

Olfr17 Cas9-KO Strategy

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Project Overview

Project Name

Olfr17

Project type

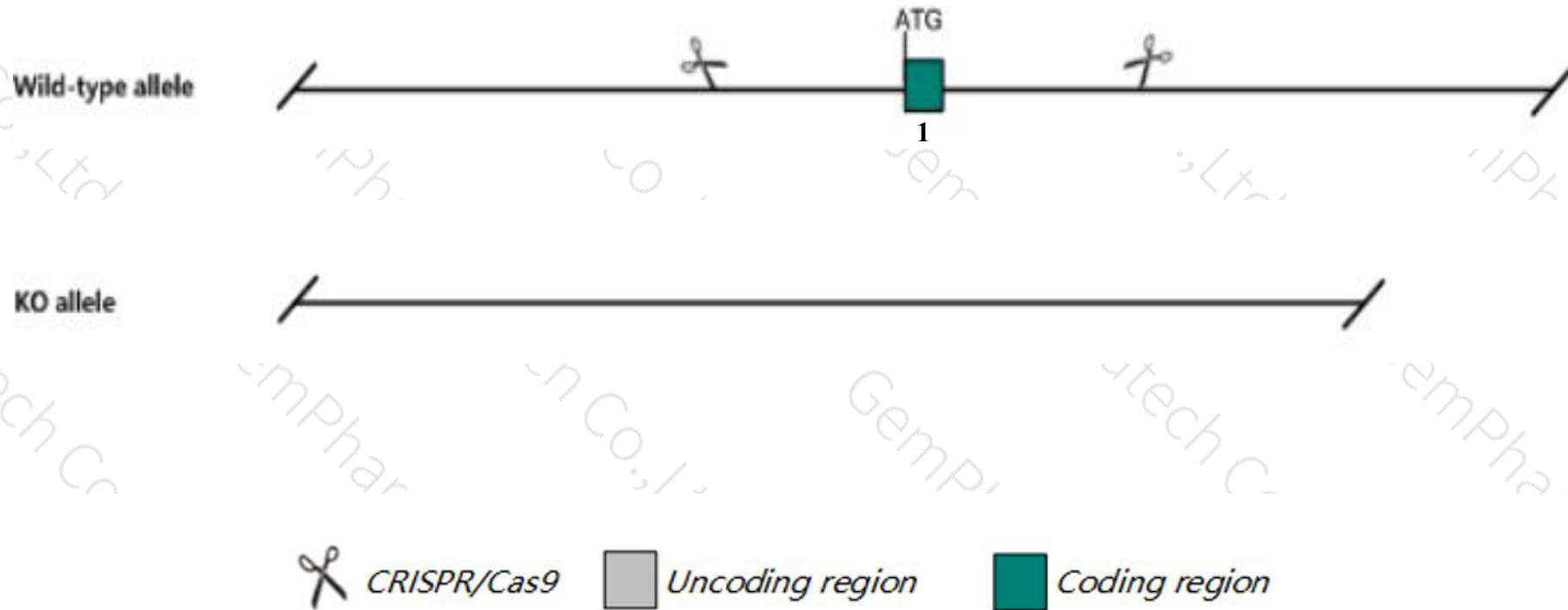
Cas9-KO

Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Olf17* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



- The *Olfr17* gene has 2 transcripts. According to the structure of *Olfr17* gene, exon1 of *Olfr17-201*(ENSMUST00000098138.4) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains all 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 *Olfr17* 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.

- According to the existing MGI data, mice homozygous for disruptions in this gene possess olfactory neurons whose axons fail to project to the appropriate glomeruli in the olfactory bulb.
- The *Olfr17* gene is located on the Chr7. 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)

Olfr17 olfactory receptor 17 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 18314, updated on 13-Mar-2020

Summary

Official Symbol Olfr17 provided by MGI

Official Full Name olfactory receptor 17 provided by MGI

Primary source MGI:MGI:109148

See related Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000073897

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 MOR263-5, P2

Summary Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor proteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a 7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptors and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest in the genome. The nomenclature assigned to the olfactory receptor genes and proteins for this organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

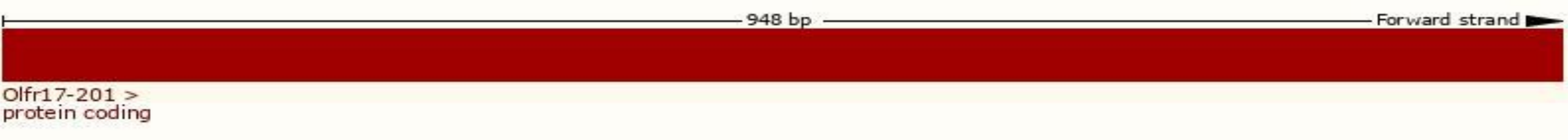
Orthologs [human](#) [all](#)

Transcript information (Ensembl)

