

Zfp526 Cas9-CKO Strategy

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Reviewer: Xiangli Bian

Design Date: 2024-4-2

Overview

Target Gene Name

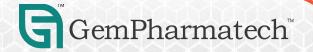
• Zfp526

Project Type

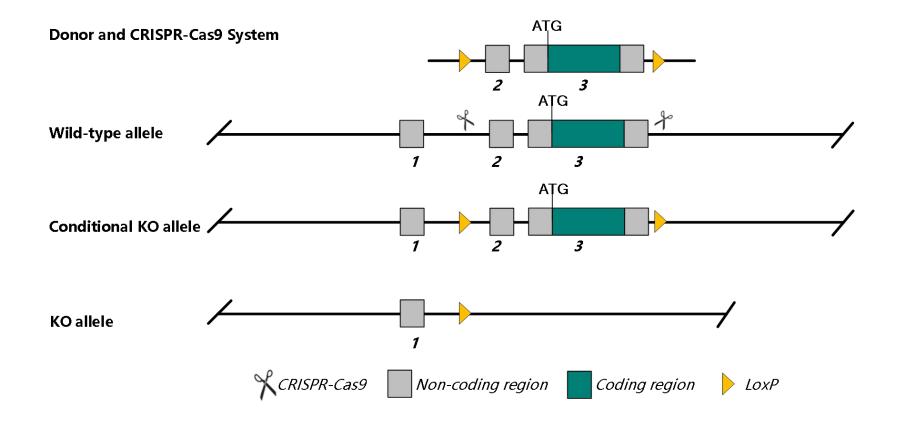
• Cas9-CKO

Genetic Background

• C57BL/6JGpt



Strain Strategy



Schematic representation of CRISPR-Cas9 engineering used to edit the Zfp526 gene.



Technical Information

- The Zfp526 gene has 1 transcript. According to the structure of Zfp526 gene, exon 2-3 of Zfp526-201 (ENSMUST00000055604.6) is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains all coding sequence and part of 5'UTR. Knocking out the region may result in disruption of gene function.
- In this project we use CRISPR-Cas9 technology to modify *Zfp526* 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

Zfp526 zinc finger protein 526 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

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☆ ?

Gene ID: 210172, updated on 5-Mar-2024



Official Symbol Zfp526 provided by MGI

Official Full Name zinc finger protein 526 provided by MGI

Primary source MGI:MGI:2445181

See related Ensembl: ENSMUSG00000046541 AllianceGenome: MGI: 2445181

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 Znf526; D030024H03Rik

Summary Predicted to enable DNA-binding transcription factor activity, RNA polymerase II-specific and RNA polymerase II cis-

regulatory region sequence-specific DNA binding activity. Predicted to be involved in regulation of transcription by RNA polymerase II. Predicted to be active in nucleus. Is expressed in genitourinary system. Orthologous to human ZNF526

(zinc finger protein 526). [provided by Alliance of Genome Resources, Apr 2022]

Expression Ubiquitous expression in testis adult (RPKM 12.7), thymus adult (RPKM 11.5) and 28 other tissues See more

Orthologs <u>human</u> all

NEW

Try the new Gene table

Try the new Transcript table

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/210172

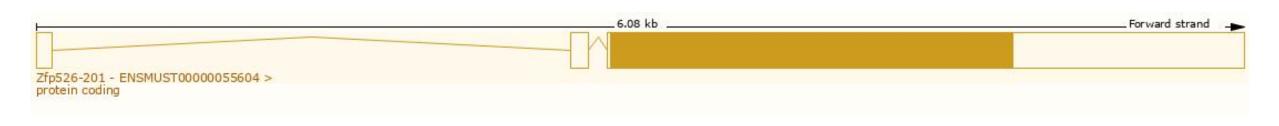


Transcript Information

The gene has 1 transcript, the transcript are shown below:

Show/hide columns (1 hidden)											
Transcript ID	A	Name	bp 👙	Protein 🌲	Biotype	CCDS 🍦	UniProt Match 🍦	Flags			
ENSMUST000000556	04.6	Zfp526-201	3380	<u>675aa</u>	Protein coding	CCDS20975 &	Q8BI66@	Ensembl Canonical	GENCODE basic	APPRIS P1	TSL:1

