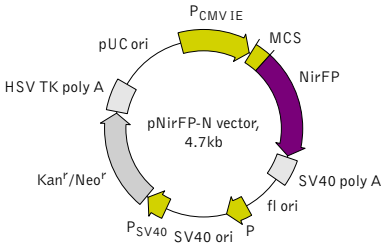
pNirFP-N vector

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

Product	Cat.#	Size
pNirFP-N vector	**FP742**	20 μg

Vector type	mammalian expression vector
Reporter	NirFP
Reporter codon usage	mammalian
Promoter for NirFP	$P_{CMV\ IE}$
Host cells	mammalian
Selection	prokaryotic - kanamycin eukaryotic - neomycin (G418)
Replication	prokaryotic - pUC ori eukaryotic - SV40 ori
Use	NirFP expression in mammalian cells; generation of fusions to the NirFP N-terminus

Multiple cloning site (MCS)

Nhe I, Afe I, Bgl II, Xho I, Sac I, Hind III, EcoR I, Pst I, Sal I, Kpn I, Sac II, Apa I, Sma I/Xma I, BamH I, Age I, NirFP, Nco I*

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...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...
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* — not unique site.

Location of features

$P_{CMV\ IE}$: 1-589
Enhancer region: 59-465
TATA box: 554-560
Transcription start point: 583
MCS: 591-671
NirFP
Kozak consensus translation initiation site: 672-682
Start codon (ATG): 679-681; Stop codon: 1381-1383
SV40 early mRNA polyadenylation signal
Polyadenylation signals: 1536-1541 & 1565-1570
mRNA 3' ends: 1574 & 1586
f1 single-strand DNA origin: 1633-2088
Bacterial promoter for expression of Kan^r gene
-35 region: 2150-2155; -10 region: 2173-2178
Transcription start point: 2185
SV40 origin of replication: 2429-2564
SV40 early promoter
Enhancer (72-bp tandem repeats): 2262-2333 & 2334-2405
21-bp repeats: 2409-2429, 2430-2450 & 2452-2472
Early promoter element: 2485-2491
Major transcription start points: 2481, 2519, 2525 & 2530
Kanamycin/neomycin resistance gene
Neomycin phosphotransferase coding sequences:
Start codon (ATG): 2613-2615; Stop codon: 3405-3407
G->A mutation to remove Pst I site: 2795
C->A (Arg to Ser) mutation to remove BssH II site: 3141
Herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signal
Polyadenylation signals: 3643-3648 & 3656-3661
pUC plasmid replication origin: 3992-4635

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

Vector description

pNirFP-N is a mammalian expression vector encoding near-infrared fluorescent protein NirFP. The vector allows generation of fusions to the NirFP N-terminus and expression of NirFP fusions or NirFP alone in eukaryotic (mammalian) cells.

NirFP 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 NirFP sequence [Kozak 1987]. Multiple cloning site (MCS) is located between $P_{CMV\ IE}$ and NirFP 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 NirFP-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 NirFP N-terminus when inserted in the same reading frame as NirFP and no in-frame stop codons are present. The inserted sequence should contain an initiating ATG codon. NirFP-tagged fusions retain fluorescent properties of the native protein allowing fusion localization *in vivo*. Unmodified vector will express NirFP, 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, NirFP is still suitable for generation of fusions with proteins of interest, however we recommend to use TagFPs for these purposes.

Expression in mammalian cells

pNirFP-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.