

# Sdhc Cas9-KO Strategy

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## Overview

### Target Gene Name

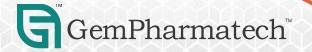
• Sdhc

## Project Type

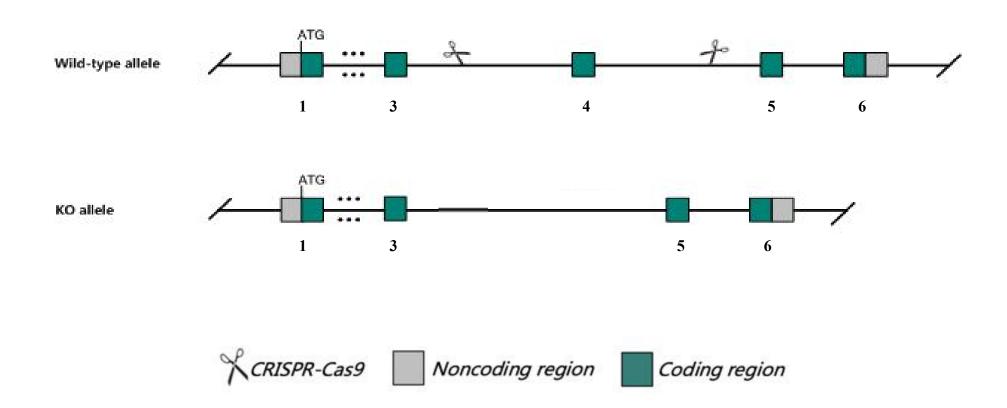
• Cas9-KO

### Genetic Background

• C57BL/6JGpt



## Strain Strategy



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



## **Technical Information**

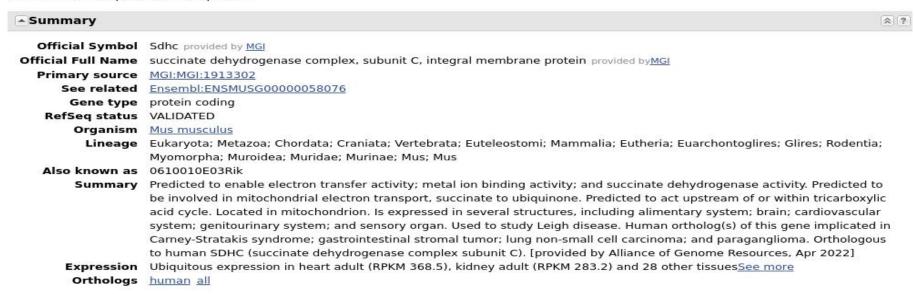
- The *Sdhc* gene has 3 transcripts. According to the structure of *Sdhc* gene, exon4 of *Sdhc*-202 (ENSMUST00000111336.10) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 62bp coding sequence. Knocking out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR-Cas9 technology to modify *Sdhc* gene. The brief process is as follows: gRNAs were transcribed in vitro. Cas9 and gRNAs 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 ontarget 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.



### Gene Information

#### Sdhc succinate dehydrogenase complex, subunit C, integral membrane protein [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 66052, updated on 12-Apr-2023



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

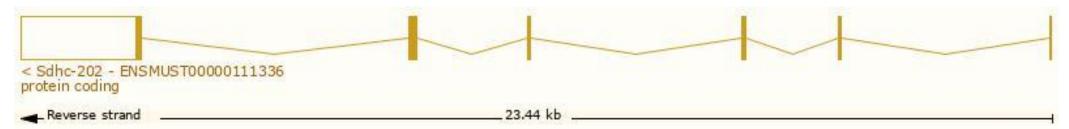


## Transcript Information

The gene has 3 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

Transcript ID 👙	Name 🍦	bp 🌲	Protein	Biotype 🍦	CCDS	UniProt Match 🍦	Flags			
ENSMUST00000111336.10	Sdhc-202	3171	<u>169aa</u>	Protein coding	CCDS35772 ₺	Q9CZB0译	Ensembl Canonical	GENCODE basic	APPRIS P1	TSL:1
ENSMUST00000081560.5	Sdhc-201	815	<u>135aa</u>	Protein coding		F8WGB3配	GENCODE basic TSL:3			
ENSMUST00000155798.2	Sdhc-203	298	<u>32aa</u>	Protein coding		D3Z1A8译	TSL:5 CDS 3' incomplete			

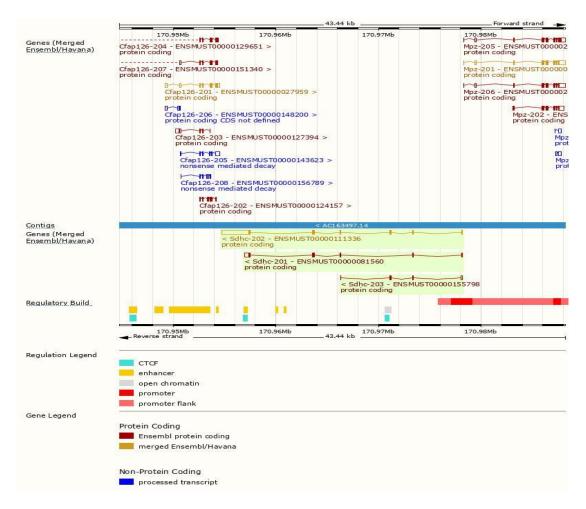
The strategy is based on the design of *Sdhc*-202 transcript, the transcription is shown below:



