pFUSE-hIgG2-Fc1

Plasmid designed for the construction of Fc-Fusion proteins

Catalog # pfuse-hfc1

For research use only

Version 20K04-MM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Content:

- 20 µg of **pFUSE-hIgG2-Fc1** plasmid provided as lyophilized DNA
- 1 ml of Zeocin™ (100 mg/ml)

Storage and Stability:

- Product is shipped at room temperature.
- Lyophilized DNA should be stored at -20˚C and is stable 3 months.
- Resuspended DNA should be stored at -20˚C and is stable up to 1 year.
- 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

pFUSE-Fc is a family of plasmid developed to facilitate the construction of Fc-fusion proteins by fusing the effector region of a protein to the Fc region of an immunoglobulin G (IgG).

pFUSE-Fc plasmids yield high levels of Fc-fusion proteins. The level of expression is usually in the µg/mL range. They can be transfected in a variety of mammalian cells, including myeloma cell lines, CHO cells, monkey COS cells and human embryonic kidney (HEK)293 cells, cells that are commonly used in protein purification systems.

pFUSE-Fc plasmids allow the secretion of Fc-Fusion proteins. As Fc-Fusion proteins are secreted, they can be easily detected in the supernatant of pFUSE-Fc-transfected cells by SDS-PAGE. Furthermore, functional domains can be identified by immunoblotting and ligand blotting.

Fc-Fusion proteins can be easily purified by single-step protein A or protein G affinity chromatography.

InvivoGen provides pFUSE-Fc vectors featuring Fc regions from different species and isotypes. In humans, there are four isotypes: IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4. The Fc region mediates effector functions, such as antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). IgG isoforms exert different levels of effector functions increasing in the order of IgG4<IgG2<IgG1≤IgG3.

PLASMID FEATURES

• **hIgG2-Fc (human):** The Fc region comprises the CH2 and CH3 domains of the IgG heavy chain and the hinge region. The hinge serves as a flexible spacer between the two parts of the Fc-fusion protein, allowing each part of the molecule to function independently.
Human IgG2 dispays low ADCC and CDC.

• **hEF1-HTLV prom** is a composite promoter comprising the Elongation Factor-1α (EF-1α) core promoter[1] 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[2]. 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.

• **MCS:** The multiple cloning site contains several restriction sites that are compatible with many other enzymes, thus facilitating cloning.

• **SV40 pAn:** the Simian Virus 40 late polyadenylation signal enables efficient cleavage and polyadenylation reactions resulting in high levels of steady-state mRNA[3].

• **ori:** a minimal *E. coli* origin of replication to limit vector size, but with the same activity as the longer Ori.

• **CMV enh / hFerL prom:** This composite promoter combines the human cytomegalovirus immediate-early gene 1 enhancer and the core promoter of the human ferritin light chain gene. This ubiquitous promoter drives the expression of the Zeocin™-resistance gene in mammalian cells.

• **EM2KC** is a bacterial promoter that enables the constitutive expression of the antibiotic resistance gene in *E. coli*. EM2KC is located within an intron and is spliced out in mammalian cells.

• **Zeo:** Resistance to Zeocin™ is conferred by the *Sh ble* gene from *Streptoalloteichus hindustanus* The same resistance gene confers selection in both mammalian cells and *E. coli*.

• **ßGlo pAn:** The human beta-globin 3'UTR and polyadenylation sequence allows efficient arrest of the transgene transcription[4].

References:

1. Kim DW *et al.* 1990. Use of the human elongation factor 1 alpha promoter as a versatile and efficient expression system. 91(2):217-23.
2. Takebe Y. *et al.* 1988. SR 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. 8(1):466-72.
3. Carswell S. & Alwine JC. 1989. Efficiency of utilization of the simian virus 40 late polyadenylation site: effects of upstream sequences. Mol Cell Biol. 9(10):4248-58.
4. Yu J. & Russell JE. 2001. Structural and functional analysis of an mRNP complex that mediates the high stability of human beta-globin mRNA. Mol Cell Biol. 21(17):5879-88.

