

# Metap1 Cas9-CKO Strategy

Designer: Yun Li

Reviewer: Longyun Hu

Design Date: 2023-01-29

# Overview

## Target Gene Name

- Metap1

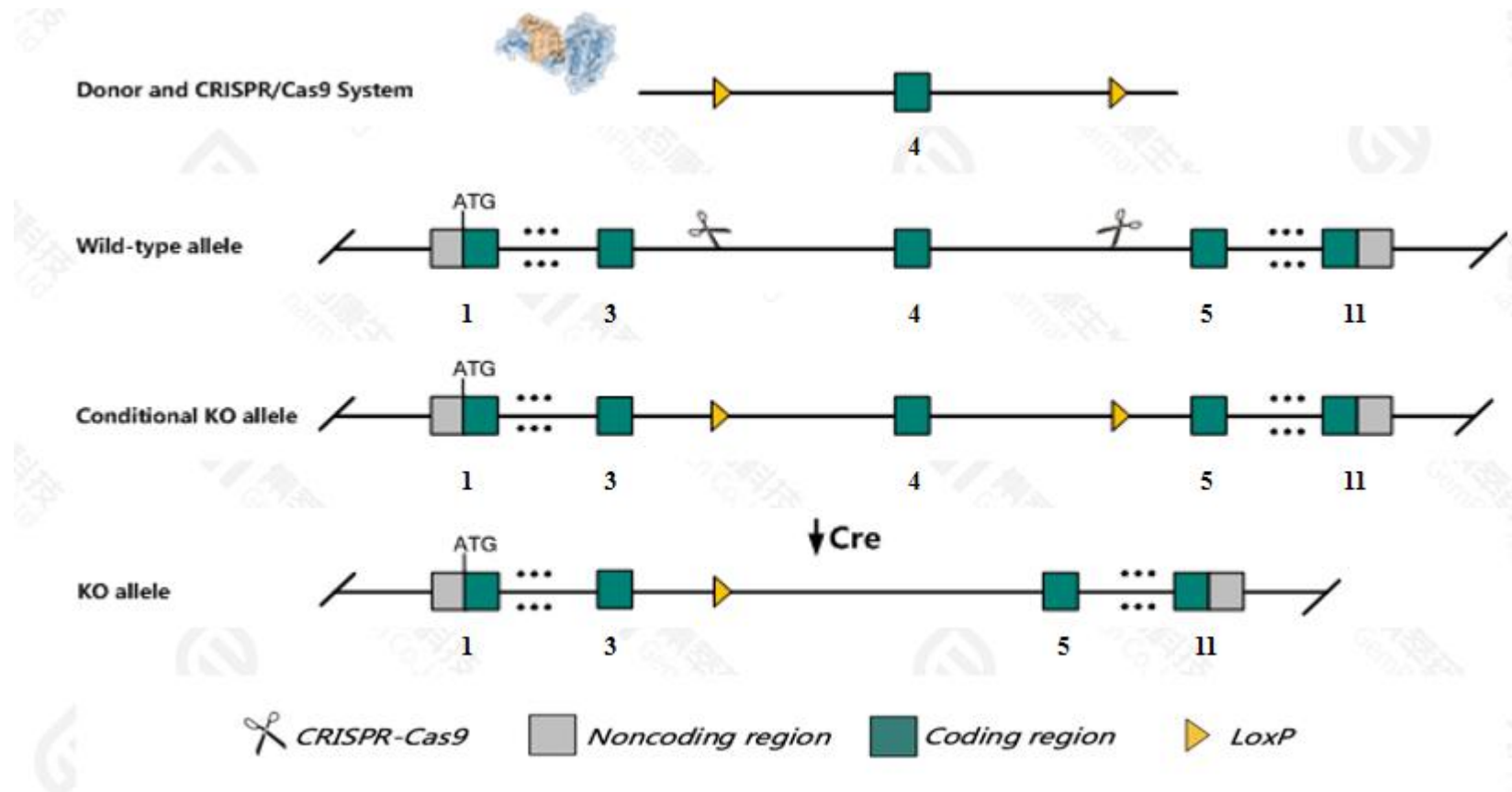
## Project Type

- Cas9-CKO

## Genetic Background

- C57BL/6JGpt

# Strain Strategy



Schematic representation of CRISPR-Cas9 engineering used to edit the *Metap1* gene.

