pDUO-hTLR6/TLR2

A plasmid coexpressing the human TLR6 and TLR2 genes

Catalog code: pduo-htlr6tlr2

https://www.invivogen.com/pduo-tlr6-tlr2

For research use only

Version 20H25-MM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Contents

- 20 µg of pDUO-hTLR6/TLR2 provided as DNA
- 2 x 1 ml blasticidin at 10 mg/ml

Storage and stability

- Product is shipped at room temperature.
- Upon receipt, store lyophilized DNA at -20°C.
- Resuspended DNA should be stored at -20°C.
- Store blasticidin at 4°C or -20°C. The expiry date is specified on the product label.

Quality control

- Plasmid construct has been confirmed by restriction analysis and sequencing.
- Plasmid DNA was purified by ion exchange chromatography and lyophilized.

GENERAL PRODUCT USE

Toll-Like receptors (TLRs) play a critical role in early innate immunity to invading pathogens by sensing microorganisms. These evolutionary conserved receptors, homologues of the Drosophila Toll gene, recognize highly conserved structural motifs only expressed by microbial pathogens, called pathogen-associated microbial patterns (PAMPs). PAMPs include various bacterial cell wall components such as lipopolysaccharides (LPS), peptidoglycans and lipopeptides, as well as flagellin, bacterial DNA and viral double-stranded RNA. Stimulation of TLRs by PAMPs initiates a signaling cascade that involves a number of proteins, such as MyD88 and IRAK. This signaling cascade leads to the activation of the transcription factor NF-κB which induces the secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines and effector cytokines that direct the adaptive immune response.

To date ten human and twelve murine TLRs have been characterized, TLR1 to TLR10 in humans, and TLR1 to TLR9, TLR11, TLR12 and TLR13 in mice, the homolog of TLR10 being a pseudogene. In many instances, TLRs require the presence of a co-receptor to initiate the signaling cascade. One example is TLR4 which interacts with MD2 and CD14 to induce NF-κB in response to LPS stimulation.

pDUO is an expression vector designed to co-express two TLRs or TLR-related genes known to interact with each other.

The genes cloned into pDUO comprise the coding sequence (without introns) from the ATG to the Stop codon.

PLASMID FEATURES

- **Human TLR6** (2388 bp) **/ Human TLR2** (2352 bp)

TLR6 is expressed in spleen and BPL and, similarly to TLR1, acts as a co-receptor. Studies with dominant negative receptors have shown that TLR6 cooperates with TLR2 to recognize peptidoglycan and the yeast cell wall particle, zymosan[1]. Furthermore, TLR6- and TLR2-deficient mice were reported to be hyporesponsive to mycoplasma macrophage-activating lipopeptide-2 kD (MALP-2), a diacylated lipoprotein, suggesting that TLR2 and TLR6 coordinate the response to this ligand. By contrast, TLR2 is able to recognize bacterial lipoproteins triacylated at the N-terminus cysteine residue[2]. Thus TLR6 appears to discriminate between the N-terminal lipoylated structures of MALP-2 and lipopeptides derived from other bacteria.

- **hFerH and hFerL composite promoters:** Ferritin is a 24 subunit protein composed of two subunit types, termed H (heavy) and L (light), which perform complementary functions in the protein. Ferritin is ubiquitously expressed. Its synthesis is highly regulated by the iron status of the cell. The iron regulation is achieved at the translational level through the interaction between the iron-responsive element (IRE), located in the 5' untranslated region (5'UTR) of the ferritin mRNAs, and the iron regulatory protein[3]. To eliminate the iron regulation of the ferritin promoters, the 5'UTR of FerH and FerL have been replaced by the 5'UTR of the mouse and chimpanzee elongation factor 1 (EF1) genes, respectively.
- **SV40 enhancer** which is comprised of a 72-base-pair repeat allows the enhancement of gene expression in a large host range. The enhancement varies from 2-fold in non-permissive cells to 20-fold in permissive cells. Furthermore, the SV40 enhancer is able to direct nuclear localization of plasmids[4].
- **CMV enhancer:** The major immediate early enhancer of the human cytomegalovirus (HCMV), located between nucleotides -118 and -524, is composed of unique and repeated sequence motifs. The HCMV enhancer can substitute for the 72-bp repeats of SV40 and is severalfold more active than the SV40 enhancer[5].
- **SV40 pAn:** the Simian Virus 40 late polyadenylation signal enables efficient cleavage and polyadenylation reactions resulting in high levels of steady-state mRNA. The efficiency of this signal was first described by Carswell *et al.*[6]
- **pMB1 ori:** a minimal *E. coli* origin of replication to limit vector size, but with the same activity as the longer Ori.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT
InvivoGen USA (Toll-Free): 888-457-5873
InvivoGen USA (International): +1 (858) 457-5873
InvivoGen Europe: +33 (0) 5-62-71-69-39
InvivoGen Hong Kong: +852 3622-3480
E-mail: info@invivogen.com

