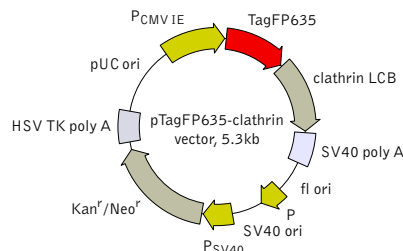


pTagFP635-clathrin vector

The vector sequence has been compiled using the information from sequence databases, published literature, and other sources, together with partial sequences obtained by Evrogen. This vector has not been completely sequenced.



For vector sequence, please visit our Web site at <http://www.evrogen.com/support/vector-info.shtml>

Location of features

PCMV IE: 1-589
 Enhancer region: 59-465
 TATA box: 554-560
 Transcription start point: 583
 Kozak consensus translation initiation site: 606-616
 TagFP635
 Start codon (ATG): 613-615
 Last amino acid in TagFP635: 1321-1323
 Clathrin light chain LCB: 1369-2004
 Stop codon: 2002-2004
 SV40 early mRNA polyadenylation signal
 Polyadenylation signals: 2165-2170 & 2194-2199
 mRNA 3' ends: 2203 & 2215
 f1 single-strand DNA origin: 2262-2717
 Bacterial promoter for expression of Kan^r gene
 -35 region: 2779-2784; -10 region: 2802-2807
 Transcription start point: 2814
 SV40 origin of replication: 3058-3193
 SV40 early promoter
 Enhancer (72-bp tandem repeats): 2891-2962 & 2963-3034
 21-bp repeats: 3038-3058, 3059-3079 & 3081-3101
 Early promoter element: 3114-3120
 Major transcription start points: 3110, 3148, 3154 & 3159
 Kanamycin/neomycin resistance gene
 Neomycin phosphotransferase coding sequences:
 Start codon (ATG): 3242-3244; Stop codon: 4034-4036
 G->A mutation to remove Pst I site: 3424
 C->A (Arg to Ser) mutation to remove BssH II site: 3770
 Herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signal
 Polyadenylation signals: 4272-4277 & 4285-4290
 pUC plasmid replication origin: 4621-5264

Product	Cat.#	Size
pTagFP635-clathrin vector	FP381	20 µg

The price does not include delivery. The price varies in different countries. Please contact your local distributor for exact prices and delivery information.

Vector type	mammalian expression vector
Reporter	TagFP635
Reporter codon usage	mammalian
Promoter for TagFP635	P _{CMV IE}
Host cells	mammalian
Selection	prokaryotic - kanamycin eukaryotic - neomycin (G418)
Replication	prokaryotic - pUC ori eukaryotic - SV40 ori
Use	far-red fluorescent labeling of clathrin light chain LCB

Vector description

pTagFP635-clathrin is a mammalian expression vector encoding TagFP635-clathrin fusion protein. The vector can be used for fluorescent labeling of clathrin light chain LCB in living cells.

TagFP635 codon usage is optimized for high expression in mammalian cells, i.e. humanized [Haas et al. 1996]. Human clathrin light chain LCB is fused to the TagFP635 C-terminus. To increase mRNA translation efficiency, Kozak consensus translation initiation site is generated upstream of TagFP635-clathrin coding sequence [Kozak 1987].

pTagFP635-clathrin can be used as a source of TagFP635-clathrin hybrid sequence. The vector backbone contains unique restriction sites that permit its excision and further insertion into expression vector of choice.

Note: The plasmid DNA was isolated from dam⁺-methylated *E. coli*. Therefore some restriction sites are blocked by methylation. If you wish to digest the vector using such sites you will need to transform the vector into a dam⁻ host and make fresh DNA.

The vector backbone also contains immediate early promoter of cytomegalovirus (P_{CMV IE}) for protein expression, SV40 origin for replication in mammalian cells expressing SV40 T-antigen, pUC origin of replication for propagation in *E. coli*, and f1 origin for single-stranded DNA production. SV40 polyadenylation signals (SV40 poly A) direct proper processing of the 3' end of the reporter mRNA.

SV40 early promoter (P_{SV40}) provides neomycin resistance gene (Neo^r) expression to select stably transfected eukaryotic cells using G418. Bacterial promoter (P) provides kanamycin resistance gene expression (Kan^r) in *E. coli*. Kan^r/Neo^r gene is linked with herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signals.

Expression in mammalian cells

pTagFP635-clathrin can be transfected into mammalian cells by any known transfection method. CMV promoter provides strong, constitutive expression of the TagFP635-clathrin fusion in eukaryotic cells. If required, stable transformants can be selected using G418 [Gorman 1985].

Propagation in *E. coli*

Suitable host strains for propagation in *E. coli* include DH5alpha, HB101, XL1-Blue, and other general purpose strains. Plasmid incompatibility group is pMB1/ColE1. The vector confers resistance to kanamycin (30 µg/ml) to *E. coli* hosts. Copy number in *E. coli* is about 500.

References

- Gorman (1985). "High efficiency gene transfer into mammalian cells." In: *DNA cloning: A Practical Approach, Vol. II*. Ed. by Glover. (IRL Press, Oxford, U.K.) Pp. 143-190.
- Haas et al. (1996) "Codon usage limitation in the expression of HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein." *Curr Biol*, 6 (3): 315-324 / pmid: 8805248
- Kozak (1987) "An analysis of 5'-noncoding sequences from 699 vertebrate messenger RNAs." *Nucleic Acids Res*, 15 (20): 8125-8148 / pmid: 3313277

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