# Technical Information

- The *Metap1* gene has 7 transcripts. According to the structure of *Metap1* gene, exon4 of *Metap1-201*(ENSMUST00000029804.13) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 61bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR-Cas9 technology to modify *Metap1* 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 on-target amplicon sequencing. A stable F1-generation mouse strain was obtained by mating positive F0-generation mice with C57BL/6JGpt mice and confirmation of the desired mutant allele was carried out by PCR and on-target amplicon sequencing.
- 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.

# Gene Information

## Metap1 methionyl aminopeptidase 1 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 75624, updated on 12-Jul-2022

Summary	
<b>Official Symbol</b>	Metap1 provided by <a href="#">MGI</a>
<b>Official Full Name</b>	methionyl aminopeptidase 1 provided by <a href="#">MGI</a>
<b>Primary source</b>	<a href="#">MGI:MGI:1922874</a>
<b>See related</b>	<a href="#">Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000005813</a>
<b>Gene type</b>	protein coding
<b>RefSeq status</b>	PROVISIONAL
<b>Organism</b>	<a href="#">Mus musculus</a>
<b>Lineage</b>	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Myomorpha; Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Mus; Mus
<b>Also known as</b>	1700029C17Rik, AW047992, mKIAA0094
<b>Expression</b>	Ubiquitous expression in placenta adult (RPKM 27.6), CNS E11.5 (RPKM 21.6) and 28 other tissues <a href="#">See more</a>
<b>Orthologs</b>	<a href="#">human</a> <a href="#">all</a>

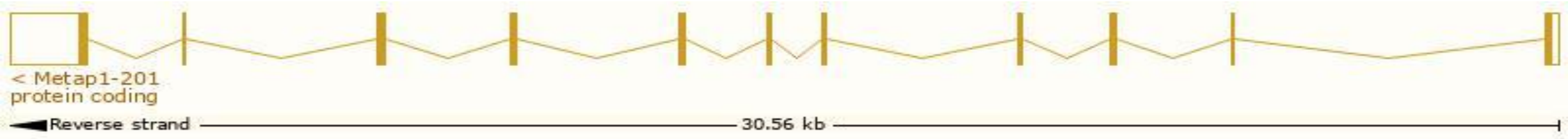
Source: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

