Α

Adam22, 193

В

BAC. See Bacterial artificial chromosome Backcrossing, congenic mouse strain generation backcross, 85 materials, 83-84 number of backcrosses, 85 outcross, 84 overview, 83-84 troubleshooting, 85-86 Bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC), 253-254 Balancer chromosome, maintaining recessive lethal or sterile mutations, 79-80 Biological safety, 289 Blastocyst. See Chimera; Preimplantation lethality phenotypic analysis Bone. See Skeleton Books. See Resources Brachyury, 217 Brca1, 245 Breeding. See also Mutant colony maintenance backcrossing. See Backcrossing, congenic mouse strain generation CRISPR-Cas recovering targeted mutations breeding schemes indel mutations, 59-60 knock-in mutations, 60 missense mutations, 60 overview, 59 homologous recombination recovering targeted mutations breeding schemes coat color, 57-58 male versus female chimeras, 56 strain selection, 56-57 test breed chimeras, 57, 59 inbreeding depression, 76 mutation analysis complementation testing, 88-89 genetic interaction testing biochemical pathway components, 90-92 interpretation, 90

overlapping expression patterns, 92 phenotypes caused by downstream gene overexpression, 92–93 rationale, 89 redundancy and compensation, 90–91 similar phenotypes caused by unrelated genes, 92 homozygous mutant frequency enhancement, 93–94 hypomorphic allele testing, 89 overview, 87–88

С

Cannibalism, prevention, 47, 53-54 Cardiovascular defects embryonic phenotypes lethal after E9.5, 150 - 152perinatal lethality phenotypic analysis, 178, 180 CerS1, 193 Chi square test, Mendelian segregation, 97-98, 101, 242 Chimera blastocyst injection for lineage-restricted chimeras, 240 cell distribution due to mutant gene effect, 233, 235 checklist for experiments, 234 composition control techniques, 237 developmental potential limitations, 237 phenotypic analysis, 170 dominant mutation effects in embryonic stem cell chimeras, 221-224 embryonic stem chimera production corpora lutea counting to determine ovulated oocyte number, 50 - 52flow chart, 41 overview, 41-42 planning, 45-46 troubleshooting no mice born after chimeric embryo transfer, 46-47 pups born with no or low chimerism, 47-48

fluorescent protein transgenes for distinguishing cells, 233, 236, 240 - 242generation strategies, 232-233 genotyping, 242-243 homologous recombination recovering targeted mutations breeding schemes coat color, 57-58 male versus female chimeras, 56 test breed chimeras, 57, 59 intersex chimeras, 61 lethal phenotype circumventing, 231-234 morula aggregation lineage-restricted chimeras embryonic stem cell aggregation, 238 trophoblastic stem cell aggregation, 238-239 mix of cells in all tissues, 235, 237 - 238tetraploid morula aggregation diploid embryonic stem cell, 239 - 240diploid morula, 239 transgene rescue, 222 Cited2, 162 CL. See Corpora lutea Cleavage phenotypic analysis. See Preimplantation lethality phenotypic analysis Cleft palate, perinatal lethality phenotypic analysis, 180, 182 Coat color chimera test-breeding programs, 57-58 common markers, 63 Complementation, testing, 88-89 Conditional gain-of-function allele overview, 245-246 recombinase mouse strains, 247-248 Conditional null allele characterization of mouse lines inducible mouse lines, 249-250 tissue-specific expression, 248-249 CRISPR-Cas generation, 36-38 homologous recombination generation, 34 - 36indications for use, 5, 246 principles for generation, 33-35 recombinase mouse strains, 247-248

Conditional null allele (Continued) testing, 246-247 use and analysis, 251-253 Confocal microscopy, three-dimensional imaging of embryos, 160 - 162Congenic strain. See Backcrossing, congenic mouse strain generation Corpora lutea (CL), counting to determine ovulated oocyte number, 50 - 52Cranial nerve defects, perinatal lethality phenotypic analysis, 179, 181 - 182Crb1, 206 Cre/loxP system, 23-25, 33-34, 78-79, 89, 93-94, 246, 248-253, 255 **CRISPR-Cas** conditional null allele generation, 36 - 38embryonic stem cells, 3, 7, 14, 22, 44 fluorescent protein tagging, 118 indications for mutant generation, 13 mosaics, 219 overview, 1-2 preimplantation embryos, 3, 7, 14, 26 principles knock-in allele generation, 15, 31 - 32null allele generation, 14, 27-28, 30 point allele generation, 15, 32-33 recovering targeted mutations breeding schemes indel mutations, 59-60 knock-in mutations, 60 missense mutations, 60 overview, 59 mutant allele transmission troubleshooting gene targeting construct design, 62-63 impatience, 62 lost potential of embryonic stem cells, 63-64 phenotype issues, 64 no offspring troubleshooting dominant sex reversal, 62 infertility, 60-61 intersex chimeras, 61 overview, 55-56 sexing of mice genotyping by polymerase chain reaction, 69-70 morphology, 65-66 single sex offspring troubleshooting dominant effect on gametogenesis, 67 dominant mutation, 67

