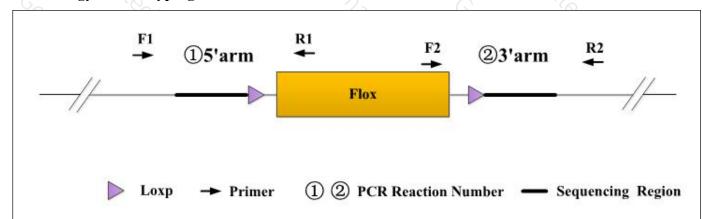
# **Genotyping Report**

Strain ID	T038715	Strain Type	CKO(Cas9)	Genetic Background	C57BL/6JGpt
Designer	Ya'nan Xu	Gene Name	3/2	sec24c	<u> </u>

### 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)	T038715(P2)-F1	038715(P2)-F1 ATGTAGGTAACGGCATTAACAATGG	
	T038715(P2)-R1	TACACACCTATAATCCTAGCATTTGGG	Targeted: 438bp
②(3'arm)	T038715(P2)-F2A	(P2)-F2A GTCATATTCCATTCGTTCTCTCCC	
	T038715(P2)-R2A	ATTCCAAGTCTCTCTAGCCCAACAGA	Targeted: 468bp

### 3. Gel Image & Conclusion



Note: P: Heterozygous samples; WT: Wildtype control; B: Blank control (ddH2O); M: DNA Ladder

- 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 Compo	onent	10	`°CX
Seg.	reaction compo	Volume (μl)	
1 9	2 × Rapid Taq Master Mix (Vazyme P2	12.5	
2 6	ddH2O	5 -	9.5
3 6/2	Primer A(10pmol/μl)	C C	1 %
4 %	Primer B(10pmol/μl)	3/2 /2	1 (
5	Template(20~80ng/μl)	12/2	
PCR program I pric	prity selection		J.S.X.
Seg.	Temp.	Time	Cycle
1 7	95℃	5min	, (G., )
2	98℃	30s	20×
3	65°C* (-0.5°C/cycle)	30s	700
1	72°C	45s*	~~ C
5 %	98°C°	30s	15×
5 %	55℃*	30s	?\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
7	72℃	45s*	9/2
8 6	72°C	5min	D. D. C.
9 5	10°C	hold	
PCR program II the	e second choice	3/x	· C



Seg.	Temp.	Time	Cycle
1 37	95℃	5min 🗸	9m 3/6
2 (	98℃	30s	35×
3	58℃*	30s	3
4	72°C 3/_	45s*	3,
5 7 <sub>0×</sub>	72℃ ~	5min	775. X
60	10℃	hold	**C

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