

Ap3m2 Cas9-CKO Strategy

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Project Overview



Project Name

Ap3m2

Project type

Cas9-CKO

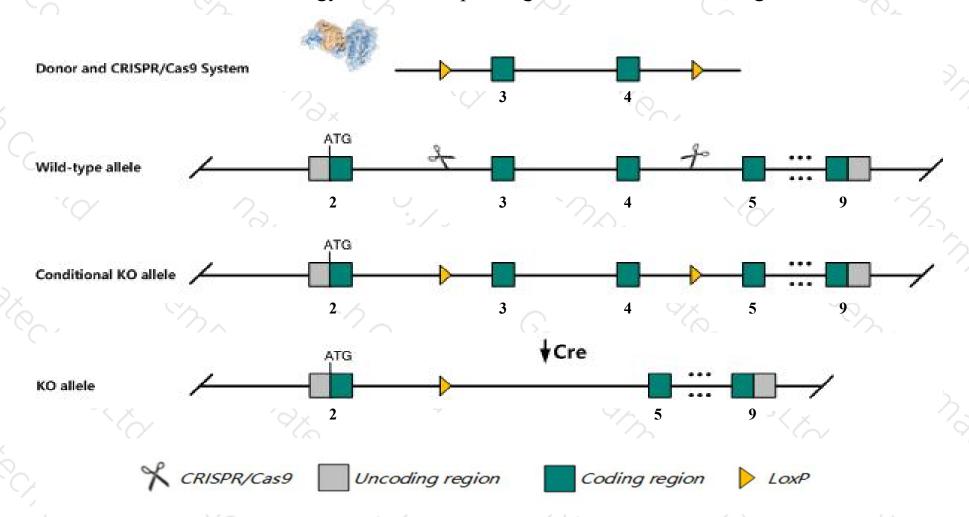
Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Conditional Knockout strategy



This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the Ap3m2 gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



Technical routes



- The Ap3m2 gene has 4 transcripts. According to the structure of Ap3m2 gene, exon3-exon4 of Ap3m2-201 (ENSMUST00000163739.2) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 310bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- ➤ In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Ap3m2* 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.

Notice



- > According to the existing MGI data, homozygous null mice suffer from spontaneous recurrent epileptic seizures, are more susceptible to drug-induced seizures and show impaired gaba release, fewer synaptic vesicles, enhanced long-term potentiation, and abnormal propagation of neuronal excitability via the temporoammonic pathway.
- The *Ap3m2* gene is located on the Chr8. 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)



Ap3m2 adaptor-related protein complex 3, mu 2 subunit [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 64933, updated on 13-Mar-2020

Summary

↑ ?

Official Symbol Ap3m2 provided by MGI

Official Full Name adaptor-related protein complex 3, mu 2 subunit provided by MGI

Primary source MGI:MGI:1929214

See related Ensembl: ENSMUSG00000031539

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 5830445E16Rik, AP-3B

Expression Broad expression in cortex adult (RPKM 20.8), frontal lobe adult (RPKM 18.2) and 19 other tissuesSee more

Orthologs human all

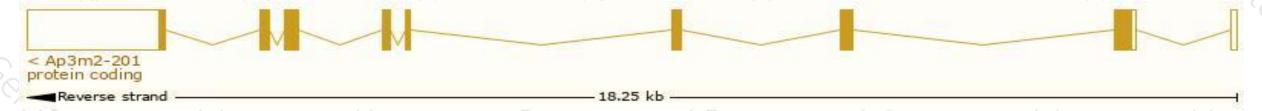
Transcript information (Ensembl)



