

Efnb1 Cas9-CKO Strategy

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Project Overview

Project Name

Efnb1

Project type

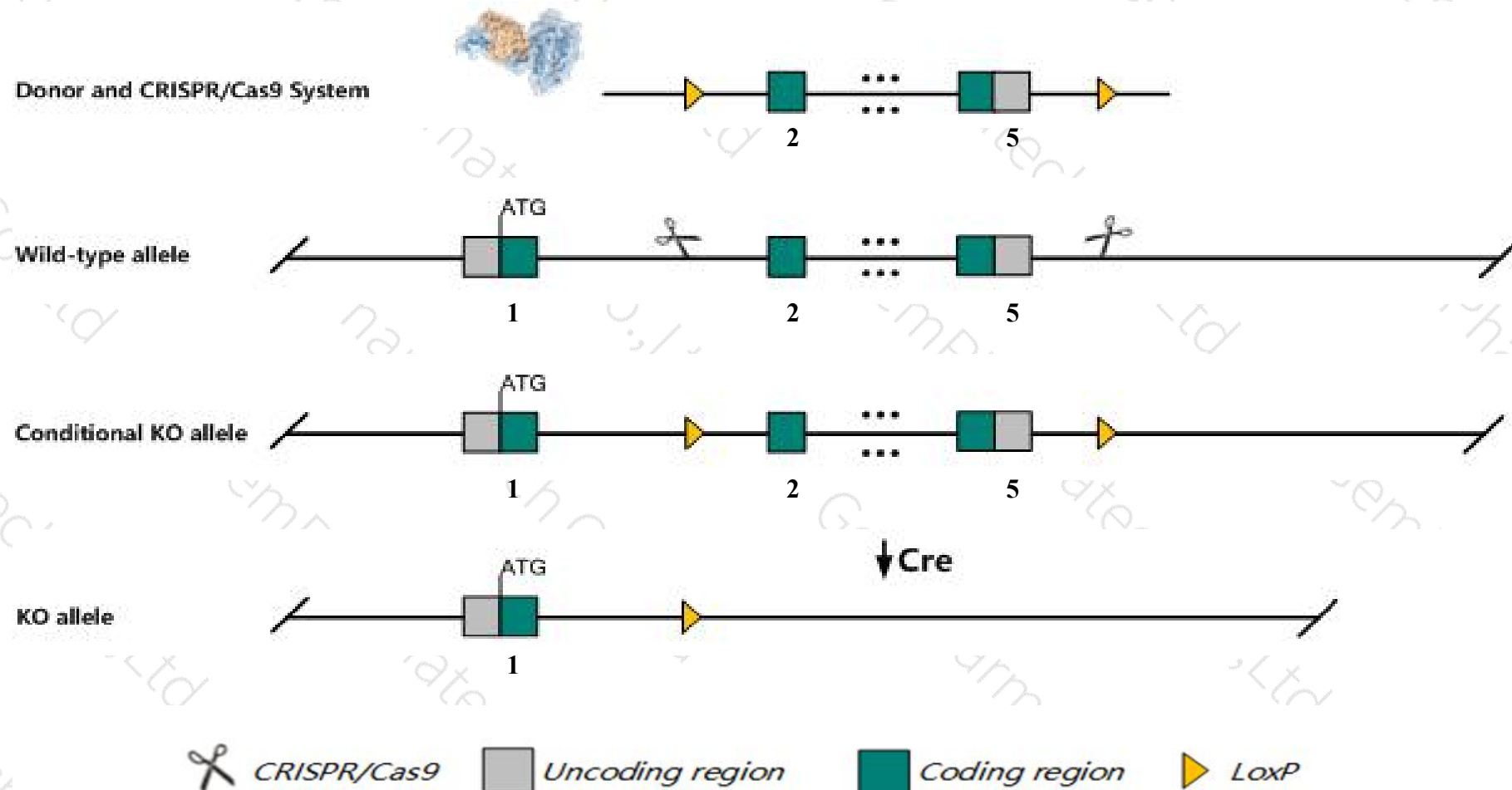
Cas9-CKO

Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Conditional Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Efnb1* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



