

pTurboGFP-B 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.



pTurboGFP-B vector FP513 20 μg Vector type bacterial expression vector Reporter TurboGFP	Product	Cat.#	Size	
Vector type bacterial expression vector Reporter TurboGFP	pTurboGFP-B vector	FP513	20 μ g	
Reporter codon usage mammalian Promoter for TurboGFP T5 promoter/lac operator Host cells prokaryotic Selection ampicillin Replication ColE1 ori Use Source of the TurboGFP coding sequence; TurboGFP expression in bacterial cells	Vector type Reporter Reporter codon usage Promoter for TurboGFP Host cells Selection Replication Use	bacterial express TurboGFP mammalian T5 promoter/lac prokaryotic ampicillin ColE1 ori Source of the Tur expression in bac	operator boGFP coding sequence; Turboo cterial cells	GFP

For vector sequence, please visit our Web site at http://www.evrogen.com/products/vectors.shtml

5' Region		3' Region
RBS ATG. AGA. GGA. TCG. GGA. TCC	GAG.A	TGA. AGC. TT

Location of features

T5 promoter/lac operator element: 7-87 T5 transcription start: 61 TurboGFP coding sequence: 133-828 Lambda t0 transcriptional termination region: 849-943 rrnB T1 transcriptional termination region: 1705-1803 ColE1 origin of replication: 2279 beta-lactamase coding sequence: 3897-3037

Vector description

pTurboGFP-B is a prokaryotic expression vector encoding green fluorescent protein TurboGFP. Reporter codon usage is optimized for high expression in mammalian cells (humanized) [Haas et al. 1996].

The vector is primarily intended as a source of TurboGFP coding sequence. Flanking restriction sites are convenient for excision of TurboGFP sequence and its further insertion into other expression vectors of choice. Alternatively, TurboGFP coding sequence can be amplified by PCR.

Note: The plasmid DNA was isolated from dam⁺-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.

The vector can be also used for TurboGFP expression in prokaryotes under the control of T5 promoter/lac operator. The vector backbone contains CoIE1 origin of replication and ampicillin resistance gene for propagation and selection in E. coli.

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

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