## The Jackson Laboratory Leading The Search For Tomorrow's Cures





### The Jackson Laboratory



- **Research:** Genetics and biology of human disease
- Resources: JAX<sup>®</sup> Mice, JAX<sup>®</sup> Services, bioinformatics databases
- Education: World-class courses, conferences, and training programs



### Human Health Advances



### George Snell, PhD & Nobel Prize Recipient

• Discoveries of immune system function formed the foundation for **tissue and organ transplantation** 



### Leroy Stevens, PhD

 Laid the foundation for modern embryonic stem cell research



### Elizabeth Russell, PhD

• Pioneered the use of **bone marrow transplants** 



## JAX<sup>®</sup> Mice: The <u>Gold Standard</u> for Biomedical Research

- Over 3,200 mouse models and growing
- Most well-characterized strains available
- Over 2.1 million mice shipped annually to 16,000 investigators in 60 countries
- Referenced ~100 new publications each week
- Unsurpassed animal health and genetic quality
- Over 75-years experience in mouse breeding and research





# JAX<sup>®</sup> Services

- Facilities in Bar Harbor, ME and Sacramento, CA
- On site breeding & colony management
- Revolutionary cryopreservation & recovery
- Phenotyping & efficacy testing
- Genetic research services
- Surgical & preconditioning services





### **Making Sense of Mouse Nomenclature**

### Genetic Background Effects and the Importance of Genetic Stability





### What's in a Name?



B6.129P2-Apoa1tm1Unc/J

#### C57BL/6-Tg(APOA1)1Rub/J

Unique identifiers for....

Background strains Relevant gene/allele Technology used Lab founder line Research group Lab maintaining colony



### Nomenclature Rules and Resources

International Mouse Nomenclature Committee

Mouse Genome Informatics (MGI) Nomenclature Committee

Nomenclature help: nomen@informatics.jax.org

#### Resources

JAX<sup>®</sup> Mice and Services: http://jaxmice.jax.org/info/nomenclature Tutorial: http://jaxmice.jax.org/nomenclature.html Mouse Genome Informatics rules and guidelines: http://www.informatics.jax.org/mgihome/nomen/



### **Mouse Nomenclature Basics**

### **Mouse Gene -** *Italics,* first letter capitalized Adenomatosis polyposis coli = *Apc* Leptin receptor = *Lepr*

### **Mouse Allele -** *Italics,* superscripted First letter capitalized if dominant - *Apc<sup>Min</sup>* First letter lower case if recessive - *Lepr<sup>db</sup>*





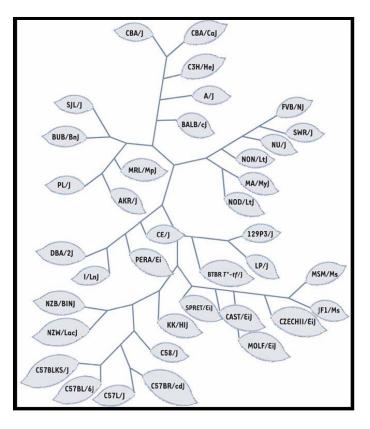
- Inbreds
- Hybrids
- GEMM<sup>™</sup> Strains
  Spontaneous, Transgenic, Targeted and Congenics



### **Inbred Strains**

- Strain maintained by sibling (sister x brother) mating for 20 or more consecutive generations
- Most genetically and phenotypically uniform mouse resource
- Well Characterized
- Unique phenotypes
- Widely used as models of human disease

Inbred lineage diagram based on by Petkov PM, et al., Genomics, Volume 83, Issue 5, May 2004, Pages 902-911





# **Unique Characteristics of Inbred Strains**

C3H/HeJ - severe retinal degeneration AKR/J - high leukemia incidence SJL/J - highly aggressive males

### DBA/2J

- Audiogenic seizure susceptibility
- Develop hereditary glaucoma
- Low susceptibility to diet-induced atherosclerosis
- Extreme intolerance to and avoidance of alcohol & morphine

### C57BL/6J

- Audiogenic seizure resistance
- Microphthalmia common
- High susceptibility to dietinduced atherosclerosis
- Preference for alcohol and morphine