Source: https://www.ensembl.org



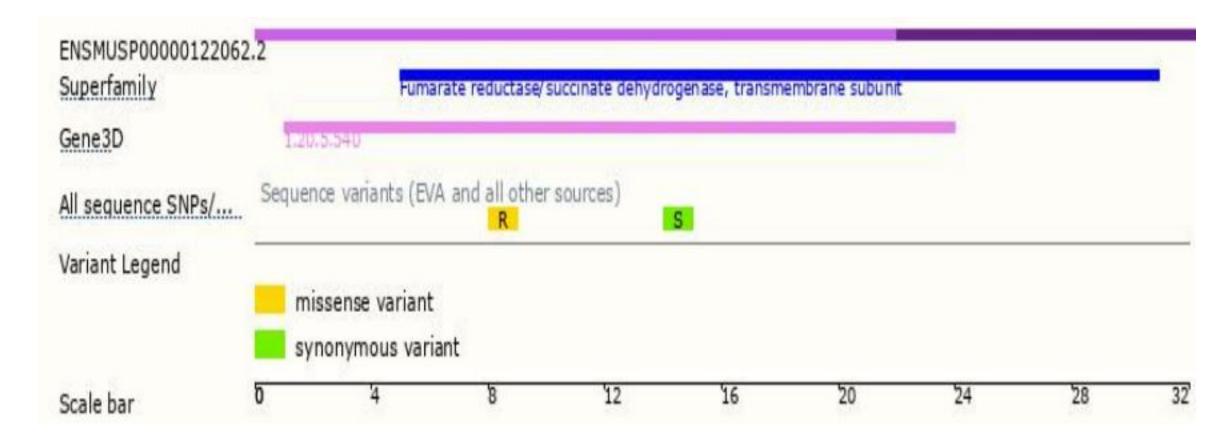
## Genomic Information





Source: : https://www.ensembl.org

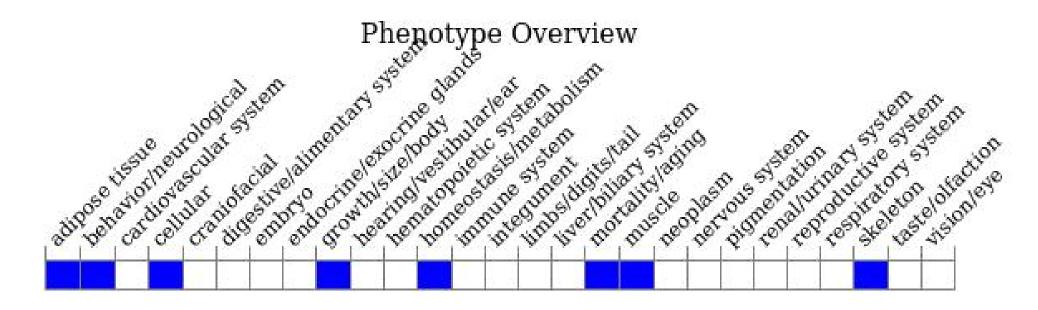
## Protein Information





Source: : https://www.ensembl.org

## Mouse Phenotype Information (MGI)



• Heterozygous compound knockouts (with Sdhb or Sdhb and Sdhd) show reduced increase in blood hemoglobin under hypoxic conditions.



Source: https://www.informatics.jax.org

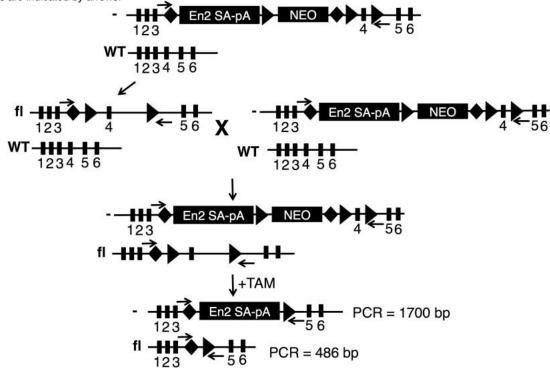
## Important Information

- According to the MGI information, heterozygous compound knockouts (with Sdhb or Sdhb and Sdhd) show reduced increase in blood hemoglobin under hypoxic conditions. Mice homozygous for a knock-out allele exhibit embryonic lethality prior to tooth bud stage.
- The effect of transcript-203 is unknwon.
- *Sdhc* is located on Chr1. 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 risks of the mutation on gene transcription, RNA splicing and protein translation cannot be predicted at the existing technology level.



## Reference

**Supplemental Figure. 2.** Generation of *Sdhc* conditional knockout mice. Founder mice have a wild type (WT) SDHC allele and an *Sdhc* gene trap allele (-) in which an *Engrailed* polyadenylation site (En2 SA) terminates transcription creating a truncated mRNA. The *Sdhc* floxed allele (fl) mice wascreated by FLP recombination between *FRT* sites (diamonds) in a prior breeding, yielding loxP recombination sites flanking *Sdhc* exon 4 in the fl allele. Mating between *Sdhc* (-/WT) and *Sdhc* (fl/WT) mice yielded *Sdhc* (-/fl) mice. Breeding onto a CREER-TM background allows disruption of both *Sdhc* fl alleles by recombination between loxP sites (triangles) upon Tamoxifen (TAM) treatment. Genotyping primers are indicated by arrows.



Her YF, et al., Oxygen concentration controls epigenetic effects in models of familial paraganglioma. PLoS One. 2015;10(5):e0127471

