

Selenom Cas9-KO Strategy

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Project Overview



Project Name

Selenom

Project type

Cas9-KO

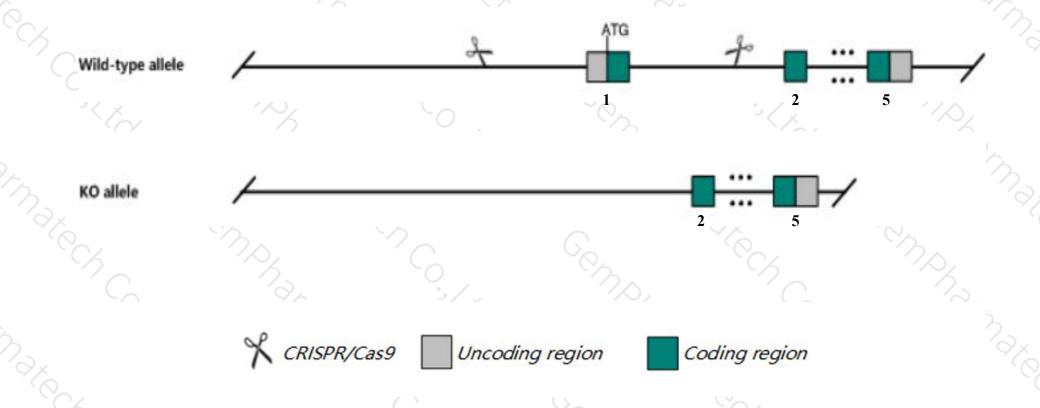
Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Knockout strategy



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



Technical routes



- > The Selenom gene has 3 transcripts. According to the structure of Selenom gene, exon1 of Selenom-201(ENSMUST00000094469.4) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains start codon ATG. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- ➤ In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Selenom* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system 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.

Notice



- > According to the existing MGI data, mice homozygous for a knock-out allele exhibit obesity without cognitive deficits.
- > The Selenom gene is located on the Chr11. 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)



Selenom selenoprotein M [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 114679, updated on 13-Mar-2020

Summary

☆ ?

Official Symbol Selenom provided by MGI

Official Full Name selenoprotein M provided by MGI

Primary source MGI:MGI:2149786

See related Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000075702

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 1500040L08Rik, A230103K18, Selm, Sepm

Summary The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the selenoprotein M/SEP15 family. The exact function of this protein is not

known. It is localized in the perinuclear region, is highly expressed in the brain, and may be involved in neurodegenerative disorders. Transgenic mice with targeted deletion of this gene exhibit increased weight gain, suggesting a role for this gene in the regulation of body weight and energy metabolism. This protein is a selenoprotein, containing the rare amino acid

the regulation of body weight and energy metabolism. This protein is a selenoprotein, containing the rare amino acid selenocysteine (Sec). Sec is encoded by the UGA codon, which normally signals translation termination. The 3' UTRs of selenoprotein mRNAs contain a conserved stem-loop structure, designated the Sec insertion sequence (SECIS) element, that

is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon, rather than as a stop signal. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2016]

Expression Broad expression in colon adult (RPKM 163.0), cerebellum adult (RPKM 154.9) and 22 other tissuesSee more

Orthologs <u>human</u> all

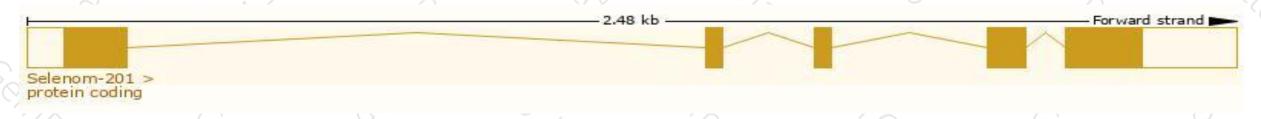
Transcript information (Ensembl)