Inbred Nomenclature Based on Phenotype NOD <u>Nonobese Diabetic</u>

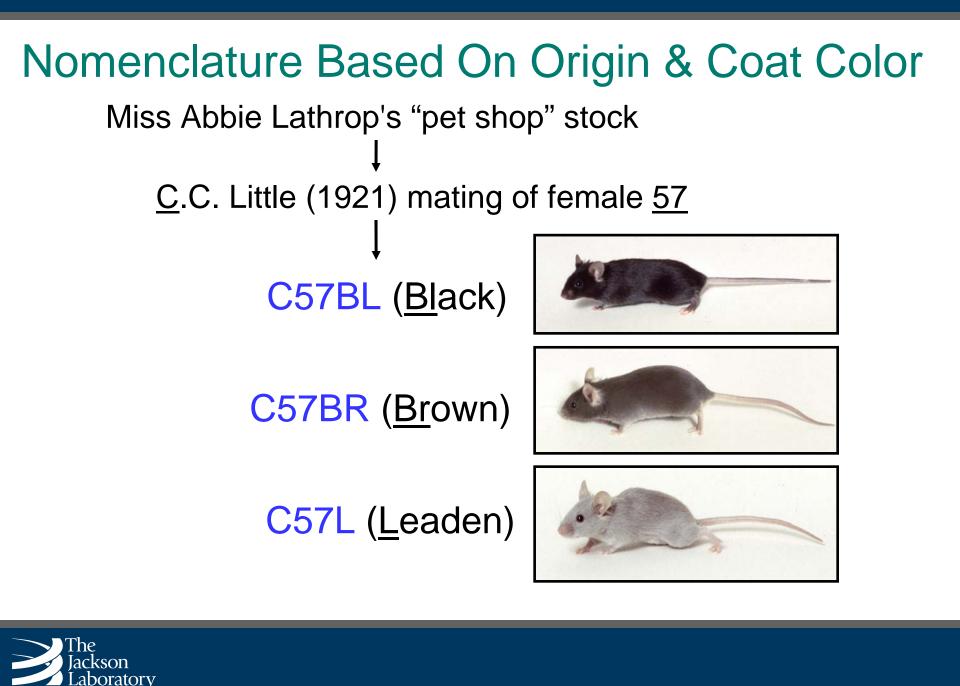
# DW <u>Dw</u>arf

**NU** Nude



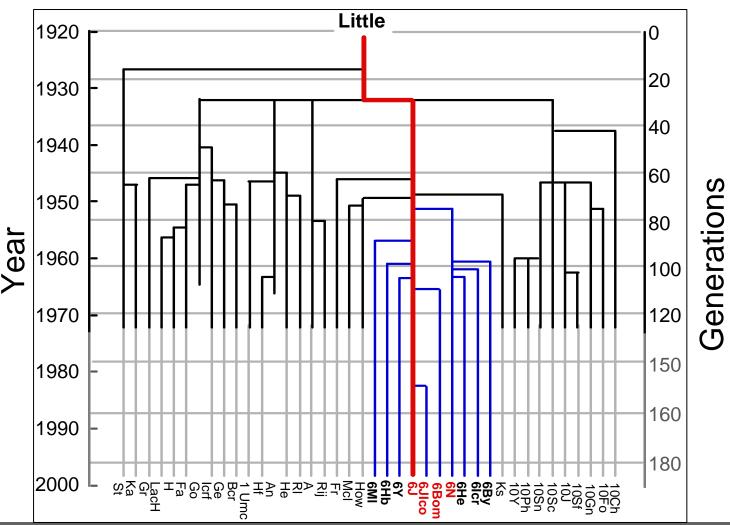






# Substrains of C57BL

Institute for Laboratory Animal Research (ILAR) Lab Codes http://dels.nas.edu/ilar\_n/ilarhome/labcode





Adapted from: Handbook on Genetically Standardized JAX Mice, Fifth Edition, The Jackson Laboratory, 1997 & Bailey 1982

