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Forked from Domestication of LO parts for Loop type IIS (Bsal and Sapl)

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1 Works for me dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.92jh8cn

OpenPlant Project



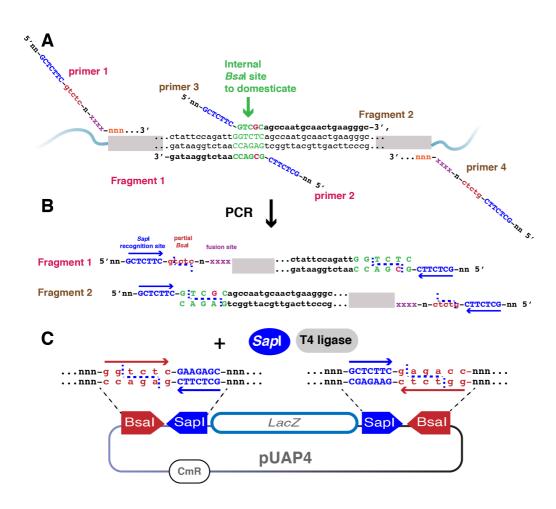
ABSTRACT

Domestication and cloning of L0 parts into pUAP4 for Loop type IIS assembly

MATERIALS

NAME Y	CATALOG #	VENDOR
Phusion high-fidelity PCR kit	F553S	Thermo Scientific
MinElute Gel Extraction Kit	28606	

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Domestication of internal Bsal and Sapl sites is necessary when a DNA sequence of interest contains a Bsal or Sapl recognition site. For domestication, overlapping PCR can be used. Briefly, two PCR fragments are amplified upstream (fragment 1, with primers 1 and 2) and downstream (fragment 2, with primers 3 and 4) of the sequence to domesticate, which will be part of the reverse primer (primer 2) of fragment 1 and of the forward primer (primer 3) of fragment 2. