

MGPgenotyping@sanger.ac.uk www.sanger.ac.uk

Gene: Cmtm5

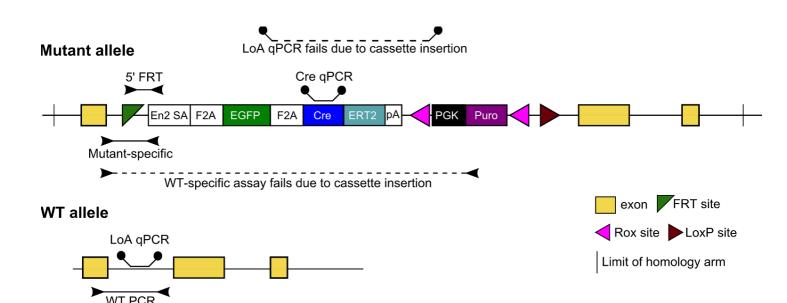
Colony prefix: EUHF ESC clone ID: CEPD0056 3 A06

Allele: Cmtm5^{tm1 CreERT2_EGFP)Wtsi}

Allele type: Cre Knock in (Promoter Driven Cassette)

Allele information:

Further information about the allele can be found on the 'Coordination of resources for conditional expression of mutated mouse alleles' (CREATE) web site at http://www.creline.org/



Mouse QC information

| Southern Blot | na | TV Backbone Assay | pass | 5' LR-PCR | na |
|---------------------------------|------|--|------|-------------------|----|
| Loss of WT Allele (LOA) qPCR | pass | Homozygous Loss of WT Allele (LOA) SR- PCR | na | LoxP Confirmation | na |
| Mutant Specific SR- PCR | pass | 5' Cassette Integrity | pass | 3' LR-PCR | na |
| Genotyping Comment | | | | | |

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Southern blot confirmation:

Southern blots are not routinely performed at the Sanger Institute due to throughput constraints. A southern blot experiment design tool can be found on the 'Coordination of resources for conditional expression of mutated mouse alleles' (CREATE) web site at http://www.creline.org/

Links to information and frequently asked questions about the EUCOMM/KOMP alleles and MGP projects

General targeting strategies: http://www.mousephenotype.org/martsearch_ikmc_project/about/targeting-strategies

MGP mouse phenotype data: http://www.sanger.ac.uk/mouseportal/

IKMC allele types: http://www.i-dcc.org/kb/entry/89/

MGP mouse quality control tests : <u>http://www.i-dcc.org/kb/25/</u>

Allele conversion guide - genotyping tm1b, tm1c and tm1d mice: http://www.i-dcc.org/kb/entry/105/

How the "critical" exon is decided: http://www.i-dcc.org/kb/entry/102/

Genotyping Information

Genotyping by end-point PCR

These mice may be genotyped through a combination of separate PCR reactions that detect the cassette, the gene-specific wild type allele, and a mutant allele-specific short range PCR. Interpretation of the consolidated results produces the genotype of the mice.

For example: cassette positive, mutant positive, wild type positive = heterozygous.

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PCRs primer pairs and expected size bands

| Assay Type | Assay | Forward Primer | Reverse Primer | Expected Size Band (bp) |
|--------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Standard PCR | Wildtype | Cmtm5_232702_F | Cmtm5_232702_R | 437 |
| Standard PCR | Mutant | Cmtm5_232702_F | CAS_R1_Term | 131 |
| Standard PCR | Cassette | Cre_F | Cre_R | 233 |

Primer sequences

| Primer Name | Primer Sequence (5' > 3') |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| CAS_R1_Term | TCGTGGTATCGTTATGCGCC |
| Cre_F | CATTTGGGCCAGCTAAACAT |
| Cre_R | TAAGCAATCCCCAGAAATGC |
| Cmtm5_232702_F | AGTAGTGGCCCATTGCCATC |
| Cmtm5_232702_R | TGGTTAGGGGGCTCCTCTTC |

Reaction setup

| Reagent | μΙ |
|---------------------------|------|
| DNA (~50-100 ng) | 1 |
| 10x Buffer | 2 |
| MgCl2 (50 mM) | 0.6 |
| Platinum Taq (Invitrogen) | 0.2 |
| dNTPs (100 mM) | 0.2 |
| Primer 1 (10 μM) | 0.4 |
| Primer 2 (10 μM) | 0.4 |
| ddH20 | 15.2 |
| Total | 20 |

Amplification conditions

| Step | Conditions | Time |
|------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 | 94°C | 5 min |
| 2 | 94°C | 30 sec |
| 3 | 58°C | 30 sec |
| 4 | 72°C | 45 sec |
| 5 | Go to '2' + 34 cycles | - |
| 6 | 72°C | 5 min |
| 7 | 12°C | forever |

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Genotyping using universal copy number qPCR assays designed to the selection cassette

The cassette qPCR assays use a hydrolysis probe assay (eg Applied Biosystems TaqMan technology) to determine genotype via the copy number of the selection cassette in a sample. Homozygotes will possess two copies, heterozygotes one copy and wild type mice will show no amplification when compared to known homozygote controls.