• **FMDV IRES:** The internal ribosome entry site of the Foot and Mouth Disease Virus enables the translation of two open reading frames from one mRNA with high levels of expression[7].
• **EM7** is a bacterial promoter that enables the constitutive expression of the antibiotic resistance gene in *E. coli*.
• **Bsr (blasticidin resistance gene):** The *bsr* gene from *Bacillus cereus* encodes a deaminase that confers resistance to the antibiotic Blasticidin. In bacteria, *bsr* is expressed from the constitutive *E. coli* EM7 promoter. In mammalian cells, *bsr* is transcribed from the human FerH composite promoter as a polycistronic mRNA and translated via the FMDV IRES.
• **EF1 pAn** is a strong polyadenylation signal. InvivoGen uses a sequence starting after the stop codon of the EF1 cDNA and finishing after a bent structure rich in GT.

METHODS

Plasmid resuspension

Quickly spin the tube containing the lyophilized plasmid to pellet the DNA. To obtain a plasmid solution at 1 µg/µl, resuspend the DNA in 20 µl of sterile H_2O. Store resuspended plasmid at -20°C.

Plasmid amplification and cloning

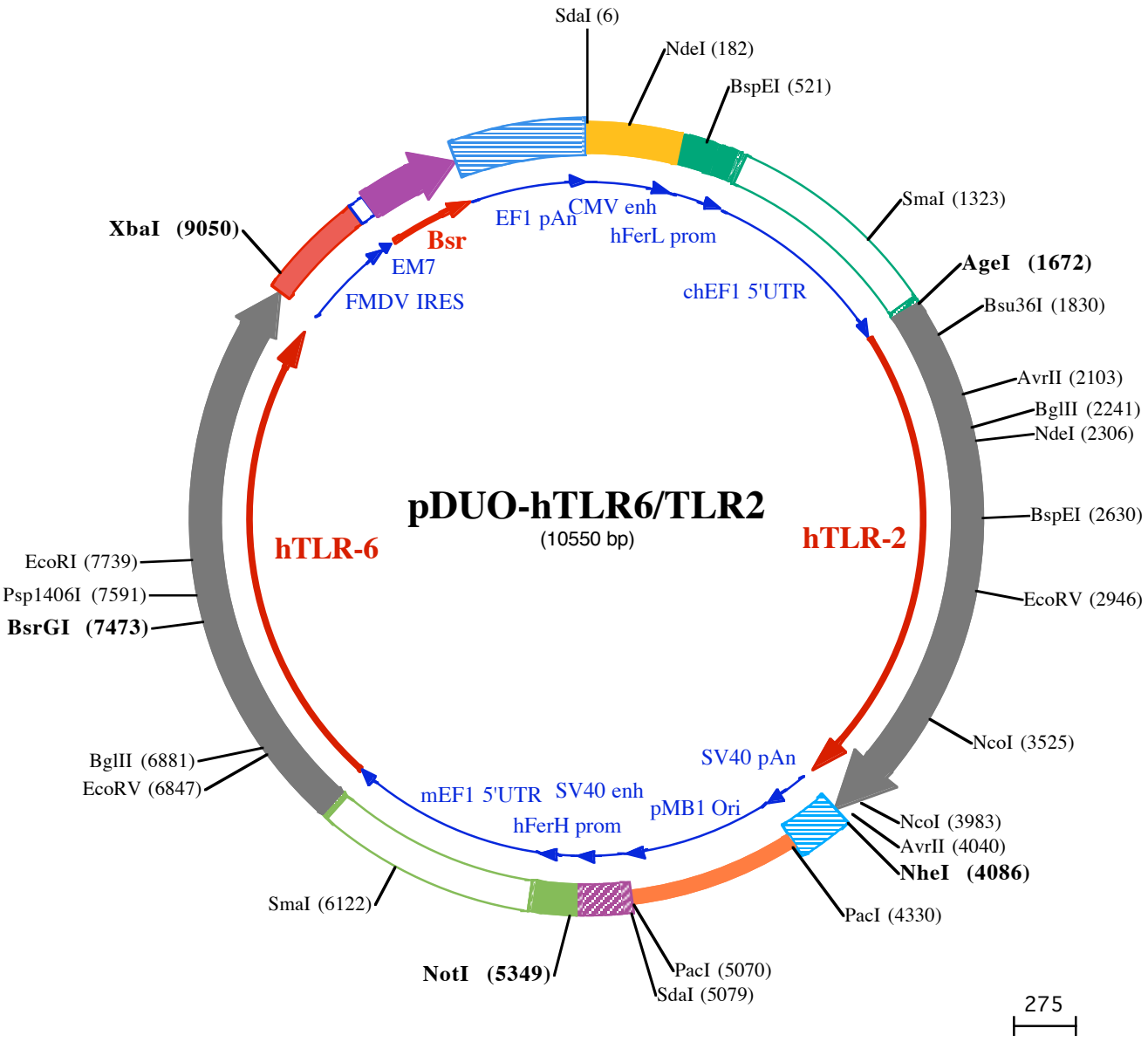
Plasmid amplification and cloning can be performed in *E. coli* GT116 or other commonly used laboratory *E. coli* strains, such as DH5α.

