



Promega

Technical Bulletin

pTnT™ Vector

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF PRODUCT L5610.



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pTNT™ Vector

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1. Description.....	1
2. Product Components and Storage Conditions	1
3. Features of the pTNT™ Vector.....	2
4. pTNT™ Vector Multiple Cloning Site and Circle Map.....	3
5. pTNT™ Vector Restriction Sites and Sequence Accession Number.....	5
6. References	7

1. Description

The pTNT™ Vector^(a) is designed for the convenient expression of cloned genes using in vitro expression systems. Both the SP6 and the T7 polymerase promoters lie in tandem adjacent to the multiple cloning site, allowing for the highly efficient synthesis of RNA in vitro from either promoter. Protein can be expressed in vitro from a gene cloned into the pTNT™ Vector using an SP6- or T7-based, in vitro coupled transcription/translation system. The pTNT™ Vector contains a 5' β-globin leader sequence and a synthetic poly(A)₃₀ tail, which have both been reported to enhance expression of certain genes (1-3). The vector also contains a T7 terminator site (4).

2. Product Components and Storage Conditions

Product	Size	Cat.#
pTNT™ Vector	20µg	L5610

Storage Conditions: Store at -70°C to -20°C.

3. Features of the pTNT™ Vector

Tandem SP6 and T7 Promoters

Both the SP6 and T7 promoters are located immediately upstream of the multiple cloning region. The presence of both of these promoters allows the convenient use of either an SP6- or T7-based in vitro coupled transcription/translation system.

Multiple Cloning Region

The multiple cloning region is immediately downstream from the T7 and SP6 promoters. The sites in the multiple cloning region are compatible with subcloning cDNAs that have been prepared with the Universal RiboClone® cDNA Synthesis System (Cat.# C4360).

5' Leader Sequence of β -Globin

Several factors have been identified that lead to efficient translation in vitro and in vivo. Among these are a cap site, an untranslated region, and a consensus sequence surrounding the AUG start site. As an approach to generating highly efficient mRNA for translation of foreign genes, hybrid RNAs have been synthesized in which the cognate leader is replaced with one derived from a highly efficient viral or eukaryotic mRNA (1). The 5' UTR of β -globin has been reported to increase the translation of several genes for more rapid initiation of translation (1,2).

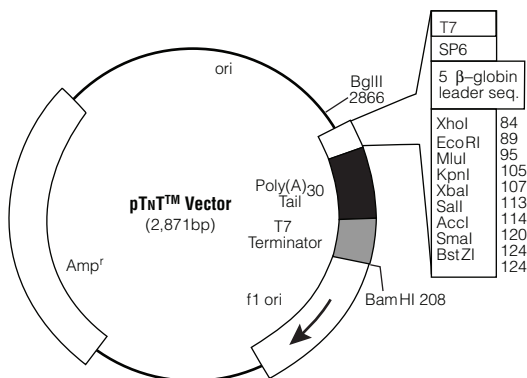
Poly(A) Tail

A synthetic poly(A) tail of 30 residues has been added downstream of the multiple cloning site. The presence of a poly(A) tail at the 3' end of an RNA transcript has been referenced for enhanced translation of RNAs containing a consensus Kozak sequence or for transcripts containing only an initial start codon (3,5).

f1 Origin of Replication

For generation of single-stranded DNA (ssDNA) from the f1 origin, bacteria transformed with the pTNT™ Vector carrying the DNA insert of interest are infected with an appropriate helper phage. The plasmid then enters the f1 replication mode, and the resulting ssDNA is exported from the cell as an encapsidated virus particle. The ssDNA molecule exported has the sequence of the strand shown for the multiple cloning region (Figure 1).

4. pTNT™ Vector Multiple Cloning Site and Circle Map (continued)



3602MA01_2A

Figure 2. pTNT™ Vector circle map and sequence reference points.