Technical routes

- The *Efnb1* gene has 2 transcripts. According to the structure of *Efnb1* gene, exon2-exon5 of *Efnb1-201* (ENSMUST00000052839.6) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains most 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 *Efnb1* 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, engineered alleles of this gene produce craniofacial defects resulting in neonatal lethality.
- The *Efnb1* gene is located on the ChrX. 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)

Efnb1 ephrin B1 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 13641, updated on 13-Mar-2020

Summary

Official Symbol Efnb1 provided by [MGI](#)

Official Full Name ephrin B1 provided by [MGI](#)

Primary source [MGI:MGI:102708](#)

See related [Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000031217](#)

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 Cek5-L, EFL-3, Elk-L, Epl2, Eplg2, LERK-2, Lerk2, Stra1

Summary This gene encodes a membrane protein that acts as a ligand for Eph family receptors. Signalling occurs bidirectionally in both the cell containing the receptor and the cell expressing this protein. Activity of this protein is important in neuronal axon growth and other developmental processes. [provided by RefSeq, May 2015]

Expression Ubiquitous expression in lung adult (RPKM 47.3), colon adult (RPKM 44.5) and 26 other tissues [See more](#)

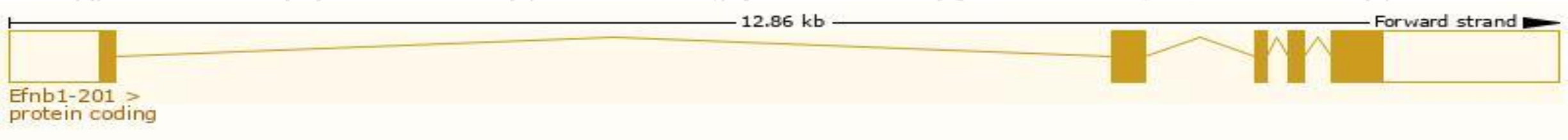
Orthologs [human](#) [all](#)

Transcript information (Ensembl)

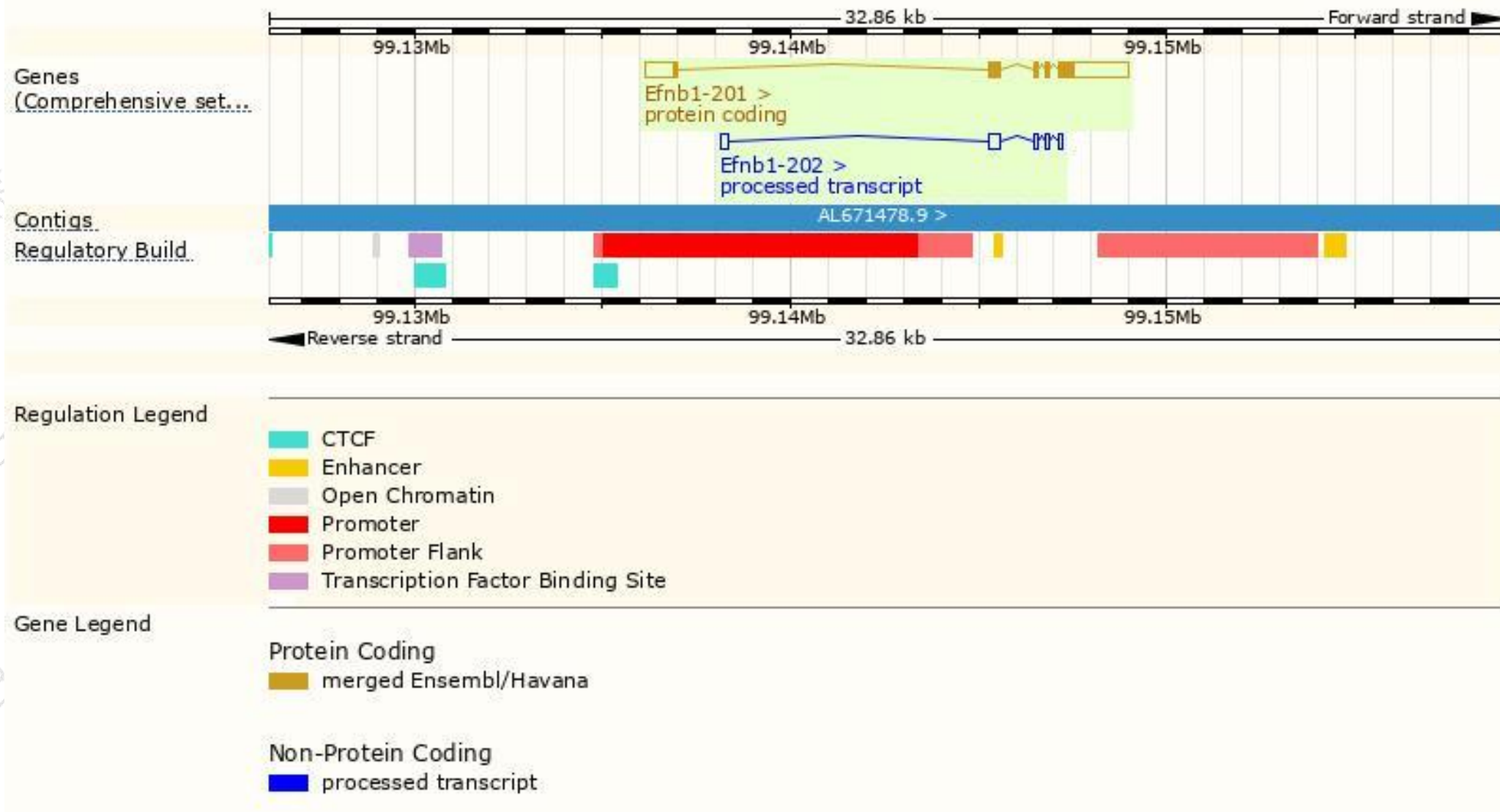
The gene has 2 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

