pBOOST2-LacZ

A control plasmid expressing the LacZ reporter gene for use with pBOOST2 plasmids

Catalog code: pbst2-lacz

https://www.invivogen.com/pboost-control

For research use only

Version 20L07-MM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Contents

- 20 µg of lyophilized pBOOST2-LacZ plasmid
- 1 ml of Zeocin™ (100 mg/ml)

Shipping and storage

- Products are shipped at room temperature.
- Upon receipt,store lyophilized DNA at -20 °C.
- Store resuspended DNA at -20 °C. Resuspended DNA is stable for more than one year at -20 °C.
- Store Zeocin™ at 4 °C or at -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

pBOOST2 plasmids were developed as genetic adjuvants for DNA vaccines to potentiate the immune response to a specific antigen. They feature different genes from the interferon regulatory factor family (IRF). IRFs are transcriptional activators for IFN-α, IFN-β and IFN-stimulated genes. In particular IRF-1, IRF-3 and IRF-7 act as direct transducers of virus-mediated signaling pathways activating IFN-α and IFN-β in infected cells. Recently, IRF-1, IRF-3 and IRF-7 were shown to be able to bias T cells towards type 1 or type 2 immune responses, leading to the activation of cytotoxic T cells and/or the production of antibodies.

The method of plasmid DNA vaccine delivery is known to bias the immune response to a specific antigen towards a type 1 (T-cell) or type 2 (antibody) response[1]. These biases can be further enhanced by the co-delivery of IRFs to increase the efficacy of the vaccination[2,3].

Since the pBOOST2-LacZ gene does not contain an IRF gene it can be used as a control vector in conjunction with other pBOOST2 plasmids.

PLASMID FEATURES

- **LacZ** encodes β-galactosidase an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of X-Gal, producing a blue precipitate that can be easily visualized under a microscope.
- **hEF1 / HTLV prom** is a composite promoter comprising the Elongation Factor-1α (EF-1α) core promoter[4] and the R segment and part of the U5 sequence (R-U5') of the Human T-Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV) Type 1 Long Terminal Repeat[5]. The EF-1α promoter exhibits a strong activity and yields long lasting expression of a transgene *in vivo*. The R-U5' has been coupled to the EF-1α core promoter to enhance stability of RNA.
- **SV40 pAn:** The Simian Virus 40 late polyadenylation signal enables efficient cleavage and polyadenylation reactions resulting in high levels of steady-state mRNA.
- **Ori** is a minimal *E. coli* origin of replication with the same activity as the longer Ori.-
- **EM7** is a bacterial promoter that enables the constitutive expression of the antibiotic resistance gene in *E. coli*.
- ***Sh-ΔCpG* (Synthetic Zeocin^r gene):** The *Sh ble* gene from *Streptoalloteichus hindustanus* encodes a small protein that confers resistance to Zeocin™ by binding to the antibiotic. To reduce the amount of CpG motifs that may skew the raised antigen-specific immune response, pBOOST2 contains a CpG-free allele of the Zeo^R gene. All CpGs from the wild-type gene (50) were removed by synthesizing a new allele that contains no CpGs but encodes the exact same protein sequence.

1. Robinson H.L., 1999. DNA vaccines: basic mechanism and immune responses (Review).Int J Mol Med. 4(5):549-55. **2. Sasaki S. *et al.*, 2002.** Regulation of DNA-raised immune responses by cotransfected interferon regulatory factors. J Virol.76(13):6652-9. **3. Bramson J.L. *et al.*, 2003.** Super-activated interferon-regulatory factors can enhance plasmid immunization. Vaccine. 21(13-14):1363-70. **4. Kim D.W. *et al.*, 1990.** Use of the human elongation factor 1 alpha promoter as a versatile and efficient expression system. Gene 2: 217-223. **5. Takebe Y. *et al.*, 1988.** R alpha promoter: an efficient and versatile mammalian cDNA expression system composed of the simian virus 40 early promoter and the R-U5 segment of human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 long terminal repeat. Mol. Cell Biol. 1: 466-472.

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_20. Store resuspended plasmid at -20°C.

Plasmid amplification and cloning

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

Zeocin™ usage

This antibiotic can be used for *E. coli* at 25 µg/ml in liquid or solid media and at 50-200 µg/ml to select Zeocin™-resistant mammalian cells.