T7 RNA polymerase promoter	16–34
SP6 RNA polymerase promoter	40–56
5′ β-globin leader sequence	57–83
Multiple cloning region	84–130
Synthetic poly(A) ₃₀ region	131–160
T7 transcription terminator sequence	161–208
Phage f1 region	287–742
β-Lactamase (Amp ^r) coding region	1179–2039



Note: Use the T7 EEV Promoter Primer (Cat.# Q6700) to sequence the pTNT™ Vector. **Do not** use the T7 Promoter Primer (Cat.# Q5021) to sequence this vector as there is a sequence difference between the T7 Promoter Primer and the T7 promoter sequence in the pTNT™ Vector.

5. pTNT™ Vector Restriction Sites and Sequence Accession Number

The following restriction enzyme tables were constructed using DNASTAR® sequence analysis software. Please note that we have not verified this information by restriction digestion with each enzyme listed. The location given specifies the 3'-end of the cut DNA (the base to the left of the cut site). For more information on the cut sites of these enzymes or if you identify a discrepancy, please contact your local Promega Branch or Distributor. In the U.S., contact Promega Technical Services at 800-356-9526. The pTNT™ Vector sequence is available on the Internet at: www.promega.com/vectors/ and in the GenBank® database (GenBank®/EMBL Accession Number **AF479322**).

Table 1. Restriction Enzymes That Cut the pTNT™ Vector 1-5 Times.

Enzyme	# of Sites	Location	Enzyme	# of Sites	Location
<i>Aat</i> II	1	1047	<i>Ecl</i> HK I	1	1966
<i>Acc</i> I	1	114	<i>Eco</i> 52 I	1	124
<i>Acc</i> 65 I	1	101	<i>Eco</i> R I	1	89
<i>Acy</i> I	2	1044, 1426	<i>Fok</i> I	4	884, 1527, 1814, 1995
<i>Afl</i> III	1	95	<i>Fsp</i> I	2	266, 1743
<i>Alw</i> 26 I	4	929, 971, 1124, 1900	<i>Hae</i> II	3	362, 370, 2614
<i>Alw</i> 44 I	3	797, 1294, 2540	<i>Hga</i> I	5	295, 876, 1434, 2164, 2742
<i>Alw</i> N I	1	2445			
<i>Asp</i> H I	4	801, 1298, 1383, 2544	<i>Hinc</i> II	1	115
<i>Ava</i> I	2	84, 118	<i>Hind</i> II	1	115
<i>Ava</i> II	2	1602, 1824	<i>Hsp</i> 92 I	2	1044, 1426
<i>Bam</i> H I	1	208	<i>Kpn</i> I	1	105
<i>Ban</i> I	3	101, 476, 2013	<i>Mlu</i> I	1	95
<i>Ban</i> II	1	446	<i>Msp</i> A1 I	4	864, 1330, 2271, 2516
<i>Bgl</i> I	2	276, 1848	<i>Nae</i> I	1	414
<i>Bgl</i> II	1	2866	<i>Nde</i> I	1	792
<i>Bsa</i> I	1	1900	<i>Ngo</i> M IV	1	412
<i>Bsa</i> O I	5	127, 247, 1448, 1597, 2520	<i>Nhe</i> I	1	34
			<i>Not</i> I	1	124
<i>Bsa</i> A I	1	517	<i>Nsp</i> I	1	941
<i>Bsa</i> H I	2	1044, 1426	<i>Pae</i> R7 I	1	84
<i>Bsa</i> J I	3	118, 172, 2694	<i>Psp</i> A I	1	118
<i>Bsp</i> 1286 I	5	446, 801, 1298, 1383, 2544	<i>Pvu</i> I	2	247, 1597
			<i>Rsa</i> I	4	12, 103, 809, 1485
<i>Bsp</i> H I	3	1021, 1126, 2134	<i>Sal</i> I	1	113
<i>Bss</i> S I	3	990, 1297, 2681	<i>Sca</i> I	2	12, 1485
<i>Bst</i> O I	3	2695, 2708, 2829	<i>Sin</i> I	2	1602, 1824
<i>Bst</i> Z I	1	124	<i>Sma</i> I	1	120
<i>Cfr</i> 10 I	2	412, 1881	<i>Ssp</i> I	2	725, 1161
<i>Dra</i> I	3	1388, 2080, 2099	<i>Sty</i> I	1	172
<i>Dra</i> II	2	177, 986	<i>Vsp</i> I	1	1791
<i>Dra</i> III	1	520	<i>Xba</i> I	1	107
<i>Drd</i> I	3	564, 883, 2752	<i>Xho</i> I	1	84
<i>Eae</i> I	2	124, 1573	<i>Xma</i> I	1	118
<i>Eag</i> I	1	124	<i>Xmn</i> I	1	1366
<i>Ear</i> I	2	225, 1167			

Table 2. Restriction Enzymes that Do Not Cut the pTNT™ Vector.

