Targeted Inactivation of the Coagulation Factor IX Gene Causes Hemophilia B in Mice

By Ramendra Krishna Kundu, Frank Sangiorgi, Lang-Ying Wu, Kotoku Kurachi, W. French Anderson, Robert Maxson, and Erlinda M. Gordon

Hemophilia B is a leading target for gene therapy because current therapy is not optimal. Hence, a murine model of factor IX (F. IX) deficiency was generated to develop gene therapy strategies for hemophilia B. A targeting vector was created by replacing a 3.2-kb segment of the gene encompassing the catalytic domain with a phosphoglycerokinase promoter-driven neomycin resistant (neo+) gene cassette. The transfected embryonic stem cell clones generated chimeric male mice, and germ line transmission of the inactivated F. IX gene was observed in their offspring. Southern analysis confirmed the mutant genotype in hemizygous male and carrier female mice. F. IX transcripts were not detected in liver RNA isolated from hemizygous mice, and lower levels of F. IX mRNA were noted in carrier female mice when compared with those of normal litter mates. As expected, the mean F. IX coagulant titer of affected male mice was 2.8 U/dL (n = 10), while the mean F. IX titer of carrier female mice was 35 U/dL (n = 14), compared with 69 U/dL (n = 9) for the normal female mice and 92 U/dL (n = 22) for normal male and female litter mates. Further, the tail bleeding time of hemizygous mice was markedly prolonged (>3 hours) compared with those of normal and carrier female litter mates (15 to 20 minutes). Seven of 19 affected male mice died of exsanguination after tail snipping, and two affected mice died of umbilical cord bleeding. Currently, there are 10 affected mice surviving at 4 months of age. Aside from the factor IX defect, the carrier female and hemizygous male mice had no liver pathology by histologic examination, were fertile, and transmitted the F. IX gene mutation in the expected Mendelian frequency. Taken together, we have generated a F. IX knockout mouse for evaluation of novel gene therapy strategies for hemophilia B.

© 1998 by The American Society of Hematology.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mouse F. IX gene isolation and construction of the targeting vector. An 18.6-kb mouse F. IX genomic clone was isolated from a 129Sv lambda Fix II phage library (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) by screening with a mouse factor IX cDNA11 and it contained three exons corresponding to the last three exons (activation domain and catalytic domain) of the human F. IX gene. From the genomic clone, 7.0-kb Xba I, 8.0-kb Xba I, and 11.6-kb Xho I-Nor I fragments were respectively subcloned into the pBluescript II SK vector and mapped using standard techniques. The catalytic domain (exon g and h) was disrupted by its replacement with a neomycin resistance gene cassette driven by a phosphoglycerol kinase promoter (PGK-neo+).12 The targeting vector was made from the 11.6-kb lambda clone by replacement of a 3.2-kb BamHI fragment, which contained exon g and exon h, in the 1.6-kb Xho I fragment of PGK-neo+. A negative selection marker13 was created by subcloning a 2.1-kb Xho I fragment containing the HSV-tk gene from pXhoICMC1tk (gift from Dr Paul Hasty, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX) into the Xho I site of the 11.6-kb lambda clone. Hence, the resultant vector had a 5.7-kb region of homology with the F. IX gene at the 5' end and a 2.6-kb homology at the 3' end, a PGK-neo+ cassette replacing exons g and h, with a HSV-tk cassette at its Xho I site.

