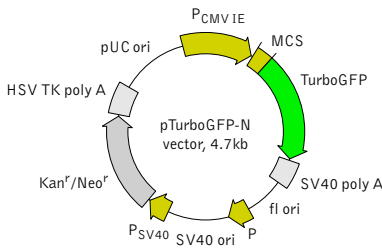


pTurboGFP-N vector

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>

Multiple cloning site (MCS)

... G. CTA. GCG. CTA. CCG. GAC. TCA. GAT. CTC. GAG. CTC. AAG. CTT. CGA. ATT. CTG. CAG. TCG. ACG. GTA. CCG. CGG. GCC. CGG. GAT. CCA. CCG. GTC. GCC. ACC. ATG. G . . .

* — not unique sites.

Location of features

P_{CMV IE}: 1-589
 Enhancer region: 59-465
 TATA box: 554-560
 Transcription start point: 583
 MCS: 591-671
 TurboGFP
 Kozak consensus translation initiation site: 672-682
 Start codon (ATG): 679-681; Stop codon: 1375-1377
 SV40 early mRNA polyadenylation signal
 Polyadenylation signals: 1531-1536 & 1560-1565
 mRNA 3' ends: 1569 & 1581
 f1 single-strand DNA origin: 1628-2083
 Eukaryotic promoter for expression of Kan^r gene
 -35 region: 2145-2150; -10 region: 2168-2173
 Transcription start point: 2180
 SV40 origin of replication: 2424-2559
 SV40 early promoter
 Enhancer (72-bp tandem repeats): 2257-2328 & 2329-2400
 21-bp repeats: 2404-2424, 2425-2445 & 2447-2467
 Early promoter element: 2480-2486
 Major transcription start points: 2476, 2514, 2520 & 2525
 Kanamycin/neomycin resistance gene
 Neomycin phosphotransferase coding sequences:
 Start codon (ATG): 2608-2610; Stop codon: 3400-3402
 G->A mutation to remove Pst I site: 2790
 C->A (Arg to Ser) mutation to remove BssH II site: 3136
 Herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signal
 Polyadenylation signals: 3638-3643 & 3651-3656
 pUC plasmid replication origin: 3987-4630

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

Product	Cat.#	Size
pTurboGFP-N vector	FP512	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	TurboGFP	
Reporter codon usage	mammalian	
Promoter for TurboGFP	P _{CMV IE}	
Host cells	mammalian	
Selection	prokaryotic - kanamycin eukaryotic - neomycin (G418)	
Replication	prokaryotic - pUC ori eukaryotic - SV40 ori	
Use	TurboGFP expression in mammalian cells; generation of fusions to the TurboGFP N-terminus	

Vector description

pTurboGFP-N is a mammalian expression vector encoding green fluorescent protein TurboGFP. The vector allows generation of fusions to the TurboGFP N-terminus and expression of TurboGFP fusions or TurboGFP alone in eukaryotic (mammalian) cells.

TurboGFP codon usage is optimized for high expression in mammalian cells (humanized) [Haas et al. 1996]. To increase mRNA translation efficiency, Kozak consensus translation initiation site is generated upstream of TurboGFP sequence [Kozak 1987]. Multiple cloning site (MCS) is located between P_{CMV IE} and TurboGFP coding sequence.

The vector backbone 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.

Generation of TurboGFP-tagged fusions

A localization signal or a gene of interest should be cloned into MCS of the vector. It will be expressed as a fusion to the TurboGFP N-terminus when inserted in the same reading frame as TurboGFP and no in-frame stop codons are present. The inserted sequence should contain an initiating ATG codon. TurboGFP-tagged fusions retain fluorescent properties of the native protein allowing fusion localization *in vivo*. Unmodified vector will express TurboGFP, when transfected into eukaryotic (mammalian) cells.

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. Despite its dimeric structure, TurboGFP is still suitable for generation of fusions with proteins of interest, however we recommend to use TagFPs for these purposes.

Expression in mammalian cells

pTurboGFP-N vector can be transfected into mammalian cells by any known transfection method. 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.

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