The gene has 4 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

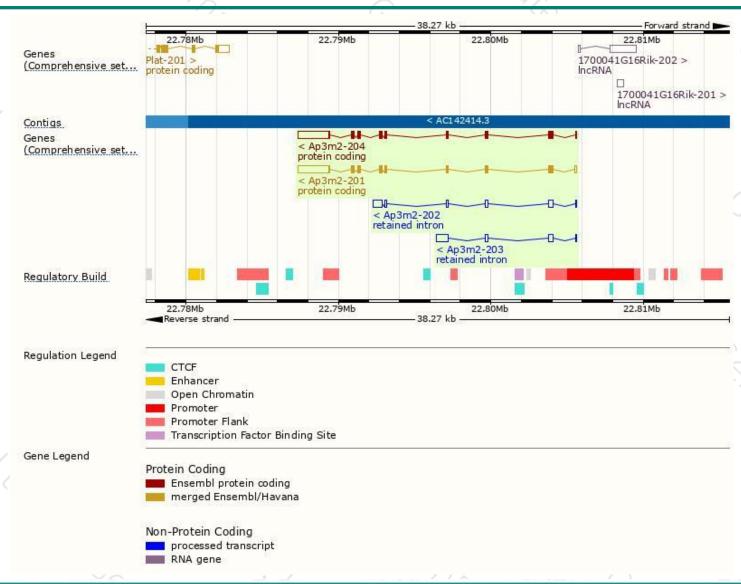
Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Ap3m2-201	ENSMUST00000163739.2	3417	<u>418aa</u>	Protein coding	CCDS22184	Q8R2R9	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS is a system to annotate alternatively spliced transcripts based on a range of computational methods to identify the most functionally important transcript(s) of a gene. APPRIS P
Ap3m2-204	ENSMUST00000210656.1	3373	418aa	Protein coding	CCDS22184	Q8R2R9	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 P
Ap3m2-202	ENSMUST00000210148.1	1351	No protein	Retained intron	-	20	TSL:1
Ap3m2-203	ENSMUST00000210476.1	1339	No protein	Retained intron	2	20	TSL:1

The strategy is based on the design of Ap3m2-201 transcript, The transcription is shown below



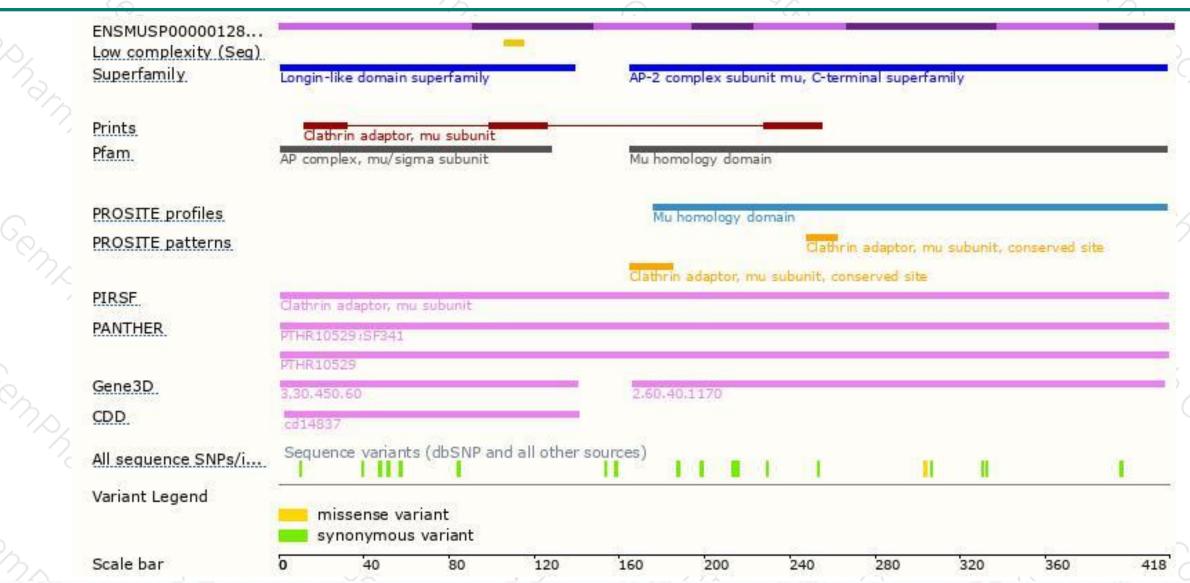
Genomic location distribution





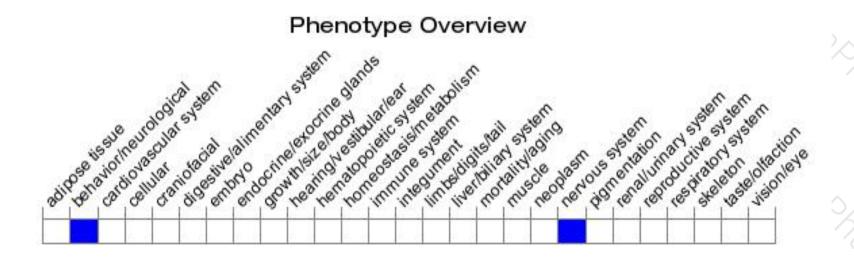
Protein domain





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 mice suffer from spontaneous recurrent epileptic seizures, are more susceptible to drug-induced seizures and show impaired GABA release, fewer synaptic vesicles, enhanced long-term potentiation, and abnormal propagation of neuronal excitability via the temporoammonic pathway.



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