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

METHODS

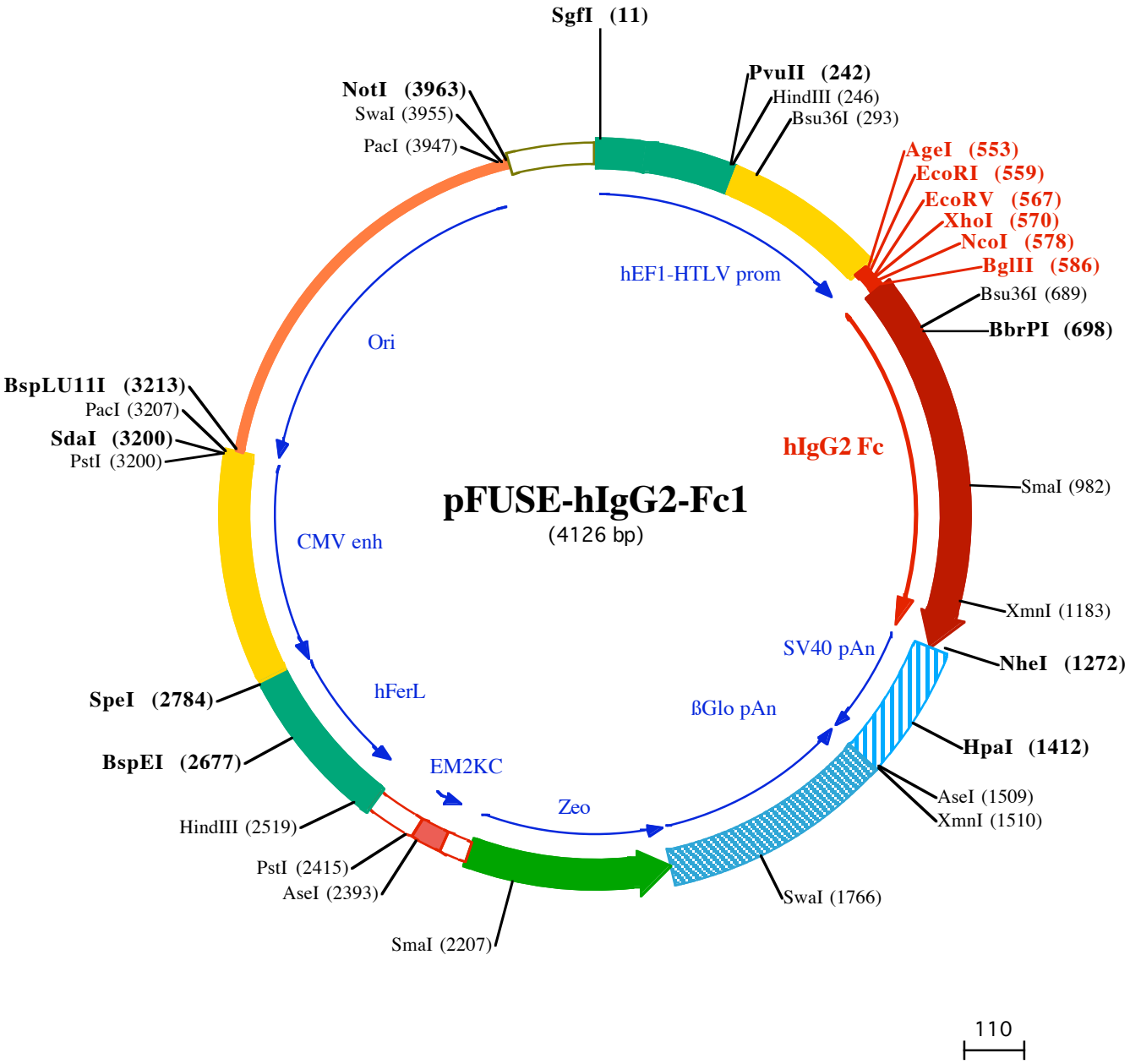
Plasmid resuspension
Quickly spin the tube containing the lyophilized plasmid to pellet the DNA. To obtain a plasmid solution at 1 µg/µl, resuspend the DNA in 20 µl of sterile H_2O. Store resuspended plasmid at -20 °C.

Plasmid amplification and cloning
Plasmid amplification and cloning can be performed in *E. coli* GT116 or 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.

