



Otub1 (IR00002896 / E149 ICS internal reference) mouse line genotyping protocol

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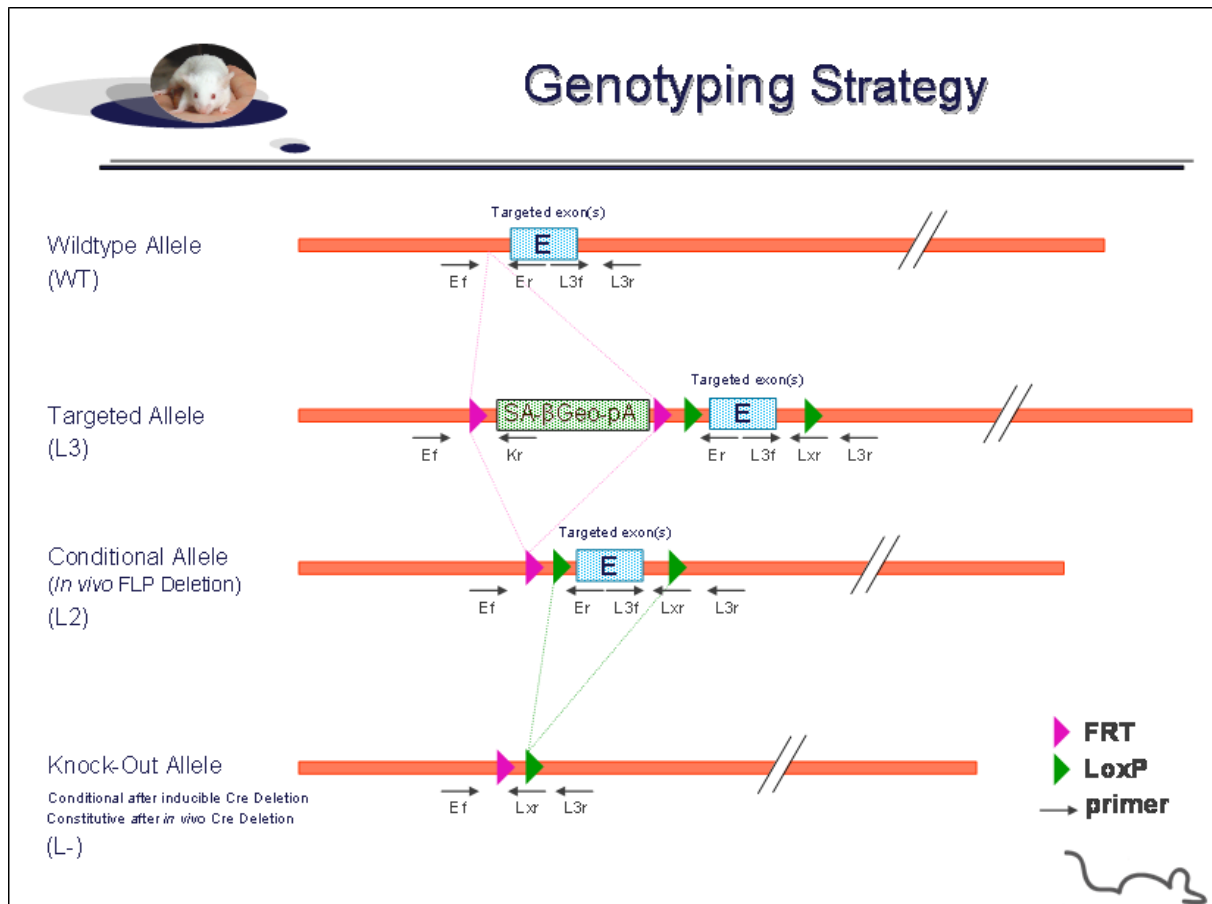
This protocol has been validated by Valérie Rousseau.

1. Genotyping protocol and data

This section describes the condition used at the Mouse Clinical Institute (ICS) to genotype your **Otub1** Constitutive Knockout / Conditional Knockout (KO-cKO) project.

1.1. **Genotyping strategy**

The map below describes the position of the primers used for genotyping for each possible allele.



