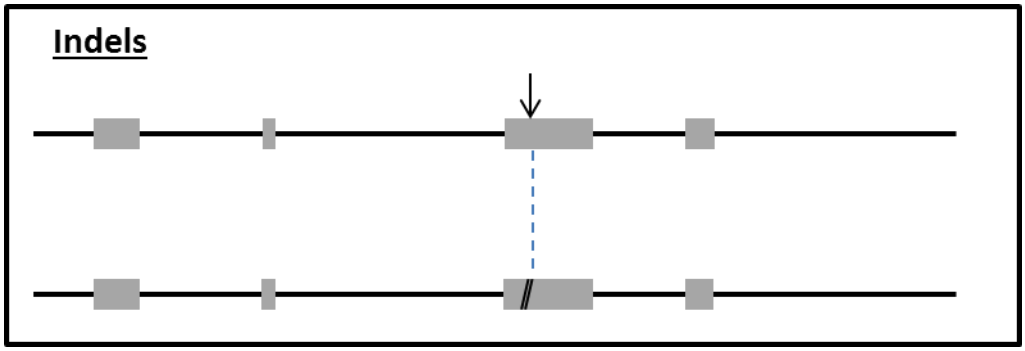
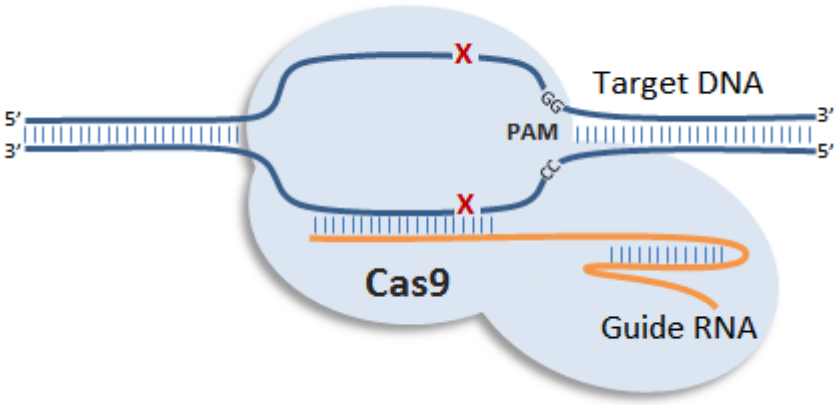
Ndufaf1-T207P Genotyping Strategy

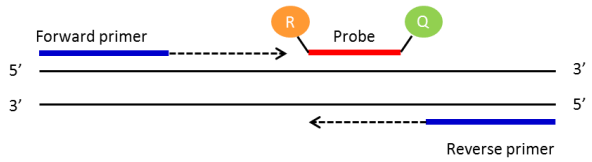
Animals have been engineered using the CRISPR/Cas9 technology. Most of the knockout alleles generated through this method will be obtained by deletion of a critical exon or by introduction of an indel (insertion/deletion) within the coding sequence of a critical exon (see picture below).



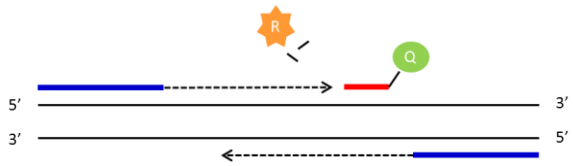


qPCR genotyping strategy

Standard PCR is the amplification of DNA between a pair of primers. Quantitative PCR employs the same principal as standard PCR, although it actually monitors the progress of the DNA synthesis as it occurs. The progress of the reaction is measured by using a Taqman probe. This is a short DNA oligo that is complimentary to part of the DNA sequence between the forward and reverse primers. At the 5' end of the probe there is a fluorescent reporter (R) and at the 3' end a quencher (Q). Whilst they are in close contact with each other there is no fluorescent signal.



As the forward primer is extended the reporter is cleaved from the probe resulting in a fluorescent signal being detected. Once the primer extends enough to release the quencher this signal is blocked. By using probes with different fluorescent signals multiple PCR assays can be multiplexed and run together.



