pDUO-mcs

A plasmid containing two multiple cloning sites and the blasticidin resistance gene

Catalog code: pduo-mcs

https://www.invivogen.com/pduo-mcs

For research use only

Version 21F29-MM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Contents

- 20 µg of pDUO-mcs provided as 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

Toll-Like receptors (TLRs) play a critical role in early innate immunity to invading pathogens by sensing microorganisms. These evolutionary conserved receptors, homologues of the Drosophila Toll gene, recognize highly conserved structural motifs only expressed by microbial pathogens, called pathogen-associated microbial patterns (PAMPs). PAMPs include various bacterial cell wall components such as lipopolysaccharides (LPS), peptidoglycans and lipopeptides, as well as flagellin, bacterial DNA and viral double-stranded RNA. Stimulation of TLRs by PAMPs initiates a signaling cascade that involves a number of proteins, such as MyD88 and IRAK. This signaling cascade leads to the activation of the transcription factor NF-κB which induces the secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines and effector cytokines that direct the adaptive immune response.

pDUO is an expression vector designed to co-express two TLRs or TLR-related genes known to interact with each other.
The genes cloned into pDUO comprise the coding sequence (without introns) from the ATG to the Stop codon.

pDUO-mcs does not contain a TLR gene and can be used in conjunction with other vectors of the pDUO family to serve as experimental controls.

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.

MCS1 includes the following restriction sites: AgeI, EcoRV, BamHI, SalI and AvrII

  - AgeI is compatible with BspEI and SgrAI
  - EcoRV is compatible with any blunt-end restriction enzymes
  - BamHI is compatible with BglII, BstYI and BclI
  - SalI is compatible with AvaI and XhoI
  - AvrII is compatible with XbaI, SpeI and NheI

MCS2 includes the following restriction sites: SgrAI, BglII, XhoI and NheI

  - SgrAI is compatible with BspEI and AgeI
  - BglII is compatible with BamHI, BstYI and BclI
  - XhoI is compatible with AvaI and SalI
  - NheI is compatible with XbaI, SpeI and AvrII

- **SV40 enhancer** which is comprised of a 72-base-pair repeat allows the enhancement of gene expression in a large host range. The enhancement varies from 2-fold in non-permissive cells to 20-fold in permissive cells. Furthermore, the SV40 enhancer is able to direct nuclear localization of plasmids[2].
- **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].
- **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.*[4]

TECHNICAL SUPPORT
InvivoGen USA (Toll-Free): 888-457-5873
InvivoGen USA (International): +1 (858) 457-5873
InvivoGen Europe: +33 (0) 5-62-71-69-39
InvivoGen Hong Kong: +852 3622-3480
E-mail: info@invivogen.com

- **pMB1 ori:** a minimal *E. coli* origin of replication to limit vector size, but with the same activity as the longer Ori.
- **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*.
- **Bsr (blasticidin resistance gene):** The *bsr* gene from *Bacillus cereus* encodes a deaminase that confers resistance to the antibiotic Blasticidin. In bacteria, *bsr* is expressed from the constitutive *E. coli* EM7 promoter. In mammalian cells, *bsr* is transcribed from the human FerH composite 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.

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_2O. Store resuspended plasmid at -20°C.

