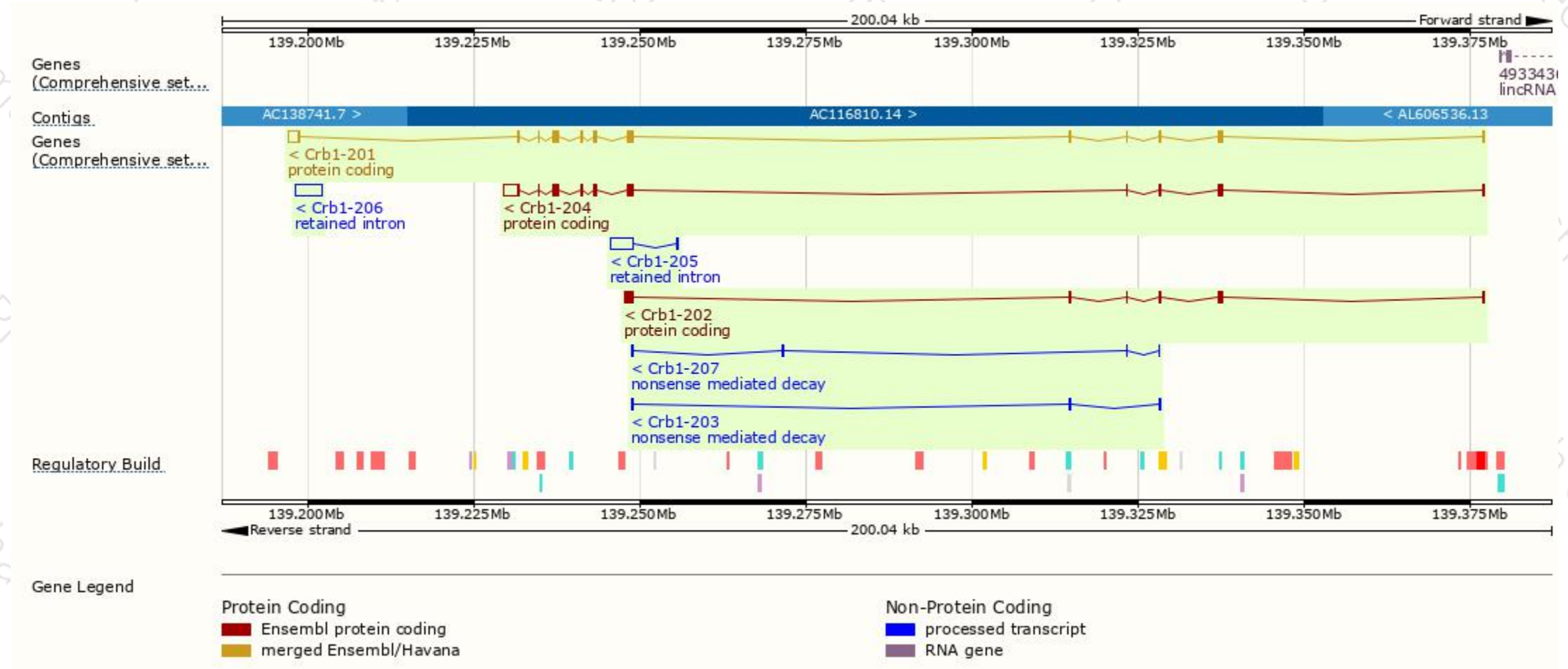
The gene has 7 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Crb1-201	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000059825.11</a>	5901	<a href="#">1405aa</a>	Protein coding	<a href="#">CCDS15336</a>	<a href="#">Q8VHS2</a>	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS P2
Crb1-204	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000198445.4</a>	6135	<a href="#">1314aa</a>	Protein coding	-	<a href="#">A0A0G2JDY0</a>	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS ALT2
Crb1-202	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000196402.4</a>	2711	<a href="#">761aa</a>	Protein coding	-	<a href="#">Q8VHS2</a>	TSL:1 GENCODE basic
Crb1-207	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000200340.1</a>	757	<a href="#">100aa</a>	Nonsense mediated decay	-	<a href="#">A0A0G2JEU4</a>	CDS 5' incomplete TSL:3
Crb1-203	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000197035.1</a>	636	<a href="#">46aa</a>	Nonsense mediated decay	-	<a href="#">A0A0G2JG15</a>	CDS 5' incomplete TSL:3
Crb1-206	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000199479.1</a>	4033	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:NA
Crb1-205	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000199291.1</a>	3671	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:1

The strategy is based on the design of *Crb1-201* transcript,The transcription is shown below