Generation of the F. IX-deficient mice. The targeting vector was linearized by Nor I digestion, electroporated into the CCE line of embryonic stem (ES) cells (from K. Lyons, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA) (1 × 107 cells), and selected with G418 (0.4 mg/mL) and ganciclovir (2 μmol/L).14 The G418 resistant colonies were selected, expanded, and
screened for homologous recombination by Southern blot technique.\textsuperscript{17} Genomic DNA from the ES cell clones was digested with Xba I, electrophoresed on a 0.6% agarose gel, and transferred to a nylon membrane. The membrane was hybridized with a 0.5-kb 5′ external probe (Fig 1, Probe A) isolated by Xho I digestion of the pBluescript II SK lambda 8 vector. The sizes of the Xbal fragments of the wild-type (WT) gene and the mutant (MT) allele were 8.0-kb and 6.4-kb, respectively (Fig 2, Probe A). An HindIII-NotI 1.5-kb 3′ probe (Fig 1, Probe B) also confirmed the sizes of 3.9 kb for WT and 4.6 kb for the MT after digestion of the DNA with Xho I (Fig 2, Probe B). The presence of the single integration event was confirmed by hybridization with a Pst I-Xba I 1.637-kb neo fragment without the endogenous phosphoglycerol kinase promoter (data not shown). The targeted ES cell clones were then injected into blastocysts derived from C57BL/6J mice, and transferred into the uteri of pseudopregnant CD-1 female (USC Transgenic Core Facility). The chimeric males were mated with C57BL/6J females, and germ-line transmission of the ES cell-derived phenotype was determined by the presence of an agouti coat color and further confirmed by Southern analysis of DNA. The carrier female mice of the first (F1) generation were again mated with C57BL/6J males to obtain males with F. IX null alleles, with the genotype again confirmed by Southern analysis. The genotypes of the carrier female and hemizygous male mice were determined by digestion of the tail DNA with Xbal and hybridized with the same 5′ external (Probe A) and 3′ probe (Probe B) as described earlier.

F. IX coagulant assay. Mouse plasma coagulant FIX titer was measured using a modification of the kaolin partial thromboplastin time technique,\textsuperscript{18-20} with human FIX-deficient plasma as substrate (PK 927327P1; George King Biomedical Co, Overland Park, KS). Blood samples were collected by tail snipping from 4-week-old and 6-month-old mice and mixed with 9:1 vol/vol whole blood: 3.8% sodium citrate. Reference standard plasma (F.IX coagulant titer: 97 U/dL; Pacific Hemostasis, Huntersville, NC) was used as the standard for determination of the FIX coagulant titer.

Histopathologic examination of hematoxylin-esoin stained sections from formalin-fixed liver tissue was conducted.

Northern analysis. Total RNA was prepared from liver tissue of 4-week-old and 6-month-old mice, using the one-step method with RNAsol reagent (Telstar Inc, Friendswood, TX) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Twenty-five micrograms of total RNA was electrophoresed on 0.8% agarose gel containing 6% formaldehyde, transferred to nylon membrane (Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL) and cross-linked to the membrane by ultraviolet (UV) light (Stratagene). The membrane was prehybridized at 65°C with Rapid-Hyb buffer (Amersham) for 15 minutes and hybridized with a 644-bp radiolabeled probe, which was isolated from mouse F. IX cDNA by digestion with EcoRV and Xho I. The fragment was similar to the 537-bp probe, which has been shown to give a better signal than the whole cDNA.\textsuperscript{21} The mouse glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) probe was used as internal control.

Reverse transcription-coupled polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis. Total RNA was extracted from liver tissue of 4-week-old and 6-month-old mice using RNAzol reagent. Briefly, 5 µg of total RNA was treated with Superscript II Rnase H-Reverse Transcriptase (GIBCO-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) in a 20-µL reaction volume with random hexamers. PCR amplifications were done with Gene Amp PCR system 9600 (Perkin-Elmer, Norwalk, CT) and Taq DNA polymerase (Qiagen Inc, Santa Clarita, CA), using 2.0 µL of cDNA solution in an incubation volume of 50 µL. PCR amplifications were performed at 94°C for 2 minutes followed by 30 cycles at 94°C for 1 minute, 55°C for 45 seconds, 72°C for 45 seconds, and final extension of the PCR product at 72°C for 7 minutes. Mouse factor IX primers were chosen from exon f (5′-GTCACTGAAAGTAGTGAA-3′) and exon h antisense (5′-GACGTACCGGGAAAATGTGAAA-3′). The PCR products were analyzed by loading 4 µL for F. IX and 2 µL for 18S from 50 µL reaction volume on a 1.6% agarose gel and visualized by ethidium bromide staining.

