pVITRO2-blasti-GFP/LacZ

A multigenic plasmid for high levels of expression of the GFP and LacZ reporter genes

Catalog code: pvitro2-bgfplacz

https://www.invivogen.com/pvitro2-gfplacz

For research use only

Version 20H18-MM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Contents

- 20 µg of pVITRO2-blasti-GFP/LacZ provided as lyophilized 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

pVITRO is a family of plasmids developed mainly for *in vitro* studies. They allow the ubiquitous and constitutive co-expression of two genes of interest. pVITRO plasmids can be stably transfected in mammalian cells and the genes of interest are expressed at high levels. Each pVITRO plasmid is available with either two multiple cloning sites or two reporter genes.

pVITRO2-blasti-GFP/LacZ contains the GFP and LacZ reporter genes and can be used as a control vector.

pVITRO2-blasti-GFP/LacZ also can be used for cloning of open reading frames (ORF). Both reporter genes are flanked by unique sites (BspH I/Avr II for GFP and Nco I/Nhe I for LacZ) that allow for convenient cloning of ORF's.

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 water. 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.

PLASMID FEATURES

- **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[1]. 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[2]. The enhancement varies from 2-fold in non-permissive cells to 20-fold in permissive cells.
- **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[3].
- **pMB1 ori:** a minimal *E. coli* origin of replication to limit vector size, but with the same activity as the longer Ori.
- **GFP gene:** This red-shifted variant of the jellyfish GFP gene encodes a green fluorescent protein that absorbs blue light (major peak at 480 nm) and emits green light (major peak at 505 nm).
- **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[5].
- **EM7** is a bacterial promoter that enables the constitutive expression of the antibiotic resistance gene in *E. coli*.
- **Blasti:** Resistance to blasticidin is conferred by the *bsr* gene from *Bacillus cereus*. In bacteria, *bsr* is expressed from the constitutive *E. coli* EM7 promoter. In mammalian cells, *bsr* is transcribed from the hFerH/mEF1α 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.
- **LacZ gene:** The *E. coli* lacZ gene codes for the enzyme β-galactosidase which catalyzes the hydrolysis of the substrate X-Gal to produce a blue color that is easily visualized under a microscope.
- **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.*[5]

1. Eisenstein RS. & Munro HN. 1990. Translational regulation of ferritin synthesis by iron. Enzyme 44(1-4):42-58. **2. Dean D.A. *et al.*, 1999.** Sequence requirements for plasmid nuclear import. Exp. Cell. Res. 253:713-22. **3. 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. **4. 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. **5. Carswell S. & Alwine J.C. 1989.** Efficiency of utilization of the simian virus 40 late polyadenylation site: effects of upstream sequences. Mol. Cell Biol. 10:4248-58.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT
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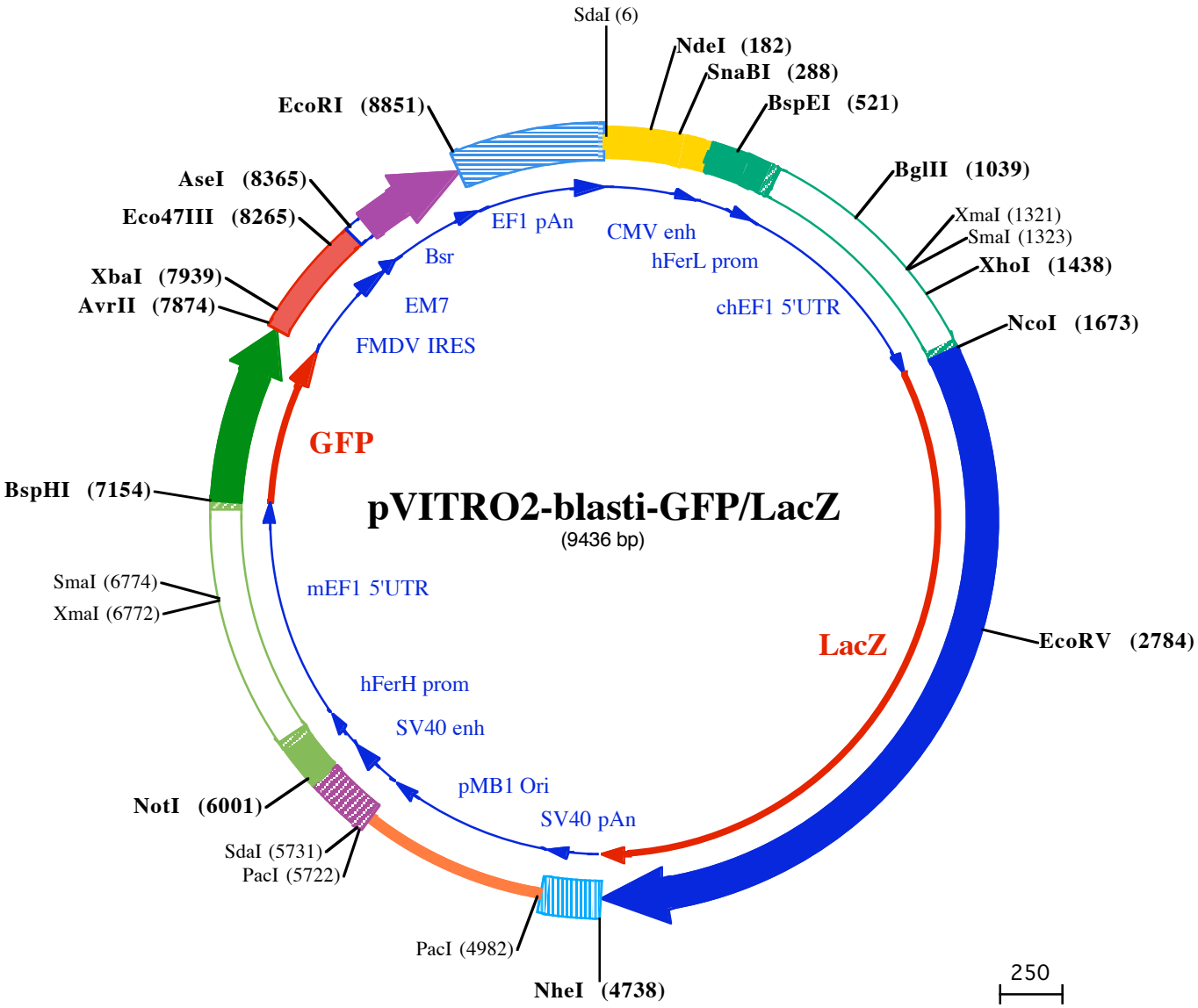
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NdeI (182)
SnaBI (288)
BspEI (521)
BglII (1039)
XmaI (1321)
SmaI (1323)
XhoI (1438)
NcoI (1673)
EcoRV (2784)
NheI (4738)
PacI (4982)
PacI (5722)
SdaI (5731)
NotI (6001)
SmaI (6774)
XmaI (6772)
BspHI (7154)
AvrII (7874)
XbaI (7939)
Eco47III (8265)
AseI (8365)
EcoRI (8851)
EF1 pAn
CMV enh
hFerL prom
chEF1 5'UTR
LacZ
SV40 pAn
pMB1 Ori
SV40 enh
hFerH prom
mEF1 5'UTR
GFP
FMDV IRES
EM7
Bsr
pVITRO2-blasti-GFP/LacZ
(9436 bp)
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InvivoGen


