pUNO1-<Gene>-GFP

A plasmid expressing a TLR gene fused to a GFP gene

Catalog code: p<gene>-gfp

https://www.invivogen.com/tlr-gfp-fusion

For research use only

Version 20A20-MM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Contents

- 20 µg of lyophilized plasmid DNA
- 2 x 1 ml blasticidin at 10 mg/ml

Storage and stability

- Product is shipped at room temperature.
- Lyophilized DNA should be stored at -20°C.
- Resuspended DNA should be stored at -20°C and is stable at least for 1 year.
- 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 full-length open reading frame (ORF) sequencing.
- Plasmid DNA was purified by ion exchange chromatography.

GENERAL PRODUCT USE

pUNO1-TLR::GFP plasmids express high-levels of transient or stable TLR::GFP fusion proteins in a wide range of mammalian cells. These fusion proteins can be used to study the localization of the TLRs. Transfected cells can be analyzed for GFP expression by flow cytometry.

pUNO1-TLR::GFP plasmids can be used directly for *in vitro* or *in vivo* transfection experiments. They are selectable with blasticidin, an antibiotic that allows the selection of stable mammalian clones in only a few days.

TLR::GFP fusion genes are under the control of a strong and ubiquitous composite promoter, called EF1α/HTLV, comprised of the elongation factor 1 alpha (EF-1α) core promoter and the R-U5' of the human T cell leukemia virus (HTLV).

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 water. 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. For *E. coli* GT116 or other commonly used laboratory *E. coli* strains, such as DH5α, we recommend using Blasticidin at 100 µg/ml. Blasticidin is supplied as a 10 mg/ml colorless solution in HEPES buffer.

PLASMID FEATURES

- **EF-1α/HTLV hybrid promoter** is a composite promoter comprised of the Elongation Factor-1α (EF-1α) core promoter[1] and the 5' untranslated region of the Human T-Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV). EF-1α utilizes a type 2 promoter that encodes for a «housekeeping» gene. It is expressed at high levels in all cell cycles and lower levels during G0 phase. The promoter is also non-tissue specific; it is highly expressed in all cell types. The R segment and part of the U5 sequence (R-U5') of the HTLV Type 1 Long Terminal Repeat[2] has been coupled to the EF-1α promoter to enhance stability of DNA and RNA. This modification not only increases steady state transcription, but also significantly increases translation efficiency possibly through mRNA stabilization.
- **TLR::GFP fusion gene** was generated by fusing the C terminus of a TLR gene to a GFP variant. A synthetic intron was added between both moieties to increase the activity of GFP. This hybrid protein absorbs blue light (major peak at 480 nm) and emits green light (major peak at 505 nm). The TLR::GFP fusion gene is under the control of the EF1α/HTLV promoter.
- **SV40 pAn:** The Simian Virus 40 late polyadenylation signal enables efficient cleavage and polyadenylation reactions, resulting in high levels of steady-state mRNA[3].
- **pMB1 ori** is a minimal *E. coli* origin of replication to limit vector size, but with the same activity as the longer Ori.
- **CMV promoter & enhancer** drives the expression of the blasticidin resistance in mammalian cells.
- **Bsr (blasticidin resistance gene):** The *bsr* gene from *Bacillus cereus* encodes a deaminase that confers resistance to the antibiotic blasticidin. The *bsr* gene is driven by the CMV promoter/enhancer in tandem with the bacterial EM7 promoter. Therefore, blasticidin can be used to select stable mammalian cells transfectants and *E. coli* transformants.
- **Human beta-Globin polyA** is a strong polyadenylation (pAn) signal placed downstream of *bsr*. The use of beta-globin pAn minimizes interference[4] and possible recombination events with the SV40 polyadenylation signal.

1. Kim D.W. *et al.*, 1990. Use of the human elongation factor 1α promoter as a versatile and efficient expression system. Gene 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 J.C., 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 J.E., 2001.** Structural and functional analysis of an mRNP complex that mediates the high stability of human β-globin mRNA. Mol Cell Biol. 21(17):5879-88.

RELATED PRODUCTS

Product	Description	Cat. Code
Blasticidin	Selection antibiotic	ant-bl-1
ChemiComp GT116	Competent *E. coli*	gt116-11

TECHNICAL SUPPORT
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