Sequence of primers used for genotyping

Position	Primers	Sequence
Ef	5272	TCCACCCCTTCATCCTGCTTTCT
Ef	5273	GAAGGACAAAGGGCGTGTCTCAGT
Er	5277	CAGACCAGAGCAGGATTAAGAAGCCTA
Kr	3209	CCAACAGCTTCCCCACAACGG
L3f	5275	GGAGCCTGTTTCAGCCCTGCTT
L3f	5276	TGCTTCTTGTCAGGCCTAATGTCTGA
L3r	5274	TCTACCCA TCCCAACCCA GCAAG
Lxr	3255	ACTGATGGCGAGCTCAGACCATAAC



Genotyping protocol

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PCR fragments expected size (bp):

Region analyzed	Primers used	Position on the primer (see the map above)	Targeted allele (KO allele) (L3)	cKO allele (L2)	KO allele (L-)	WildType allele (WT)
5' part of the selection marker	5272-3209	Ef / Kr	336	---	---	---
Presence of the distal loxP	5276-5274	L3f / L3r	369	369	---	327
Distal loxP specific PCR	5275-3255	L3f / Lxr	232	232	---	---
Excision of the selection marker	5272-5277	Ef / Er	7415*	459	---	329
Excision(s) of the floxed exon(s), i.e. knock out	5273-5274	Ef / L3r	8565*	1609*	509**	1437**

* This PCR product will not be observed using our PCR genotyping conditions (see description below)

** This PCR is only verified if mice are generated

--- No Amplicon should be obtained

1.2. PCR protocol

This section describes the composition of the mix and cycling conditions used for genotyping.

Reagents:

- FastStart PCR Master (Roche)
- DNA (50ng/μl)
- 5' primer (100 μM)
- 3' primer (100 μM)
- Sterile H₂O

Volume:

- 7.5μl
- 1.5μl
- 0.06μl
- 0.06μl
- up to 15 μl

Cycling conditions:

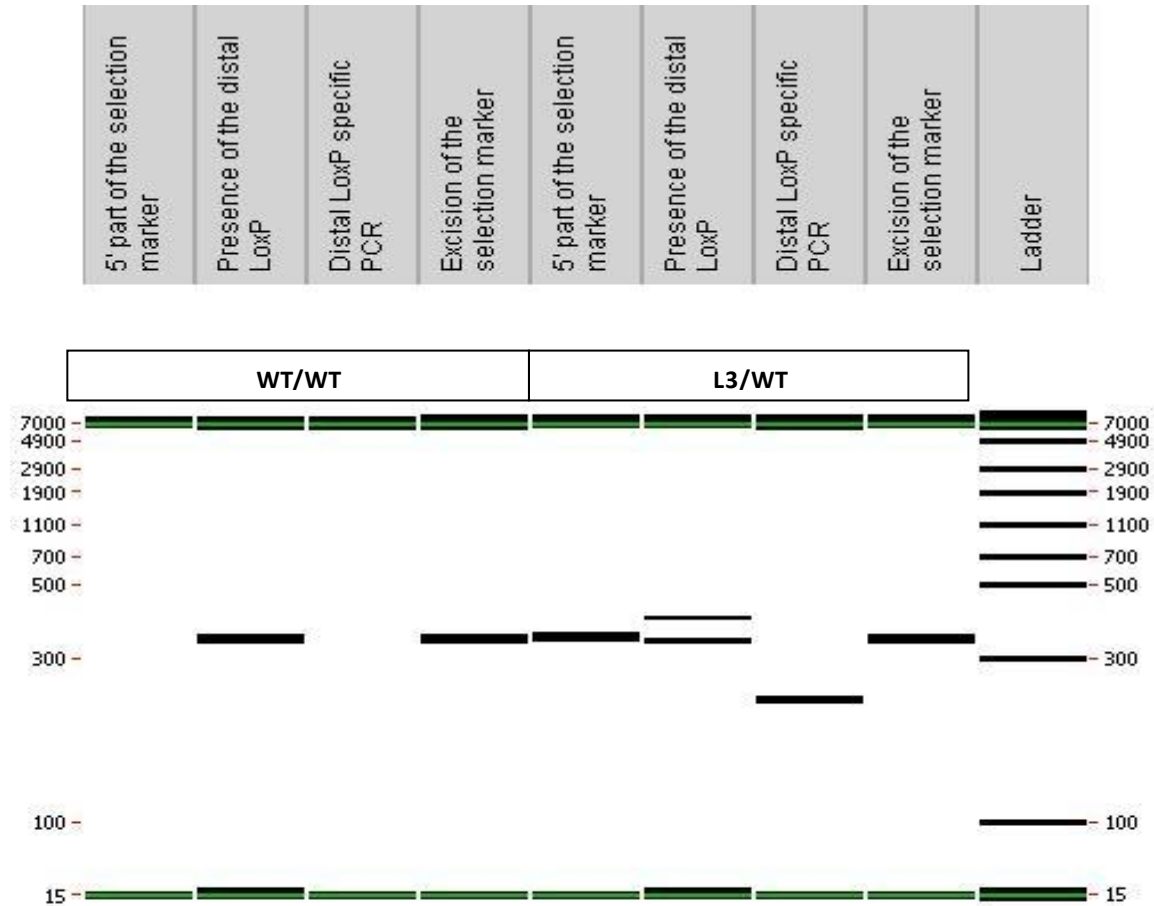
Temp	Time	#Cycles
95°C	4min	1
94°C	30s	34
62°C	30s	
72°C	1min	
72°C	7min	1
20°C	5 min	1