| Name | Transcript ID | bp | Protein | Biotype | CCDS | UniProt | Flags |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Efnb1-201 | ENSMUST00000052839.6 | 3258 | 345aa | Protein coding | CCDS30298 | P52795 Q544L9 | 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 |
| Efnb1-202 | ENSMUST000000151750.1 | 807 | No protein | Processed transcript | - | - | TSL:3 |

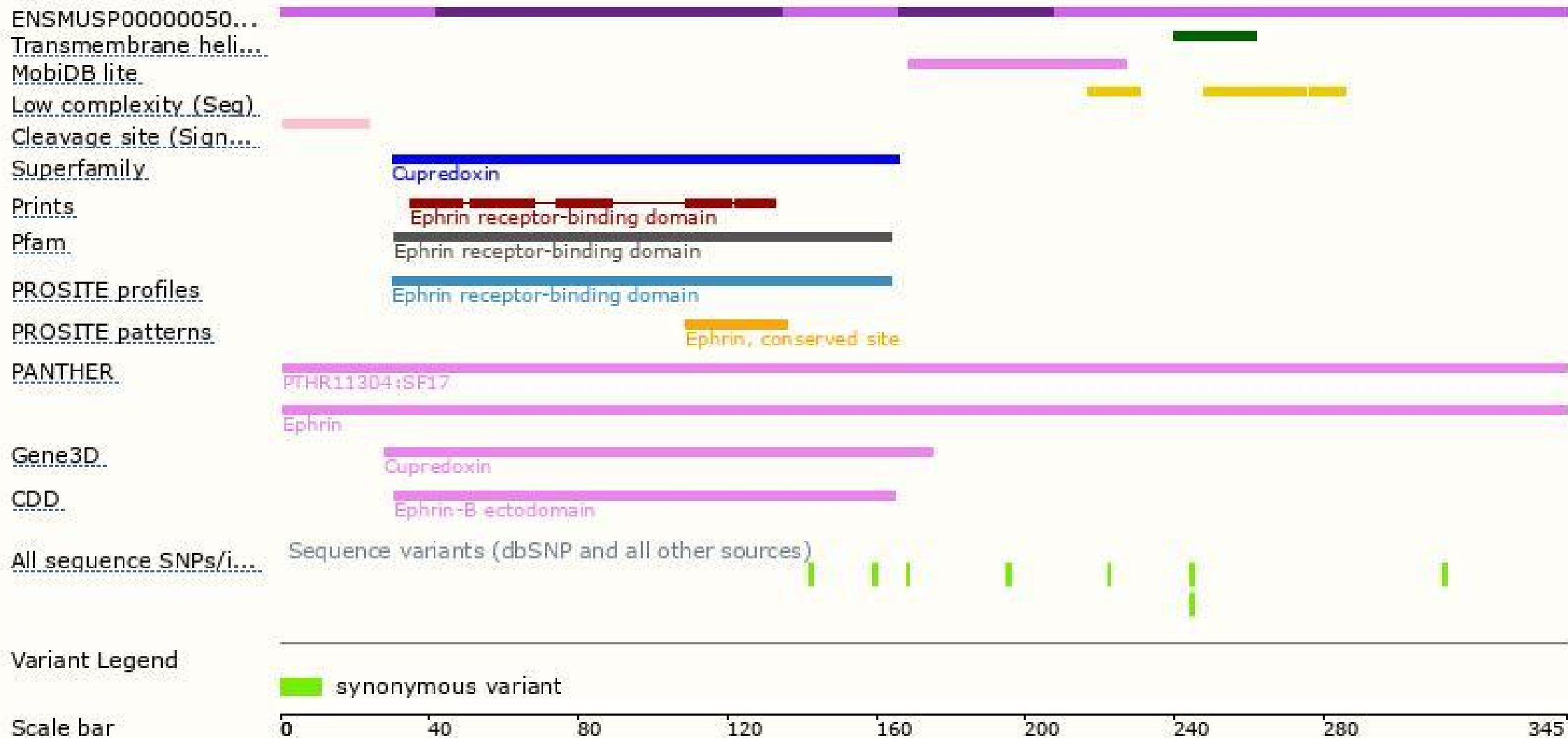
The strategy is based on the design of *Efnb1-201* transcript,the transcription is shown below:



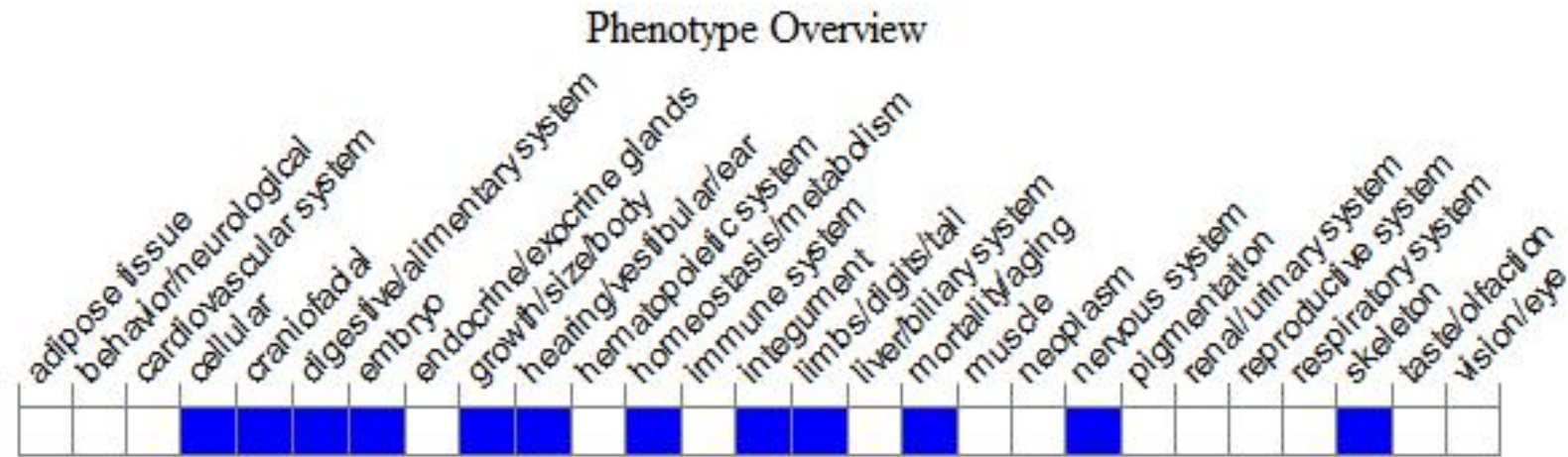
Genomic location distribution



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, engineered alleles of this gene produce craniofacial defects resulting in neonatal lethality.

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

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