

# Sat1 Cas9-CKO Strategy

**Designer:** 

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Reviewer:
Design Date:

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# **Project Overview**



**Project Name** 

**Project type** 

Cas9-CKO

Sat1

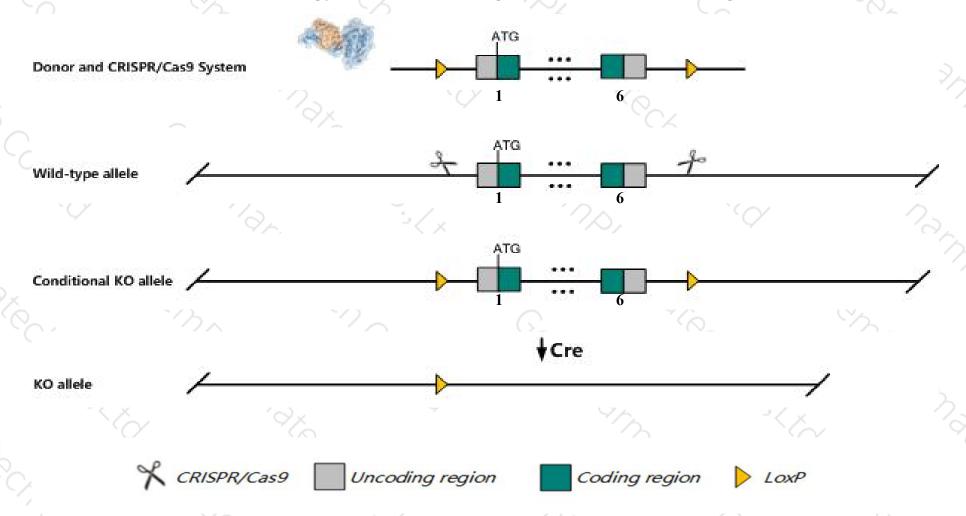
Strain background

C57BL/6JGpt

## Conditional Knockout strategy



This model will use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to edit the Sat1 gene. The schematic diagram is as follows:



### Technical routes



- The *Sat1* gene has 7 transcripts. According to the structure of *Sat1* gene, exon1-exon6 of *Sat1-201* (ENSMUST00000026318.14) transcript is recommended as the knockout region. The region contains all of the coding sequence. Knock out the region will result in disruption of protein function.
- In this project we use CRISPR/Cas9 technology to modify *Sat1* 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 sequencing. A stable F1 generation mouse model was obtained by mating positive F0 generation mice with C57BL/6JGpt mice.
- 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.

### **Notice**



- ➤ According to the existing MGI data, Mice homozygous for a knock-out allele exhibit reduced female fertility, increased percent body fat and total fat pad weight, abnormal liver and white adipose tissue physiology, abnormal aerobic energy metabolism, increased serum leptin levels, and increased weight gain on a high-fat diet.
- > The Sat1 gene is located on the ChrX. 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 loxp insertion on gene transcription, RNA splicing and protein translation cannot be predicted at existing technological level.

### Gene information (NCBI)



#### Sat1 spermidine/spermine N1-acetyl transferase 1 [ Mus musculus (house mouse) ]

Gene ID: 20229, updated on 12-Aug-2019

#### Summary



Official Symbol Sat1 provided by MGI

Official Full Name spermidine/spermine N1-acetyl transferase 1 provided by MGI

Primary source MGI:MGI:98233

See related Ensembl: ENSMUSG00000025283

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 Sat; SSAT; AA617398

Expression Broad expression in bladder adult (RPKM 89.1), placenta adult (RPKM 43.0) and 22 other tissues See more

Orthologs human all



# Transcript information (Ensembl)



The gene has 7 transcripts, all transcripts are shown below:

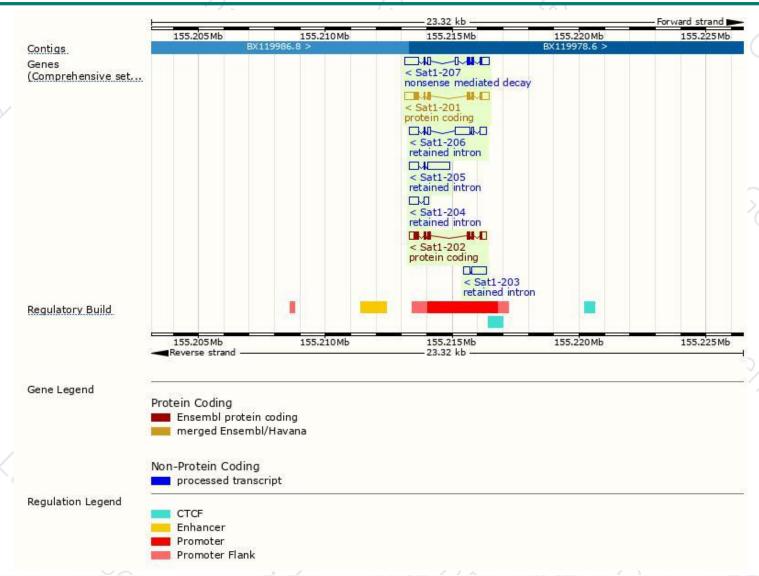
Name 🍦	Transcript ID 🍦	bp 🍦	Protein 4	Translation ID 👙	Biotype	CCDS 🍦	UniProt 🍦	Flags
Sat1-201	ENSMUST00000026318.14	1162	<u>171aa</u>	ENSMUSP00000026318.8	Protein coding	<u>CCDS30495</u> 굡	P48026₽	TSL:1 GENCODE basic APPRIS P1
Sat1-202	ENSMUST00000112551.3	896	178aa	ENSMUSP00000108170.3	Protein coding	59	A2BES2₽	TSL:2 GENCODE basic
Sat1-207	ENSMUST00000152463.7	1272	71aa	ENSMUSP00000138776.1	Nonsense mediated decay	5	S4R2T2₽	TSL:5
Sat1-206	ENSMUST00000150046.1	1352	No protein	5	Retained intron	5	855	TSL:5
Sat1-205	ENSMUST00000138944.7	1275	No protein		Retained intron	<u>5</u>	855	TSL:1
Sat1-203	ENSMUST00000123337.1	773	No protein		Retained intron	5.5	1951	TSL:3
Sat1-204	ENSMUST00000134855.7	525	No protein		Retained intron	5	855	TSL:2

The strategy is based on the design of Sat1-201 transcript, The transcription is shown below



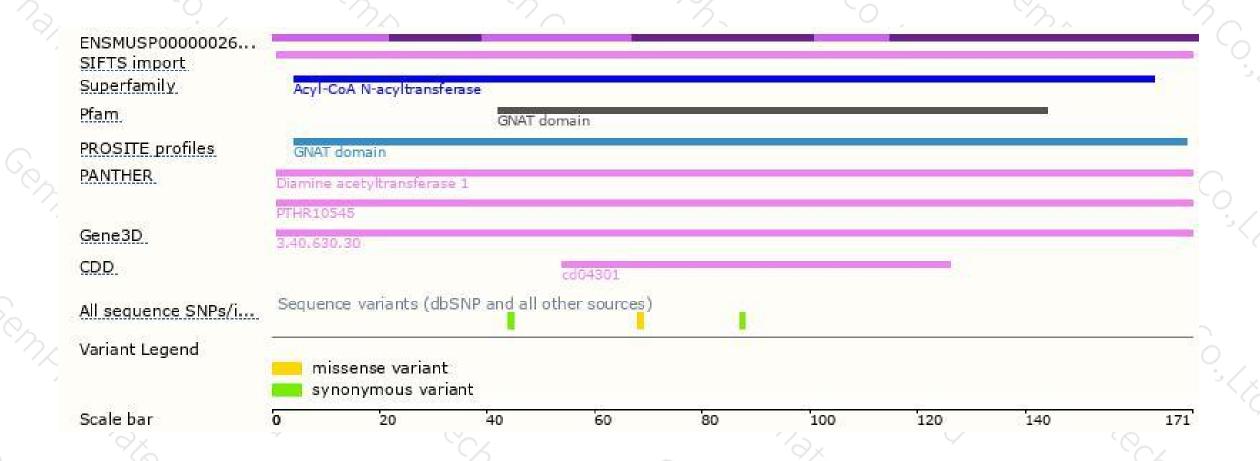
### Genomic location distribution





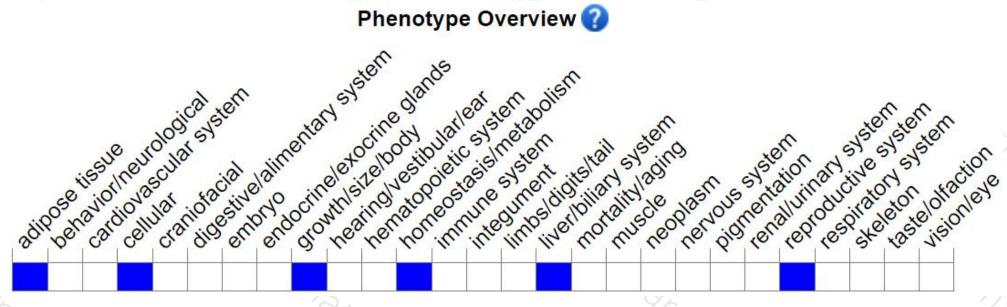
### Protein domain





# 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, Mice homozygous for a knock-out allele exhibit reduced female fertility, increased percent body fat and total fat pad weight, abnormal liver and white adipose tissue physiology, abnormal aerobic energy metabolism, increased serum leptin levels, and increased weight gain on a high-fat diet.



If you have any questions, you are welcome to inquire. Tel: 400-9660890