# Substrain Nomenclature

**Substrains:** Branch of an inbred strain known or suspected to be genetically different from the parent colony.

#### Considered a substrain when....

1) Maintained separately from the parent colony for more than 20 generations

2) Genetic differences from the parent colony are discovered

#### Nnt deficient

C57BL/6J

Parent strain

Substrain Line #

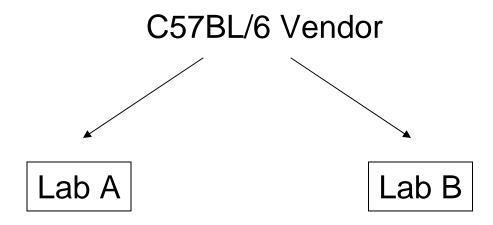
Lab Maintaining Strain

Wild-type Nnt





### Substrain Development



24 Generations Sibling Matings 14 Generations Sibling Matings

#### **38 Generations apart!**



# **Resources for Inbred Strain Selection**

JAX® Mice Strain Data Sheets http://jaxmice.jax.org/query/

The Mouse Phenome Database http://www.jax.org/phenome

Michael Festing's Database of Inbred Mice & Rats http://www.informatics.jax.org/external/festing/search\_form.cgi

PubMed literature searches http://www.pubmed.gov

Online Books at MGI (Genetics, Origin, Anatomy, Coat Color) http://www.informatics.jax.org/mgihome/resources/online\_books.shtml



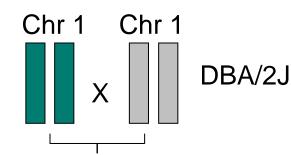


- Inbreds
- Hybrids
- GEMM<sup>™</sup> Strains Spontaneous, Transgenic, Targeted, and Congenics

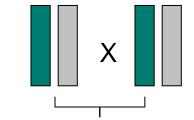


# Hybrids -F1 and F2

C57BL/6J



Hybrid Vigor! Tissue transplant hosts from parent strains



F1 -uniform genotype/phenotype

F2 –random distribution of alleles, excellent control for mutant strains on a mixed background

Chr 1 from three F2 siblings



### Mouse Strain Nomenclature Standard Abbreviations

- 129P3/J = 129P
- 129S1/SvImJ = 129S
- A/HeJ = AHe
- A/J = A
- AKR/J = AK
- BALB/cByJ = CBy
- BALB/cJ = C
- C57BL = B

aboratorv

- C57BL/6J = B6
- C57BL/6JEi = B6Ei
- C57BL/10 = B10
- C57BR/cdJ = BR

- C57L = L
- CBA/CaGnLe = CBACa
- CBA/J = CBA
- C3H/HeJ = C3
- C3HeB/FeJ = C3Fe
- DBA/1J = D1
- DBA/2J = D2
- NZB/BINJ = NZB
- NZW/LacJ = NZW
- RIIIS/J = R3
- SJL/J = SJL or J
- SWR/J = SW

http://jaxmice.jax.org/info/hybrid\_nomenclature

## Hybrid Nomenclature

### C57BL/6J x DBA/2J ↓ B6D2F1/J x B6D2F1/J ↓ B6D2F2/J







- Inbreds
- Hybrids
- **GEMM**<sup>TM</sup> Strains

Spontaneous, Transgenic, Targeted and Congenics



### **GEMM<sup>™</sup> Strains**

Evaluate single gene function(s) in normal & diseased pathways

#### **Spontaneous Mutation**

Random, altered gene function

#### Targeted Mutation (tm) ("Knockout")

Targeted DNA construct, loss-of-function



#### Transgenic (Tg)

(Randomly) inserted DNA construct, "overexpression"

Congenic – Mutation or transgene placed on a pure inbred background



### **Spontaneous Mutant Strain Nomenclature**



### 129P3/J-Leprdb-3J/J

**Background Strain** 

**Gene Affected** 

#### **Type II Diabetes**

Obesity, Hyperglycemia, Hyperinsulinemia, Insulin Resistance, Hyperphagia.