Blasticidin usage

Blasticidin should be used at 25-100 µg/ml in bacteria and 1-30 µg/ml in mammalian cells. Blasticidin is supplied at 10 mg/ml in HEPES buffer.

References

1. **Ozinsky A. *et al.*, 2000.** The repertoire for pattern recognition of pathogens by the innate immune system is defined by cooperation between Toll-like receptors. PNAS 97(25):13766-71.
2. **Takeuchi O. *et al.*, 2001.** Discrimination of bacterial lipoproteins by Toll-like receptor 6. Int Immunol, 13(7): 933-40.
3. **Eisenstein RS. & Munro HN. 1990.** Translational regulation of ferritin synthesis by iron. Enzyme 44(1-4):42-58.
4. **Dean DA. *et al.*, 1999.** Sequence requirements for plasmid nuclear import. Exp. Cell. Res. 253:713-22.
5. **Boshart M. *et al.*, 1985.** A very strong enhancer is located upstream of an immediate early gene of human cytomegalovirus. Cell 141(2):521-30.
6. **Carswell S. & Alwine JC. 1989.** Efficiency of utilization of the simian virus 40 late polyadenylation site: effects of upstream sequences. Mol. Cell Biol. 10: 4248-4258.
7. **Ramesh N *et al.*, 1996.** High-titer bicistronic retroviral vectors employing foot-and-mouth disease virus internal ribosome entry site. Nucleic Acids Res. 24(14):2697-700.


