

TRM: Wnt-11 Knock-Out Mice

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BACKGROUND

The Wnt gene family is composed of a large number of secreted glycoproteins involved in a wide variety of cell interactions ranging from early to adult stage that play a role in morphogenesis, patterning and development. In contrast to the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway which most Wnt proteins signal through, Wnt-11 signals via the Wnt/JNK pathway. A recent study demonstrates that the expression of secreted factor Wnt-II is elevated in several types of cancer, including colorectal cancer (2019 R. M. Kypta et al.)

TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

The Wnt11^{flox} allele has *loxP* sites flanking exon 4 of the wingless-type MMTV integration site family member 11 gene. Removal of the floxed sequence creates a null allele.

APPLICATIONS

Wnt11^{flox} mice may be useful in studying WNT signal transduction and WNT superfamily embryogenesis (e.g., kidney [ureteric bud branching morphogenesis], skeleton, lungs, etc.)

STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

The mice are designated Tangible Research Material (TRM). A complete description, including genotyping, phenotyping, etc is found at The Jackson Lab cat. No. 030051; <https://www.jax.org/strain/030051>

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INFO

Academic and non-profit institutions please order directly from The Jackson Laboratory. Commercial entities require a license from UC San Diego contact (<https://innovation.ucsd.edu/contact/>).

CONTACT

University of California, San Diego
Office of Innovation and
Commercialization
innovation@ucsd.edu
tel: 858.534.5815.



OTHER INFORMATION

KEYWORDS

Wnt, morphogenesis, development

CATEGORIZED AS

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