GENOTYPING BY PCR PROTOCOL MUTANT MOUSE RESOURCE & RESEARCH CENTER: UC DAVIS

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Protocol Name: C57BL/6N-Grb7tm1a(EUCOMM)Wtsi/Mmucd MMRRC: 041170-UCD

Protocol:

Reagent/Constituent	Volume (µL)
Water	11.275
10x Buffer	2.5
MgCl ₂ (stock concentration is 25mM)	1.7
Betaine (stock concentration is 5M) Optional	6.5
dNTPs (stock concentration is 10mM)	0.5
DMSO Optional	0.325
Primer 1. (stock concentration is 20µM)	0.5
Primer 2. (stock concentration is 20µM)	0.5
Taq Polymerase 5Units/µL	0.2
DNA (example) extracted w/ "Qiagen DNeasy columns or other similar silica based kits"	1.0
TOTAL VOLUME OF REACTION:	25.000 μL

Comments on protocol:

- Protocol may work with other DNA extraction methods.
- Use Touch-Down cycling protocol-first 10 cycles anneal at 65°C decreasing in temperature by 1.0°C; next 30 cycles anneal at 55°C.
- Betaine and DMSO have been standardized due to high GC content. Protocol may be tested without. Also, may adjust MgCl₂ to increase reaction or decrease non-specific amplifications.

Strategy:

Steps		Temp (°C)	Time (m:ss)	# of Cycles
1. Initiation/Melting	HOT START? ☐	94	5:00	1
2. Denaturation		94	0:15	
3. Annealing	steps 2-3-4 cycle in sequence	65 to 55 (↓1°C/cycle)	0:30	40x
4. Elongation		72	0:40	
5. Amplification		72	5:00	1
6. Finish		15	∞	n/a

Primers: Electrophoresis Protocol:

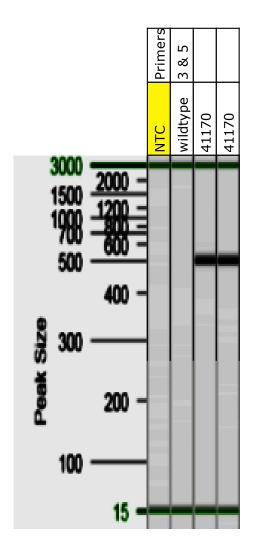
Name	Nucleotide Sequence (5' - 3')	Argarose: 1.5%	V: 90	
1. 41170-lacF	GCTACCATTACCAGTTGGTCTGGTGTC	Estimated Running:Tin	ne: 90 min.	
2. 41170-neoF	GGGATCTCATGCTGGAGTTCTTCG	Primer Combination	Band (bp)	Genotype
3. 41170-loxF	GAGATGGCGCAACGCAATTAATG	3 & 5	542	floxed
4. 41170-TTR	GCCCCTTAGCTACAGCCACTGG	2 & 4	582	PreCre
5. 41170-R	AGGCAGACTGCAGACATTCATGC	1 & 5	840	PostCre
6. 41170-F	GCTAAGACAGGTGCACAGTAATGGG	6 & 4	348	Wildtype
		6 & 4	441	PostFlp
		6 & 5	748	PostFlp & PostCre

Please note, these primers are auto-designed and may not have been verified by the repository, and as such may require optimization or redesign by your facility.

We recommend running primers singleplex. For screening of pups prior to any Flp or Cre recombination, the Floxed or PreCre primers may be used to identify the mutant mice. The Floxed primers test for the distal LoxP site. The PostCre primers should be used if mutant mice were crossed with a Cre recombinase line (without any FLP recombination). The PostFlp primers should be used if mutant mice were crossed with a Flp recombinase line. The PostFlp & Cre primers should be used if mutant mice were crossed with a Flp recombinase line and then a Cre recombinase line. The wildtype primers should be used for zygosity testing of all mutant mice (pre or post recombination).

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Gene: Grb7

Colony prefix: MFJY

ESC clone ID: *EPD0543_2_C04*

Allele: Grb7^{tm1a(EUCOMM)Wtsi}

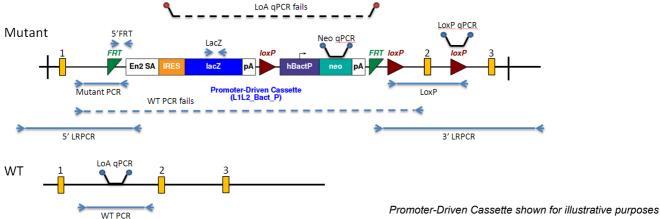
Allele type: Knockout First, Reporter-tagged insertion with conditional potential

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/24293

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

Mouse QC information



Southern Blot na TV Backbone Assay pass 5' LR-PCR na Homozygous Loss of WT Allele (LOA) SR-PCR Loss of WT Allele Neo Count (qPCR) pass na pass (LOA) qPCR LacZ SR-PCR 5' Cassette Integrity Neo SR-PCR pass pass na LoxP Confirmation Mutant Specific SR-3' LR-PCR pass pass na **PCR 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/24293

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	Grb7_220809_F	Grb7_220809_R	611
Standard PCR	Mutant	Grb7_220809_F	CAS_R1_Term	330
Standard PCR	Cassette	LacZ_2_small_F	LacZ_2_small_R	108

Primer sequences

Primer Name	Primer Sequence (5' > 3')
CAS_R1_Term	TCGTGGTATCGTTATGCGCC
Grb7_220809_F	TGGGATTGGCATTTTGTCTG
Grb7_220809_R	AAAGCCAGTGTTCAGCCTCC
LacZ_2_small_F	ATCACGACGCGCTGTATC
LacZ_2_small_R	ACATCGGGCAAATAATATCG

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 using universal copy number qPCR assays designed to the selection cassette

The cassette qPCR assays use a hydrolysis probe assay (eg Applied Biosystems TaqMan technology) to determine genotype via the copy number of the selection cassette in a sample. Homozygotes will possess two copies, heterozygotes one copy and wild type mice will show no amplification when compared to known homozygote controls.

These FAM®-labeled assays are multiplexed with a VIC® labeled endogenous control assay (for example TaqMan® Copy Number Reference Assay, Mouse, Tfrc; Applied Biosystems part #4458366).

Please note that these assays are not gene-specific – other information should be used in conjunction with the universal cassette assays (for example the mutant-specific srPCR) when confirming the gene identity.

Primer type	Assay Name	Forward Primer Seq.	Reverse Primer Seq.	Probe Primer Seq.
Cassette	Neo	GGTGGAGAGGCTATTCGGC	GAACACGGCGGCATCAG	TGGGCACAACAGACAATCGGCT G

Reactions are performed in a 10µl volume using an Applied Biosystems 7900HT Fast Real-Time PCR System or Applied Biosystems Viia7 with DNA prepared using the Sample-to-SNPTM kit (Applied Biosystems) from mouse ear biopsies. GTXpressTM buffer is also used (Applied Biosystems).

Reagent	μΙ
2x GTXpress [™] buffer	5
20x target assay	0.5
ddH2O	3
Tfrc endogenous 20x assay	0.5
DNA	1

Amplification conditions

Step	Conditions	Time
1	95°C	20 sec
2	95°C	10 sec
3	60°C	30 sec
4	Go to '2' + 34 cycles	-

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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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