RESULTS

Targeted inactivation of the mouse F. IX gene. A targeting vector was designed using the genomic clone of the mouse F. IX gene isolated from the 129/Sv mouse genomic library. This vector carries a 3.2-kb deletion spanning exon g and exon h. Both the exons and part of the introns were replaced by a 1.6-kb neomycin resistance gene as a positive selection marker (Fig 1). Negative selection against random integration was conferred by a herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (HSV-tk) gene.\textsuperscript{23} ES cells were electroporated with the targeting vector and 200 double-resistant colonies were picked and screened by Southern blot analysis. Nine positive targeted clones were identified based on the predicted size of the targeted allele (Fig 2, Probe A and Probe B). Hybridization with the neo\textsuperscript{3} probe eliminated the possibility of an additional integration event of the targeting

![Image](http://www.bloodjournal.org)
vector (data not shown). One of the selected clones (D11) was then injected into C57Bl6/J blastocysts, which generated one chimeric female and two chimeric male mice. Germline carrier females were obtained by mating the chimeric males with C57Bl6/J females. Because the F.IX gene is located on the X-chromosome, only the heterozygous F. IX carrier female mice with mutant alleles were obtained in the first generation. The carrier females, which were mated with normal C57Bl6/J male mice, transmitted the mutant F. IX allele to the male progeny generating affected hemizygous male mice (Fig 3, Probe A and Probe B) (Table 1). The F. IX-deficient male mice were again mated with normal mice and the mutant allele was transmitted to 50% of their progenies from four different matings (Table 2). Further, histologic examination of the liver samples from two different litters generated from this mating showed normal liver architecture with no liver pathology (data not shown).

F. IX transcript levels in normal, carrier, and affected mice.
To evaluate the expression of the F. IX gene in the F. IX knockout mice, RT-PCR was done using total RNA extracted from 4-week-old carrier female, hemizygous male, littermate control and 6-month-old normal mice. The PCR amplified product of 713 bp from normal 4-week-old male and female mice was comparable to the adult level F. IX PCR product (Fig 4). The carrier female littermate showed a reduced level of F. IX PCR product, while the affected hemizygous male showed no detectable PCR product. Northern blot analysis also showed the major 3.2 kb and minor 2.2 kb transcripts of F. IX. As expected, affected male mice had no detectable F. IX mRNA, while the carrier female had reduced F. IX mRNA levels (Fig 5A). The results were normalized relative to GAPDH levels (Table 3).

Phenotypic analysis of F. IX-deficient mice.
In most cases, the number of pups born from each litter was normal (six to eight pups), and the litter mates had no structural abnormalities. Two affected male mice died 1 day after birth of umbilical cord hemorrhage. To confirm the occurrence of F. IX gene inactivation, tail bleeding time and plasma F. IX coagulant titers were measured in hemizygous males, carrier females, and normal litter mates at 1 month of age (Fig 5B). The normal littermates, normal female mice, and carrier female mice had clotting times of 15 to 20 minutes after tail snipping and mean plasma F. IX titers of 92, 69, and 35 U/dL, respectively. The mean F. IX titer of carrier females was significantly lower than those of normal female mice (P < .003). In contrast, the affected male mice had tail clotting times of more than 3 hours and a mean plasma F. IX titer of 2.8 U/dL (Table 4). Seven of 19 affected male mice died of excessive blood loss after tail snipping, and two affected mice died at 2 days of age of umbilical cord bleeding. Currently, 10 affected mice are surviving at 4 months of age.

