

Ttll3 Cas9-KO Strategy

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Project Overview

Project Name

Ttll3

Project type

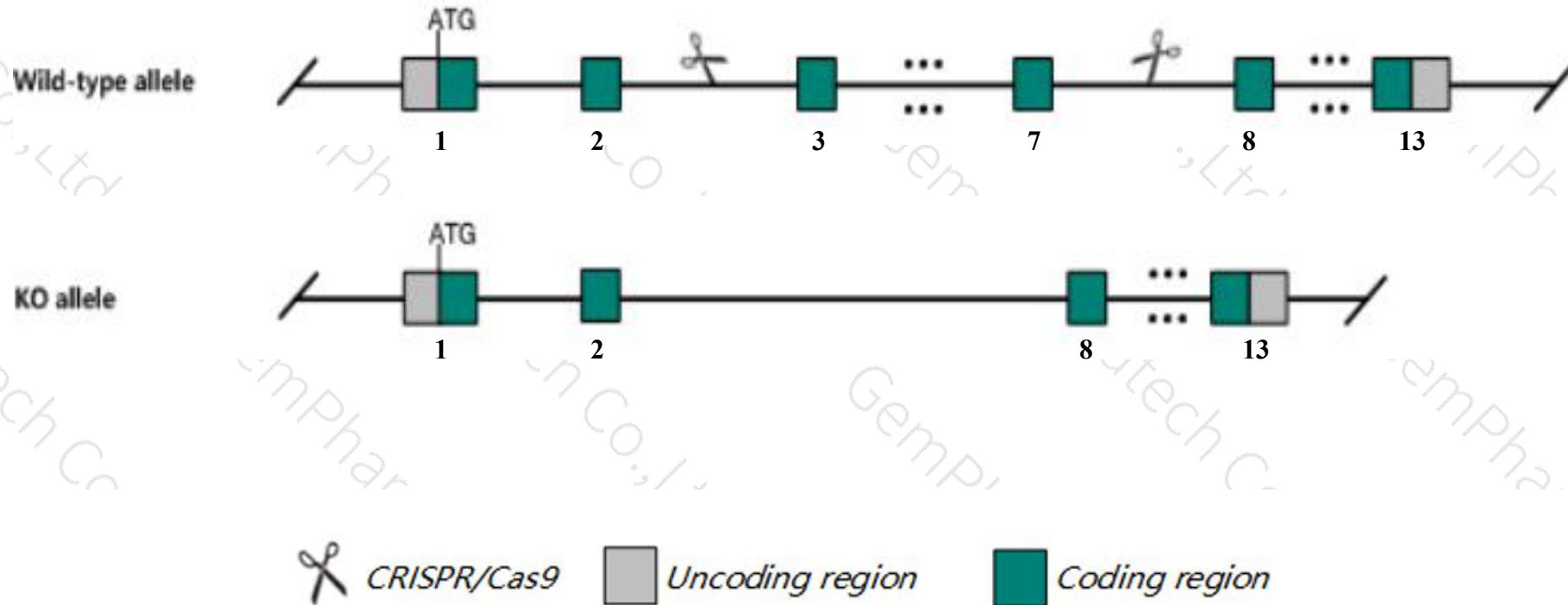
Cas9-KO

Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Ttll3* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



- The *Tll3* gene has 9 transcripts. According to the structure of *Tll3* gene, exon3-exon7 of *Tll3-201* (ENSMUST00000032414.10) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 616bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Tll3* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system v

- According to the existing MGI data, mice homozygous for a knock-out allele exhibit a reduced number of primary cilia in colon epithelia accompanied by an increased rate of cell division which is compensated by faster tissue turnover in the colon. mice exhibit increased incidence of colon tumors by chemical induction. retinal photoreceptor connecting cilia are also affected, resulting in progressive degeneration of the photoreceptors.
- The *Tll3* gene is located on the Chr6. 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)

Ttll3 tubulin tyrosine ligase-like family, member 3 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 101100, updated on 13-Mar-2020

