

## Mouse PCR Protocol (version 1)

Selection Cassette: L1L2\_Bact\_P



| Temperature °C | Time     |                          |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 94             | 5 min    |                          |
| 94             | 15 sec   |                          |
| 65             | 30 sec   | 10X (decrease 1°C/cycle) |
| 72             | 40 sec   |                          |
| 94             | 15 sec   |                          |
| 55             | 30 sec   | 30X                      |
| 72             | 40 sec   |                          |
| 72             | 5 min    |                          |
| 4              | finished |                          |

The diagram illustrates the CSD gene targeting strategy. It shows a linear DNA construct with the following components from left to right: a 5' arm (blue arrow), a green triangle labeled FRT, a cassette containing En2 SA (white box), IRES (orange box), lacZ (blue box), and pA (white box), a red triangle labeled loxP, a cassette containing hBacP (purple box), neo (green box), and pA (white box), another green triangle labeled FRT, another red triangle labeled loxP, a Target region (blue box), and a 3' arm (blue arrow). Above the construct, arrows indicate the locations of CSD-gene-F (pointing to the first FRT site), CSD-lacF (pointing to the lacZ gene), CSD-neoF (pointing to the neo gene), and CSD-loxF (pointing to the loxP site after the 3' arm). Below the construct, arrows indicate the locations of CSD-gene-ttR (pointing to the Target region) and CSD-gene-R (pointing to the 3' arm).

CSD-lacF: GCTACCATTACCAGTTGGTCTGGTGTC  
CSD-neoF: GGGATCTCATGCTGGAGTTCTTCG  
CSD-loxF: GAGATGGCGCAACGCAATTAATG

|                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| CSD-Sf <sub>xn</sub> 4-R:   | TACATGAGGCTGGCTTCAGATACCC  |
| CSD-Sf <sub>xn</sub> 4-ttR: | AACTGGGTTCAGATTTTCAGTGCCC  |
| CSD-Sf <sub>xn</sub> 4-F:   | TGATAGAGTGCCCTCCCTAACATGCC |

| Genotype      | Forward Primer | Reverse Primer | Amplicon size (bp) |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Floxed        | CSD-loxF       | CSD-Sfxn4-R    | 262                |
| PreCre        | CSD-neoF       | CSD-Sfxn4-ttR  | 632                |
| PostCre       | CSD-lacF       | CSD-Sfxn4-R    | 560                |
| Wildtype      | CSD-Sfxn4-F    | CSD-Sfxn4-ttR  | 585                |
| PostFlp       | CSD-Sfxn4-F    | CSD-Sfxn4-ttR  | 704                |
| PostFlp & Cre | CSD-Sfxn4-F    | CSD-Sfxn4-R    | 627                |

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).