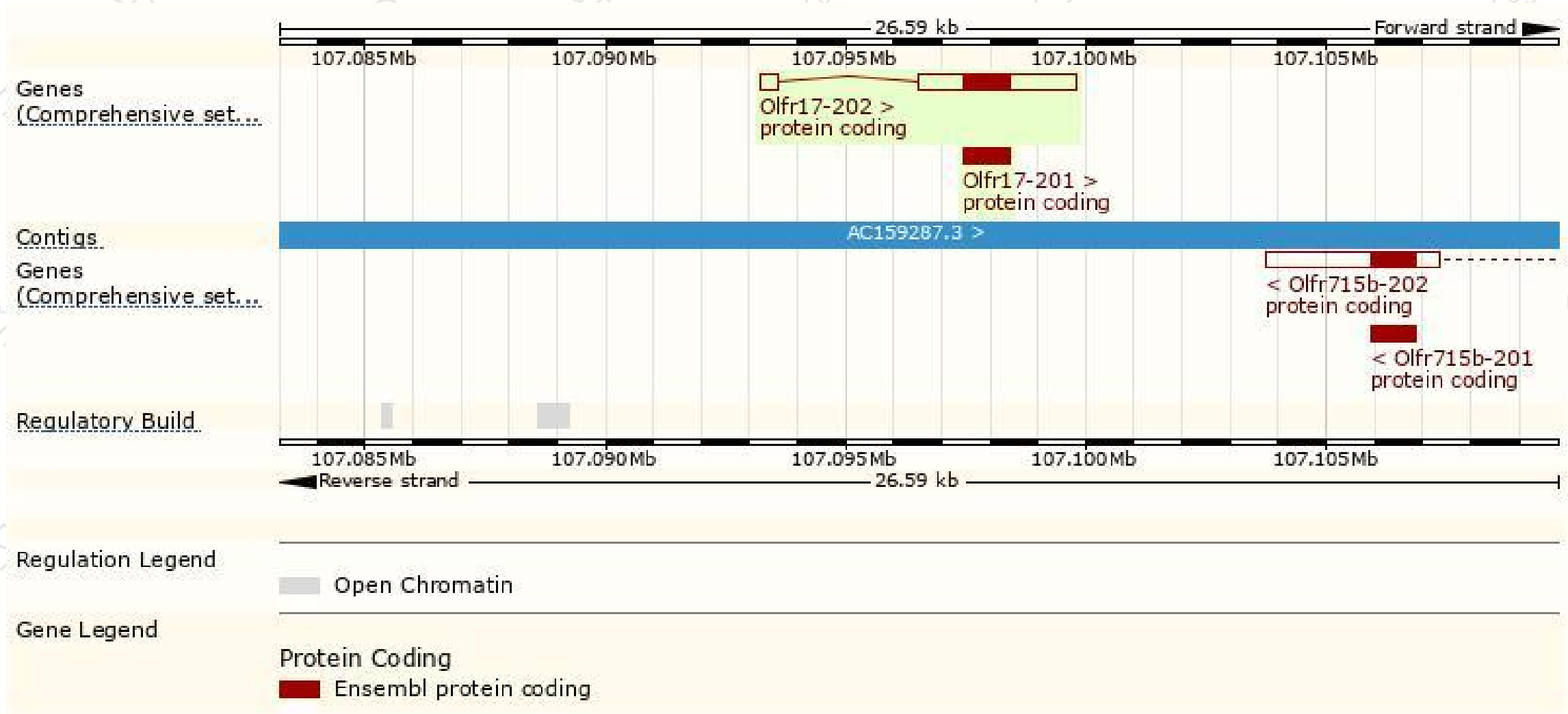
The gene has 2 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Olfr17-202	ENSMUST00000210568.3	3666	315aa	Protein coding	CCDS57578	Q7TRM9	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 P1
Olfr17-201	ENSMUST00000098138.4	948	315aa	Protein coding	CCDS57578	Q7TRM9	TSL:NA 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

The strategy is based on the design of *Olfr17-201* transcript,the transcription is shown below:



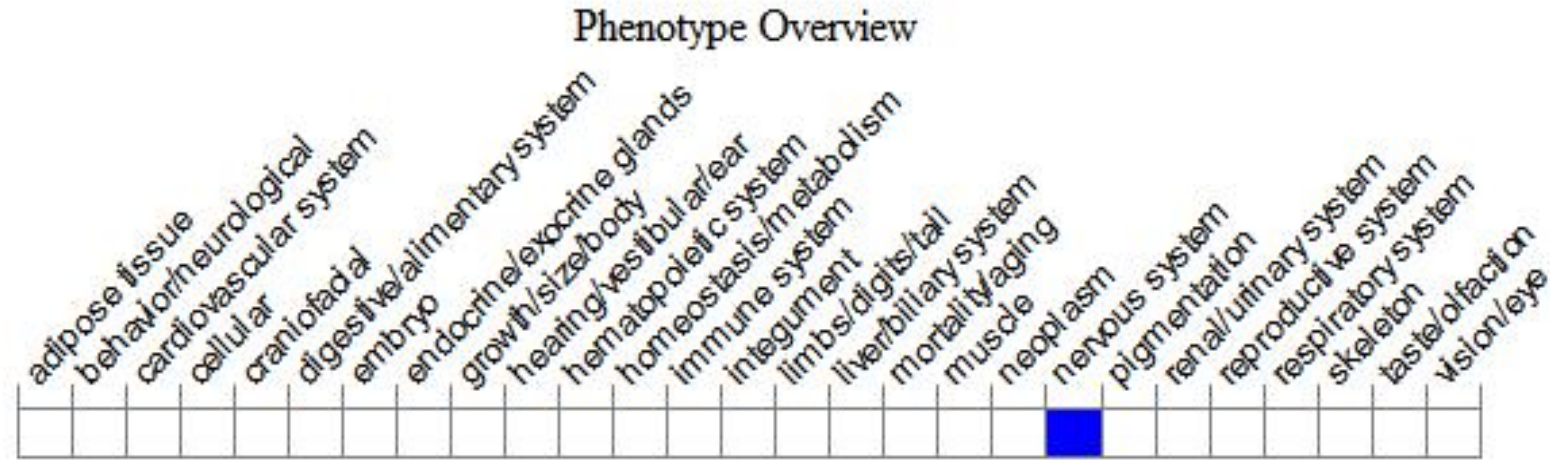
Genomic location distribution



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 disruptions in this gene possess olfactory neurons whose axons fail to project to the appropriate glomeruli in the olfactory bulb.

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

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