pFUSE-SEAP-hG1-Fc

Plasmid designed for the expression of a SEAP-Fc Fusion protein

Catalog # pfuse-hg1sp

For research use only

Version 22H30-MM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Content:

- 20 µg of **pFUSE-SEAP-hG1-Fc** 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 a sequence encoding a given protein to the Fc region of an immunoglobulin.

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. These cells are commonly used in protein purification systems.

pFUSE-SEAP-hIgG1-Fc plasmids allow the production of SEAP-Fc fusion proteins. This plasmid can be used to make recombinant SEAP-Fc fusion proteins or can be used as a transfection control in experiments with other pFUSE-hFc constructs. Quantification of SEAP-Fc expression can be determined using QUANTI-Blue™ Solution (cat. code: rep-qbs).

PLASMID FEATURES

• **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.

• **SEAP** is a secreted form of human embryonic alkaline phosphatase. Unlike endogenous alkaline phosphatases, SEAP is extremely heat stable and resistant to the inhibitor L-homoarginine. It catalyses the hydrolysis of pNitrophenyl phosphate (pNpp) producing a yellow end product. SEAP expression can be readily quantified by collecting samples of culture medium and measuring the hydrolysis of pNpp with a spectrophometer at 405 nm.

• **hIgG1 Fc (human):** The Fc region of human IgG1 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 IgG1 dispays high ADCC and CDC, and is the most suitable for therapeutic use against pathogens and cancer cells.

• **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*.

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

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.

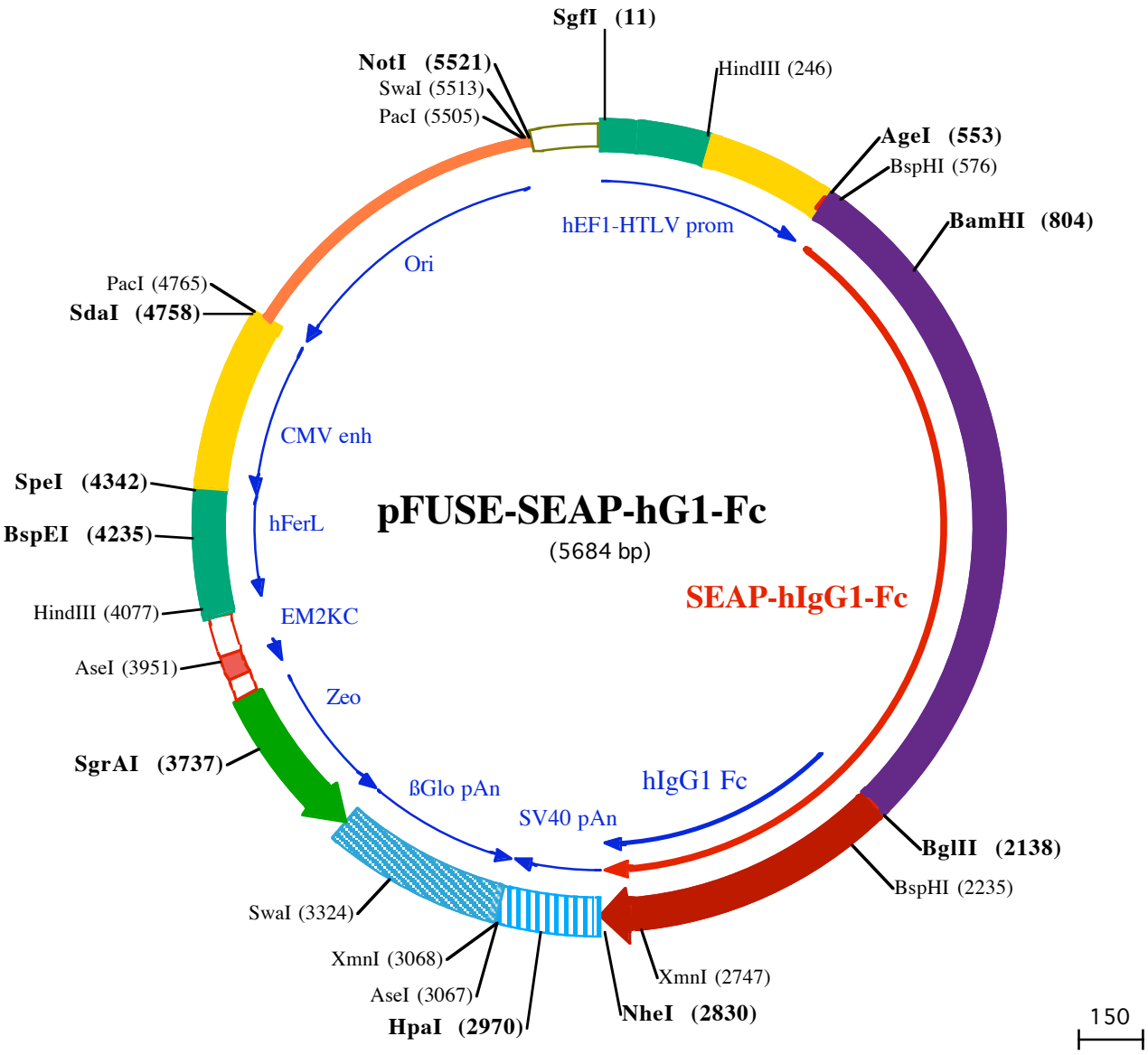
Zeocin® usage

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.