Intramuscular inoculation

Plasmid DNA solution

1. Prepare the vaccine plasmid solution by resuspending 10 µg of the vaccine plasmid DNA in 50 µl saline solution.
2. Prepare the pBOOST2 solution by mixing 10 µg of pBOOST2-wthIRF1 and 90 µg of the mock plasmid pBOOST2-null in 50 µl saline solution for low dose, or 100 µg of pBOOST2-wthIRF1 in 50 µl saline solution for high dose.
3. Combine both solutions to obtain a total of 110 µg DNA in 100 µl saline solution.

Note: The quantities are per mouse.

Intramuscular injections

1. Inoculate 6 to 8-week old female BALB/c mice with 100 µl plasmid DNA solution (described above) into the quadriceps at 0 and 4 weeks.
2. Collect sera and analyze for antibodies at 8 weeks.

Note: For more information see the article by Sasaki S. et al.[1]

TECHNICAL SUPPORT
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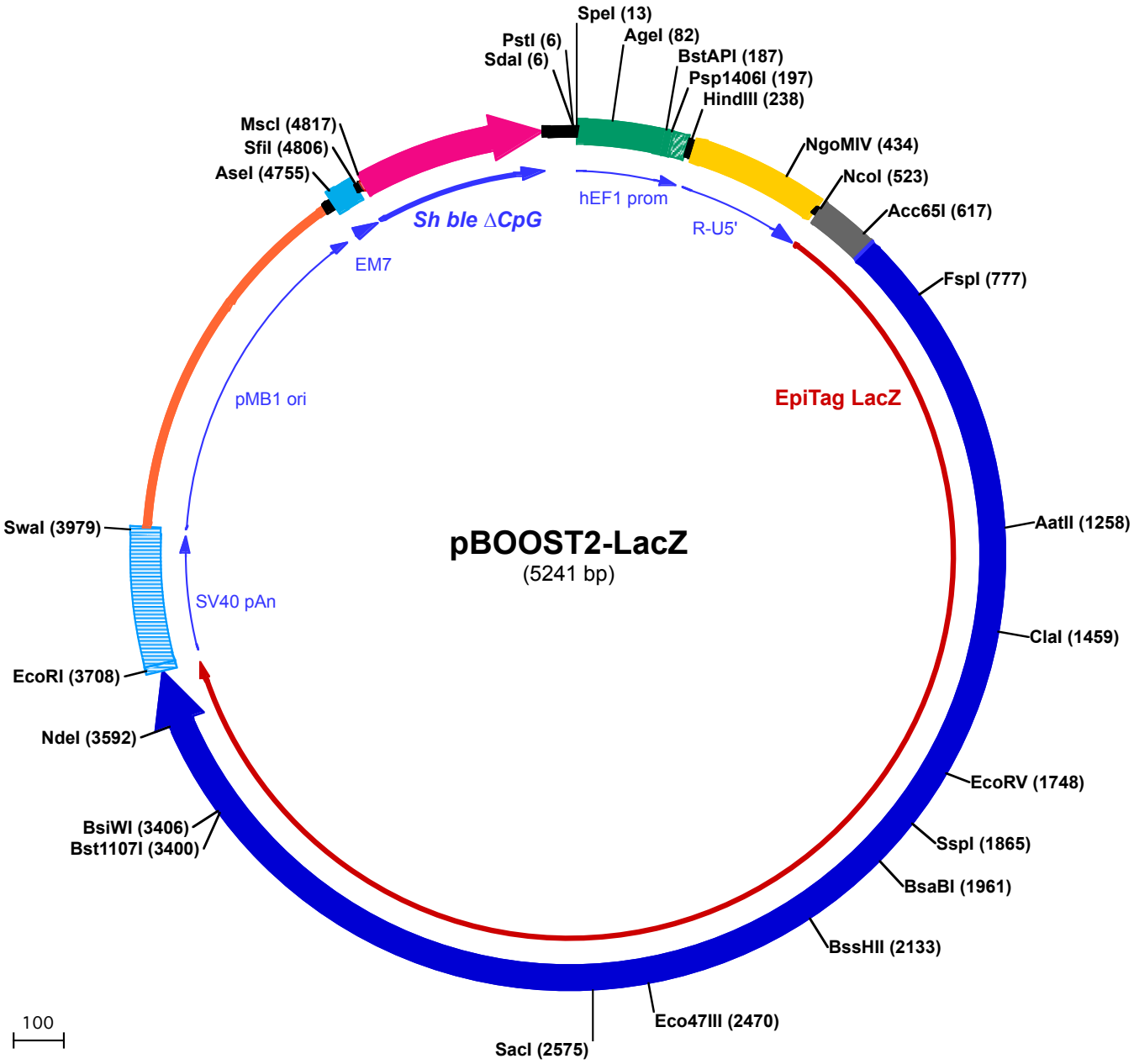
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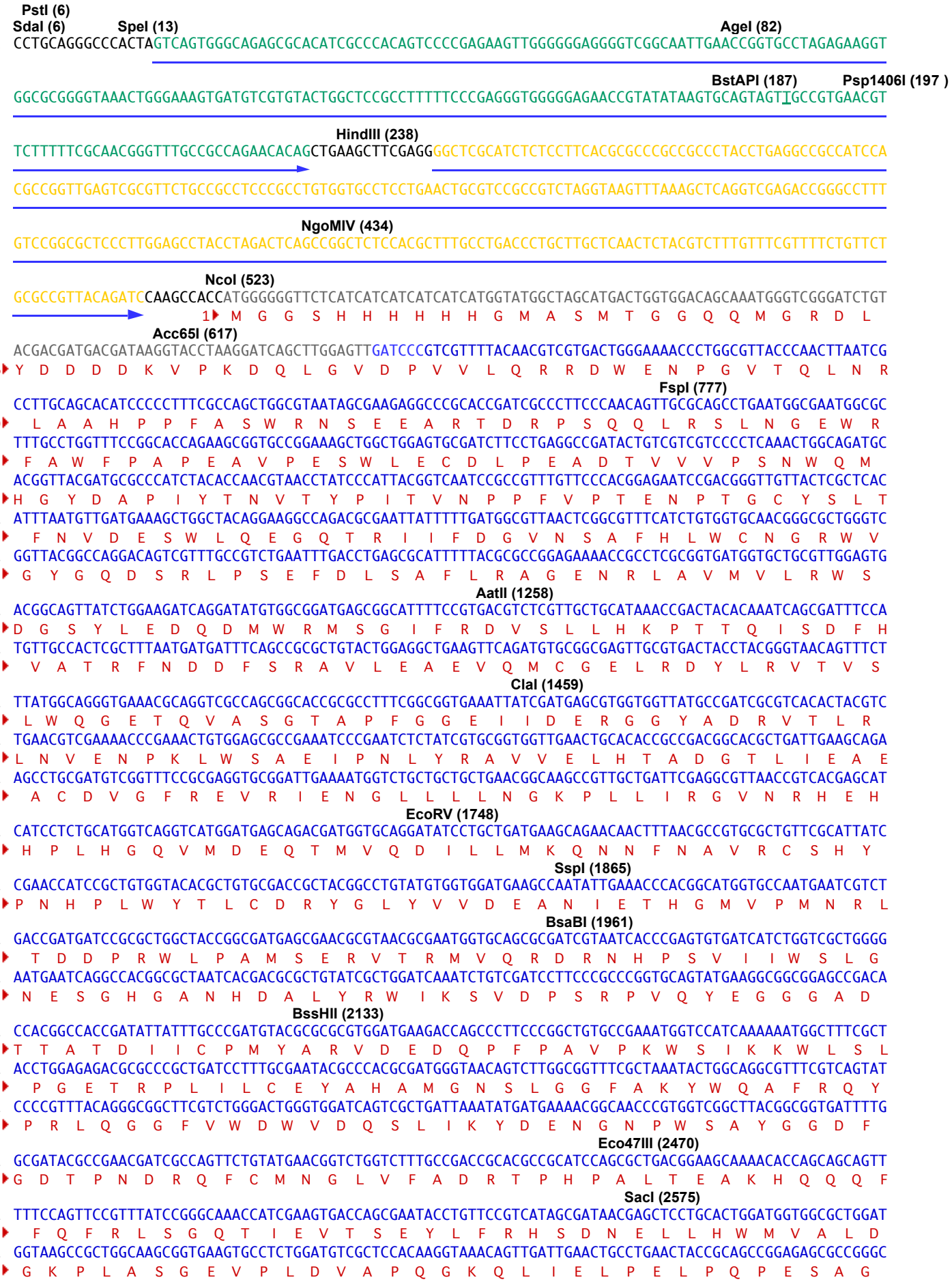
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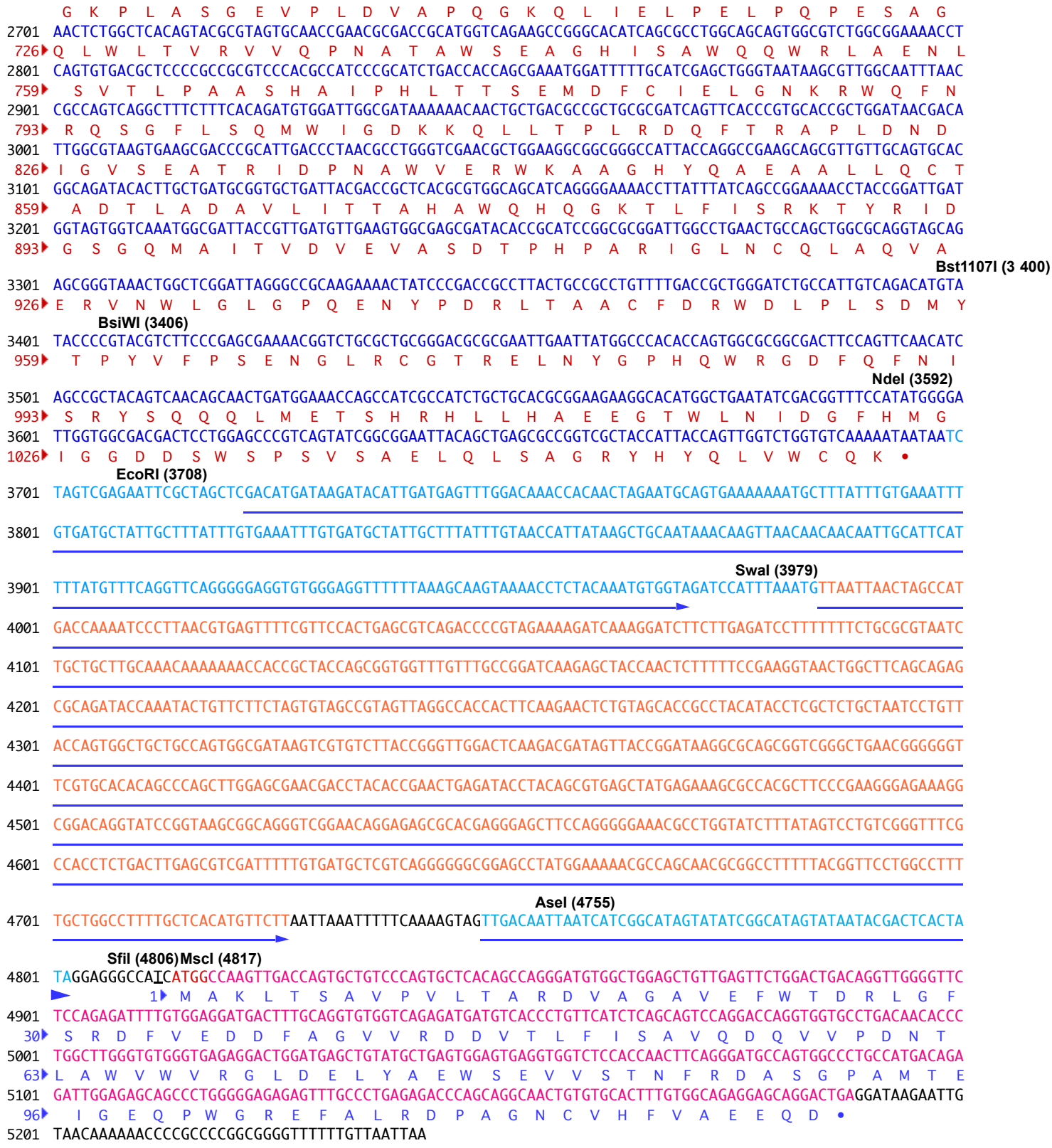
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