



pNF $\kappa$ B-MetLuc2-Reporter Vector Map. All restriction sites shown are unique.

### Description:

pNF $\kappa$ B-MetLuc2-Reporter allows you to monitor the activation of the NF $\kappa$ B signal transduction pathway (1–4) directly from the cell culture medium, without cell lysis. The vector contains an NF $\kappa$ B enhancer element (composed of four tandem copies of the NF $\kappa$ B consensus binding sequence; 5), located upstream of the minimal TA promoter ( $P_{TA}$ ), which consists of the TATA box from the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (HSV-TK) promoter. Located downstream of  $P_{TA}$  is a human codon optimized secreted-luciferase gene from the marine copepod *Metridia longa*. This gene encodes a 219 amino acid (24 kDa) polypeptide that includes a 17 amino acid N-terminal signal peptide necessary for secretion. Binding of transcription factors to the NF $\kappa$ B enhancer element allows *Metridia* luciferase (MetLuc) to be expressed and secreted into the surrounding medium (6).

To prevent read-through transcription of the *Metridia* luciferase gene, a synthetic transcription blocker (TB; 7,8), composed of adjacent polyadenylation and transcription pause sites, is located upstream of the *cis*-acting enhancer element. To ensure efficient processing of the luciferase transcript in eukaryotic cells, an SV40 early polyadenylation signal is located downstream of the *Metridia* luciferase coding sequence. The vector backbone also contains an f1 origin for single-stranded DNA production, a pUC origin of replication, and a kanamycin resistance gene for propagation and selection in *E. coli*.



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**Use:**

pNF $\kappa$ B-MetLuc2-Reporter is available as part of the Ready-To-Glow™ NF $\kappa$ B Secreted Luciferase Reporter System (Cat. No. 631743). In mammalian cells containing pNF $\kappa$ B-MetLuc2-Reporter, the addition of TNF $\alpha$ , IL-1, or stimulants of lymphokine receptors to the culture medium induces transcription factors to bind to the NF $\kappa$ B enhancer element, thereby initiating transcription of the secreted luciferase reporter gene. Activation of the NF $\kappa$ B signal transduction pathway can be monitored simply by sampling the culture medium. To monitor the effect of a specific protein on the pathway, pNF $\kappa$ B-MetLuc2-Reporter can be cotransfected with an expression vector containing the gene of interest. pNF $\kappa$ B-MetLuc2-Reporter can be transfected into mammalian cells using any standard transfection method. Stable transfectants can be selected using G418 when required.

**Location of features:**

- NF $\kappa$ B enhancer element (5): 46–85
- $P_{TA}$  (TA minimal promoter): 105–111
- *Metridia longa* secreted luciferase (human codon optimized):  
start codon (ATG): 213–215; stop codon: 869–871
- SV40 early polyadenylation signal: 1025–1030  
mRNA 3' end: 1063
- f1 origin of replication: 1122–1577
- SV40 origin of replication: 1918–2056
- Kan<sup>r</sup>/Neo<sup>r</sup> (kanamycin/neomycin resistance gene):  
Neomycin phosphotransferase coding sequence  
Start codon (ATG): 2102–2104; stop codon: 2894–2896
- pUC origin of replication: 3481–4124
- TB (transcription blocker; 7, 8): 4154–4307

**Propagation in *E. coli*:**

- Suitable host strains: DH5 $\alpha$ ™, HB101, and other general purpose strains. Single-stranded DNA production requires a host containing an F' episome such as JM109 and XL1-Blue.
- Selectable marker: plasmid confers resistance to kanamycin (50  $\mu$ g/ml) to *E. coli* hosts.
- *E. coli* replication origin: pUC
- Plasmid incompatibility group: pMB1/Col E1

**References:**

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Markova, S. V., Golz, S., Frank, L. A., Kalthof, B. & Vysotski, E. S. (2004) Cloning and expression of cDNA for a luciferase from the marine copepod *Metridia longa*. A novel secreted bioluminescent reporter enzyme. *J. Biol. Chem.* **279**(5):3212–3117.

This product is covered by U.S. Patent No. 7,297,483.

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