dominant sex reversal, 68 sex-limited dominant effect, 67 wild-type allele instead of mutant recovery troubleshooting haploinsufficiency, 65, 67 technical glitches, 64–65 segregation of alleles from founders, 26 Cross-fostering, newborn mice, 53–54 *Crybb*, 206

D

Developmental delay, perinatal lethality phenotypic analysis, 178-179, 181 Developmental potential phenotypic analysis cell line establishment from organ culture, 169-170 embryo culture, 166-167 organ culture cell marking, 168-169 examples, 167 technique, 167-168 overview, 165-166 teratoma differentiation, 171-172 testing in chimeras, 170 transplantation of cells and organs, 171 Diaphragm defects, perinatal lethality phenotypic analysis, 181 Dominant mutant phenotypic analysis chimera dominant effects, 221-224 embryonic stem cell dominant effects, 220-221 heterozygous mice and dominant effects development, 224 morphology, 224 reproduction, 224-225 imprinted gene considerations, 226-227 mechanisms of dominant effects, 218 - 220overview, 217-218 transgene rescue, 223 XO subclone isolation from XY embryonic stem cells, 228 - 229Downs and Davies staging, 131 Dre/rox system, 23, 25, 246 Drgl1, 207

Ε

Edinburgh Mouse Atlas Project (eMAP), 161 EFIC. See Episcopic fluorescence image capture Egfr, 210 Electroretinogram (ERG), 206 eMAP. See Edinburgh Mouse Atlas Project Embryo culture. See Developmental potential phenotypic analysis; Preimplantation lethality phenotypic analysis Embryonic stem (ES) cell cell line establishment from organ culture, 169-170 chimera production corpora lutea counting to determine ovulated oocyte number, 50 - 52flow chart, 41 overview, 41-42 planning, 45-46 troubleshooting no mice born after chimeric embryo transfer, 46-47 pups born with no or low chimerism, 47-48 chimeras. See Chimera clonal line isolation expansion and freezing number of cells required, 44 number of clones required, 44 troubleshooting death of cells, 43 phenotype resulting in death, 43 - 44selectable marker problems, 43 targeting construct problems, 43 lost potential in mutant allele transmission, 63-64 mistakes in gene-targeting experiments, 42 morula aggregation. See Chimera recovering targeted mutations breeding schemes male versus female chimeras, 56 strain selection, 56-57 test breed chimeras, 57, 59 coat color, 57-58 mutant allele transmission troubleshooting gene targeting construct design, 62-63 impatience, 62 lost potential of embryonic stem cells, 63-64 phenotype issues, 64 no offspring troubleshooting dominant sex reversal, 62 infertility, 60-61 intersex chimeras, 61 overview, 55-56 sexing of mice genotyping by polymerase chain reaction, 69-70

morphology, 65-66 single sex offspring troubleshooting dominant effect on gametogenesis, 67 dominant mutation, 67 dominant sex reversal, 68 sex-limited dominant effect, 67 wild-type allele instead of mutant recovery troubleshooting haploinsufficiency, 65, 67 technical glitches, 64-65 techniques for mutagenesis. See specific techniques transgene rescue of mutants, 222 XO subclone isolation from XY embryonic stem cells, 228 - 229En2, 190-191, 209 ENU. See Ethylnitrosurea Epifluorescence microscopy, three-dimensional imaging of embryos, 160-162 Episcopic fluorescence image capture (EFIC), three-dimensional imaging of embryos, 160, 162 ERG. See Electroretinogram ES. See Embryonic stem EST. See Expressed sequence tag Estrous female, selection, 61 Ethylnitrosurea (ENU), mutagenesis embryonic stem cells, 9 expression pattern evaluation, 19 frequency, 8 gene evaluation before mutagenesis, 17-19, 22 male spermatogenesis, 8 overview, 1, 8 test crosses for recessive mutations, 9 - 10EUCOMM. See European Conditional Mouse Mutagenesis Program European Conditional Mouse Mutagenesis Program (EUCOMM), 12 Expressed sequence tag (EST), databases, 19 Extraembryonic endoderm (XEN) stem cell, culture, 169 - 170

