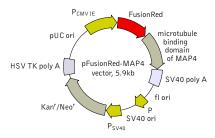


pFusionRed-MAP4 vector

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/products/vectors.shtml

Product	Cat.#	Size
pFusionRed-MAP4 vector	FP428	$20~\mu \mathrm{g}$
Vector type	mammalian expi	ression vector
Reporter	FusionRed	
Reporter codon usage	mammalian	
Promoter for FusionRed	P _{CMV} IE	
Host cells	mammalian	
Selection	prokaryotic - kanamycin	
	eukaryotic - neor	mycin (G418)
Replication	prokaryotic - pUC ori	
	eukaryotic - SV40 ori	
Use	red fluorescent labeling of microtubules	

Location of features

P_{CMV IE}: 1-589 Enhancer region: 59-465 TATA box: 554-560 Transcription start point: 583

Kozak consensus translation initiation site: 606-616 FusionRed

FusionRed

Start codon (ATG): 613-615 Last amino acid in FusionRed: 1306-1308

Microtubule binding domain of MAP4: 1351-2571

Stop codon: 2569-2571

SV40 early mRNA polyadenylation signal

Polyadenylation signals: 2732-2737 & 2761-2766

mRNA 3' ends: 2770 & 2782

f1 single-strand DNA origin: 2829-3284

Bacterial promoter for expression of Kan^r gene -35 region: 3346-3351; -10 region: 3369-3374

Transcription start point: 3381

SV40 origin of replication: 3625-3760

SV40 early promoter

Enhancer (72-bp tandem repeats): 3458-3529 & 3530-3601

21-bp repeats: 3605-3625, 3626-3646 & 3648-3668 Early promoter element: 3681-3687

Major transcription start points: 3677, 3715, 3721 &

3726

Kanamycin/neomycin resistance gene

Neomycin phosphotransferase coding sequences: Start codon (ATG): 3809-3811; Stop codon: 4601-4603 G->A mutation to remove Pst I site: 3991

C->A (Arg to Ser) mutation to remove BssH II site: 4337
Hernes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK)

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signal

Polyadenylation signals: 4839-4844 & 4852-4857 pUC plasmid replication origin: 5188-5831

Vector description

pFusionRed-MAP4 is a mammalian expression vector encoding FusionRed-MAP4 fusion protein. The vector can be used for fluorescent labeling of microtubules in living cells.

FusionRed codon usage is optimized for high expression in mammalian cells (humanized) [Haas et al. 1996]. Microtubule binding domain of mouse microtubule-associated protein 4 (MAP4) is fused to the FusionRed C-terminus. To increase mRNA translation efficiency, Kozak consensus translation initiation site is generated upstream of the FusionRed-MAP4 coding sequence [Kozak 1987].

pFusionRed-MAP4 vector can be used as a source of FusionRed-MAP4 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 contains immediate early promoter of cytomegalovirus ($P_{\text{CMV IE}}$) 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

pFusionRed-MAP4 vector can be transfected into mammalian cells by any known transfection method. CMV promoter provides strong, constitutive expression of the FusionRed-MAP4 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 μ g/ml) to *E. coli* hosts. Copy number in *E. coli* is about 500.

References

Gorman, C. (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, J. et al. (1996) "Codon usage limitation in the expression of HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein." Curr Biol, 6 (3): 315–324 / pmid: 8805248

Kozak, M. (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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