



Name of Mouse model or mutation: Kcnj11-E23K-EM1-B6N

Description: Point mutation model made using CRISPR/Cas9.

Type of mutation: SNP: E23K

Sequence details

WT:

Kcnj11-E23K-EM1-B6N Mutant:

Kcnj11-E23K-EM1-B6N Heterozygous F1 animal sequence trace:



Nucleotide Alignment:

		*	20	*	40	*	60	*	80	*	100	*	120	*	140	
Kcnj11_WT	:	CCTAGGCCAAGCCAG	TGTAGTGCC	TCCCCCCATGG	GGGAAACCCC	TTCCCGGGGG	CCAACGGAGCCA	TGCTGTCC	CGAAAGGGCAI	TATCCCTG	GGAATATGTG	TGACCCGGC	GGCAGAGGA	CCCTGCAGA	GCCCAGG	: 140
Kcnj11_E23	:	CCTAGGCCAAGCCAG	TGTAGTGCC	TCCCCCCATGO	GGGAAACCCC	TTCCCGGGGGC	CCAACGGAGCC	TGCTGTCC	CGAAAGGGCAI	TATCCCTGA	GGAATATGTG	TGACCCGGC	GGCAGAGGA	TCCTGCAAA	SCCCAGG	: 140
		CCTAGGCCAAGCCAG	TGTAGTGCC	TCCCCCCATGO	GGGAAACCCC	TTCCCGGGGGC	CCAACGGAGCCA	TGCTGTCC	CGAAAGGGCAI	TATCCCTG	AGGAATATGTG	TGACCCGGC	GGCAGAGGA	CCTGCA A	SCCCAGG	
		*	160	*	180	*	200	*	220	*	240	*	260	*	280	
Kcnj11_WT	:	TACCGTACTCGAGAG	AGGAGGGCC	CGCTTCGTGTC	CAAGAAAGGC	AACTGCAACG	STCGCCCACAA	SAACATTCO	GAGAGCAGGGCC	CGCTTCCTGC	CAGGATGTGTT	CACCACGCTG	STGGACCTCA.	AATGGCCAC	ACACTCT	: 280
Kcnj11_E23	:	TACCGTACTCGAGAG	AGGAGGGCC	CGCTTCGTGTC	CAAGAAAGGC	AACTGCAACG	STCGCCCACAA	SAACATTCO	GAGAGCAGGGCC	CGCTTCCTG	CAGGATGTGTT	CACCACGCTG	STGGACCTCA.	AATGGCCAC	ACACTCT	: 280
		TACCGTACTCGAGAG	AGGAGGGCC	CGCTTCGTGTC	CAAGAAAGGC	AACTGCAACG	STCGCCCACAA	GAACATTCO	GAGAGCAGGGCC	CGCTTCCTG	CAGGATGTGTT	CACCACGCTG	STGGACCTCA.	AATGGCCAC	ACACTCT	

Predicted Protein Alignment:

	*	20	*	40	*	60	*	80	*	100	*	120	*	
Kcnj11_WT :	MLSRKGIIPEEYVL	TRLAEDPAEPR	YRTRERRAR	FVSKKGNCNVA	HKNIREQGRE	LODVFTTLVD	LKWPHTLLI	FTMSFLCSWLLI	AMVWWLIA	FAHGDLAPGEG	TNVPCVTSI	HSFSSAFLFSI	EVQVTI	: 131
Kcnj11_E23 :	MLSRKGIIPEEYVL	TRLAEDPA <mark>K</mark> PR	YRTRERRAR	FVSKKGNCNVA	HKNIREQGRE	LQDVFTTLVD	LKWPHTLLI	FTMSFLCSWLLE	AMVWWLIA	FAHGDLAPGEG	TNVPCVTSI	HSFSSAFLFSI	EVQVTI	: 131
	MLSRKGIIPEEYVL	TRLAEDPA PR	YRTRERRAR	FVSKKGNCNVA	HKNIREQGRE	LODVFTTLVD	LKWPHTLLI	FTMSFLCSWLLE	AMVWWLIA	FAHGDLAPGEG	TNVPCVTSI	HSFSSAFLFSI	EVQVTI	

QC strategy employed at Harwell to check the edited allele:

Genomic DNA was extracted from ear clip biopsies and amplified in a PCR reaction using the following conditions/primer sequences:

Geno_Kcnj11_F1	CCTAGGCCAAGCCAGTGTAG
Geno_Kcnj11 _R1	CCAATGGTCACCTGGACCTC
Taq Polymerase used	Roche Expand Long Range DNTPack
Annealing Temperature (°C)	62
Elongation time (min)	1
WT product size (bp)	460
Mutant product size (bp)	460

All amplicons were sent for Sanger sequencing to check for integration of the donor oligo sequence at the target site. F1 sequences should be heterozygous unless on Y chromosome.

Copy counting of the donor sequence was carried out by ddPCR at the F1 stage to confirm donor oligos were inserted once on target into the genome. The following Taqman assays were used to detect the donor sequence:

Assay name	Kcnj11-E23K-donor-WT1				
Forward Primer	GCTGTCCCGAAAGGGCATTATC				
Reverse Primer	GGCCCTCCTCTCGAGTA				
Probe	CTGAGGAATATGTGCTGACCCGGCT				
Label	FAM-BHQ1				
Notes	The ddPCR assay is universal and will recognise both WT and donor sequences. Therefore WT controls are expected to call at 2 copies and a single integration for a correct mutation is also expected to call at 2 copies for F1 (HET) animals.				