Summary



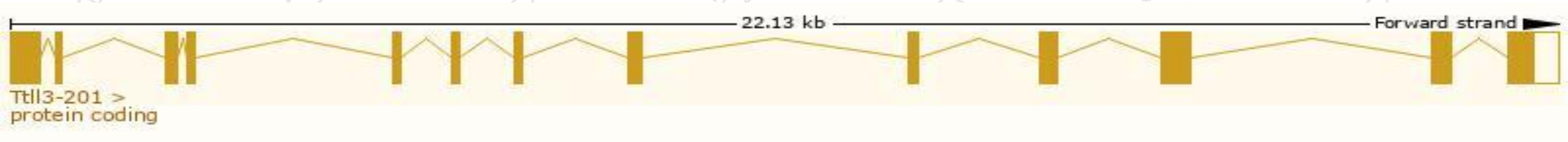
Official Symbol	Ttll3 provided by MGI
Official Full Name	tubulin tyrosine ligase-like family, member 3 provided by MGI
Primary source	MGI:MGI:2141418
See related	Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000030276
Gene type	protein coding
RefSeq status	VALIDATED
Organism	Mus musculus
Lineage	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Myomorpha; Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Mus; Mus
Also known as	4833441J24Rik, AI450050
Expression	Ubiquitous expression in testis adult (RPKM 32.1), thymus adult (RPKM 12.4) and 28 other tissues See more

Transcript information (Ensembl)

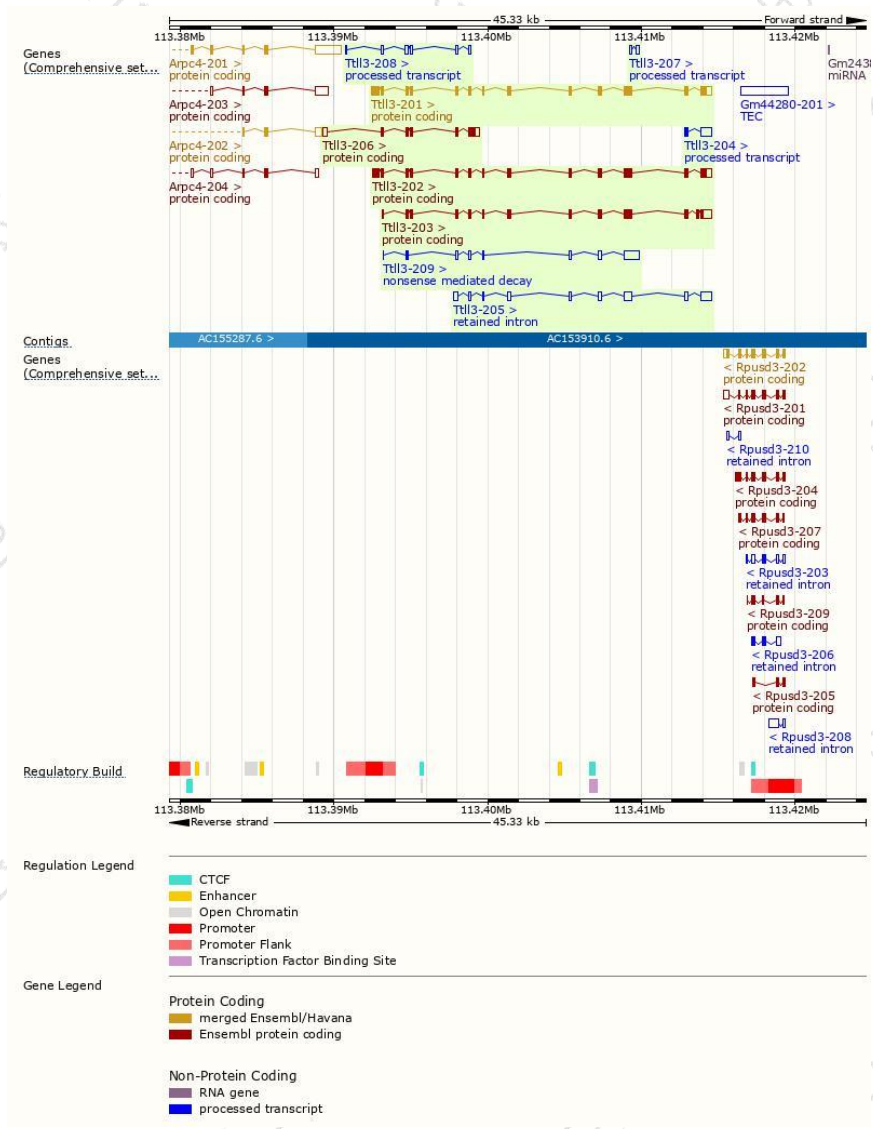
The gene has 9 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Ttll3-201	ENSMUST0000032414.10	3168	927aa	Protein coding	CCDS39593	A4Q9E5	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 P2
Ttll3-206	ENSMUST00000204026.2	1472	287aa	Protein coding	CCDS85118	A4Q9E5	TSL:1 GENCODE basic
Ttll3-202	ENSMUST0000038889.11	3114	928aa	Protein coding	-	H7BX03	TSL:5 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 ALT2
Ttll3-203	ENSMUST00000203524.2	2745	721aa	Protein coding	-	F8VQA1	CDS 5' incomplete TSL:5
Ttll3-209	ENSMUST00000205017.2	1886	68aa	Nonsense mediated decay	-	F6T422	CDS 5' incomplete TSL:1
Ttll3-204	ENSMUST00000203880.1	827	No protein	Processed transcript	-	-	TSL:3
Ttll3-208	ENSMUST00000204683.1	782	No protein	Processed transcript	-	-	TSL:5
Ttll3-207	ENSMUST00000204255.1	396	No protein	Processed transcript	-	-	TSL:3
Ttll3-205	ENSMUST00000203925.1	2517	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:1