Plasmid amplification and cloning

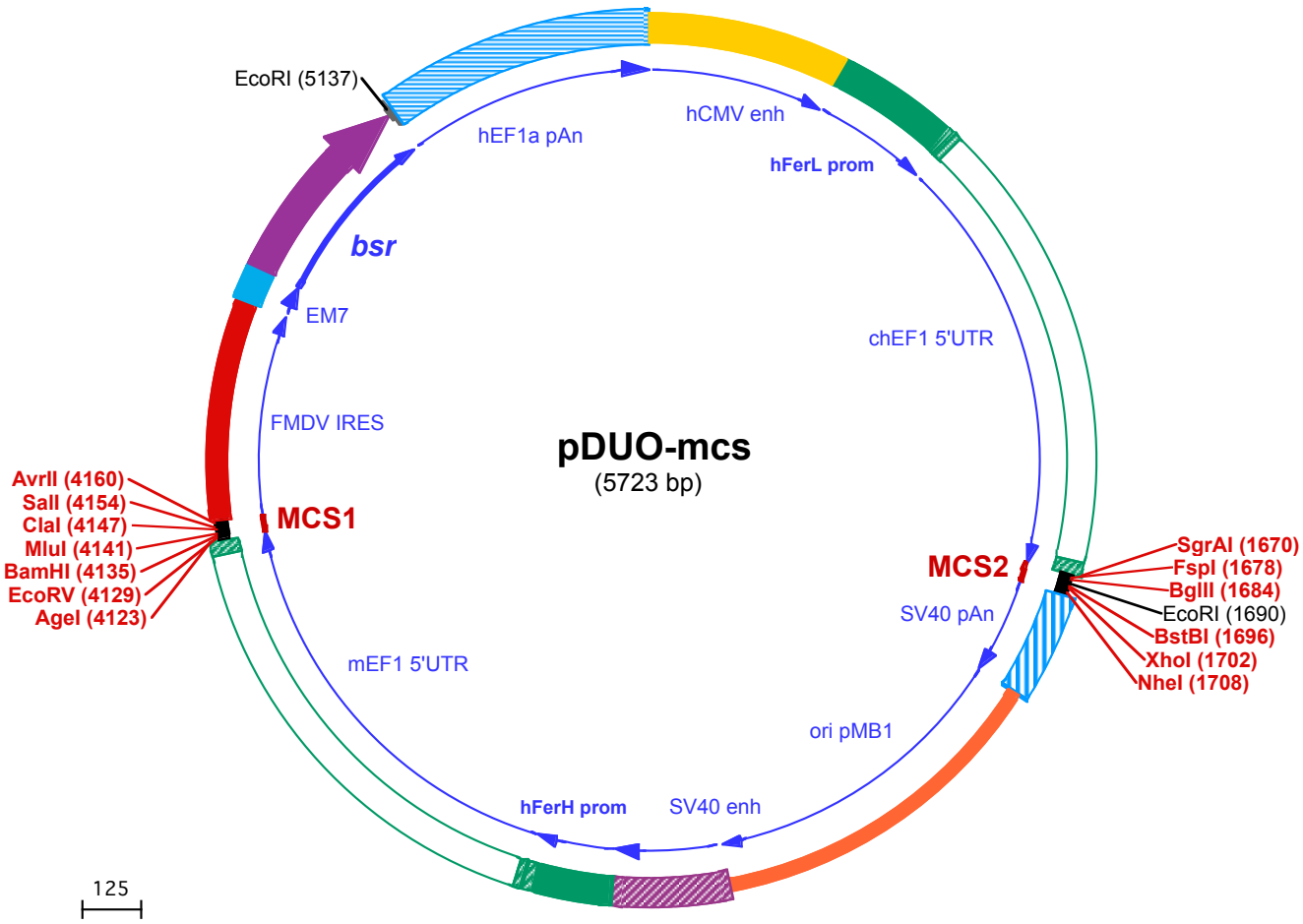
Plasmid amplification and cloning can be performed in *E. coli* GT116 or other commonly used laboratory *E. coli* strains, such as DH5α.

