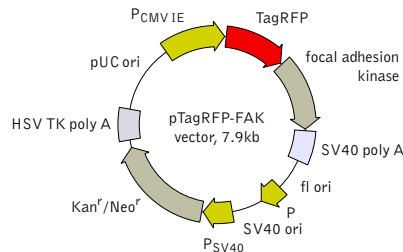


pTagRFP-FAK vector

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
 TagRFP
 Start codon (ATG): 613-615
 Last amino acid in TagRFP: 1321-1323
 Focal Adhesion Kinase: 1339-4509
 Stop codon: 4507-4509
 SV40 early mRNA polyadenylation signal
 Polyadenylation signals: 4686-4691 & 4715-4720
 mRNA 3' ends: 4724 & 4736
 f1 single-strand DNA origin: 4783-5238
 Bacterial promoter for expression of Kan^r gene
 -35 region: 5300-5305; -10 region: 5323-5328
 Transcription start point: 5335
 SV40 origin of replication: 5579-5714
 SV40 early promoter
 Enhancer (72-bp tandem repeats): 5412-5483 & 5484-5555
 21-bp repeats: 5559-5579, 5580-5600 & 5602-5622
 Early promoter element: 5635-5641
 Major transcription start points: 5631, 5669, 5675 & 5680
 Kanamycin/neomycin resistance gene
 Neomycin phosphotransferase coding sequences:
 Start codon (ATG): 5763-5765; Stop codon: 6555-6557
 G->A mutation to remove Pst I site: 5945
 C->A (Arg to Ser) mutation to remove BssH II site: 6291
 Herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signal
 Polyadenylation signals: 6793-6798 & 6806-6811
 pUC plasmid replication origin: 7142-7785

Product	Cat.#	Size
pTagRFP-FAK vector	FP366	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	TagRFP	
Reporter codon usage	mammalian	
Promoter for TagRFP	P _{CMV IE}	
Host cells	mammalian	
Selection	prokaryotic - kanamycin eukaryotic - neomycin (G418)	
Replication	prokaryotic - pUC ori eukaryotic - SV40 ori	
Use	red (orange) fluorescent labeling of focal adhesion kinase	

Vector description

pTagRFP-FAK is a mammalian expression vector encoding TagRFP-FAK fusion protein. The vector can be used for fluorescent labeling of focal adhesion kinase in living cells.

TagRFP codon usage is optimized for high expression in mammalian cells, i.e. humanized [Haas et al. 1996]. Chicken focal adhesion kinase is fused to the TagRFP C-terminus. To increase mRNA translation efficiency, Kozak consensus translation initiation site is generated upstream of TagRFP-FAK coding sequence [Kozak 1987].

pTagRFP-FAK can be used as a source of TagRFP-FAK 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

pTagRFP-FAK can be transfected into mammalian cells by any known transfection method. CMV promoter provides strong, constitutive expression of the TagRFP-FAK 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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