F

F10, 183 Fgf8, 251 Fgf10, 159 flox, 252 Flp/FRT system, 23–25, 78–79, 89, 246, 248, 251 Folliculogenesis, stages, 197 Foxn1, 190–191

G

Gait analysis, 209 Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO), 19 Genetic interaction testing. *See* Breeding Gene trap, insertional mutagenesis, 11 Genotyping chimeras, 242–243 errors, 202 prenatal lethality timing, 99–100 sexing by polymerase chain reaction, 69–70 GEO. *See* Gene Expression Omnibus Glossary of terms, 273–283 *Gnrhr*, 195–196 Grip strength test, 208

Н

Hearing, testing, 207 Hematopoietic defects, embryonic phenotypes lethal after E9.5, 148 - 150Homologous recombination conditional null allele generation, 34-36 elements for idealized targeting construct, 23 indications for mutant generation, 13 knock-in allele generation, 30-31 null allele generation, 27 point mutation generation, 32 principles for gene targeting in embryonic stem cells, 13-14, 22 - 23random integration negative selection, 25 screening, 25-26 vector incorporation positive selection, 24-25 Hot plate test, 207 Hoxa1, 179 Hprt, 201 HSV tk, toxicity of expression in males, 25, 62 - 63Husbandry. See Mutant colony maintenance Hypomorphic allele, testing, 89

I

ICM. See Inner cell mass ICSI. See ICSI IKK2, 250 IKMC. See International Knockout Mouse Consortium Il1r1, 204 IMPC. See International Mouse Phenotyping Consortium Imprinting dominant mutant phenotypic analysis considerations, 226-227 effect on embryo, 16 heredity of autosomal mutant gene, 18, 219 X-linked mutant gene, 17 Inbreeding depression, 76 Incisor, growth, 194-195 Induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cell, culture, 169-170 Infertility assisted reproduction females, 81-82 males, 81 overview, 79, 81 female, 198-199 male, 194-198 no offspring troubleshooting, 60-61 Inner cell mass (ICM), 108, 114-115, 125, 129, 239, 242 Internal ribosome entry site (IRES), 29 International Mouse Phenotyping Consortium (IMPC), 2-3, 12, 33 International Knockout Mouse Consortium (IKMC), 3, 12, 45, 57, 72 Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), 81 - 82In vitro fertilization (IVF), 81-82, 204 iPS cell. See Induced pluripotent stem cell IRES. See Internal ribosome entry site IVF. See In vitro fertilization

J

Jag1, 130

Κ

Kit, 225
Knock-in allele characterization of mouse lines, 248–251
CRISPR-Cas generation, 15, 31–32, 60 general strategies, 28–30 homologous recombination generation, 30–31
Knockout Mouse Project (KOMP), 12, 19
KOMP. *See* Knockout Mouse Project *Krt5*, 178

L

Lethality analysis. See Phenotypic analysis; Preimplantation lethality phenotypic analysis; Preimplantation to midgestation phenotypic analysis; Prenatal lethality timing mutations, 3

Lhx1, 177, 253 Lif, 193

Μ

Mbnl1, 161 Mbnl2, 161 MBP. See Myelin basic protein Mdm1, 117 Mdm2, 117 MGI. See Mouse Genome Informatics Micro computed tomography, perinatal lethality defects, 178, 180 - 181MMRRC. See Mutant Mouse Resource and **Research** Centers Molecular Embryology of the Mouse course, 2 Morula aggregation. See Chimera Mouse Genome Informatics (MGI), 12 - 13, 19Msx1, 180 Mutant colony maintenance backcrossing for congenic mouse strain generation backcross, 85 materials, 83-84 number of backcrosses, 85 outcross, 84 overview, 83-84 troubleshooting, 85-86 balancer chromosomes for maintaining recessive lethal or sterile mutations, 79-80 breeding, 76-77 facilities, 72-74 goals, 75-77 inbreeding depression, 76 infertility and assisted reproduction females, 81-82 males, 81 overview, 79, 81 overview, 71-72 resources for husbandry, 257-258 selection cassette deletion in vivo, 77-79 strain effects on phenotype, 74-75 Mutant generation ethylnitrosurea mutagenesis, 1, 8-10 existing mutant resources, 12-13 flow chart, 4 gene targeting. See CRISPR-Cas; Homologous recombination insertional mutagenesis gene traps, 11 principles, 10-11 transgenes, 11 transposons, 11–12 viruses, 11 overview, 7-8

predictions and expectations, 16 spontaneous mutation, 8 transgenic mice, 12 X-ray mutagenesis, 10 Mutant Mouse Resource and Research Center (MMRRC), 73–74 Myelin basic protein (MBP), 193 Myelin proteolipid protein (PLP), 193 My/f5, 210 Myo15, 253 MyoD, 210