Blasticidin usage

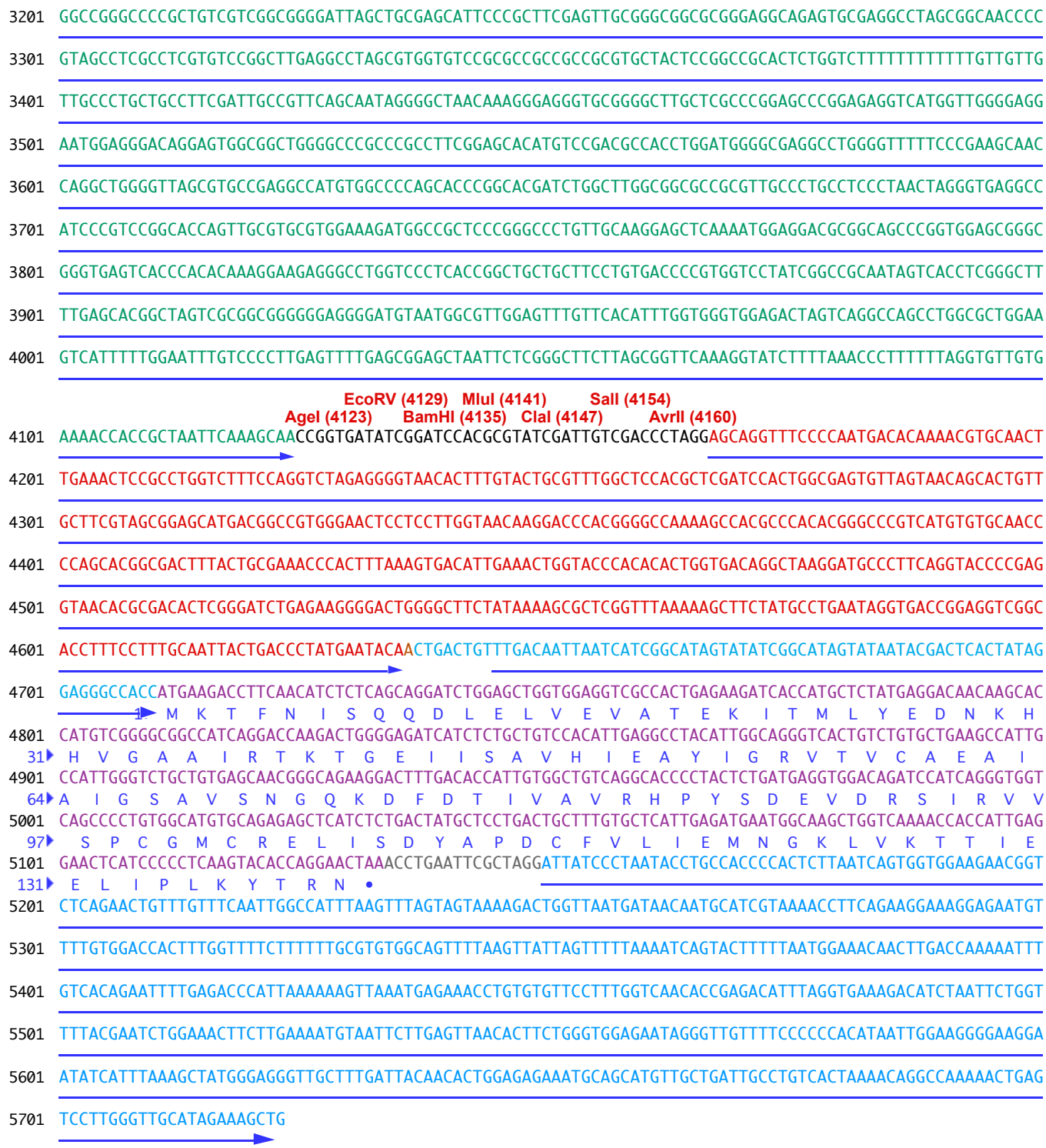
Blasticidin should be used at 25-100 µg/ml in bacteria and 1-30 µg/ml in mammalian cells. Blasticidin is supplied at 10 mg/ml in HEPES buffer.

References

1. **Eisenstein RS. & Munro HN. 1990.** Translational regulation of ferritin synthesis by iron. Enzyme 44(1-4):42-58.
2. **Dean DA. *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. **Carswell S. & Alwine JC. 1989.** Efficiency of utilization of the simian virus 40 late polyadenylation site: effects of upstream sequences. Mol. Cell Biol. 10: 4248-4258.
5. **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.


EcoRI (5137)
hEF1a pAn
hCMV enh
hFerL prom
bsr
EM7
chEF1 5'UTR
FMDV IRES
pDUO-mcs
(5723 bp)
AvrII (4160)
SalI (4154)
ClaI (4147)
MluI (4141)
BamHI (4135)
EcoRV (4129)
AgeI (4123)
MCS1
MCS2
SgrAI (1670)
FspI (1678)
BglII (1684)
EcoRI (1690)
BstBI (1696)
XhoI (1702)
NheI (1708)
SV40 pAn
mEF1 5'UTR
ori pMB1
hFerH prom
SV40 enh
125


FspI (1678)
SgrAI (1670)
BglII (1684)
BstBI (1696)
NheI (1708)
XhoI (1702)


EcoRV (4129)
MluI (4141)
SalI (4154)
AgeI (4123)
BamHI (4135)
ClaI (4147)
AvrII (4160)