Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute
Wellcome Trust Genome Campus
Hinxton Cambridge CB10 1SA, U.K.

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

Gene: Usp22

Colony prefix: *MDUW*

ESC clone ID: *EPD0119_2_D11*

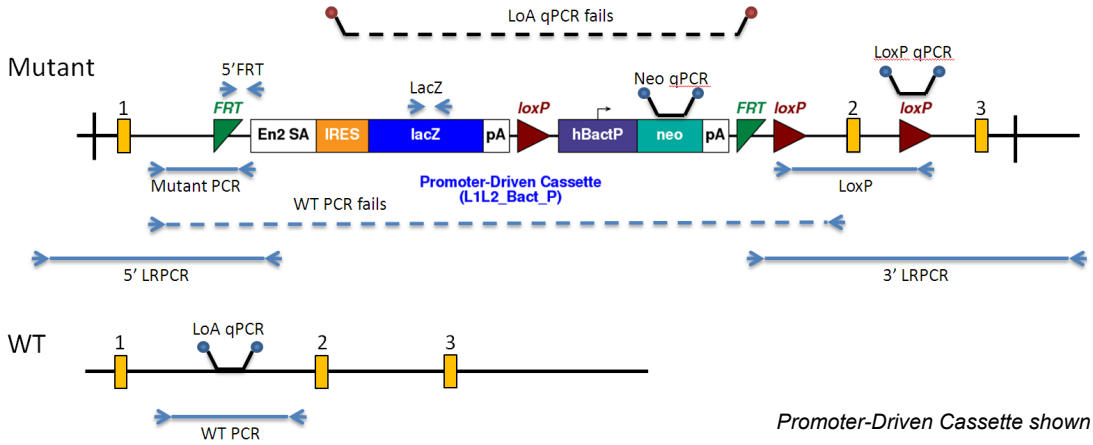
Allele: *Usp22$^{tm1a(KOMP)Wtsi}$*

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

Allele information:

Further information about the allele can be found on the 'International Mouse Phenotyping Consortium' (IMPC) web site at http://www.mousephenotype.org/martsearch_ikmc_project/martsearch/ikmc_project/35107
Details on how to determine the floxed exon can be found at http://www.i-dcc.org/kb/entry/21/

Mouse QC information



Promoter-Driven Cassette shown for illustrative purposes

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	**Neo Count (qPCR)**	pass
LacZ SR-PCR	pass	**5' Cassette Integrity**	pass	**Neo SR-PCR**	na
Mutant Specific SR-PCR	pass	**LoxP Confirmation**	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 IMPC web site at
http://www.mousephenotype.org/martsearch_ikmc_project/martsearch/ikmc_project/35107

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	Usp22_49301_F	Usp22_49301_R	231
Standard PCR	Mutant	Usp22_49301_F	CAS_R1_Term	182
Standard PCR	Cassette	LacZ_2_small_F	LacZ_2_small_R	108

Primer sequences

Primer Name	Primer Sequence (5' > 3')
CAS_R1_Term	TCGTGGTATCGTTATGCGCC
LacZ_2_small_F	ATCACGACGCGCTGTATC
LacZ_2_small_R	ACATCGGGCAAATAATATCG
Usp22_49301_F	ATGGAACTTGGGTGCCTTTT
Usp22_49301_R	CACAGAAACCCAGCAAGACA

Reaction setup

Reagent	µl
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 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 Usp22 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	USP22_WT	TGTCAAGAAAGAGACCACAGAAACC	TGTGTGGGTAGTGTGAATATTTATTAGACTTG	ACAATCACAGCAACTATG

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.

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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.

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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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