Ν

Naming mouse nomenclature resources, 262 novel mutant alleles, 72 Nociception, testing, 207 Notch2, 204 No visible phenotype analysis age-related pathologies skeleton, 204-205 tumor formation, 203-204 balance and coordination testing gait analysis, 209 grip strength test, 208 rotarod test, 209 swim test, 208-209 tail suspension test, 208 causes functional mutant, 202 genotyping error, 202 no overt abnormality, 203 variable penetrance phenotype, 202-203 environmental challenges, 211 genetic challenge experiments, 209-211 overview, 201-202 sense testing hearing, 207 nociception, 207 smell, 207 taste, 207 touch, 207 vision, 205-206 transgenic strain crosses, 211 Null allele conditional allele. See Conditional null allele CRISPR-Cas generation, 14, 27-28, 30 general strategies, 26-27 homologous recombination, 27

0

OCT. See Optical coherence tomography OPT. See Optical projection tomography Optical coherence tomography (OCT) retina, 206 three-dimensional imaging of embryos, 160–162 Optical projection tomography (OPT), three-dimensional imaging of embryos, 160–162 Organ culture. See Developmental potential phenotypic analysis Ovca1, 178, 182

Р

Pancreas, detection in newborn mice, 189 Pde6b, 206 Perinatal lethality phenotypic analysis causes of death at birth cardiovascular defects, 178, 180 catastrophic abnormalities, 177-178 cleft palate, 180, 182 cranial nerve defects, 179, 181-182 developmental delay, 178-179, 181 diaphragm defects, 181 miscellaneous causes, 181, 183 skeletal defects, 179, 181 overview, 175-176 time of death determination, 176-177 Phenotypic analysis chimeras for early lethal phenotypes, 231-234 developmental potential. See Developmental potential phenotypic analysis dominant mutants. See Dominant mutant phenotypic analysis examples by book chapter, 265-269 flow chart, 4 gonadal mutants, 196 gross anatomical assessment, 186-187 growth curves, 190 infertility female, 198-199 male, 194-198 lethality. See Chimera; Perinatal lethality phenotypic analysis; Preimplantation lethality phenotypic analysis; Preimplantation to mid-gestation phenotypic analysis; Prenatal lethality timing mammary glands, 188 mid- to late-gestation phenotypes cell proliferation and death analysis, 159 embryonic phenotypes lethal after E9.5 cardiovascular defects, 150-152 hematopoietic defects, 148-150 placental insufficiency, 152-155 histological analysis, 155, 157

imaging of embryos, 159-162 molecular characterization, 158-159 morphological analysis, 155, 157 overview, 147-148 sexing of embryos, 156-157 skeletogenesis analysis, 157-158 morphological abnormalities, 190-191 motor dysfunction, 192-194 neurological problems, 191-192 no phenotype challenge. See No visible phenotype analysis overview, 15-16 pups growth and vigor abnormalities, 194 lethality before weaning, 189 marking, 186 overview, 185-186 visible phenotypes before weaning, 186, 188 reproductive organs, 188 resources, 261-262 Pitx3, 205 Placental insufficiency, embryonic phenotypes lethal after E9.5, 152 - 155PLP. See Myelin proteolipid protein Plxnd1, 161 Point mutation CRISPR-Cas generation, 15, 32-33 homologous recombination generation, 32 Preimplantation lethality phenotypic analysis blastocyst and implantation analysis failure to attach, 113 failure to hatch, 112-113 failure to outgrow, 113-114 implantation delay analysis, 115-116 inner cell mass analysis, 114-115 zona pellucida removal, 111-113 cell counting in embryos using fluorescent dyes differential inner cell mass/ trophoectoderm cell counts, 125-126 materials, 124, 126 overview, 123 total cell count, 124-126 troubleshooting, 125-126 cleavage stages, 108 early stage analysis blastocyst morphology abnormalities, 111 cleavage arrest or delay, 110-111 compaction abnormalities, 111 embryo culture culture, 121-122 materials, 120-122

