

# *Dgat1* Cas9-KO Strategy

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**Reviewer:**

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# Project Overview

**Project Name**

*Dgat1*

**Project type**

**Cas9-KO**

**Strain background**

**C57BL/6JGpt**

# Knockout strategy

This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the *Dgat1* gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



- The *Dgat1* gene has 12 transcripts. According to the structure of *Dgat1* gene, exon2 of *Dgat1-201* (ENSMUST00000023214.10) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains 88bp coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Dgat1* gene. The brief process is as follows: CRISPR/Cas9 system

- According to the existing MGI data, Homozygous inactivation of this gene leads to decreased percent body fat, resistance to diet-induced obesity, altered energy, glucose and triglyceride metabolism, alopecia, hair cycle and skin defects, and a lactation failure associated with impaired mammary gland growth during pregnancy.
- The *Dgat1* gene is located on the Chr15. If the knockout mice are crossed with other mice strains to obtain double gene positive homozygous mouse offspring, please avoid the two genes 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 the gene knockout on gene transcription, RNA splicing and protein translation cannot be predicted at the existing technology level.



# Gene information (NCBI)

## Dgat1 diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 1 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]

Gene ID: 13350, updated on 31-Jan-2019

### Summary



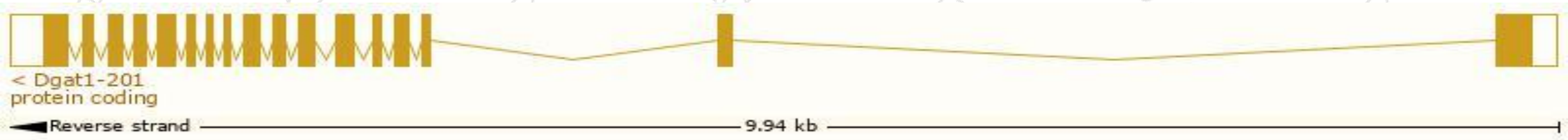
<b>Official Symbol</b>	Dgat1 provided by <a href="#">MGI</a>
<b>Official Full Name</b>	diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 1 provided by <a href="#">MGI</a>
<b>Primary source</b>	<a href="#">MGI:MGI:1333825</a>
<b>See related</b>	<a href="#">Ensembl:ENSMUSG00000022555</a>
<b>Gene type</b>	protein coding
<b>RefSeq status</b>	VALIDATED
<b>Organism</b>	<a href="#">Mus musculus</a>
<b>Lineage</b>	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Myomorpha; Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Mus; Mus
<b>Also known as</b>	ARAT, C75990, D15Erd23e, Dgat
<b>Expression</b>	Biased expression in duodenum adult (RPKM 359.0), small intestine adult (RPKM 242.2) and 9 other tissues <a href="#">See more</a>
<b>Orthologs</b>	<a href="#">human</a> <a href="#">all</a>

# Transcript information (Ensembl)

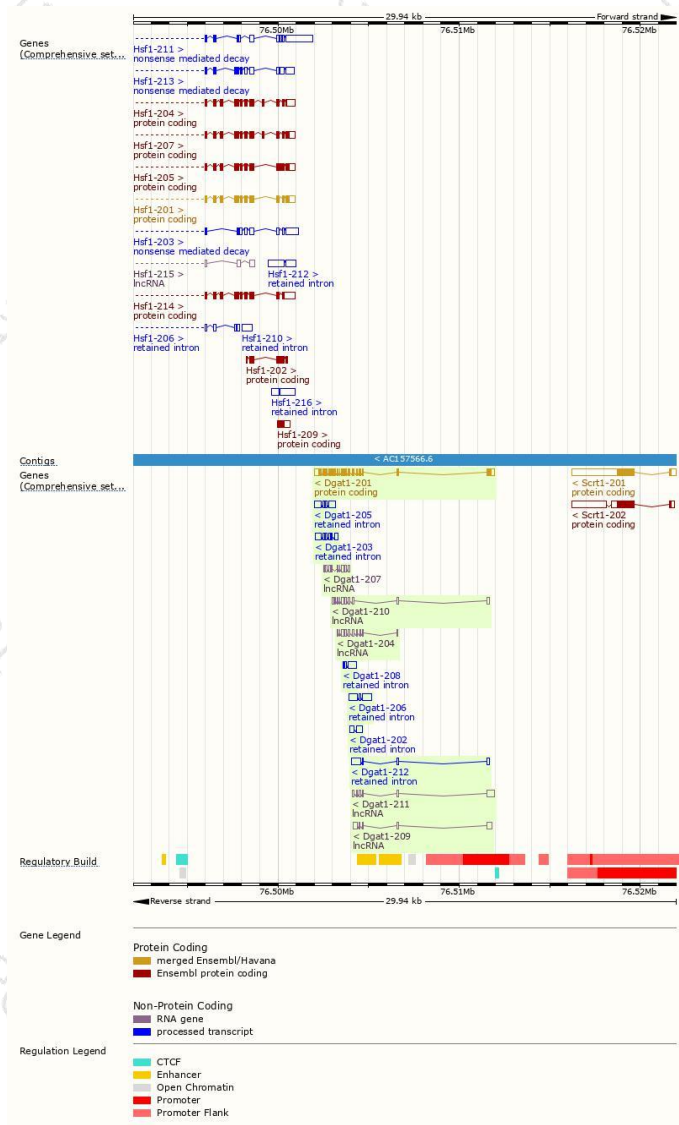
The gene has 12 transcripts,all transcripts are shown below:

Name	Transcript ID	bp	Protein	Biotype	CCDS	UniProt	Flags
Dgat1-201	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000023214.10</a>	1888	<a href="#">498aa</a>	Protein coding	<a href="#">CCDS27573</a>	<a href="#">Q54AA6 Q9Z2A7</a>	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1
Dgat1-206	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000161499.1</a>	1116	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:3
Dgat1-205	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000160294.7</a>	885	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:1
Dgat1-212	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000231035.1</a>	780	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	
Dgat1-203	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000159908.1</a>	742	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:5
Dgat1-202	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000159776.1</a>	584	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:3
Dgat1-208	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000162813.1</a>	564	No protein	Retained intron	-	-	TSL:2
Dgat1-210	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000230722.1</a>	803	No protein	lncRNA	-	-	
Dgat1-211	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000230894.1</a>	788	No protein	lncRNA	-	-	
Dgat1-209	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000229569.1</a>	659	No protein	lncRNA	-	-	
Dgat1-204	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000160293.1</a>	602	No protein	lncRNA	-	-	TSL:5
Dgat1-207	<a href="#">ENSMUST00000162354.7</a>	569	No protein	lncRNA	-	-	TSL:3

The strategy is based on the design of *Dgat1-201* transcript,The transcription is shown below

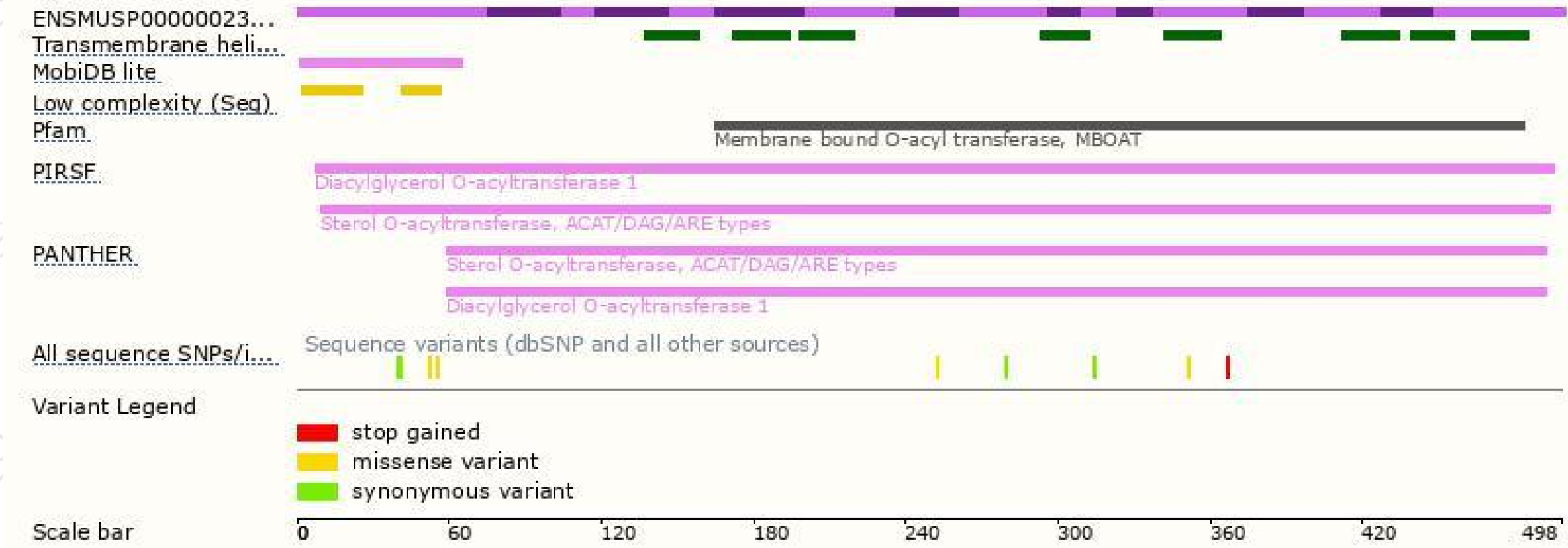


# Genomic location distribution

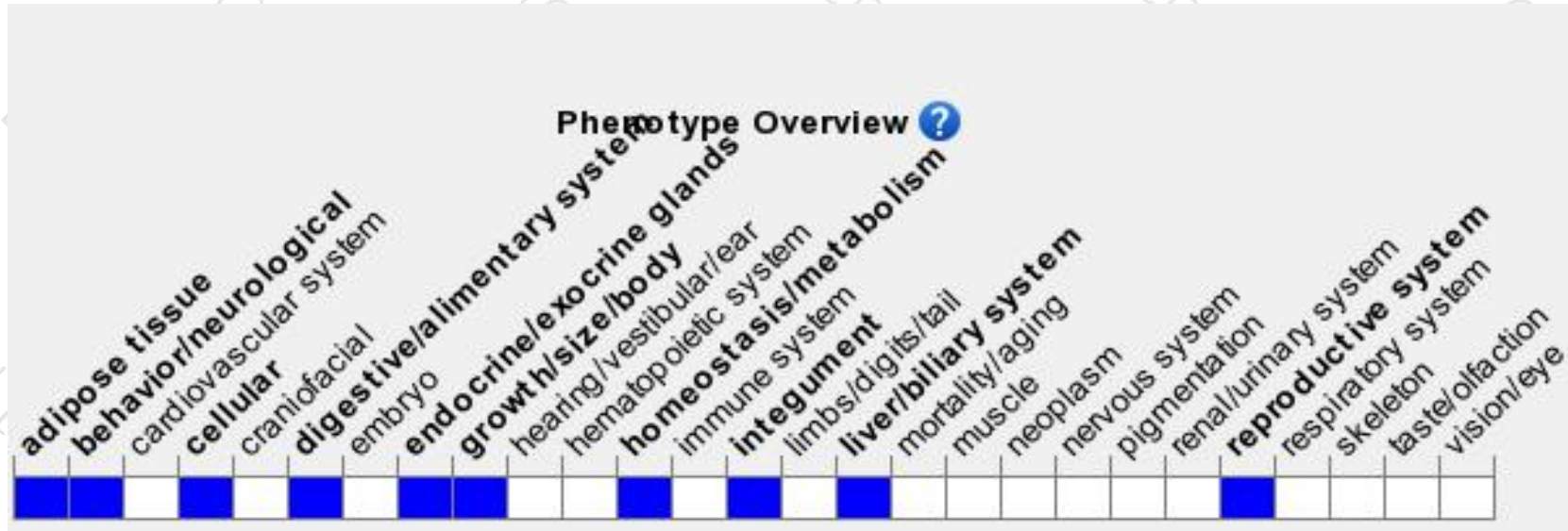




# Protein domain



# Mouse phenotype description(MGI )



*Phenotypes affected by the gene are marked in blue. Data quoted from MGI database(<http://www.informatics.jax.org/>).*

According to the existing MGI data, Homozygous inactivation of this gene leads to decreased percent body fat, resistance to diet-induced obesity, altered energy, glucose and triglyceride metabolism, alopecia, hair cycle and skin defects, and a lactation failure associated with impaired mammary gland growth during pregnancy.

If you have any questions, you are welcome to inquire.

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