pDUO-hTLR6/TLR2
(10550 bp)
hTLR-6
hTLR-2
SdaI (6)
NdeI (182)
BspEI (521)
SmaI (1323)
AgeI (1672)
Bsu36I (1830)
AvrII (2103)
BglII (2241)
NdeI (2306)
BspEI (2630)
EcoRV (2946)
NcoI (3525)
NcoI (3983)
AvrII (4040)
NheI (4086)
PacI (4330)
PacI (5070)
SdaI (5079)
NotI (5349)
SmaI (6122)
BglII (6881)
EcoRV (6847)
EcoRI (7739)
Psp1406I (7591)
BsrGI (7473)
XbaI (9050)
Bsr
EM7
FMDV IRES
EF1 pAn
CMV enh
hFerL prom
chEF1 5'UTR
SV40 pAn
pMB1 Ori
SV40 enh
mEF1 5'UTR
hFerH prom
275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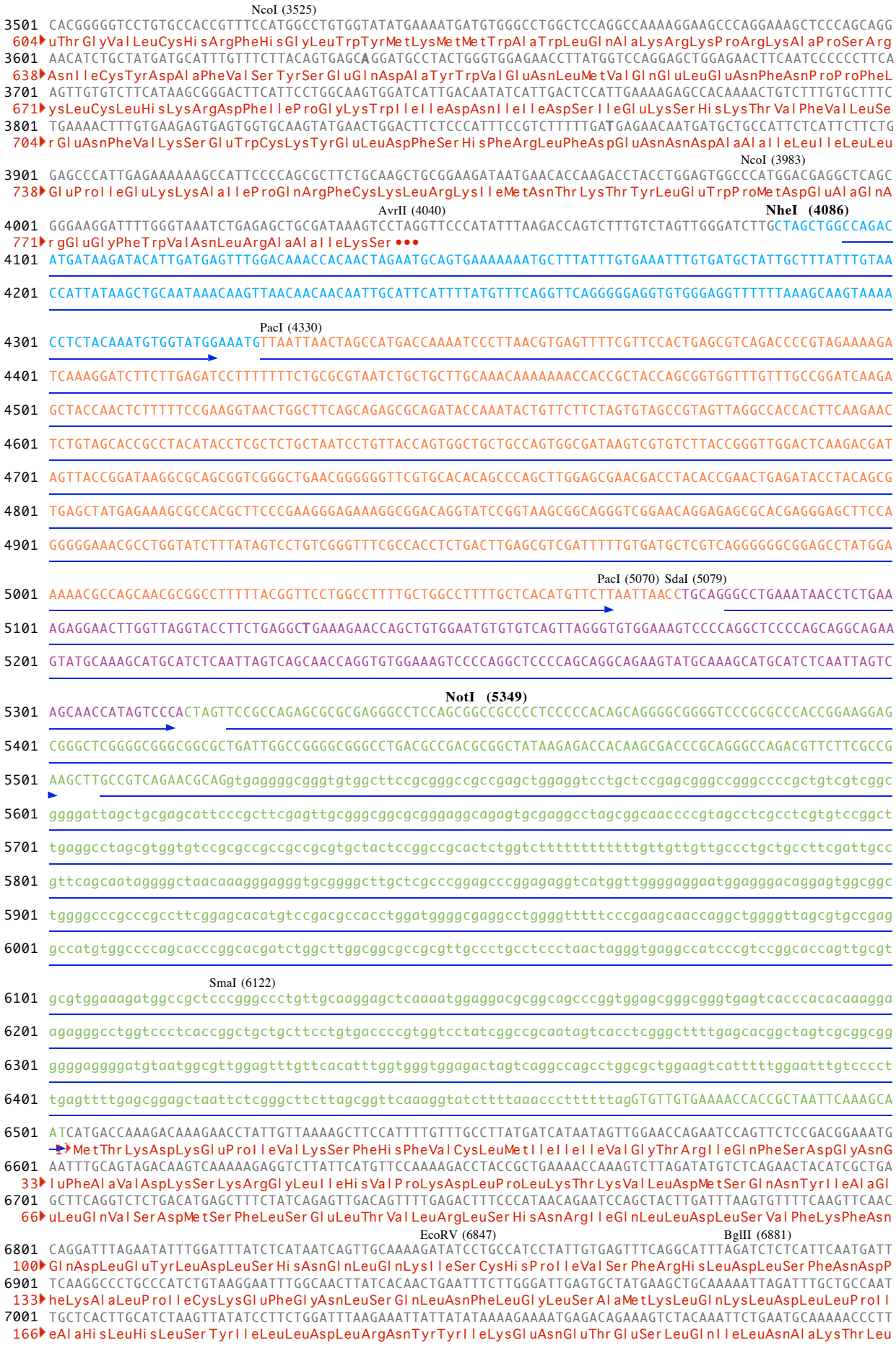
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