Assay name	Kcnj11-E23K-Legitdonor-MUT1
Forward Primer	CTGGCAGAGGATCCTGCAA
Reverse Primer	GTTGCCTTTCTTGGACACGAA
Probe	CCAGGTACCGTACTCGAGAGAGGA
Label	FAM-BHQ1
Notes	The ddPCR assay is specific to the E23K mutation of Kcnj11 and the WT gene is not recognised by this assay. Therefore WT controls are expected to call at 0 copies and a single integration for a correct mutation is expected to call at 1 copy for F1 (HET) animals.



Kcnj11-E23K Genotyping Strategy

Animals have been engineered using the CRISPR/Cas9 technology. Most of the knockout alleles generated through this method will be obtained by deletion of a critical exon or by introduction of an indel (insertion/deletion) within the coding sequence of a critical exon (see picture below).





qPCR genotyping strategy

Standard PCR is the amplification of DNA between a pair of primers. Quantitative PCR employs the same principal as standard PCR, although it actually monitors the progress of the DNA synthesis as it occurs. The progress of the reaction is measured by using a Taqman probe. This is a short DNA oligo that is complimentary to part of the DNA sequence between the forward and reverse primers. At the 5' end of the probe there is a fluorescent reporter (R) and at the 3' end a quencher (Q). Whilst they are in close contact with each other there is no fluorescent signal.



As the forward primer is extended the reporter is cleaved from the probe resulting in a fluorescent signal being detected. Once the primer extends enough to release the quencher this signal is blocked. By using probes with different fluorescent signals multiple PCR assays can be multiplexed and run together.



PCR reaction plot



25 cycles 40 cycles

The number of cycles the PCR takes to reach a set threshold is known as the CT value. This is inversely correlated to the amount of template DNA in the sample.

e.g. CT 25 = 2 x template DNA CT 26 = 1 x template DNA CT above 30 = no template represented in the sample

CT value can be used to determine how many copies of a particular allele samples have.

All our qPCR are run in duplicate. A FAM labelled genotyping assay is run in multiplex with a VIC labelled internal control Dot1l.





Kcnj11-E23K Genotyping Strategy

Samples are genotyped with a Mutant assay. This is a FAM labelled assay that is designed to detect the critical exon that has been targeted. If the animal contains the modified allele the copy number of this assay should raise by 1. For autosomal genes that have been targeted this means the following

WT= 0 copies of the Mutant assay HET = 1 copy of the Mutant assay HOM = 2 copies of the Mutant assay

Kcnj11-E23K-Legitdonor-MUT1 assay (FAM labelled probe)

Fragment Sequence

The following sequence is the mutant sequence obtained by CRISPR/Cas9 editing from Kcnj11 gene. The two SNPs are highlighted in bold underlined letters

WT <u>CCCTGCAG</u> Mutant <u>TCCTGCAA</u>

CCTAGGCCAAGCCAGTGTAGTGCCTCCCCCCATGGGGGGAAACCCCTTCCCGGGGCCAACGGAGCCATGCTGTCCC GAAAGGGCATTATCCCTGAGGAATATGTGCTGACCGG<mark>CTGGCAGAGGATCCTGCAA</mark>AGC<mark>CCAGGTACCGTACT CGAGAGAGGA</mark>GGGCCCGCTTCGTGTCCAAGAAAGGCAAC CGCTTCCTGCAGGATGTGTTCACCACGCTGGTGGACCTCAAATGGCCACACACTCTGCTCATTTCACCATGTCC TTCCTGTGCAGCTGGCTGCTCTTTGCCATGGTCTGGTGGCTCATCGCCTTCGCCCACGGTGACCTGGCCCCCGGA GAGGGCACCAATGTGCCCTGCGTCACAAGCATCCACTCCTTTTCATCTGCCTTCTTCTCCATCGAGGTCCAG

Kcnj11-E23K-Legitdonor-MUT1 primers and probe

Primer 1 = CTGGCAGAGGATCCTGCAA Primer 2 = GTTGCCTTTCTTGGACACGAA Probe = CCAGGTACCGTACTCGAGAGAGAG

Dot1l internal control (VIC labelled)

TCATAGGGTGACTGGCCAACCCAGGGAAGCCGGAGTGCTGCGTCTTCTGTTTCCTTGTTCTTTTCCCCTCTAGTC GTTTTCTGTTAG<mark>TAGTTGGCATCCTTATGCTTCATC</mark>TTACAGT<mark>CGACTTGAGAGCTGG</mark>CCCTG<mark>AATGGTCGTGCT GGGGC</mark>AAGGCTTTATTTCAGGCGTAGCACACATGGTGGCCAATGGGACTCTGTAGGATCTGCCCACACCCATCAG

Primer 1 = GCCCCAGCACGACCATT Primer 2 = TAGTTGGCATCCTTATGCTTCATC Probe = CCAGCTCTCAAGTCG

qPCR master mix

ABI GTX Taqman master mix	5µl
Primers Dot1L_2F (20μM)	0.225µl
Primers Dot1L_R (20μM)	0.225µl
Probe DotL_2M (5μM)	0.2µl
FAM Assay (probe 5µM & primers 15µM each)	0.3µl
ddH20	1.55µl
DNA (1/10 dilution of ABI Sample-to-SNP prep)	2.5µl



Kcnj11-E23K LOA copy called result, image showing both replicates and controls



Date:	23.01.2018
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