Allele specific primer and probe amplification assay (ASPPAA) PCR

This is a new real-time PCR method (Billard *etal.,* 2012) in which an allele specific primer and an allele specific probe designed specific to the SNPs. The primer is designed such a way that its 3' end ends with a specific SNP. The probe is also designed specific to the SNPs at its 3' end giving a primer probe overlap. A maximum of 3nt overlap between a primer and probe is allowed.

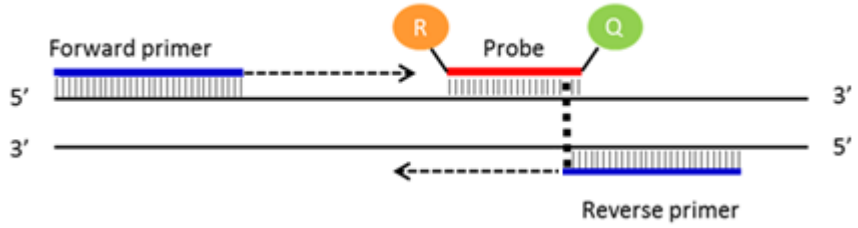
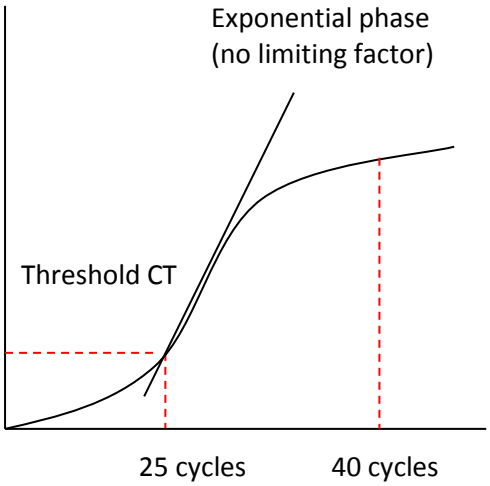


Figure1: Figure showing principle of ASPPAA PCR. The dotted line indicates the position of the SNP.

PCR reaction plot



The number of cycles the PCR takes to reach a set threshold is known as the CT value. This is inversely correlated to the amount of template DNA in the sample.

e.g. CT 25 = 2 x template DNA
CT 26 = 1 x template DNA
CT above 30 = no template represented in the sample

CT value can be used to determine how many copies of a particular allele samples have.

All our qPCR are run in duplicate. A FAM labelled genotyping assay is run in multiplex with a VIC labelled internal control Dot1l.

References:

Billard A., Laval V., Fillinger S., Leroux P., Lachaise H., Beffa R., et al. (2012).
The allele-specific probe and primer amplification assay, a new real-time PCR method for fine quantification of single-nucleotide polymorphisms in pooled DNA.
Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 78 1063–1068. 10.1128/AEM.06957-11

Ndufaf1-T207P Genotyping Strategy

Samples are genotyped with both WT and Mutant assays. These are FAM labelled assays that are designed to detect the critical exon that has been modified. If the animal contains the modified allele the copy number of the WT assay should drop by 1 and the mutant assay should raise by 1. For autosomal genes that have been targeted this means the following

WT= 2 copies of the WT assay and 0 copies of the Mutant assay
HET = 1 copy of the WT assay and 1 copy of the Mutant assay
HOM = 0 copies of the WT assay and 2 copies of the Mutant assay

Ndufaf1-T207P CRISPR/Cas9 mutant in which SNPs are as highlighted

WT	TACAGAGTATTGAACTGGGACCAATC
Mutant	TACAGAGGATTGAACTGTGACCAATC

Ndufaf1-T207P-WT1 assay (FAM labelled probe)