DISCUSSION
Hemophilia B is a leading target for somatic gene therapy because current therapy is suboptimal, and this clotting disorder would be an excellent model for gene transfer strategies requiring systemic delivery of gene products. The clinical manifestations of hemophilia B may be mild, moderate, or severe. Persons with severe F. IX deficiency have plasma levels of <1 U F. IX/dL and develop frequent spontaneous hemorrhages, which can be crippling, and are susceptible to life-

| Table 1. Generation of Mutant F. IX Hemizygous Male Mice |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Carrier Female (F1) D11 | Normal Male | Litter Size | Hemophilic Male | Carrier Female |
| #39 C57Bl6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| #40 C57Bl6 | 9 | — | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| #46 C57Bl6 | 8 | 3 | — | 3 | 2 |
| #58 C57Bl6 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| #62 C57Bl6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| #66 C57Bl6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 45 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 10 |

Fig 2. Southern analysis of the ES cell clones. (A) The ES cell clone (D11) and 129/Sv mouse DNA were digested with Xba I and hybridized with probe A. The wild-type clone (+/0) showed an 8.0-kb fragment, the recombinant disrupted clone (−/0) showed a 6.4-kb band. (B) The same DNA samples were digested with XbaI and hybridized with probe B. The wild-type clone (+/0) showed a 3.9-kb band, while the mutant allele (−/0) showed a 4.6-kb band.

Fig 3. Southern analysis of tail DNA from hemizygous male and carrier female mice. Tail DNA from normal male (+/+), affected male (+/−), and carrier female (+/−) mice were digested with Xba I and hybridized with (A) probe A and (B) probe B. The expected sizes of the bands were the same as those detected in the ES cell clones (see Fig 2).
threatening hemorrhage, which would be fatal if untreated. Patients with F. IX levels of 2 to 5 U/dL have moderately severe hemophilia B, while patients with 5 to 30 U/dL have mild hemophilia B and have prolonged bleeding only after surgery or severe trauma. F. IX replacement therapy is the mainstay of treatment, requiring repeated transfusions of plasma-derived and recently recombinant F. IX preparations. Transfusion of blood-derived F. IX products is associated with the risk of viral transmission including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 and hepatitis viruses. Plasma-derived, as well as recombinant F. IX preparations, are costly and are not affordable in 80% of the world. Hence, therapy is frequently reactive, and quality of life is impaired without sufficient replacement therapy. In recent years, successful albeit transient gene therapy approaches have been reported using adenoviral, retroviral vectors, or adenoassociated viral vectors. Initial promising progress has been recently reported with recombinant adeno-associated viral (rAAV) vectors.

The canine hemophilia B model has long been used to test the safety and efficacy of F. IX concentrates, and recently, of adenoviral F. IX vectors. These animals are expensive to breed and are used for the testing of F. IX therapies before a clinical trial. A mouse model of hemophilia B would be an alternative animal model for testing of various gene therapy strategies, as mice are inexpensive, easy to breed, and have a much shorter gestational period than the dog.

In this study, we report the generation of a mouse model of hemophilia B by targeted inactivation of the mouse F. IX gene. The catalytic domain, including both exons g and h of the mouse F. IX gene, was selected for targeted disruption because mutations in this domain account for the largest number of cases of hemophilia B. Two other groups have reported successful generation of F. IX knock-out mice. Wang et al generated an F. IX-deficient mouse using a similar approach by targeted inactivation of exon h of the F. IX gene. In contrast, Lin et al used the plug-socket gene targeting method to generate the hemophilia B mouse, wherein a functional neomycin gene and a partially deleted hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase minigene replaced the promoter through exon 3 of the F. IX gene.
the latter mouse model, the frequency of the hemizygous phenotype was only 41%, which is less than the expected frequency for affected males. In our study (Table 1), the frequency of male offspring with the F. IX mutation was 50%. This finding confirms that a F. IX mutation within the catalytic domain is not embryologically lethal. Moreover, we provide further characterization of the hemophilic phenotype and additional information relating to the fertility and postnatal survival from two generations of hemophilic mice (Table 2), which was not described previously. The affected male mice were not distinguishable from the carrier or WT litter mates on the basis of size, activity, or fertility. Histologic examination of liver sections from affected male mice showed absence of liver pathology. Southern analysis confirmed the genotypes of the hemizygous male and carrier female mice. F. IX transcripts were not detected in liver RNA isolated from the hemizygous mice, while lower levels of F. IX mRNA were noted in liver RNA from carrier female mice compared with those of normal litter mates. Targeted disruption of the catalytic domain of the murine F. IX gene resulted in the creation of a murine model of hemophilia B with the affected male mice having a phenotype of severe to moderately severe hemophilia B. Further, carrier female mice had lower F. IX titers than normal litter mates. Seven of 19 affected mice died of exsanguination after tail snipping, two affected mice died of umbilical cord bleeding, and 10 affected mice are alive at 4 months of age. Taken together, we confirm that targeted disruption of the catalytic domain of the F. IX gene results in the generation of a mouse model for severe to moderately severe hemophilia B, which provides a valuable tool for studying the function of the F. IX gene and for developing novel gene therapy strategies for hemophilia B.