# Transcript Information

The gene has 7 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

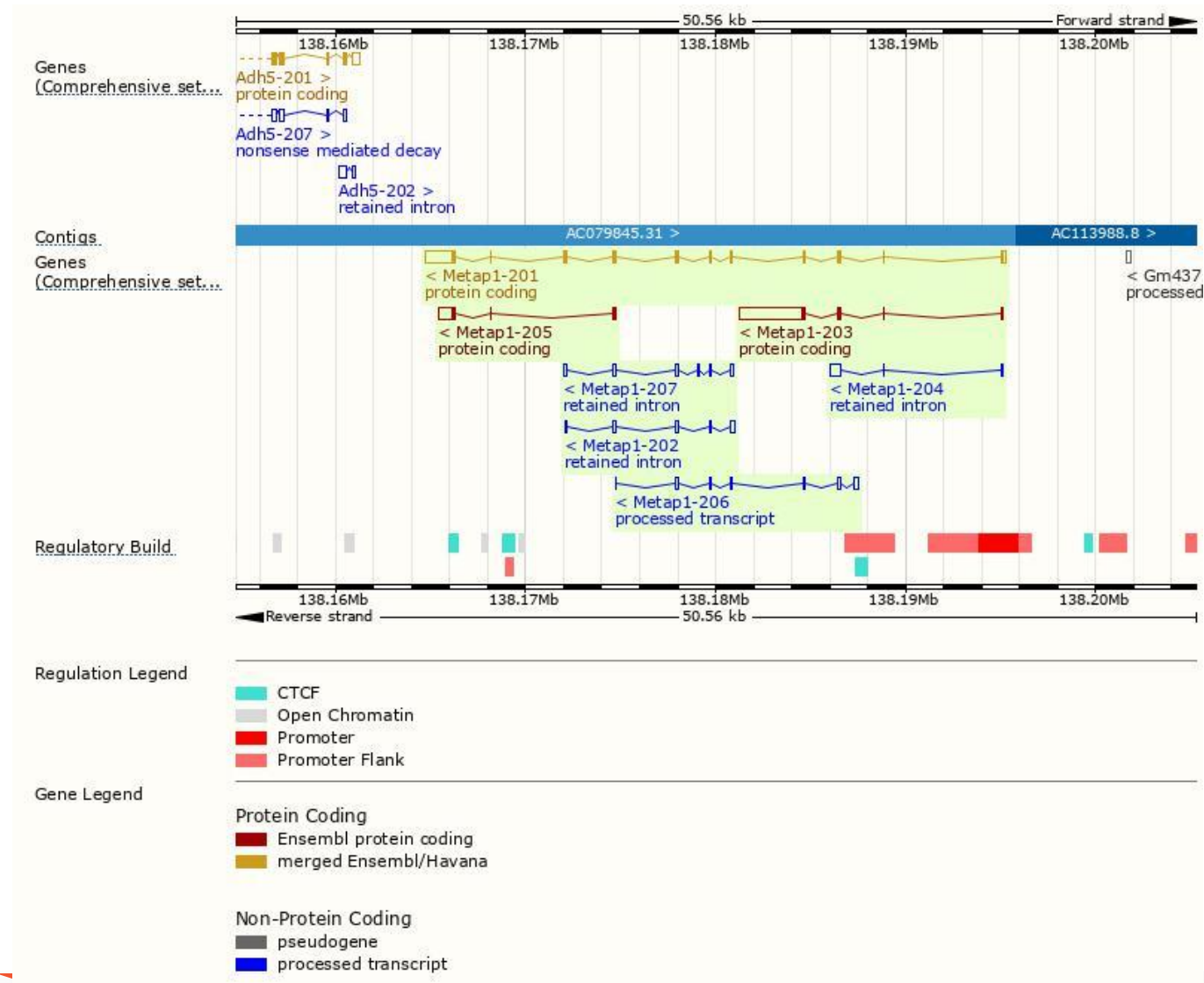
Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Metap1-201	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000029804.13</a>	2686	<a href="#">386aa</a>	Protein coding	<a href="#">CCDS17869</a>		TSL:1 , GENCODE basic , APPRIS P1 ,
Metap1-203	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000197531.2</a>	3708	<a href="#">142aa</a>	Protein coding	-		TSL:1 , GENCODE basic ,
Metap1-205	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000198700.2</a>	1007	<a href="#">116aa</a>	Protein coding	-		CDS 5' incomplete , TSL:5 ,
Metap1-206	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000199303.2</a>	763	No protein	Processed transcript	-		TSL:5 ,
Metap1-207	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000200365.5</a>	731	No protein	Retained intron	-		TSL:3 ,
Metap1-204	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000198492.2</a>	716	No protein	Retained intron	-		TSL:2 ,
Metap1-202	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000195910.5</a>	681	No protein	Retained intron	-		TSL:2 ,

The strategy is based on the design of *Metap1*-201 transcript, the transcription is shown below:





# Genomic Information



# Protein Information

ENSMUSP00000029...

