



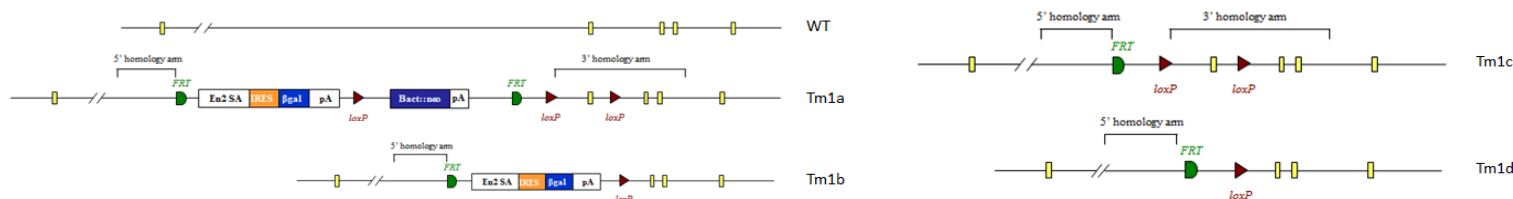
EUCOMM/KOMP-CSD 'Knockout-First' assay design

In order to genotype animals generated from the EUCOMM/KOMP-CSD 'Knockout-First' ES cell resource, a combination of mutant assays looking for sequences occurring in the targeting cassette, and WT specific assays may need to be performed.

For the majority of lines produced from these large scale gene targeting projects, the Knockout-First-Reporter Tagged Insertion (Promoter Driven Cassette) is used. As well as gene specific elements, the targeting cassette contains many common elements e.g. encoding beta-galactosidase (lacZ gene), neomycin-resistance (neo gene) and loxP sites. During homologous recombination, these sequences are inserted into the genome, resulting in a mutant allele. As a by-product of this process, short sections of genomic DNA are deleted. These deleted sequences can subsequently be used to design a genotyping assay that will detect ONLY the wild-type allele and not the Knockout-First mutant allele (Tm1a). This is known as a break point loss of allele (BP-LOA) assay.

Animals containing the EUCOMM Tm1a mutant allele may be crossed to mice expressing Cre recombinase. The progeny from these matings will carry a deletion of the sequence flanked by the lox P sites, resulting in the removal of the critical region of the gene, creating a Tm1b allele. A different loss of allele assay based around the critical region (CR-LOA) is required to genotype these mice. The CR-LOA assay along with Neo, LacZ and Cre assays may also be used at different points when generating Tm1b containing animals. Tm1c animals are generated by mating Tm1a carrying animals to mice expressing Flp recombinase. The resultant progeny still contain the critical region but no longer express Neo or LacZ as the region between the FRT sites is deleted. To remove the critical region, the progeny now should be mated to mice expressing Cre recombinase which then generates offspring containing the Tm1d allele.

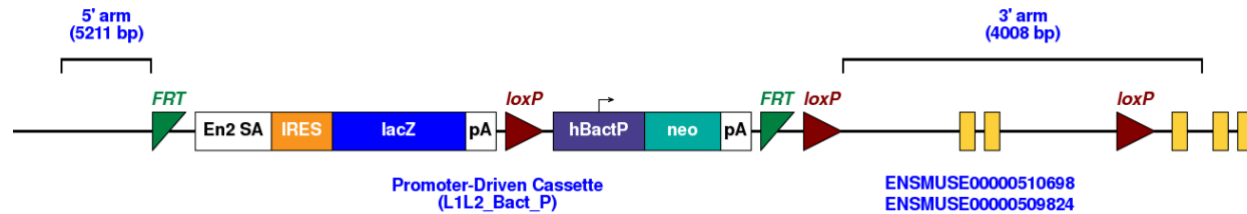
To genotype animals produced from the EUCOMM/KOMP-CSD ES cell resource, we typically use real time qPCR and copy count the various alleles. This assay design sheet will give an outline how to genotype these lines, either by using gel or qPCR based technologies.