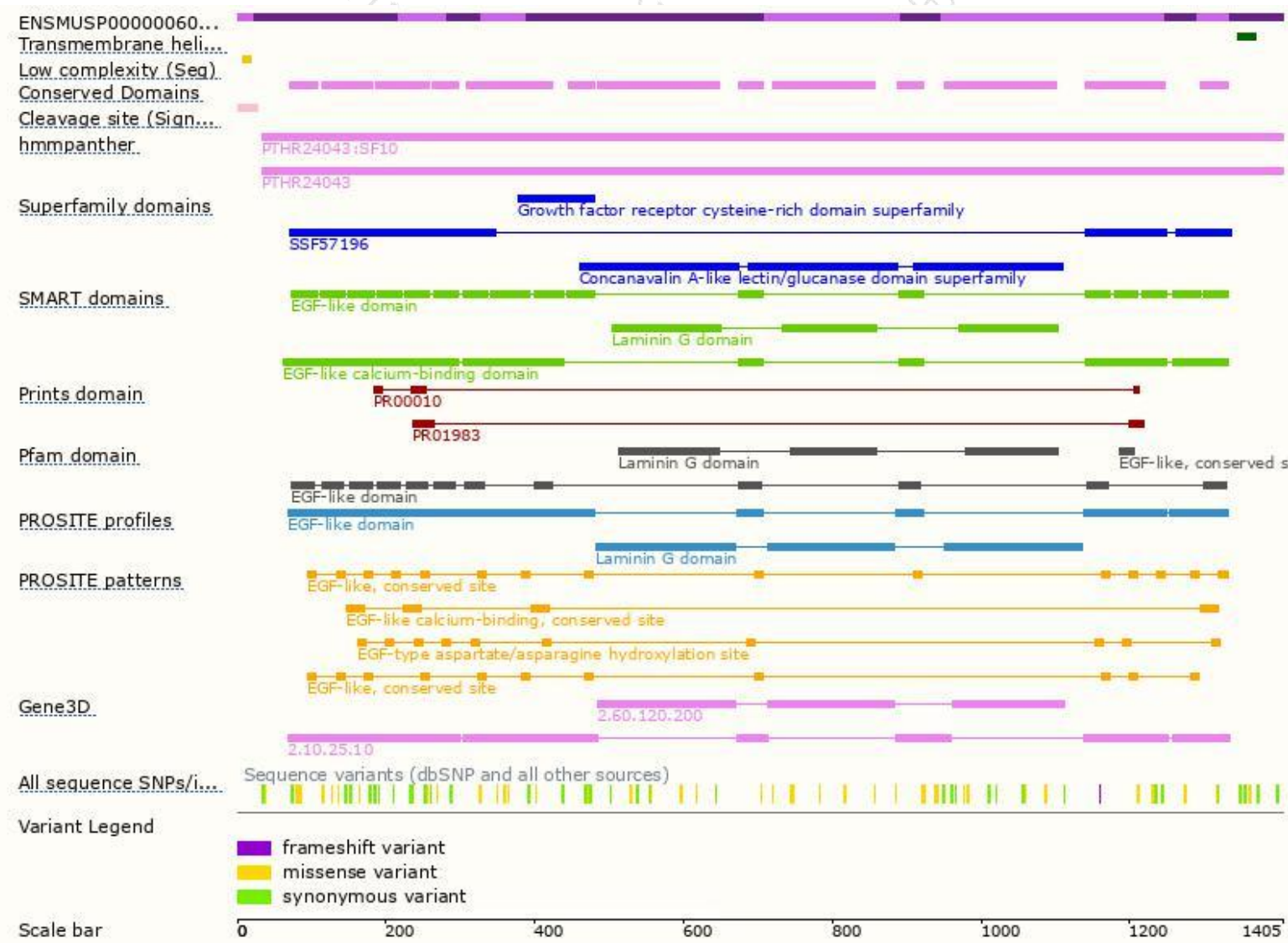


# Genomic location distribution

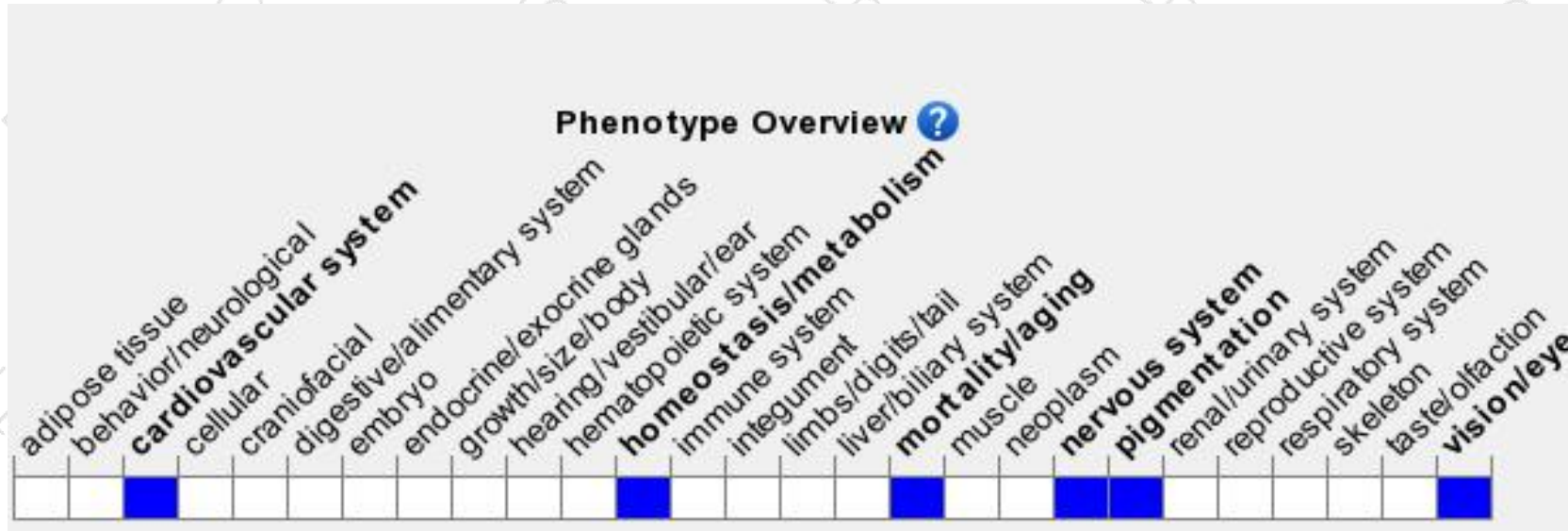




# Protein domain



# 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, Homozygotes for a null allele show focal retinal lesions, loss of adherens junctions between photoreceptors and Muller glia cells, and light-accelerated retinal degeneration. Homozygotes for a spontaneous allele show background-sensitive retinal spotting, photoreceptor dysplasia and degeneration.

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

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