These FAM®-labeled assays are multiplexed with a VIC® labeled endogenous control assay (for example TaqMan® Copy Number Reference Assay, Mouse, Tfrc; Applied Biosystems part #4458366).

Please note that these assays are not gene-specific – other information should be used in conjunction with the universal cassette assays (for example the mutant-specific srPCR) when confirming the gene identity.

| Primer type | Assay Name | Forward Primer Seq. | Reverse Primer Seq. | Probe Primer Seq. |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Cassette | Cre_2 | ACGTACTGACGGTGGGAGAA | GTGCTAACCAGCGTTTTCGTT | CTGCCAATATGGATTAACA |

Reactions are performed in a 10µl volume using an Applied Biosystems 7900HT Fast Real-Time PCR System or Applied Biosystems Viia7 with DNA prepared using the Sample-to-SNPTM kit (Applied Biosystems) from mouse ear biopsies. GTXpressTM buffer is also used (Applied Biosystems).

| Reagent | μΙ |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 2x GTXpress [™] buffer | 5 |
| 20x target assay | 0.5 |
| ddH2O | 3 |
| Tfrc endogenous 20x assay | 0.5 |
| DNA | 1 |

Amplification conditions

| Step | Conditions | Time |
|------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 | 95°C | 20 sec |
| 2 | 95°C | 10 sec |
| 3 | 60°C | 30 sec |
| 4 | Go to '2' + 34 cycles | - |

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Relevant publications

Ryder, E., Gleeson, D., Sethi, D., Vyas, S., Miklejewska, E., Dalvi, P., Habib, B., Cook, R., Hardy, M., Jhaveri, K., et al. (2013). Molecular Characterization of Mutant Mouse Strains Generated from the EUCOMM/KOMP-CSD ES Cell Resource. Mamm. Genome, 24, 286–294.

Ryder, E., Doe, B., Gleeson, D., Houghton, R., Dalvi, P., Grau, E., ... Ramirez-Solis, R. (2013). Rapid conversion of EUCOMM/KOMP-CSD alleles in mouse embryos using a cell-permeable Cre recombinase. Transgenic research. doi:10.1007/s11248-013-9764-x

White, J.K., Gerdin, A.-K., Karp, N.A., Ryder, E., Buljan, M., Bussell, J.N., Salisbury, J., Clare, S., Ingham, N.J., Podrini, C., et al. (2013). Genome-wide Generation and Systematic Phenotyping of Knockout Mice Reveals New Roles for Many Genes. Cell 154, 452–464.

Ryder, E., Wong, K., Gleeson, D., Keane, T.M., Sethi, D., Vyas, S., Wardle-Jones, H., Bussell, J.N., Houghton, R., Salisbury, J., et al. (2013). Genomic analysis of a novel spontaneous albino C57BL/6N mouse strain. Genesis 51, 523–528.

Bradley, A., Anastassiadis, K., Ayadi, A., Battey, J.F., Bell, C., Birling, M.-C., Bottomley, J., Brown, S.D., Bürger, A., Bult, C.J., et al. (2012). The mammalian gene function resource: the international knockout mouse consortium. Mamm Genome 23, 580–586.

Birling, M.-C., Dierich, A., Jacquot, S., Hérault, Y., and Pavlovic, G. (2011). Highly-efficient, fluorescent, locus directed Cre and flpo deleter mice on a pure C57BL/6N genetic background. Genesis.

Skarnes, W.C., Rosen, B., West, A.P., Koutsourakis, M., Bushell, W., Iyer, V., Mujica, A.O., Thomas, M., Harrow, J., Cox, T., et al. (2011). A conditional knockout resource for the genome-wide study of mouse gene function. Nature 474, 337–342.

Pettitt, S.J., Liang, Q., Rairdan, X.Y., Moran, J.L., Prosser, H.M., Beier, D.R., Lloyd, K.C., Bradley, A., and Skarnes, W.C. (2009). Agouti C57BL/6N embryonic stem cells for mouse genetic resources. Nat Methods 6, 493–495.

Liang, Q., Conte, N., Skarnes, W.C., and Bradley, A. (2008). Extensive genomic copy number variation in embryonic stem cells. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 105, 17453–17456.

Farley, F.W., Soriano, P., Steffen, L.S., and Dymecki, S.M. (2000). Widespread recombinase expression using FLPeR (flipper) mice. Genesis 28, 106–110.

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