

STOCK *Ils5*^{tm1(ACTB-tdTomato,-EGFP)Luo} / J
Stock No: **021458** | MADM-7^{TG} (*Hipp7*^{TG})

Targeted Mutation

Typically mice are recovered in 10-14 weeks. Contact Customer Service to place an order or for more information.

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tdTomato, a beta-globin intronic sequence (containing *frt* and *lox* sites), and the C-terminal portion of mut4-EGFP all inserted into the *Hipp7* locus on chromosome 7 (~2.13 cM; ~0.7 kbp downstream of exon 5 of the *Rps9* gene). These MADM-7^{TG} mutants are designed for MADM (mosaic analysis with double markers), and must be crossed to MADM-7^{GT} mice harboring a reciprocal mutation at the same locus (Stock No. [021457](#)). This MADM system allows Cre recombinase-induced fluorescent labeling of daughter cells to ascertain lineal relationships and pleiotropic gene function in multicellular organisms. These mice may also be useful in studies of cell differentiation, mitosis, and imprinting.

Donating Investigator

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Simon Hippenmeyer, IST Austria (Institute of Science and Technology Austria)

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GENETIC OVERVIEW

Genetic Background

Generation

Igs5^{tm1(ACTB-tdTomato,-EGFP)Luo}

Allele Type

Targeted (Conditional ready (e.g. floxed), No functional change)

Gene Symbol

Igs5

Gene Name

intergenic site 5

VIEW GENETICS

RESEARCH APPLICATIONS

Cell Biology Research
Neurobiology Research

VIEW ALL RESEARCH APPLICATIONS

BASE PRICE

Starting at:

\$2,854.50 Domestic price Cryo Recovery

VIEW PRICE LIST

- Details

- Detailed Description

Mice homozygous for the MADM-7^{TG} (*Hipp7*^{TG}) allele are viable and fertile with no reported abnormalities. The MADM-7^{TG} allele has the CMV enhancer/chicken beta-actin core promoter, the N-terminal portion of tdTomato, a beta-globin intronic sequence (containing a *flr*-flanked region of two *lox* site variants [*lox2272* and *lox5171*] and then a *loxP*-flanked neomycin resistance gene), and the C-terminal portion of mut4-EGFP all inserted into the *Hipp7* locus on chromosome 7 (~2.13 cM; ~0.7 kbp downstream of exon 5 of the *Rps9* gene). These MADM-7^{TG} mutants are designed for MADM (mosaic analysis with double markers), and must be crossed to MADM-7^{GT} mice harboring a reciprocal mutation at the same locus (Stock No. [021457](#)).

The resulting TG/GT offspring have one copy of each reciprocal mutation on homologous chromosomes ("trans-heterozygous"), and must also be bred to harbor a Cre- or FLP-recombinase to induce fluorescent protein expression. Prior to Cre- or FLP-recombination, trans-heterozygous mutant mice do not have colored cells: the chimeric genes do not produce functional proteins because their coding sequences are interrupted by the beta-globin intron in different reading frames. After DNA replication (G2 phase) in double mutant mice, introduction of Cre- or FLP-recombinase that facilitates inter-chromosomal recombination aligns the respective N- and C-terminal coding sequences for each of the reporter genes on the same chromosome. The subsequent chromatid segregation (X or Z) determines daughter cell phenotype: recombinant sister chromatids into the same daughter cell (a G2-Z event) leads to double reporter expression or no reporter expression, while independent segregation into separate daughter cells (a G2-X event) leads to expression of either EGFP or tdTomato-MYC. If an additional targeted mutation of interest is introduced distal to the *Hipp7* locus on chromosome 7, only homozygous cells will be singly labeled following G2 *cre* or *FLP* introduction. The homozygous mutant and wildtype cells can then be distinguished by which single reporter they express. Most heterozygous cells will be unlabeled, but some heterozygous cells will be yellow (both markers expressed). Reporter protein tissue specificity, expression levels, and frequency of recombination are thus determined by the promoter controlling Cre- or FLP-recombinase expression. Using this MADM system, a researcher can generate genetic mosaics in which an individual organism contains somatic cells of different genotypes. This allows the researcher to ascertain lineal relationships and pleiotropic gene function in multicellular organisms. These mice may also be useful in studies of cell differentiation and mitosis.

