

# pTurboGFP-PRL vector

The vector sequence has been compiled using the informa- tion from sequence databases, published literature, and other sources, together with partial sequences obtained by Evrogen. This vector has not been completely sequenced.	Product	Cat.#	Size
	pTurboGFP-PRL vector	FP515	20 µg
HSV TK poly A PTUrboGFP-PRL vector, 4.1kb Kan <sup>r</sup> /Neo <sup>r</sup> P <sub>SV40</sub> SV40 ori P	Vector type Reporter Reporter codon usage Promoter for TurboGFP	promoterless expression vector TurboGFP mammalian NO	
	Host cells Selection	mammalian, prokaryotic prokaryotic - kanamycin eukaryotic - neomycin (G418)	
	Replication	prokaryotic - pUC ori eukaryotic - SV40 ori	
http://www.evrogen.com/products/vectors.shtml Multiple cloning site (MCS)	Use	Monitoring of activity of different promoters and promoter/enhancer combinations	

Afe I Hind III EcoR I Kpn I Bgl II Sac I Apa I\* Bami Sac II Sma I/Xma I Sal I Age I ... A. GCG. CTA. CCG. GAC. TCA. GAT. CTC. GAG. CTC. AAG. CTT. CGA. ATT. CTG. CAG. TCG. ACG. GTA. CCG. CGG. GCC. CGG. GAT. CCA. CCG. GTC. GCC. ACC. ATG. G. A L P D S D L E L K L R I L Q S T v P R A R D P Р V A Т

\* - not unique sites.

#### Location of features

MCS: 12-89

TurboGFP Kozak consensus translation initiation site: 90-100 Start codon (ATG): 97-99: Stop codon: 793-795 SV40 early mRNA polyadenylation signal Polyadenylation signals: 949-954 & 978-983

mRNA 3' ends: 987 & 999 f1 single-strand DNA origin: 1046-1501

Eukaryotic promoter for expression of Kan<sup>r</sup> gene

-35 region: 1563-1568; -10 region: 1586-1591

Transcription start point: 1598

SV40 origin of replication: 1842-1977 SV40 early promoter

Enhancer (72-bp tandem repeats): 1675-1746 & 1747-1818

21-bp repeats: 1822-1842, 1843-1863 & 1865-1885 Early promoter element: 1898-1904

Major transcription start points: 1894, 1932, 1938 & 1943

Kanamycin/neomycin resistance gene

Neomycin phosphotransferase coding sequences: Start codon (ATG): 2026-2028; Stop codon: 2818-2820 G->A mutation to remove Pst I site: 2208

C->A (Arg to Ser) mutation to remove BssH II site: 2554 Herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polvadenvlation signal

Polyadenylation signals: 3056-3061 & 3069-3074 pUC plasmid replication origin: 3405-4048

### Vector description

pTurboGFP-PRL is a promoterless vector encoding green fluorescent protein TurboGFP, which can be used as in vivo reporter of promoter activity. TurboGFP codon usage is optimized for high expression in mammalian cells (humanized) [Haas et al. 1996]. To increase mRNA translation efficiency, Kozak consensus translation initiation site is generated upstream of the TurboGFP coding sequence [Kozak 1987].

Multiple cloning site (MCS) is located upstream of the Kozak consensus translation initiation site and can be used to clone a promoter or a promoter/enchancer combination of interest. Without the addition of a functional promoter, this vector will not express TurboGFP.

The vector backbone contains SV40 origin for replication in mammalian cells expressing SV40 T-antigen, pUC origin of replication for propagation in E. coli and f1 origin for single-stranded DNA production. SV40 polyadenylation signals (SV40 poly A) direct proper processing of the 3'-end of the reporter mRNA.

SV40 early promoter ( $P_{SV40}$ ) provides neomycin resistance gene (Neo<sup>r</sup>) expression to select stably transfected eukaryotic cells using G418. Bacterial promoter (P) provides kanamycin resistance gene expression (Kan<sup>r</sup>) in E. coli. Kan<sup>r</sup>/Neo<sup>r</sup> gene is linked with herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signals.

Note: The plasmid DNA was isolated from dam<sup>+</sup>-methylated E.coli. Therefore some restriction sites are blocked by methylation. If you wish to digest the vector using such sites you will need to transform the vector into a dam host and make fresh DNA.

#### Propagation in E. coli

Suitable host strains for propagation in E. coli include DH5alpha, HB101, XL1-Blue, and other general purpose strains. Plasmid incompatibility group is pMB1/CoIE1. The vector confers resistance to kanamycin (30 µg/ml) to E. coli hosts. Copy number in E. coli is about 500.

#### References

Haas, J. et al. (1996) "Codon usage limitation in the expression of HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein." Curr Biol, 6 (3): 315-324 / pmid: 8805248

Kozak, M. (1987) "An analysis of 5'-noncoding sequences from 699 vertebrate messenger RNAs." Nucleic Acids Res, 15 (20): 8125-8148 / pmid: 3313277

## Notice to Purchaser:

TurboGFP-related materials (also referred to as "Products") are intended for research use only.

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