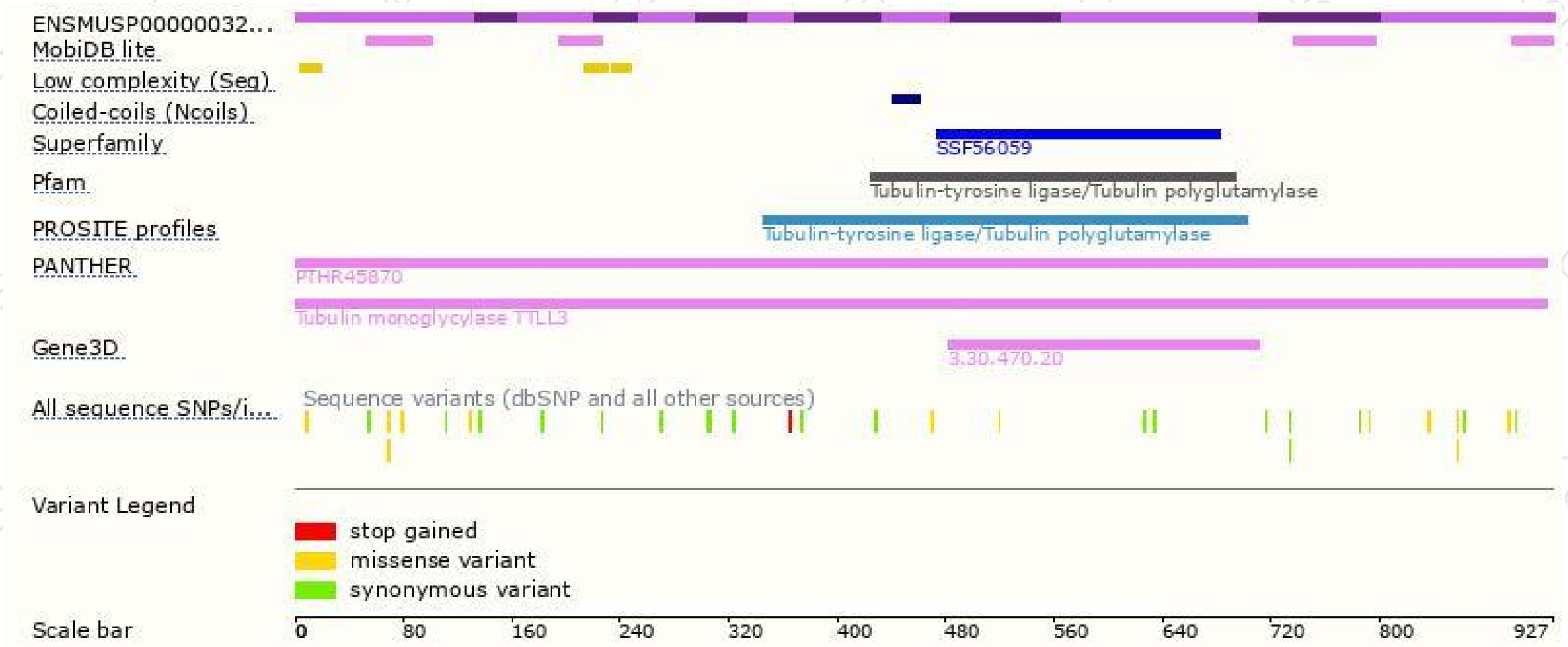
The strategy is based on the design of *Ttll3-201* transcript,the transcription is shown below:



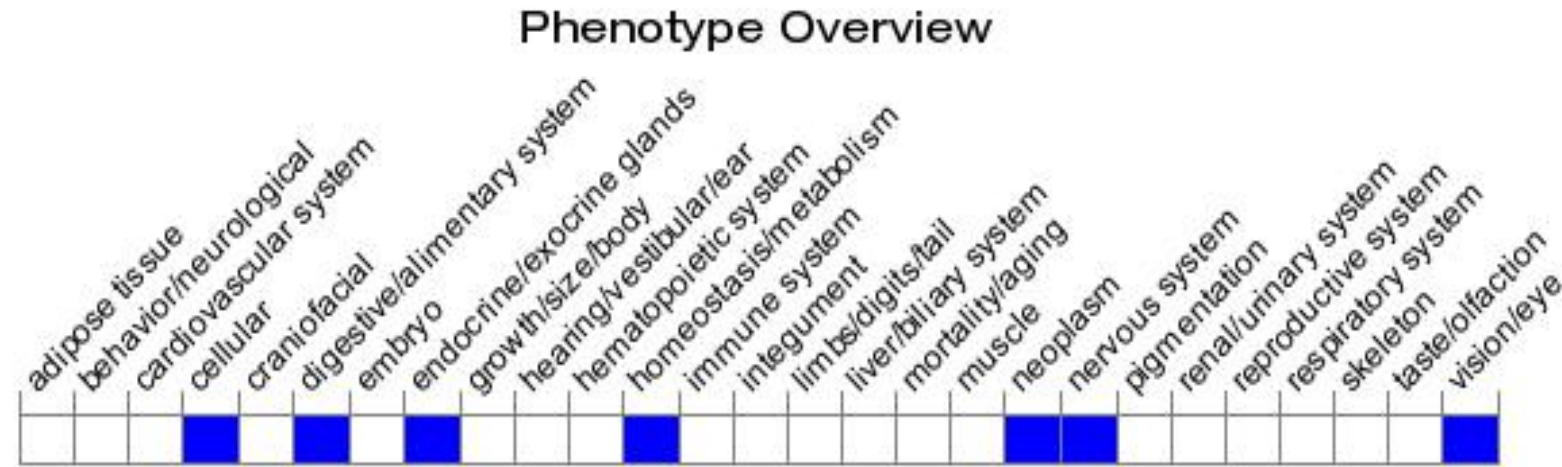
Genomic location distribution



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 a reduced number of primary cilia in colon epithelia accompanied by an increased rate of cell division which is compensated by faster tissue turnover in the colon. Mice exhibit increased incidence of colon tumors by chemical induction. Retinal photoreceptor connecting cilia are also affected, resulting in progressive degeneration of the photoreceptors.

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

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