NB: These PCR conditions have been optimized for high-throughput genotyping. Adaptation to small-scale may be required.

1.3. Picture of genotyping with various alleles

Analysis of PCR products pattern was not done by gel electrophoresis but using LabChip® 90 microfluidic apparatus. PCR products were run on the HT DNA 5K LabChip® 90 Assay Kit.

Representative genotyping picture



Note that as this technology is more sensitive than gel analysis, non specific signals and/or primer dimers may be visible on the picture.

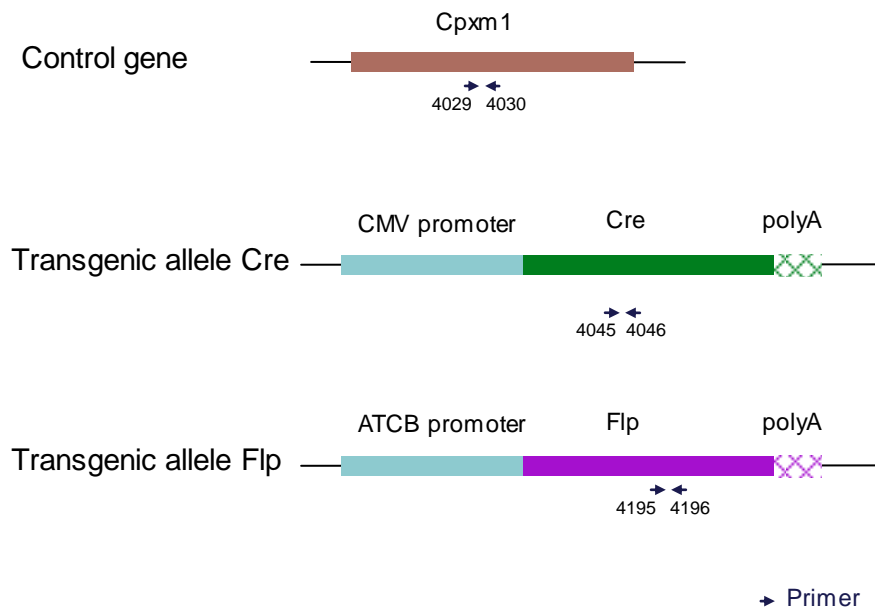
2. Cre and Flp genotyping method

The protocol used to segregate the cre and/or flp transgene is indicated below.

Detection of cre transgene and flp transgene is done using a multiplex assay: primer pairs were designed for each gene and for a positive control (Cpxm1 gene).

2.1. Cre and Flp genotyping

Schematic representation of the genotyping strategy



Sequence of primers used for genotyping:

Primers	Sequence
4029	ACTGGGATCTTCGAACTCTTTGGAC
4030	GATGTTGGGGCACTGCTCATTACCC
4045	CCATCTGCCACCAGCCAG
4046	TCGCCATCTTCCAGCAGG
4195	TCTTTAGCGCAAGGGGTAGGATCG
4196	GTCCTGGCCACGGCAGAAGC

PCR fragments expected size (bp):

Primer pair	4045-4046	4195-4196	4029-4030
Region analyzed	Middle part of Cre transgene	Middle part of Flp transgene	Cpxm1 control gene
Control gene	/	/	446
Tg allele	281	328	/



Genotyping protocol

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2.2. PCR protocol

This section describes the composition of the mix and cycling conditions used for genotyping.

Reagents:	Volume:
- FastStart PCR Master (Roche)	7.5 μ l
- DNA (50ng/ μ l)	1.5 μ l
- 5' primer (100 μ M)	0.05 μ l
- 3' primer (100 μ M)	0.05 μ l
- Sterile H ₂ O	up to 15 μ l

Cycling conditions are identical to those described in chapter 1.2

NB: These PCR conditions have been optimized for high-throughput genotyping. Adaptation to small-scale may be required.