overview, 109-110, 120

troubleshooting, 122 no mutants, 110 gene expression in whole embryos, 117-118 immunocytochemistry, 117 in situ hybridization, 117 overview, 107-109 superovulation, 116 Preimplantation to mid-gestation phenotypic analysis gastrulation to allantoic fusion lethality (E6.5 - E9.5)cell death measurement, 139-140 cell proliferation measurement, 138 - 139embryo staging, 133-134 gross morphology, 130-133 histological assessment, 135-136 molecular characterization cell type-specific gene expression, 137-138 strategy, 136 overview, 130 photodocumentation of embryos, 134-135 histological sectioning of embryos dissected embryos, 144-146 fixative recipes, 146 implanted embryos, 143-144 materials, 143 overview, 142 overview, 127-128 preimplantation death (E4.5-E5.5), 128-130 Prenatal lethality timing control frequency of loss establishment, 104 - 106development stages, 98 developmental landmarks between E4.5 and term, 101-103 dissection, 99-101 genotyping, 99-100 homozygous mutant detection at birth, 96 overview, 95-96 Pup phenotyping. See Phenotypic analysis

R

Radioactive safety, 288 *rd1*, 206 Resources development, 258–259 essentials, 257 existing mouse mutants, 12–13 husbandry, 257–258 methods, 259–261 phenotypic analysis, 261–262 safety information, 285 web-based resources, 262–263 *ROSA26*, 248 Rotarod test, 209 RU-486, 250 Index

S

Safety biological safety, 289 general cautions, 286-287 hazardous chemical properties, 289-290 radioactive safety, 288 resources, 285 waste disposal, 287-288 Selection cassette deletion in vivo, 77-79 removal from embryonic stem cells in vitro, 24 Sex determination genotyping by polymerase chain reaction, 69-70, 156 morphology, 65-66, 157 SHIRPA protocol, 192 Skeleton age-related pathologies, 204-205 perinatal lethality phenotypic analysis, 179, 181 phenotypic analysis, 157-158 Smell, testing, 207 Soft mouse chow, 194 Sp7, 179 Specific pathogen-free (SPF) facility, 72-73 Sperm haploid problem circumvention, 65 spermatogenesis ethylnitrosurea mutagenesis, 8 stages, 197 SPF facility. See Specific pathogen-free facility Strain compatibility and chimera production from embryonic stem cells, 48 effects on mutant phenotype, 74-75 Swim test, 208-209 Sys, 197

Т

Tail flick test, 207 Tail suspension test, 208 Tamoxifen, 250 Taste, testing, 207 *Tbx1*, 182, 225 *Tbx4*, 242, 245 *Tbx6*, 88 Teratoma. *See* Developmental potential phenotypic analysis Texas A&M Institute for Genomic Medicine (TIGM), 12 TIGM. *See* Texas A&M Institute for Genomic Medicine This is a free sample of content from Mouse Phenotypes: Generation and Analysis of Mutants, 2nd ed.: A Laboratory Manual. Click here for more information on how to buy the book.

Index

Tissue-specific knockout, regulatory mechanisms, 254 - 255Tk mutant, 191 Touch, testing, 207 Transgene rescue chimeras, 222 dominant mutant phenotypic analysis, 223 embryonic stem cell mutants, 222 lethal phenotype circumvention, 253-254 Transposon, insertional mutagenesis, 11-12 Trophoblast stem (TS) cell culture, 169-170 morula aggregation, 238-239 Trophoectoderm. See Preimplantation lethality phenotypic analysis Trp53, 203 TS cell. See Trophoblast stem cell

Tumors. See No visible phenotype analysis TUNEL assay, 139

V Vasculogenesis defects, embryonic phenotypes lethal after E9.5, 151–152 Vika/vox, 246 Vision, testing, 205–206 von Frey filament test, 207 Vsx1, 206

W Waste disposal, 287–288

Х

XEN stem cell. See Extraembryonic endoderm stem cell X inactivation, effect on embryo, 16, 219–220 XO subclone, isolation from XY embryonic stem cells, 228–229 X-ray microcomputed tomography, three-dimensional imaging of embryos, 160–162 X-ray mutagenesis, 10

Y

Y-linked gene, dominant mutant in males, 219

Ζ

Zic3, 221 Zona pellucida (ZP), 109, 111–113, 129 ZP. *See* Zona pellucida