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SnaBI (288)
BspEI (521)
BglII (1039)
XmaI (1321)
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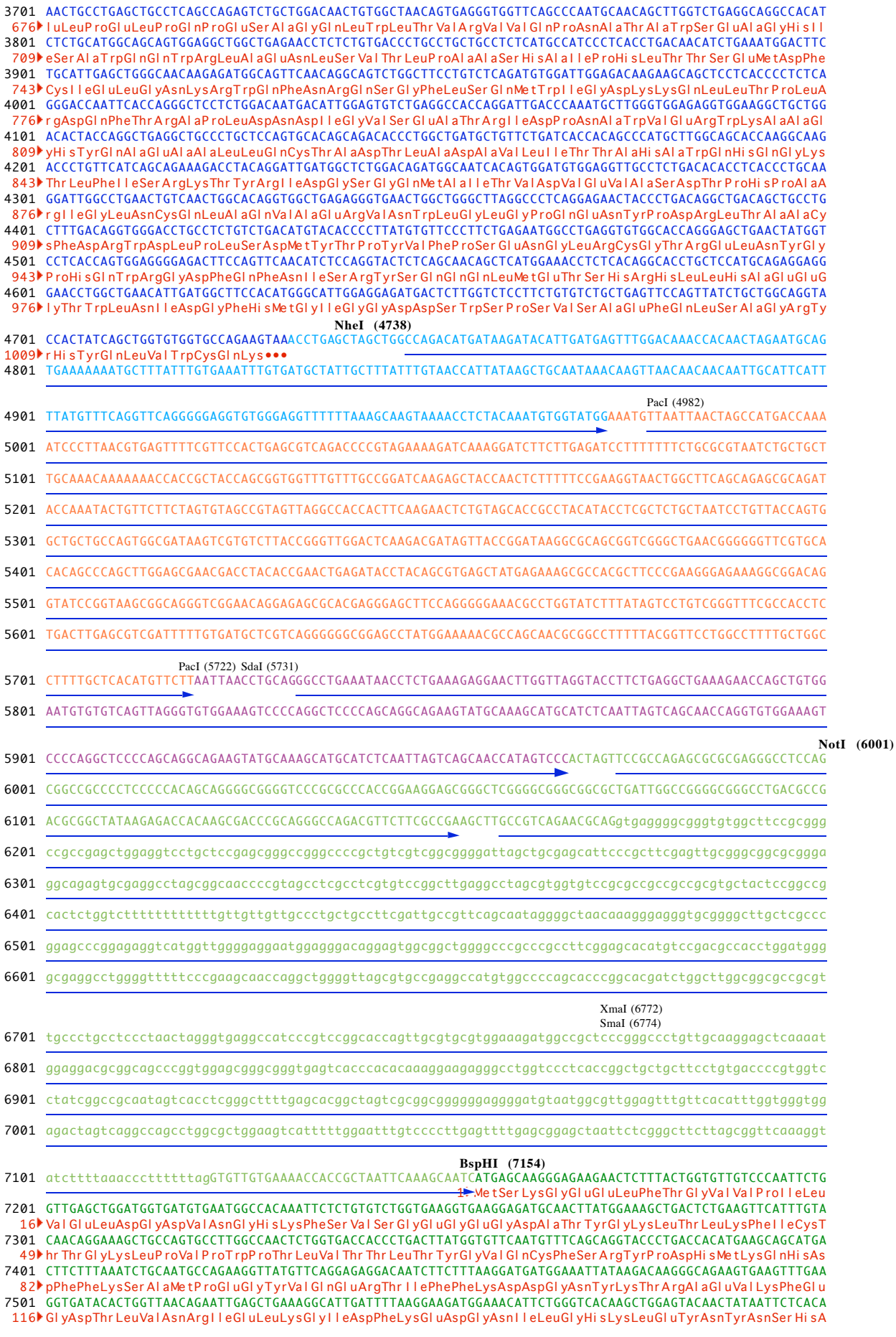
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