

pSNAP_f Vector



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N9183S 002131016101

N9183S

20 µg

Lot: 0021310

Store at: -20°C

Exp: 10/16

Introduction

pSNAP_f Vector is a mammalian expression plasmid intended for the cloning and stable or transient expression of SNAP-tag[®] protein fusions in mammalian cells. This plasmid encodes SNAP_f, a SNAP-tag protein, which is expressed under control of the CMV promoter. The expression vector has an IRES (internal ribosome entry site) and a neomycin resistance gene downstream of the SNAP_f for the efficient selection of stable transfectants. pSNAP_f Vector contains two multiple cloning sites to allow cloning of the fusion partner as a fusion to the N- or C-terminus of the SNAP_f.

The SNAP-tag is a novel tool for protein research, allowing the specific, covalent attachment of virtually any molecule to a protein of interest. The SNAP-tag is a small protein based on mammalian O⁶-alkylguanine-DNA-alkyltransferase (AGT). SNAP-tag substrates are derivatives of benzyl purines and benzyl pyrimidines. In the labeling reaction, the substituted benzyl group of the substrate is covalently attached to the SNAP-tag.

pSNAP_f contains an improved version of SNAP-tag, termed SNAP_f. SNAP_f displays faster kinetics in *in vitro* labeling and fast, specific and efficient labeling in live and fixed cell applications, thereby rendering it a desired research tool for analysis of protein dynamics.

There are two steps to using this system: sub-cloning and expression of the protein of interest as a SNAP_f fusion, and labeling of the fusion with the SNAP-tag substrate of choice. Cloning and expression of SNAP_f fusion proteins are described in this document. The labeling of the fusion proteins with SNAP-tag substrates is described in the instructions supplied with the SNAP-tag substrates.

Materials Required but not Supplied:

Tissue culture reagents and media

Mammalian cell line(s)

Transfection reagents

Storage

pSNAP_f Vector is supplied in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA) at a concentration of 0.5 µg/µl. Plasmid solutions can be stored at 4°C for up to one week. For long-term storage -20°C is recommended.

Detailed Description

A plasmid map and the sequence of the cloning region can be found at the end of these instructions. The complete plasmid sequence can be downloaded at www.neb.com. This plasmid encodes the gene SNAP_f, which is a mutant form of the human gene for O⁶-alkylguanine-DNA-alkyltransferase (hAGT). The codon usage of the gene is optimized for expression in mammalian cells. In the plasmid sequence, the SNAP_f gene is encoded from 969 bp to 1514 bp.

This plasmid is intended for the cloning and stable or transient expression of SNAP-tag protein fusions in mammalian cells. It is suitable for the efficient production of stable cell lines expressing SNAP_f gene fusions. The plasmid contains the CMV promoter followed by the genes for SNAP_f and neomycin resistance separated by the IRES of the encephalomyocarditis virus (ECMV), which permits the translation of two open reading frames from one messenger RNA; therefore after selection of stable mammalian cells for neomycin resistance, nearly all surviving colonies should stably express the SNAP_f fusion protein. Unless your expression experiments require a pure population of cells, you can simply use the pool of resistant cells, otherwise cell clones can be isolated and characterized using standard procedures.

The plasmid contains the β-lactamase (Ampicillin resistance) gene for maintenance in bacteria. The gene of interest can be cloned upstream or downstream of the SNAP_f coding sequence, as a fusion to the N- or C-terminus of the SNAP-tag. pSNAP_f Vector can also be used as an expression control plasmid, expressing SNAP_f alone, in which case the SNAP-tag protein is distributed throughout the cell. The SNAP_f gene can be isolated from the plasmid using PCR or direct cloning in order to subclone it into a different vector of choice.

Cloning of SNAP-tag Fusions in pSNAP_f

Cloning by PCR

To subclone the gene of interest into pSNAP_f, fused to the N-terminus of SNAP_f, use the available restriction sites: NheI, EcoRV (blunt), AclI, SmaI (blunt), BsrGI, AgeI or EcoRI which are located upstream of the SNAP-tag.

To subclone the gene of interest into pSNAP_f, fused to the C-terminus of SNAP_f, use the available restriction sites downstream of the SNAP-tag: SbfI, BamHI, PmeI (blunt), XhoI, PaeI or NotI.

Note: When fusing the gene of interest to the C-terminus of SNAP_f, note that there is a stop codon between the PaeI and NotI sites, so SbfI, BamHI, PmeI, XhoI or PaeI must be used as the 5' cloning site for the insert.

Note: PmeI and XhoI cannot be used together for cloning because they share a cytosine as part of their recognition sequences.

