

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

Gene: Elk4

Colony prefix: MDET

ESC clone ID:

Allele: Elk4^{tm1a}(EUCOMM)Wtsi/H

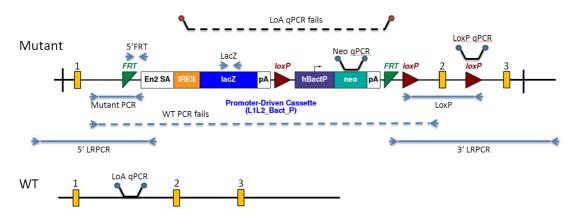
Allele type: Knockout First, Reporter-tagged insertion with conditional potential

Allele information:

Details on how to determine the floxed exon can be found at http://www.knockoutmouse.org/kb/entry/21/

Mouse QC information

WT PCR



Promoter-Driven Cassette shown for illustrative purposes

Southern Blot	ľ	TV Backbone Assay	5' LR-PCR	
Loss of WT Allele (LOA) qPCR		Homozygous Loss of WT Allele (LOA) SR-PCR	Neo Count (qPCR)	
LacZ SR-PCR	;	5' Cassette Integrity	Neo SR-PCR	
Mutant Specific SR- PCR		LoxP Confirmation	3' LR-PCR	
Genotyping Comment				

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Southern blot confirmation:

Southern blots are not routinely performed at the Sanger Institute due to throughput constraints.

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 : http://www.i-dcc.org/kb/25/

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	Elk4_F	Elk4_R	220
Standard PCR	Mutant	Elk4_F	CAS_R1_Term	145
Standard PCR	Cassette	LacZ_2_small_F	LacZ_2_small_R	108

Primer sequences

Primer Name	Primer Sequence (5' > 3')	
CAS_R1_Term	TCGTGGTATCGTTATGCGCC	
Elk4_F	GTTTCCTGGCAGTTCTCCTG	
Elk4_R	TTTTTCTCCAGTGCCCAAGT	
LacZ_2_small_F	ATCACGACGCGCTGTATC	
LacZ_2_small_R	ACATCGGGCAAATAATATCG	

Reaction setup

Reagent	μί
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 M)	0.4
Primer 2 (10 M)	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 by loss of WT allele qPCR Assay (gene-specific assay)

The wild type loss of allele (LoA) qPCR assay uses a hydrolysis probe assay (for example Applied Biosystems TaqMan® technology) to determine the copy number of the wild type allele in a sample. Homozygotes will show no amplification, heterozygotes one copy and wild type mice will show two copies when compared to a wild type control.

The number of copies of the Elk4 allele can be detected using a FAM-labelled custom qPCR TaqMan® assay. These are multiplexed with a VIC® labelled endogenous control assay (for example TaqMan® Copy Number Reference Assay, Mouse, Tfrc; Applied Biosystems part #4458366). Reference DNA controls of known genotypes should also be included to facilitate correct analysis.

Primers for LoA qPCR assay

Primer type	Assay Name	Forward Primer Seq.	Reverse Primer Seq.	Probe Primer Seq.
LoA	Elk4_WT	GCCATCTCCTCAACCCAAAATTA TATCTTTTAAT	AGACAGCTTGGATTCTTATTCTAA GTCTATACT	CTCCAGTGCCCAAGTAA

Reaction setup

Reaction setup and amplification conditions are the same as those used for the neo cassette qPCR assay.

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Relevant publications

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. 23(1), 177–185.

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.

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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