The gene has 3 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

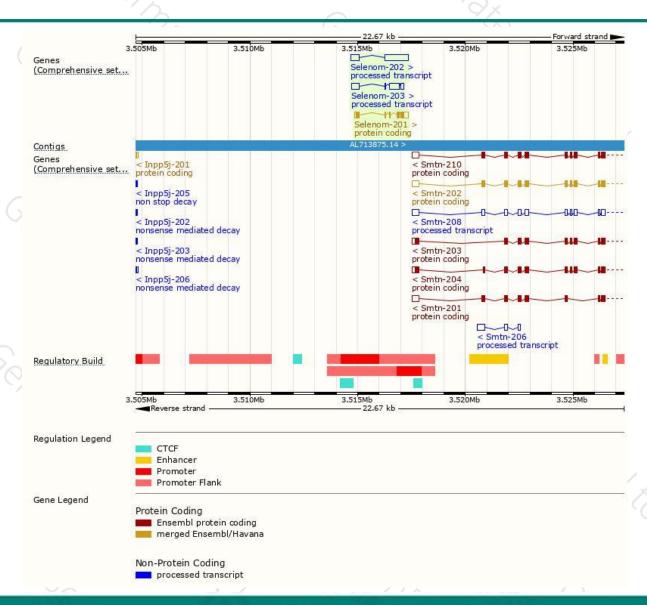
Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Selenom-201	ENSMUST00000094469.4	707	145aa	Protein coding	CCDS24365	Q8VHC3	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1
Selenom-202	ENSMUST00000123677.1	1478	No protein	Processed transcript	-	-	TSL:2
Selenom-203	ENSMUST00000131865.1	972	No protein	Processed transcript	2	2	TSL:3

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



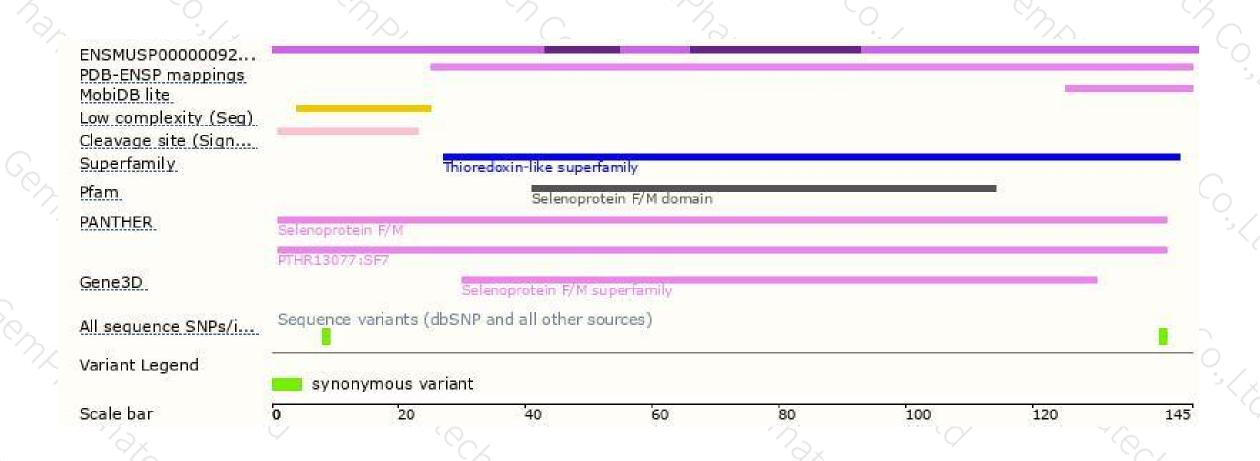
Genomic location distribution





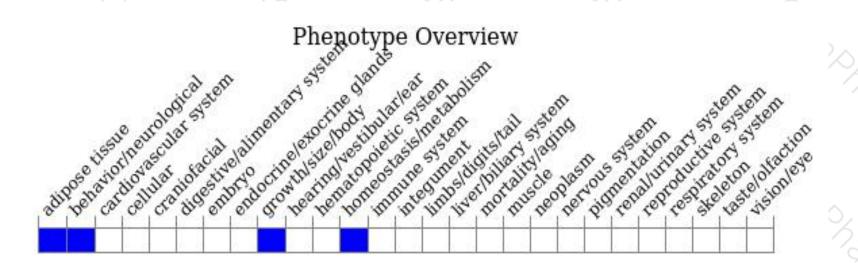
Protein domain





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, mice homozygous for a knock-out allele exhibit obesity without cognitive deficits.



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





