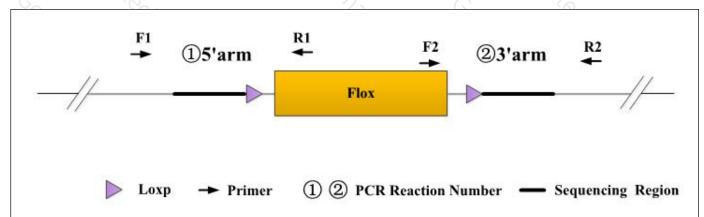


# **Genotyping Report**

Strain ID	T058911	Strain Type	CKO(Cas9)	Genetic Background	C57BL/6JGpt
Designer	Ya'nan Xu	Gene Name	, (×,	Pex2	G

## 1. Strategy of Genotyping



Wild type: ①PCR reaction obtains a single WT band; ②PCR reaction obtains a single WT band.

Heterozygote: ①PCR reaction obtains a WT band and a Targeted band; ②PCR reaction obtains a WT band and a Targeted band.

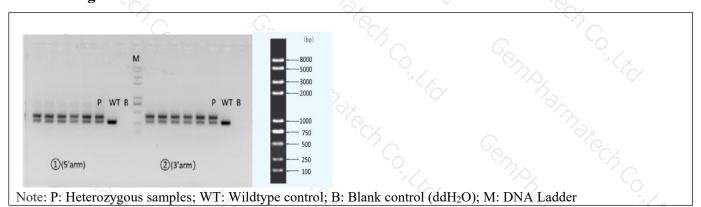
Homozygote: ①PCR reaction obtains a single Targeted band; ②PCR reaction obtains a single Targeted band.

Note: The sizes of WT and Targeted band are shown below.

#### 2. Primer Information

PCR No.	Primer No.	Sequence	Band Size
①(5'arm)	T058911-F1	GCAATAGTAAATGACTTCTGAGGCACTC	WT: 278bp Targeted: 383bp
	T058911-R1	CAGCATTTCTATGGGATTTGAGGG	
②(3'arm)	T058911-F2	CCCACAAGATAAAGCCACAGAGC	WT: 276bp
	T058911-R2	CCACTGAGTCATCTCTCCAGCC	Targeted: 382bp

## 3. Gel Image & Conclusion





- ① Control (WT): It is an important reference mark for whether the PCR reaction is successful and whether the product band position and size meet the theoretical requirements.
- ② Control (B): PCR amplification was performed without template in the PCR reagent to monitor whether the reagent was contaminated.

# 4. PCR Condition

PCR Reaction Com	nponent		777	
Seg.	reaction comp	reaction component		
1 70,	2 × Rapid Taq Master Mix (Vazyme P	12.5		
2 2	ddH2O	70 %	9.5	
3	Primer A(10pmol/μl)	3/x	1	
4	Primer B(10pmol/μl)	1		
5	Template(20~80ng/μl)	°C/2	1 0	
PCR program I p	riority selection	6	5 3/x	
Seg.	Temp.	Time	Cycle	
1	95℃	5min	9/72	
2 6	98℃	30s	20×	
3 70/2	65℃* (-0.5℃/cycle)	30s	, 7 <sub>0</sub>	
1 Pr.	72°C	45s*	Pa, `9./.	
5	98℃	30s	15×	
6 %	55℃*	30s	**************************************	
7 %	72℃	45s*	) 'C	
3 9/2	72°C	5min	79/2 3/X	
9 ?	10℃	hold	170× 0	
PCR program II	the second choice	9% 600	°CX	
Seg.	Temp.	Time	Cycle	
1	95℃	5min	3/2	
2	98℃	30s	35×	
3	58°C*	30s	70	
1	72°C ° ∠ ∠	45s*	2	
5 %	72°C	5min		
6	10℃	hold	90	

Note\*: Annealing temperature and extension time can be determined according to the actual amplification situation and amplification enzyme efficiency.