

pSNAP-tag® (m) Vector

pSNAP-tag® 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 SNAP26m, a SNAP-tag protein, which is expressed under control of the CMV promoter. 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 human O6-alkylguanine-DNA-alkyl-transferase (hAGT). 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. Use of this system involves two steps: sub-cloning and expression of the protein of interest as a SNAP-tag fusion, and labeling of the fusion with the SNAP-tag substrate of choice. Further details are provided with the SNAP-Cell Starter Kit (NEB #E9100) and SNAP-Surface Starter Kit (NEB #E9120).

Codon usage of the gene is optimized for expression in mammalian cells. pSNAPm contains two multiple cloning sites to allow cloning of the fusion partner as a fusion to the N- or C-terminus of the SNAP-tag. The expression vector has an

Internal Ribosome Entry Site (IRES) and a neomycin resistance gene downstream of the SNAP-tag for the efficient selection of stable transfectants.

Enzymes with unique restriction sites are shown in **bold type**. Location of sites of all NEB restriction enzymes can be found on the NEB web site (choose Technical Reference > DNA Sequences and Maps). Restriction site coordinates refer to the position of the 5'-most base on the top strand in each recognition sequence.

Open reading frame (ORF) coordinates are in the form "translational start – translational stop"; numbers refer to positions on the top (clockwise) strand, regardless of the direction of transcription and include the start and stop codons. Component genes or regions of fusion ORFs are indented below the ORF itself.

pUC19 origin of replication coordinates include the region from the -35 promoter sequence of the RNAlI transcript to the RNA/DNA switch point. *bla* (*Ap^R*) gene coordinates include the signal sequence.

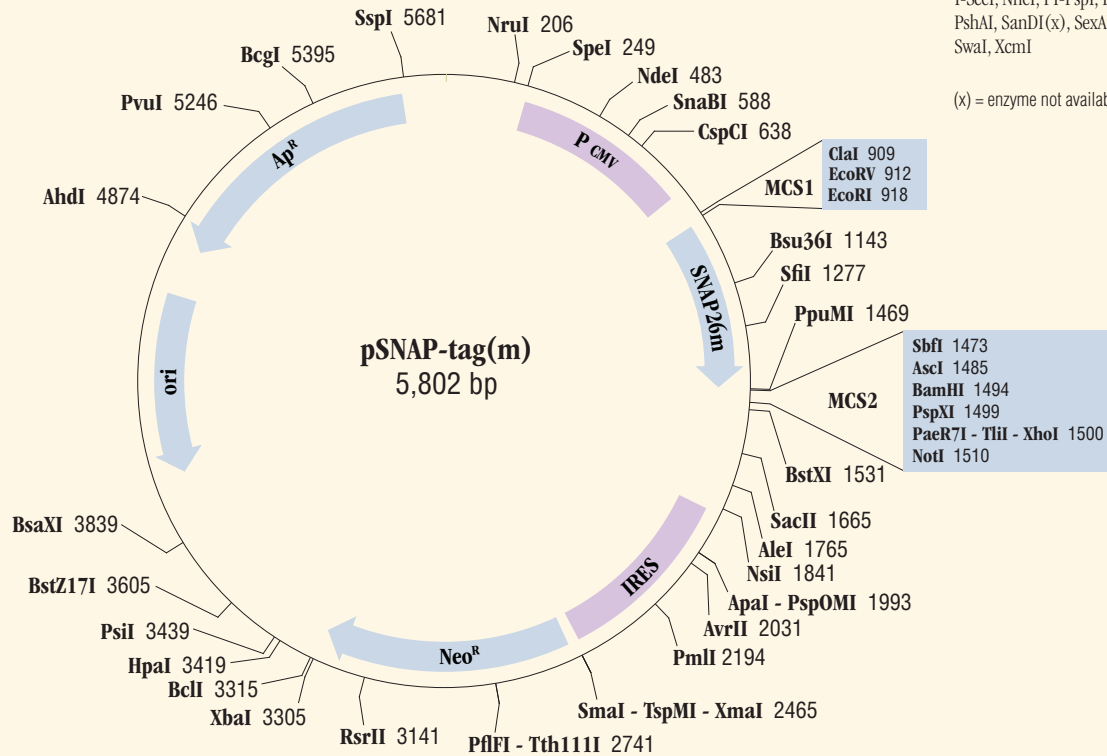
Sequence file available at www.neb.com. See page 267 for ordering information.

Feature	Coordinates	Source
CMV promoter	251-818	—
expression region	909-1517	—
MCS1	909-923	—
SNAP26m	927-1472	—
MCS2	1473-1517	—
IRES	1863-2453	ECMV
Neo ^R	2489-3292	Tn5
origin	4047-4635	pUC19
<i>bla</i> (<i>Ap^R</i>)	4806-5666	Tn3

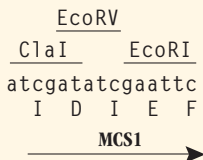
ori = origin of replication
Ap = ampicillin
Neo = neomycin
IRES = internal ribosomal entry site

There are no restriction sites for the following enzymes: AfeI, AflII, AgeI, AsiSI, BaeI, BbvCI, BlnI, BmlI, BsiWI, BsmBI, BspEI, BsrGI, BstAPI, BstBI, BstEII, EcoNI, FseI, FspAI(x), I-CeuI, I-SceI, NheI, PI-PspI, PI-SceI, PacI, PmeI, PshAI, SanDI(x), SexAI, SgrAI, SrfI(x), StuI, SwaI, XcmI

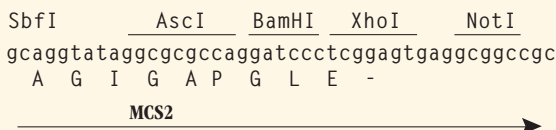
(x) = enzyme not available from NEB



MCS1



MCS2



References

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- (2) Gautier, A. et al. (2008) *Chem. Biol.*, 15, 128.
- (3) Keppler, A. et al. (2004) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 101, 9955.
- (4) Maurel, D. et al. (2008) *Nat. Methods*, 5, 561.
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- (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.