Diabetes severity highly dependent on genetic background: C57BLKS/J, C57BL/6J, 129P3/J

**Allele Designation** 

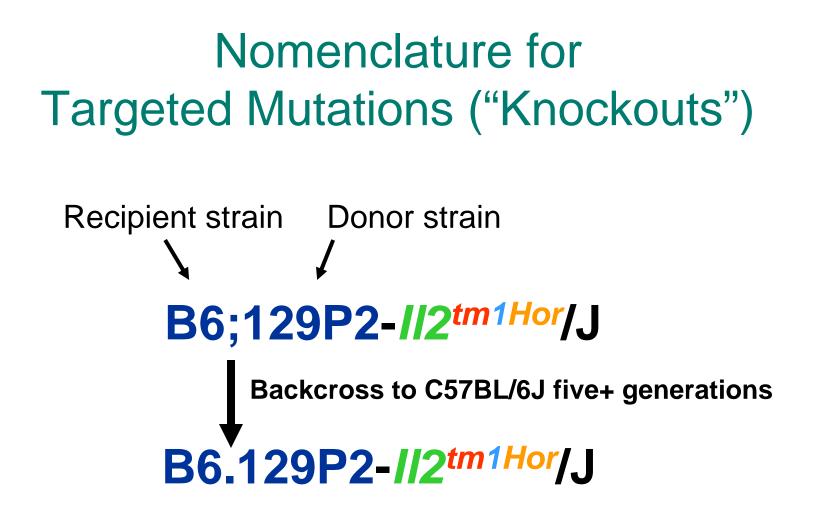
Lab Maintaining Strain



Nomenclature for Targeted Mutations ("Knockouts") B6;129P2-//2<sup>tm1Hor</sup>/J **Background (mixed) Targeted gene Targeted mutation** Line number Lab registration code Lab maintaining strain

129 Nomenclature at http://jaxmice.jax.org/info/bulletin/bulletin01.html







### Genetic Background Effects Interleukin 2 targeted mutation ("Knockout")

Strain	Mortality	Colitis	Anemia
<b>B6;129P2-</b> <i>II2<sup>tm1Hor</sup></i> (original publication)	4-9 wks	Progressive	Yes
B6.129P2- <i>II2<sup>tm1Hor</sup>/</i> J	pre & post wean loss, 10-25 weeks	Progressive Heath status dependent	Yes
C.129P2(B6)- <i>II2<sup>tm1Hor</sup>/J</i>	3-5 wks	None	Yes



Schorle, et al., Nature 352:621-62, 1991

# **Environmental Effects**

#### Housing Conditions- Interleukin 10 Knockout

Conventional

Severe inflammatory bowel (colitis), rectal prolapse, poor breeding

• Germ Free or Specific pathogen free (SPF) No abnormal symptoms, normal breeding

#### **Drug treatment**

 Anti parasitic drugs such as ivermectin can alter strain behavior Davis et al., Lab Animal Sci 49:288-296, 1999

