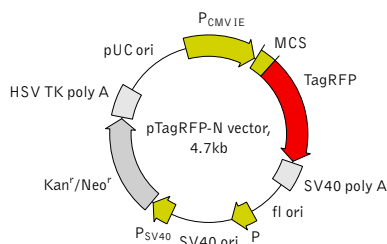


## pTagRFP-N vector

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/products/vectors.shtml>

### Multiple cloning site (MCS)



### Location of features

$P_{CMV IE}$ : 1-589  
 Enhancer region: 59-465  
 TATA box: 554-560  
 Transcription start point: 583  
 MCS: 591-671  
 TagRFP  
 Kozak consensus translation initiation site: 672-682  
 Start codon (ATG): 679-681; Stop codon: 1390-1392  
 SV40 early mRNA polyadenylation signal  
 Polyadenylation signals: 1542-1547 & 1571-1576  
 mRNA 3' ends: 1580 & 1592  
 f1 single-strand DNA origin: 1639-2094  
 Eukaryotic promoter for expression of Kan<sup>r</sup> gene  
 -35 region: 2156-2161; -10 region: 2179-2184  
 Transcription start point: 2191  
 SV40 origin of replication: 2435-2570  
 SV40 early promoter  
 Enhancer (72-bp tandem repeats): 2268-2339 & 2340-2411  
 21-bp repeats: 2415-2435, 2436-2456 & 2458-2478  
 Early promoter element: 2491-2497  
 Major transcription start points: 2487, 2525, 2531 & 2536  
 Kanamycin/neomycin resistance gene  
 Neomycin phosphotransferase coding sequences:  
 Start codon (ATG): 2619-2621; Stop codon: 3411-3413  
 G→A mutation to remove Pst I site: 2801  
 C→A (Arg to Ser) mutation to remove BssH II site: 3147  
 Herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signal  
 Polyadenylation signals: 3649-3654 & 3662-3667  
 pUC plasmid replication origin: 3998-4641

### 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

Product	Cat.#	Size
pTagRFP-N vector	<b>FP142</b>	20 $\mu$ g
Vector type	mammalian expression vector	
Reporter	TagRFP	
Reporter codon usage	mammalian	
Promoter for TagRFP	$P_{CMV IE}$	
Host cells	mammalian	
Selection	prokaryotic - kanamycin eukaryotic - neomycin (G418)	
Replication	prokaryotic - pUC ori eukaryotic - SV40 ori	
Use	TagRFP expression in mammalian cells; generation of fusions to the TagRFP N-terminus	

### Vector description

pTagRFP-N is a mammalian expression vector encoding red (orange) fluorescent protein TagRFP. The vector allows generation of fusions to the TagRFP N-terminus and expression of TagRFP fusions or TagRFP alone in eukaryotic (mammalian) cells.

TagRFP 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 the TagRFP coding sequence [Kozak 1987]. Multiple cloning site (MCS) is located between  $P_{CMV IE}$  and TagRFP 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<sup>r</sup>) expression to select stably transfected eukaryotic cells using G418. Bacterial promoter (P) provides kanamycin resistance gene expression (Kan<sup>r</sup>) in *E. coli*. Kan<sup>r</sup>/Neo<sup>r</sup> gene is linked with herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signals.

### Generation of TagRFP fusion proteins

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

**Note:** The plasmid DNA was isolated from *dam*<sup>+</sup>-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*<sup>-</sup> host and make fresh DNA.

### Expression in mammalian cells

pTagRFP-N vector can be transfected into mammalian cells by any known transfection method. CMV promoter provides strong, constitutive expression of TagRFP or its fusions 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  $\mu$ g/ml) to *E. coli* hosts. Copy number in *E. coli* is about 500.

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**MSDS information** is available at <http://www.evrogen.com/MSDS.shtml>