RELATED PRODUCTS

Product	Catalog Code
Zeocin™	ant-zn-1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HindIII (246)
Bsu36I (293)
NotI (3963)
SwaI (3955)
PacI (3947)
AgeI (553)
EcoRI (559)
EcoRV (567)
XhoI (570)
NcoI (578)
BglII (586)
Bsu36I (689)
BbrPI (698)
hEF1-HTLV prom
Ori
BspLU11I (3213)
PacI (3207)
SdaI (3200)
PstI (3200)
hIgG2 Fc
pFUSE-hIgG2-Fc1
(4126 bp)
SmaI (982)
CMV enh
XmnI (1183)
SV40 pAn
NheI (1272)
SpeI (2784)
hFerL
ßGlo pAn
HpaI (1412)
BspEI (2677)
EM2KC
AseI (1509)
XmnI (1510)
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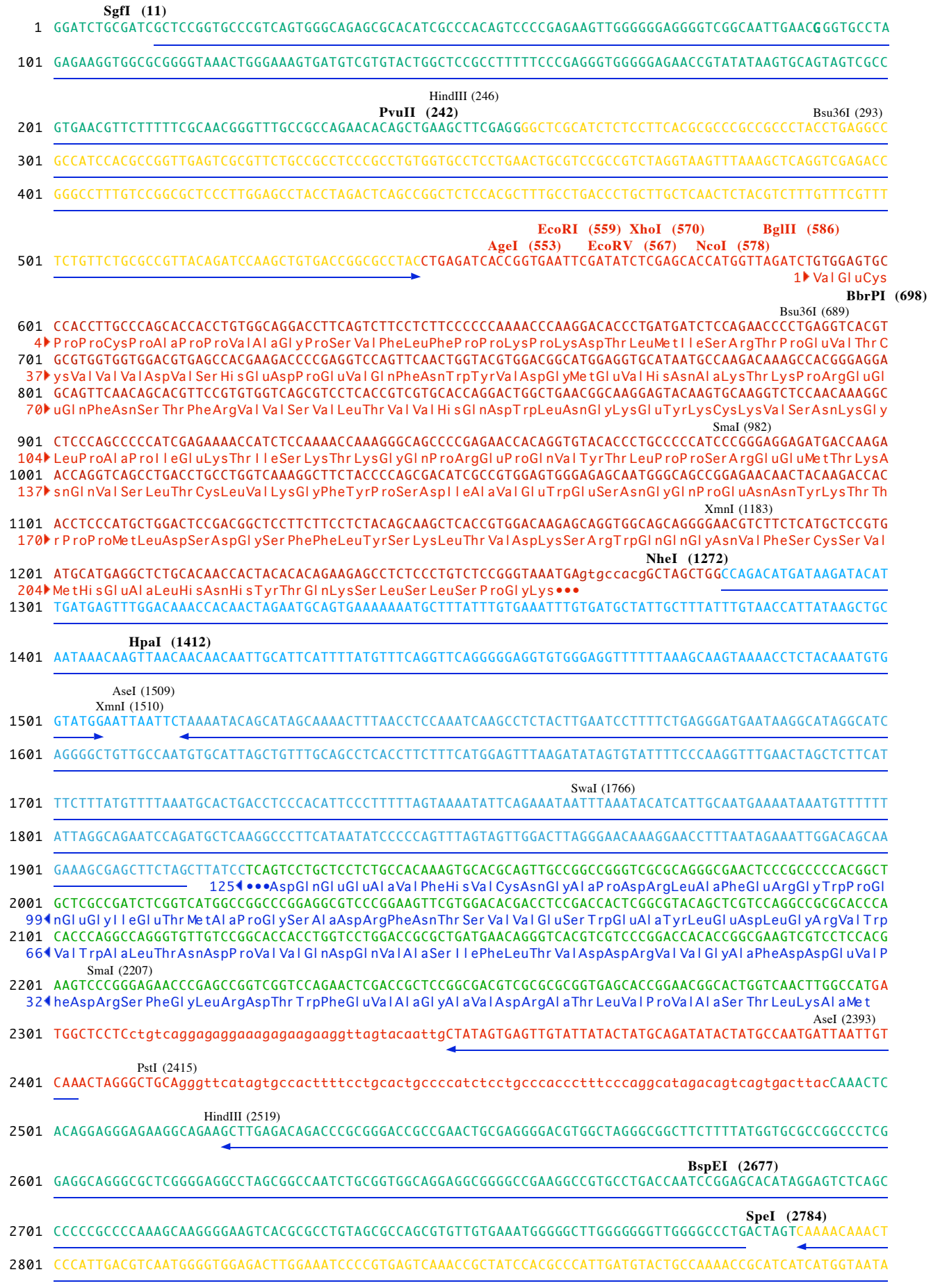
110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SwaI (1766)
SmaI (2207)
AseI (2393)
PstI (2415)
HindIII (2519)
BspEI (2677)
SpeI (2784)


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SwaI (3955)
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