#### **Experimental design- obese strains**

• Over handling obese mice causes stress related weight loss



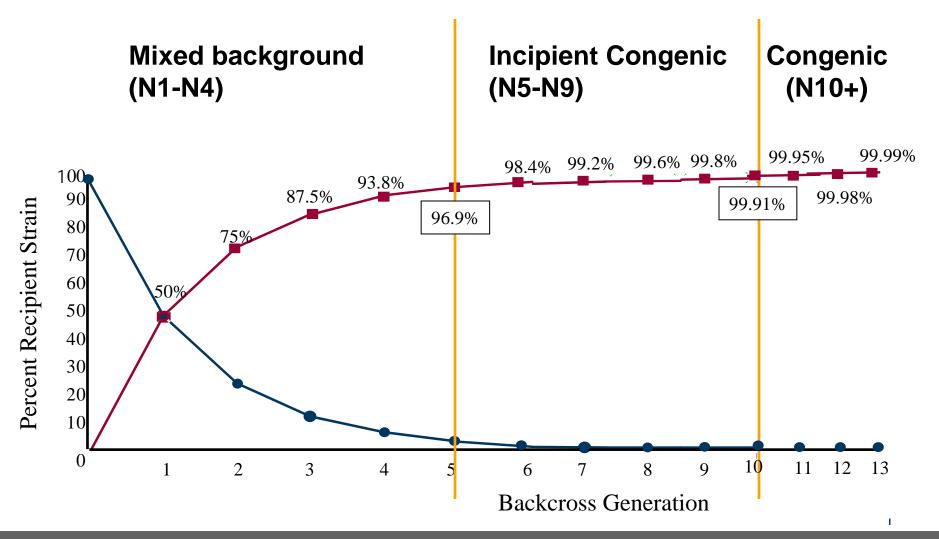
# **Congenic Strains**

☆ Genetic uniformity reduces phenotypic variability

- Transfer mutation or transgene onto inbred background
- Repeated backcrosses of a donor (mutant) strain to an inbred (recipient) strain
- Maintain as homozygotes and use inbred control
- Create multiple strains on different inbred backgrounds
- Allows examination of modifier genes
- N10 generation time takes 2 to 3 years or use speed congenics (1 to 1.5 years)









**Nomenclature for Transgenics** 

### C57BL/6-Tg(ACTB-EGFP)131Osb/J

### **Background Strain**

### Transgenic

### Promoter



**Gene expressed** 

**Founder line number** 

Lab registration code

Lab Maintaining Strain



Nomenclature for Transgenics B6.Cg-Tg(BCL2)22Wehi/J

**Background Strain** 

Transgenic

**Gene expressed** 

**Founder line number** 

Lab registration code

Lab Maintaining Strain

Original: STOCK Tg(BCL2)22Wehi



### Genetic Modification Effect B-cell Leukemia/Lymphoma 2 Induced Mutations

### **Transgenic Overexpression**

Promoter: E mu *lgh*, immunoglobulin heavy chain B6.Cg-Tg(BCL2) 22 Wehi/J B-cell lineage B6.Cg-Tg(BCL2) 25 Wehi/J T-cell lineage B6.Cg-Tg(BCL2) 36 Wehi/J B & T-cell lineages



### C57BL/6 Publications

Total 18,075 PubMed publications using C57BL/6 mice

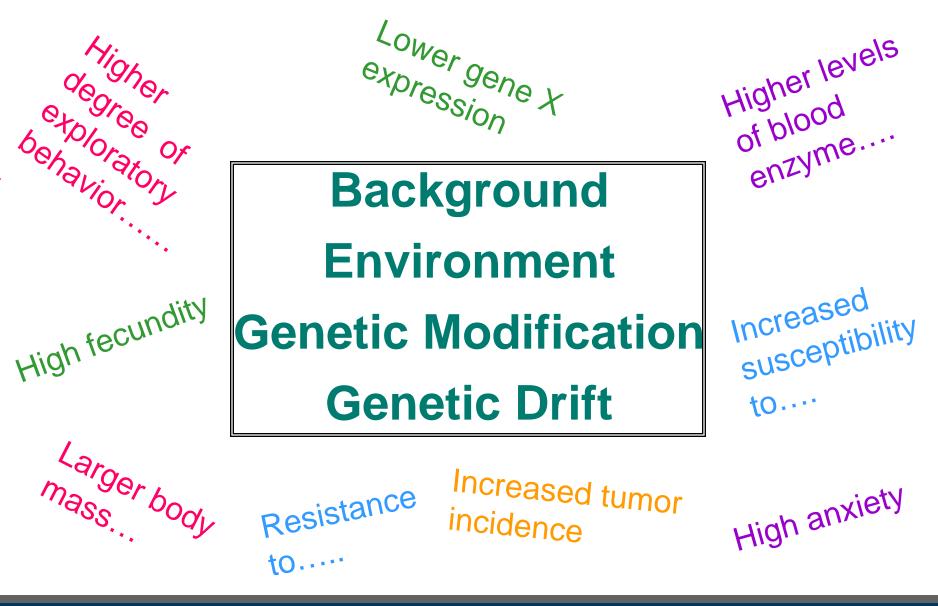
Substrain	# of Citations*
C57BL/6J	7,660
C57BL/6N	586
C57BL/6JIco	19

	Robert A. Taft. Mutiel David
	The Jackson Laboration
REVIEWS	Robert A. Taft. Muriel Davisson and Michael V. Wiles
	biology biology
	The mouse as a model for human biology: a resource guide for complex trait analysis
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#### **Complete nomenclature benefits everyone!**



\* Based upon an Oct 2007 survey of all PubMed citations without any limits (time, field, language, etc.)