<i>AccB7 I</i>	<i>Blp I</i>	<i>Bsu36 I</i>	<i>Hind III</i>	<i>Ppu10 I</i>	<i>Spe I</i>
<i>Acc III</i>	<i>Bpu1102 I</i>	<i>Cla I</i>	<i>Hpa I</i>	<i>PpuM I</i>	<i>Sph I</i>
<i>Afl II</i>	<i>BsaB I</i>	<i>Csp I</i>	<i>I-Ppo I</i>	<i>PshA I</i>	<i>Spl I</i>
<i>Age I</i>	<i>BsaM I</i>	<i>Csp45 I</i>	<i>Kas I</i>	<i>Psp5 II</i>	<i>Srf I</i>
<i>Apa I</i>	<i>Bsm I</i>	<i>Dsa I</i>	<i>Nar I</i>	<i>Pst I</i>	<i>Sse8387 I</i>
<i>Asc I</i>	<i>Bsp120 I</i>	<i>Eco47 III</i>	<i>Nco I</i>	<i>Pvu II</i>	<i>Stu I</i>
<i>Avr II</i>	<i>BspM I</i>	<i>Eco72 I</i>	<i>Nru I</i>	<i>Rsr II</i>	<i>Swa I</i>
<i>Bal I</i>	<i>BsrG I</i>	<i>Eco81 I</i>	<i>Nsi I</i>	<i>Sac I</i>	<i>Tfi I</i>
<i>Bbe I</i>	<i>BssH II</i>	<i>EcoICR I</i>	<i>Pac I</i>	<i>Sac II</i>	<i>Tth111 I</i>
<i>BbrP I</i>	<i>Bst1107 I</i>	<i>EcoN I</i>	<i>PflM I</i>	<i>Sfi I</i>	<i>Xcm I</i>
<i>Bbs I</i>	<i>Bst98 I</i>	<i>EcoR V</i>	<i>PinA I</i>	<i>Sgf I</i>	
<i>Bbu I</i>	<i>BstE II</i>	<i>Ehe I</i>	<i>Pme I</i>	<i>SgrA I</i>	
<i>Bcl I</i>	<i>BstX I</i>	<i>Fse I</i>	<i>Pml I</i>	<i>SnaB I</i>	

Table 3. Restriction Enzymes that Cut the pTNT™ Vector 6 or More Times.

<i>Aci I</i>	<i>Cfo I</i>	<i>Hinf I</i>	<i>Mbo I</i>	<i>Nla III</i>	<i>Taq I</i>
<i>Alu I</i>	<i>Dde I</i>	<i>Hpa II</i>	<i>Mbo II</i>	<i>Nla IV</i>	<i>Tru9 I</i>
<i>Bbv I</i>	<i>Dpn I</i>	<i>Hph I</i>	<i>Mnl I</i>	<i>Ple I</i>	<i>Xho II</i>
<i>Bsr I</i>	<i>Dpn II</i>	<i>Hsp92 I</i>	<i>Mse I</i>	<i>Sau3A I</i>	
<i>BsrS I</i>	<i>Fnu4H I</i>	<i>Mae I</i>	<i>Msp I</i>	<i>Sau96 I</i>	
<i>Bst71 I</i>	<i>Hae III</i>	<i>Mae II</i>	<i>Nci I</i>	<i>ScrF I</i>	
<i>BstU I</i>	<i>Hha I</i>	<i>Mae III</i>	<i>Nde II</i>	<i>SfaN I</i>	

Note: The enzymes listed in boldface type are available from Promega.

6. References

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