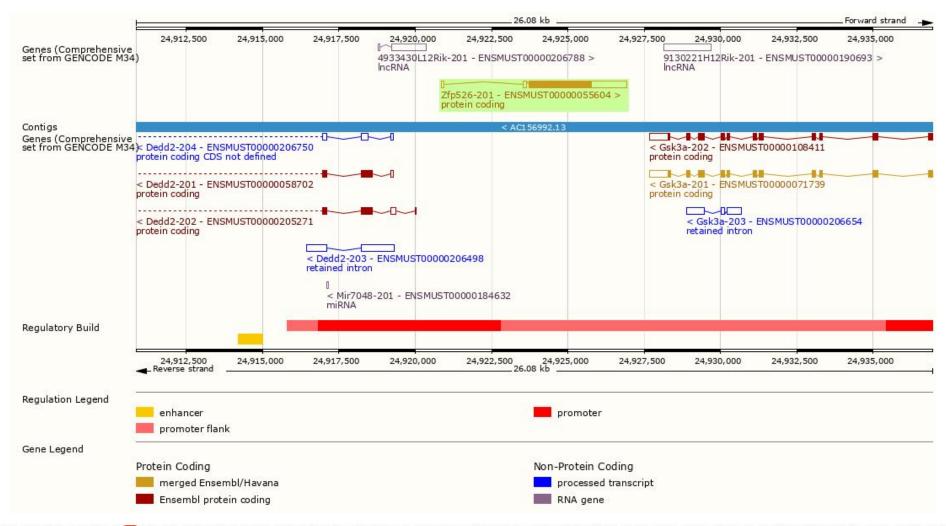
The strategy is based on the design of *Zfp526*-201 transcript, the transcription is shown below:





Source: http://asia.ensembl.org/

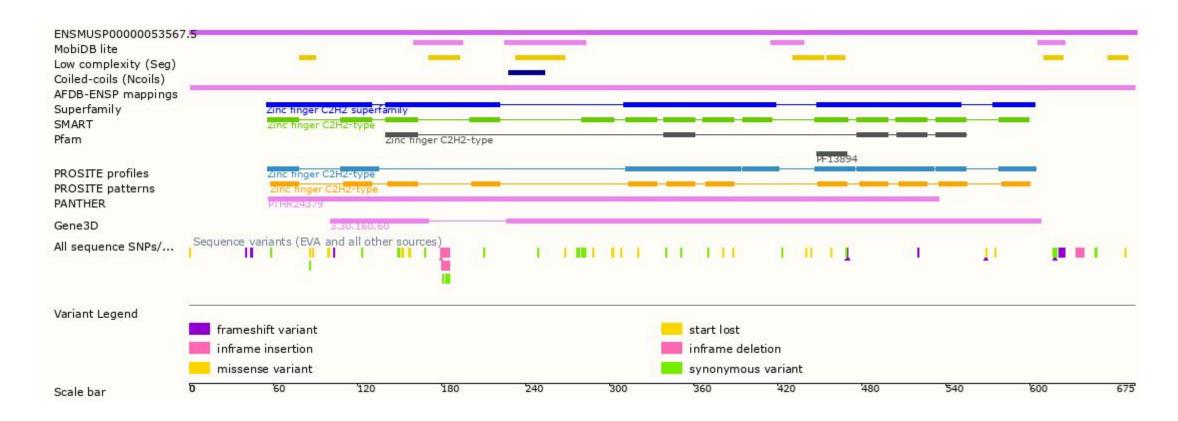
Genomic Information





Source: http://asia.ensembl.org/

Protein Information





Important Information

- The loxp site is inserted in intron1-2, which may disrupt the 5' regulation of Zfp526.
- The knockout region is about 3 kb away from the 5' of *Dedd2*, the risk is unknown.
- The knockout region is about 0.5 kb away from the 3' of *Gsk3a*, the risk is unknown.
- The knockout region is about 1 kb away from the 5' of 9130221H12Rik and 2.5kb away from the 3' of 4933430L12Rik, the risk is unknown.
- *Zfp526* is located on Chr 7. 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.