PLCG2-Tm1a

Samples supplied are carrying the following allele



Details for the tm1a allele can be found below

<http://www.knockoutmouse.org/martsearch/project/46041>

QC at Harwell identified that this clone has lost the 3' loxP site. As a result it is a TM1E line and is non-conditional. The genotyping assay below will still confirm the TM1E line



Tm1a Genotyping

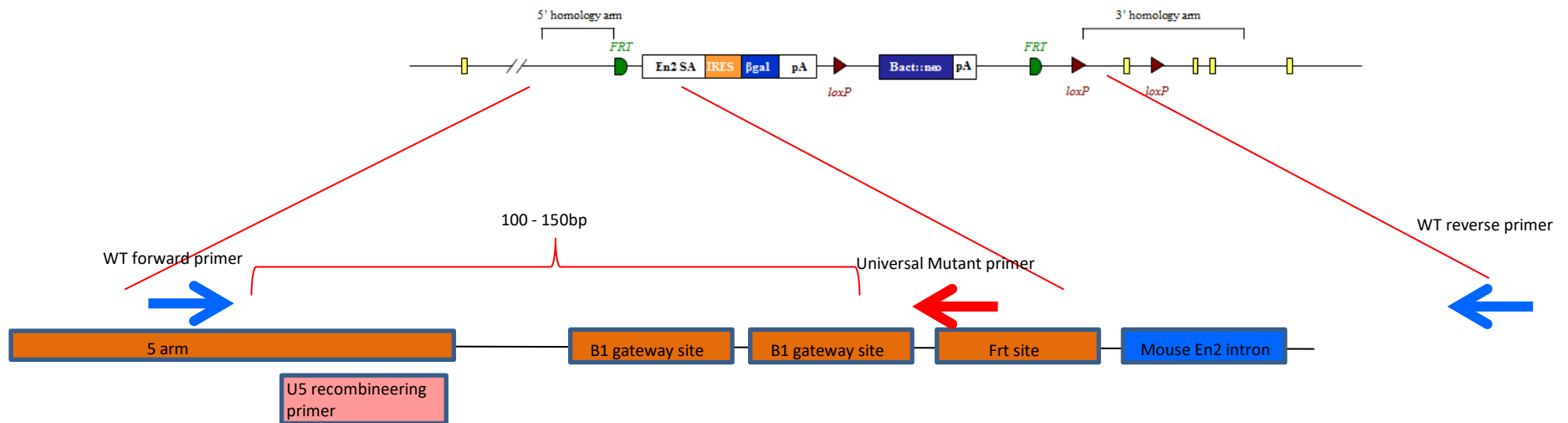
PLCG2 Gel based Tm1a

Tm1a gel based assays are designed using a universal mutant reverse primer that sits in the sequence just after the 5' homology arm

Tm1a-5mut-R1 GAACTTCGGAATAGGAACTTCG

A forward primer is designed to the 5' homology arm and designed to give a mutant specific band, typically between 100-150bp that will only be present if the cassette is present.

A WT reverse primer is designed to the critical region and should give a product of >200bp. If the mutant cassette is present the product between the two primers is too large to PCR under standard conditions.





Tm1a Genotyping

PLCG2 'Knockout'-First and WT sequences

5'homology arm (last 300bp)

ATTGGCAAAGCACAAAGCTTTAGTTTTCTGTGTCTGTCTTGGGAAGGGGATGCTGTGAAGTAGGGAATCACCAAAGCCTTTGTGTCAACCAGCTTTTCATTGTGACAACACAGCAG
AGACAACCCACTAAGATATGTTTGGTTTTGATCCTTGGTTTTGAAGTTTCAGCCCATGGCCACTTGGCTCAGTTGTCCCTGGGCTGTGGTGACACACGGAGGAGGGGAACGTGTG
GTGAAGCACAGGTGCCCATCTCATGGTGGCCAGGAAGGGGAGTGTAGGTGGAACGAGGGAAGGAGGAT

Mutant 5'sequence location of Tm1a-5mut-R1 (mutant reverse primer)

AAGGCGCATAACGATACCACGATATCAACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTGGCGCCGGAAC **CGAAGTTCCTATTCCGAAGTTC** CTATTCTCTAGAAAGTATAGGAACTTCGAAC
CCTTTCCCACACCACCCTCCACACTTGCCCCAAACACTGCCAAC

3'homology arm (1st 300bp)

TATCTGCAAGCATATAAATATTTGTTTCATATACATTCTTCTATATGCCCTTCACGTGGATTGTTTTTCAGTGTGATATGTGTGCATAGGACCCAGGGCTGGGCCACTACCCCTCCCG
CAATGAACCAACACCTTCCCACATATAACACTCTTTCTTCTCAGCTGGTTGGGAATTAGTGATGGGGAGTTGTCCTTTATGGAGGCCTCACTTGATCTCATGGATGCTCCCTCGGG
GCTCAGACAGGGTCTTCAGCCACAGGTGGAGTCTTGTTACCAAGCAGCCTTGTGAGGATGTTGGGGA



Tm1a Genotyping

Critical region

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TCTTGTCTAGCACTCCTAATGACCCATCAGGTTCTAAACCTGTCACCTTGACCAGTTCATCGACAAGGCCTGGACTCTGATCCAGTCACCTCCTCATGGCCCCACTTCTGATGGCTG
TTTTTCAGTGTCTGGGTTCAAGCTTCTGACAGACACCTGAGTGTGGGGCACATTTAACGATCACACCATAGCACCCCTTCCCTCCTGGGCCGCCTGGGAGGAGGCAGATGGCCTGGTGG
CTTTTGGTTTCTGTCCACACTCAGGAGAATTGGACCCTGAGCTCAGATGGGACTCTGGTCAGAGATGGACTCACAGCTGTCTTCTAGGACCGAGGTGCTGGGGTCCCAGGGCTGC
AGGGCGGGCTCTATCCTCCTGCAGGGAAGTGGGGAATCTGACAAGCTTTATTTGTTTTCTCTCAGTGGACATCATGGAGATAAAGGAAATCCGTCCGGGGAAGAAGTCCAAGG
ACTTTGAGCGAGCCAAGGCTGTCCGCCACAAGGCAGAATGTTGCTTACCATCCTCTACGGCACCCAGTTTGTCTCAGCACGCTCAGTTTGGCAAGTGGGTGCACATTTGTCTGG
ACATCCCTCCGCCCACCCCTGCCACCTCCTCCTCCTTCTGAGAGAGATCATACTTCATGTCTGCTAATGCATGCTCTGGGAACCCCTGGTCTTGGGTCCCCATCCTACTGCTTTG
TAGCTTGTGTCTTTGGGCATGGGTATTTAACCTTTCCAAGTTGCAGTTTGTCTGGCTGTGACCTGGGGACAGCGATGTGGCTTTCTCCTTGGGACGTTGTGAGAAGTATGTTACCT
GTCTGCCTGGCTCAAGTTGAGAGTTAAATGAAGGTAGTTAACATGGTCACTGAGAGATAGGCTCTGCTGGACAAACATGTCACCTTGTTCCTACAGTGGTTGCTGCACAATAAACA
CTCATCTGAATGACCTTGGGTACATATGCAGGCACAGAGCACACACATATATGCATGGGCATACATGAACATAGCACATATGGATGCATGCACACACATGCATGTATATAGTATGC
AAGCATGCATGCGTGCACACAGCATAACACATACACACAGCAATACATATATGCATGTGCACACACAGCATAACATTCATATGTATCCATACAGCACAAACATGTATGCCACAGTAT
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TACGCATAGCACATAAATGCACACACAGCACAAAATGCATGCACATACCACACATGCAAAAGCACACAGATGAATCCACATATCAATAAACACATGTACATGCATATAACTATCA
CATATGCCTCTGCACAGCACACATATGGATGCATGCACATAGCACACATGGATGTACATATAAAACACTTATGCAGAACTCACATATGCACACAGCACATAACATGTACACACTACA
CACATGCCTATACACATGACACAGCATAACACATCTCACATATGTACATGTATAAATACACATGTGAGAACGTATAAACTTACATATCCGGAGATGGGATTTCTGGCCATCTCAATG
GTATATCCATCTAGAGCTCAGAGGTAGAGCTACCATTACAAGGTCCCAGATTCCAGCCCCAGCAGAAACAACAAGAGTCACCCAGAGTTCACTGCCCCCTCTCCAATTCGTCT
ACAGCGGACTCAAAGGAGGATGCGGTGAAGTGGCTCTCTGGTTTGAAGATCCTACACCAGGAAGCGATGAGTGCATCCACCCCAACATGATTGAGAGGTACACAACCCACTGGCA
TCATCCTCCTTTGTTCTAGGGTCTTCGGGAATAGACCAAGGGAGAAAATGGGACATCGAGTCCCCAAGTTCATCAGTGCCCTGTGTGCAGCAGCCCCGTGATAGTGGCTAAGAAGT
CTCCAGTGTCCACATAAGATCCTTTCTCCCTAGTGTGAGCCTTGACCTTTGGCGTGAAGA
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Tm1a 5' mutant sequence