References:

1. Kim, D.W. *et al.* (1990). Gene 2: 217-223.
2. Takebe, Y. *et al.* (1988). Mol. Cell Biol. 1: 466-472.
3. Carswell, S., and Alwine, J.C. (1989). Mol. Cell Biol. 10: 4248-4258.
4. Yu J & Russell JE. (2001). 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 Asia: +852 3622-3480
E-mail: info@invivogen.com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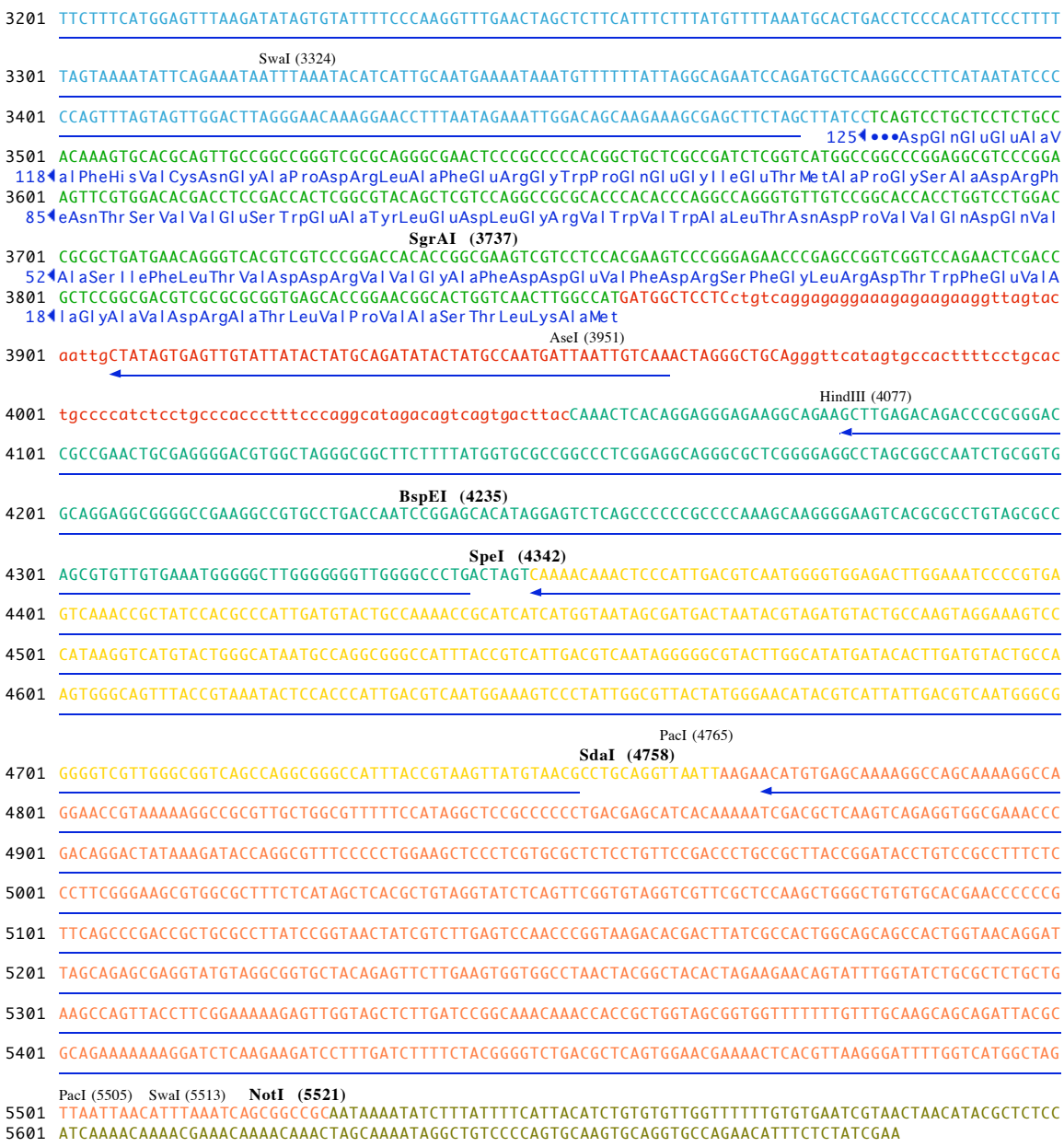
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