CCCACGGGTGAACATGAAGTAACTGTACATCTGATTTTTTCTCTGGATAAACTCCGTGTCTTGCCTGATATTTAC
CATCCAAGGCCGTCCATCCCCACGAACTCGGAGATACAGAGTATTGAACTGGGACCAATCATAAGACAGCTTCCT
CTCAAAAGCACCCTGAGGTACAGCAAAGCAGGCTGTTCAGTTCATTCCGCACTGTGAGAAAACTTAAGCCATCAC
CAAGTCAGCAGGGTTGTTTAAGGTTGGGGGAGGAGCACATATGGGTGCCAGAGGACAACTTTTGTTAGTCAGTCT
TTCCTTTTTCCTTGTGGGTTCCAAAGATAGAACTAGCATCTTCCGATTTAGCAGTAGTACCTTACCCACTGAGCC
ATCTTGCCAAGCCAATATGGCATTCTATGTATATTTTGCAAGGTAAACCTGCCCATCATTATTCTAGTACAAACA
CACTGACATGCGTTCCTAAGGT

Ndufaf1-T207P-WT1 primers and probe

Primer 1 = TCTCACAGTGCGGAATGAAC
Primer 2 = CCACGAACTCGGAGATACAGAGT
Probe = TGATTGGTCCCAGTTCAATACT

Allele specific primer and probes

Dot1l internal control (VIC labelled)

CCCCTCTAGTCGTTTTCTGTTAGTAGTTGGCATCCTTATGCTTCATCTTACAGTCGACTTGAGAGCTGGCCCTGA
ATGGTCGTGCTGGGGCAAGGCTTTATTTCAGGCGTAGCACACATGGTGGCCAATGGGACTCTGTAGGATCTGCCC

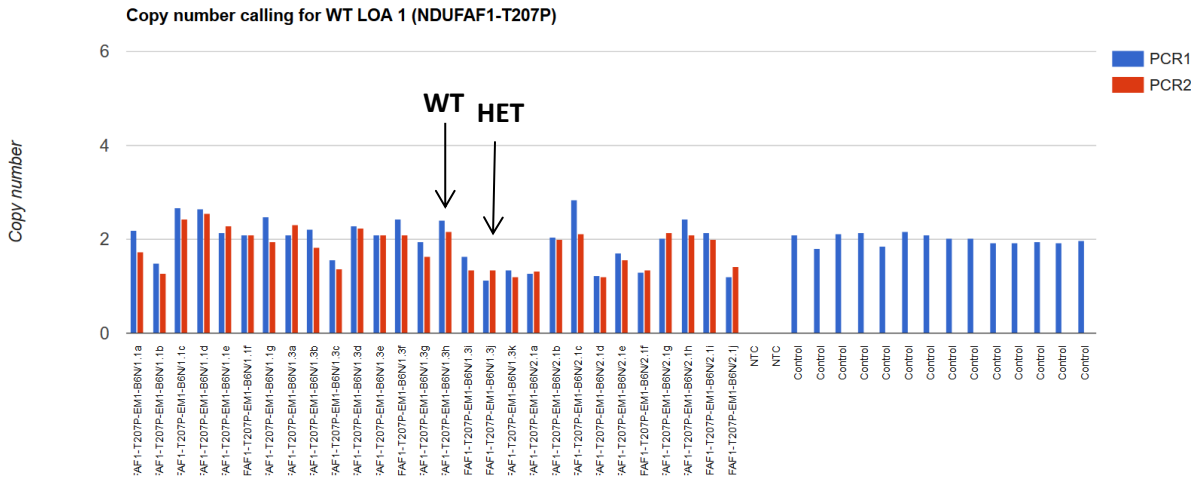
Primer 1 = GCCCCAGCACGACCATT
Primer 2 = TAGTTGGCATCCTTATGCTTCATC
Probe = CCAGCTCTCAAGTCG

qPCR master mix

ABI GTX Taqman master mix	5µl
Primers Dot1L_2F (20µM)	0.225µl
Primers Dot1L_R (20µM)	0.225µl
Probe DotL_2M (5µM)	0.2µl
FAM Assay (probe 5µM & primers 15µM each)	0.3µl
ddH20	1.55µl
DNA (1/10 dilution of ABI Sample-to-SNP prep)	2.5µl

Ndufaf1-T207P copy called result, image showing both replicates and controls

Task 206188 Results



Version No.	1
Date:	18.06.2018
Created/Updated by:	Ramakrishna Kurapati
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