# The Dynamic Genome

#### **Genetic Drift**

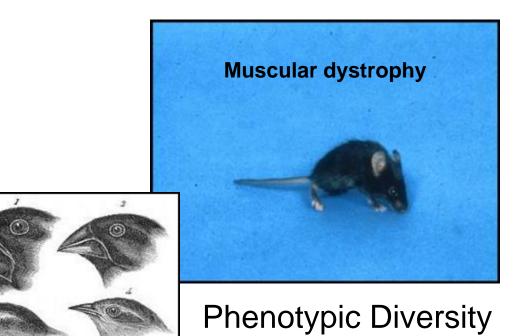
Fundamental tendency of any allele to vary randomly in frequency over time due to statistical variation alone. Small populations are subject to more drift than large ones because departure from the norm (ie mutation) in one individual causes a disproportionately greater deviation from the norm.

#### **Natural selection**

Tendency of beneficial alleles to become more common, and detrimental ones less common, over time.



# Genetic Instability...Friend or Foe?



Aggravated Grad Student



**Data Diversity** 

### **Species Diversity**

2. Geospiza fortis

4. Certhidea olivacea



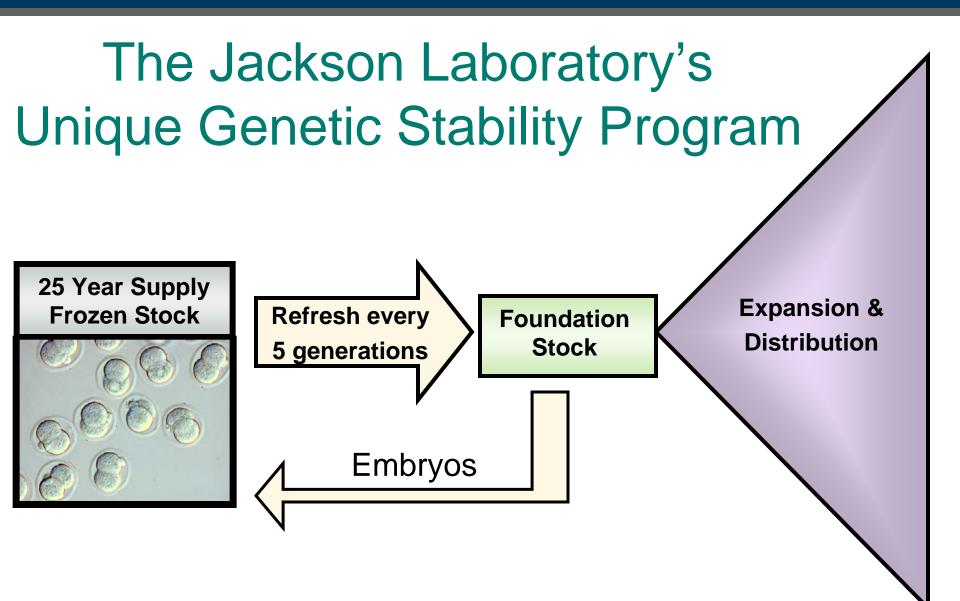
1. Geospiza magnirostris

Geospiza parvula

# Minimizing Genetic Instability

- Maintain detailed colony records
- Watch for phenotypic changes in controls
- Test breeder stocks for genetic purity
- Avoid selection pressure
- Cryopreserve unique models!
- Replace breeders frequently (F5-10 generations)
- NOTE: C3H/HeJ ≠ C3H/HeNTac ≠ C3H/HeNCrIBR







### Take me home.....

- Know your nomenclature
- Use complete nomenclature in your publications
- Research your strain background
- Consider analyzing mutations on multiple backgrounds
- Consider that genetic drift can alter phenotype
- Adhere to strict colony management practices
- Replace breeders from trusted vendor regularly!



# The Jackson Laboratory

Nomenclature experts: nomen@informatics.jax.org

Need help? micetech@jax.org