Our studies are limited to the genotypic and phenotypic analysis of F. IX gene expression in newborn, 4-week-old, and 4-month-old knock-out mice. Future studies will analyze F. IX expression in more specific stages of development.

![Fig 5](image_url)

**Table 3. Quantitation of F. IX Message by Laser Densitometric Scanning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lane</th>
<th>F. IX Transcript (1)</th>
<th>GAPDH Transcript (2)</th>
<th>Normalized Message (1):(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>3.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of the lanes from 1 to 7 of Fig 5A were scanned by Laser Densitometer (Ultrascan XL; LKB, Bromma, Sweden). The F. IX major transcript band was considered in each case. The area for the background level was 0.20. AU, absorbance unit, height is expressed in AU; position is expressed in mm.

**Table 4. F. IX Coagulant Assays in Normal, Carrier Female, and Affected Male Mice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Factor IX Coagulant Titer, U/dL</th>
<th>Mean ± SD</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal (males and females)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>92.0 ± 30.0</td>
<td>60-165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal females</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69.0 ± 15.9</td>
<td>60-97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier females</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35.0 ± 7.9</td>
<td>26-49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected males</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.8 ± 1.5</td>
<td>&lt;1-6*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

*Although appropriate care was taken to obtain freely flowing blood, the coagulant activity detected may reflect the activation of the coagulation cascade during blood collection from contamination with tissue fluid.
gene expression with age in the affected and carrier female mice, compared with normal litter mates. Further, transgenic animals expressing F. IX constructs driven by tissue-specific promoters would be mated with the F. IX-deficient mice to test the efficiency of the gene delivery system in rescuing the bleeding phenotype in a transgenic setting. Studies are also in progress to test the efficacy of various retro-, adeno-, and adeno-associated vectors bearing human F. IX constructs driven by tissue-specific or virus-based promoter/enhancers both in vivo and ex vivo. Finally, the murine model of severe hemophilia B could be used for testing the safety and efficacy of new F. IX concentrates and in studies of immunologic tolerance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors are grateful to D.H. Zhu for technical assistance in the ES cell cultures and to Dr F.L. Hall for helpful suggestions in writing this manuscript.

REFERENCES

Targeted Inactivation of the Coagulation Factor IX Gene Causes Hemophilia B in Mice

Ramendra Krishna Kundu, Frank Sangiorgi, Lang-Ying Wu, Kotoku Kurachi, W. French Anderson, Robert Maxson and Erlinda M. Gordon

Updated information and services can be found at: http://www.bloodjournal.org/content/92/1/168.full.html

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following Blood collections
- Hemostasis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology (2485 articles)

Information about reproducing this article in parts or in its entirety may be found online at: http://www.bloodjournal.org/site/misc/rights.xhtml#repub_requests

Information about ordering reprints may be found online at: http://www.bloodjournal.org/site/misc/rights.xhtml#reprints

Information about subscriptions and ASH membership may be found online at: http://www.bloodjournal.org/site/subscriptions/index.xhtml