Primer Design and Cloning Considerations:

- Design the PCR primers to include a sufficient overlap (15–20 bp) with the sequence of the gene you want to amplify.
- For fusion to the C-terminus of the SNAP-tag, a stop codon at the C-terminus of the fusion (in front of the downstream cloning site) may be included in order to terminate translation at this position.
- For fusions upstream of SNAP_f, ensure that a start codon is included. The addition of a Kozak sequence (e.g. GCCRCCATG, where the start codon is underlined) may increase the translation efficiency.
- In general, any linker peptide between the proteins should be kept short to avoid degradation by proteases. If required, specific protease cleavage sites can be introduced into the linker peptide.
- Care should be taken to design the cloning strategy so that the fusion partners in the resulting construct are in frame.
- Perform the PCR reaction and subsequent cloning steps according to established protocols for molecular biology.
- After subcloning the gene of interest into pSNAP_f as a fusion with the SNAP_f gene, the resulting plasmid can be used for stable or transient expression of the SNAP-tag fusion proteins in a suitable cell line.

Direct Cloning

Direct cloning can also be used to make fusions with the SNAP-tag. This is only possible if the fusion partner has compatible sites adjacent to the gene of interest.

Care should be taken to design the cloning so that the fusion partners in the resulting construct are in frame.

Note: When fusing the gene of interest to the C-terminus of SNAP_f, note that there is a stop codon between the PaeI and NotI sites, so SbfI, BamHI, PmeI, XhoI or PaeI must be used as the 5' cloning site for the insert.

Note: PmeI and XhoI cannot be used together for cloning because they share a cytosine as part of their recognition sequences.

Expression of SNAP-tag Fusions

Transient Expression

Expression of the fusion protein cloned in pSNAP_f can be achieved by transiently transfecting cells in culture with standard transfection protocols. The appropriate reagent and time to permit adequate expression must be empirically determined. We recommend using pSNAP_f-H2B (NEB #N9186) as an expression control plasmid. H2B-SNAP_f fusion protein gives a nuclear localized signal when labeled with SNAP-Cell substrates. If the empty pSNAP_f plasmid is used as a control vector for transfection, an even distribution of the SNAP-tag in nucleus and cytoplasm should be seen. Both pSNAP_f and the localization control plasmid have performed well in stable and transient transfection of CHO-K1, COS-7, U-2 OS and NIH 3T3 cells. Note that the intensity of the fluorescence may vary, depending on the cell line and labeling substrate used.

Stable Expression

pSNAP_f and the localization control plasmids can be transfected by standard transfection methods. Twenty-four to 48 hours after transfection, begin selecting mammalian cultures in 600–1,200 µg/ml G418 (geneticin) depending on the cell line. It is recommended that a kill curve for each cell line be established to determine optimal selection conditions. After 8–12 days of continuous selection, stable colonies will become visible. It is possible to use pools of stable cell populations for initial cell labeling to test for the presence of SNAP-tag expression. In addition, monoclonal cell lines can be isolated and characterized, if desired.

(see other side)

Troubleshooting

Cloning of the Gene of Interest

If subcloning of the gene of interest with the SNAP-tag does not work, reconfirm all the cloning steps (primer design, choice of restriction site, DNA isolation, ligation and transformation, etc.). If all steps are confirmed as being correct, then try the cloning using different restriction sites. Be sure to include a positive and negative control for the ligation reaction.