Other important features of the MADM-7 system are listed below. Because of its placement ~3.6 Mbp from the centromere, MADM-7 allows almost all of the genes on chromosome 7 to be subjected to MADM-based mosaic analyses. Cre- or FLP-recombinase introduction in cell phase G0 or G1 results in double reporter expression. The donating investigator also reports the MADM-7 design has several advantages compared to the original MADM(-6) mice. Specifically, MADM-7 allows direct fluorescent visualization of both EGFP and tdTomato in live animals/cells: permitting genotypes of distinctly labeled cells in mosaic animals to be unequivocally determined prior to fixation and/or immunostaining. Also, MADM-7 contains both *loxP* and *flr* sites; allowing the induction of MADM-labeling by either Cre recombinase or FLP recombinase.

The same donating investigator has several mice with MADM applications on different chromosomes:

On chromosome 6, the *Gt(ROSA)26Sor* knockin mutations include MADM-6^{GR} (Stock Nos. [006041](#) / [006075](#)), MADM-6^{RG} (Stock Nos. [006067](#) / [006080](#)), MADM-6^{GG} (Stock Nos. [006053](#) / [006071](#)), R26^{GT} (Stock No. [017912](#)), R26^{TG} (Stock No. [017921](#)), R26^{TT} (Stock No. [017922](#)), and R26^{G-tTA2} (Stock No. [017909](#)).

On chromosome 7, the centromeric insertions are MADM-7^{GT} (*Hipp7*^{GT}; Stock No. [021457](#)) and MADM-7^{TG} (*Hipp7*^{TG}; Stock No. [021458](#)).

On chromosome 10, the centromeric insertions are MADM-10^{GT} (*Miya10*^{GT}; Stock No. [017923](#)) and MADM-10^{TG} (*Miya10*^{TG}; Stock No. [017932](#)).

On chromosome 11, the centromeric insertions are MADM-11^{GT} (*Hipp11*^{GT}; Stock No. [013749](#)) and MADM-11^{TG} (*Hipp11*^{TG}; Stock No. [013751](#)).

On chromosome 12, the centromeric insertions are MADM-12^{GT} (*John12*^{GT}; Stock No. [021460](#)) and MADM-12^{TG} (*John12*^{TG}; Stock No. [021461](#)).

+ Development

+ Expression Data

+ Control Suggestions

+ Selected References

- Genetics

+ *Igs5*^{tm1}(*ACTB-tdTomato,-EGFP*)*Luo*

- Disease/Phenotype

+ Disease Terms

+ Research Areas By Phenotype

+ Mammalian Phenotype Terms by Genotype

+ References

Technical Support

CONTACT TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Genotyping Protocols

Separated PCR:[lis \(GT vs TG\)](#)

Separated PCR:[lis5](#)

[Genotyping resources and troubleshooting](#)

Breeding Considerations

When maintaining a live colony, homozygous mice may be bred together.

[Additional Breeding and Husbandry Support](#)

Citation

When using the MADM-7^{TG} (*Hipp7*^{TG}) mouse strain in a publication, please [cite the originating article\(s\)](#) and include JAX stock #021458 in your Materials and Methods section.

Animal Health Reports

[Facility Barrier Level Descriptions](#)

Production of mice from cryopreserved embryos or sperm occurs in a maximum barrier room, [G200](#)

Pricing & Availability



Cryo
Recovery

Typically mice are recovered in 10-14 weeks. Contact Customer Service to place an order or for more information.

Domestic International

Pricing effective for USA, Canada and Mexico shipping destinations

CRYORECOVERY - DOMESTIC PRICING

SERVICE/PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	PRICE
Cryo Recovery	Heterozygous for lis5<tm1(ACTB-tdTomato,-EGFP)Luo>	\$2,854.50

RELATED PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Frozen Mouse Embryo	STOCK lis5<tm1(ACTB-tdTomato -EGFP)Luo>/J Frozen Embryo	\$2595.00
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