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ATTGGCAAAGCACAAAGCTTTAGTTTTCTGTGTCTGTCTTGGGAAGGGGATGCTGTGAAGTAGGGAATCACCAAAGCCTTTGTGTCAACCAGCTTTTCATTGTGACAACACAGCAG
AGACAACCCACTAAGATATGTTTGGTTTTGATCCTTGGTTTTGAAGTTTTAGCCCATGGCCACTTGGCTCAGTTGTCCCTGGGCTGTGGTGACACACGGAGGAGGGGAACGTGTG
GTGAAGCACAGGTGCCATCTCATGGTGGCCAGGAAGGGGAGTGTAGGTGGAACGAGGGAAGGAGGATAAGGCGCATAACGATACCAGATATCAACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCA
GGCTGGCGCCGGAACCGAAGTTCCTATTCCGAAGTTCCTATTCTCTAGAAAAGTATAGGAACTTCGAACCCCTTTCCACACCACCCTCCACACTTGCCCCAAACACTGCCAAC
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Tm1a Genotyping

Tm1a gel based assays are designed using a universal mutant reverse primer that sits in the sequence just after the 5' homology arm

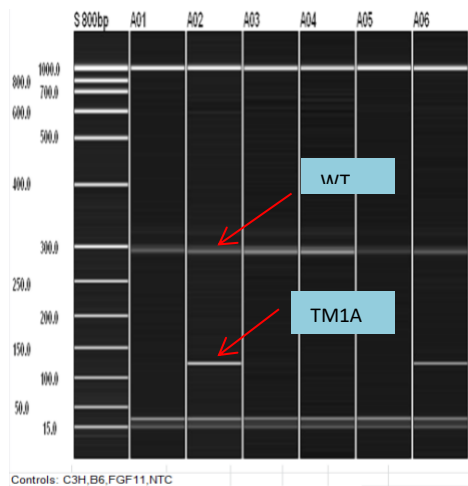
PLCG2 tm1a gel based primers

PLCG2-5arm-WTF	TGTAGGTGGAACGAGGGAAG
PLCG2-Crit-WTR	AGGAAGGGTGCTATGGTGTG
Tm1a-5mut-R1	GAACTTCGGAATAGGAACTTCG
WT band	255
Mutant band	111

PCR mix

KAPA Taq PCR master mix	5µl
5arm-WTF	0.5µl
Crit-WTR	0.5µl
Tm1a-5mut-R1	0.5µl
H ₂ O	2.5µl
DNA	1µl

Example of a generic TM1A assay



Cycling conditions

60TM30FA

1. 95°C 1min.
2. 95°C 10sec.
3. 60°C 10sec.
4. 72°C 1sec.
5. Go to 2 for 29 cycles
6. 72°C 30sec.
7. 16 °C for ever
8. end