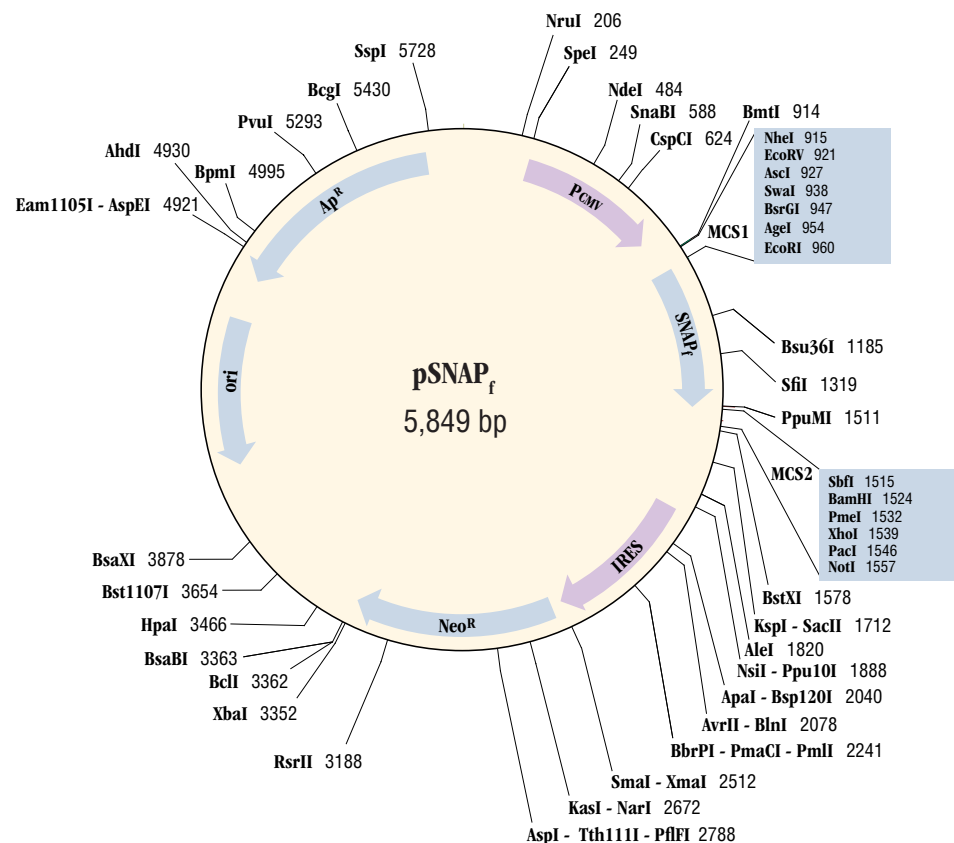
Alternatively, try to subclone the SNAP_f gene into a mammalian expression vector already containing the gene of interest.

Expression

In general, we have not experienced problems expressing SNAP-tag protein fusions. However, if the fusion protein does not appear to be expressed, try expressing the H2B-SNAP_f protein fusion as a positive control using cells transiently transfected with pSNAP_f-H2B. Labeling of such cells with a fluorescent SNAP-Cell substrate should show strong nuclear localized fluorescence. The empty pSNAP_f plasmid can also be used as a control (cytosolic and nuclear fluorescence). Note that the intensity of this fluorescence may vary depending on cell line and substrate used. If the localization control is expressed but the fusion protein is not, then there are a variety of possible causes. It is possible that this fusion protein may be toxic for the cell line. It is difficult to troubleshoot such instances, but the use of a different expression plasmid or cell line or tagging the opposite end (N or C) of the protein may help. Signs of host cell toxicity could include slow proliferation or apoptosis. Counterstaining live cells with Hoechst 33342 or fixed cells with DAPI can be used to determine whether nuclei are healthy, if toxicity is suspected.

Plasmid Map of pSNAP_f Vector

This map and the maps for the control plasmids can be downloaded at www.neb.com.



Cloning Region of pSNAP_f

Unique restriction sites in the regions flanking the SNAP_f gene are displayed above the coding strand. The complete sequence for pSNAP_f and the control plasmids can be downloaded at www.neb.com

5' MCS

```
...GCTAGC GATATCGGCG CGCCAGCATT TAAATCTGTA CAGACCGGTG AATTC
      CGATCG CTATAGCCGC GCGGTCGTAA ATTTAGACAT GTCTGGCCAC TTAAG...
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3' MCS

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...CCTGCA GCGGATCCG CGTTTAAACT CGAGGTTAAT TAATGAGCGG CCGC
      GGACGT CCGCCTAGGC GCAAATTTGA GTCCAATTA ATTACTCGCC GGCG...
```

References:

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3. Keppler, A. et al. (2004) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 101, 9955.
4. Maurel, D. et al. (2008) *Nat. Methods* 5, 561.
5. Jansen, L.E. et al. (2007) *J. of Cell Biol.* 176, 795.
6. Krayl, M., Guiard, B. Paal, K. and Vous, W. (2006) *Anal. Biol. Chem.* 355, 81–89.
7. Banala, S., Arnold, A. and Johnsson, K. (2008) *ChemBio Chem.* 9, 38–41.

Companion Products:

pSNAP_f-ADRβ2 Control Plasmid
#N9184S 20 µg

pSNAP_f-H2B Control Plasmid
#N9186S 20 µg



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- 7,939,284 (Methods for Using O⁶-Alkylguanine-DNA-Alkyltransferases)
- 7,888,090 (Mutants of O⁶-Alkylguanine-DNA-Alkyltransferases)
- 8,163,479 Specific Substrates for O⁶-Alkylguanine-DNA-Alkyltransferases)
- 8,178,314 (Pyrimidines Reacting With O⁶-Alkylguanine-DNA-Alkyltransferases)
- PCT/EP2007/057597 (Labeling of Fusion Proteins with Synthetic Probes)
- EP07117800 (Drug Delivery)
- EP07117802 (Drug Delivery)
- EP07120288 (GTPase-Transient Protein Protein Interactions)

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