TIGRFAM

Superfamily

Prints

Pfam

PROSITE patterns

PANTHER

HAMAP

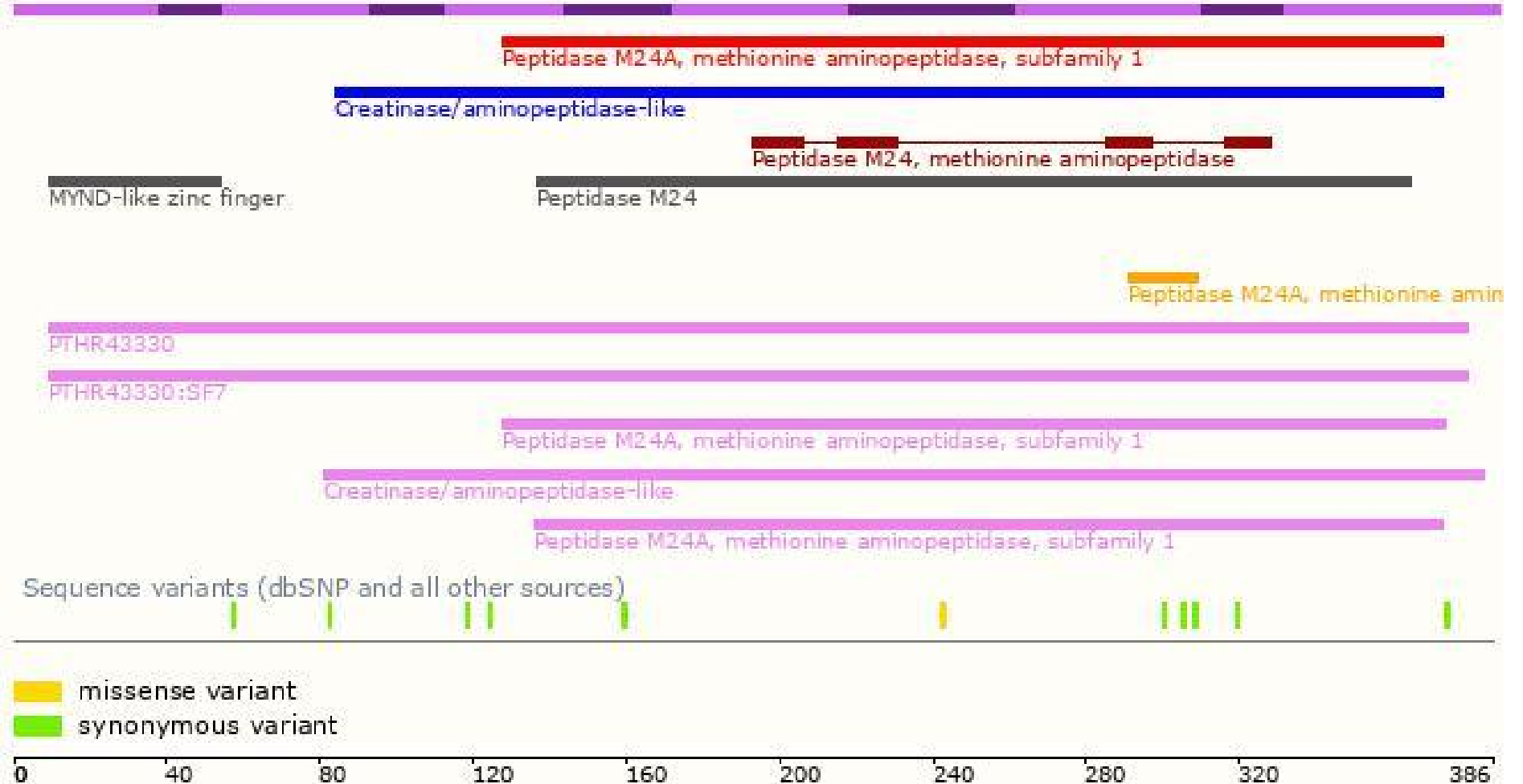
Gene3D

CDD

All sequence SNPs/i...

Variant Legend

Scale bar





# Important Information

- The effect of Metap1-205 gene is unknown.
- *Metap1* is located on Chr3. If the knockout mice are crossed with other mouse strains to obtain double homozygous mutant offspring, please avoid the situation that the second gene is 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 the existing technology level.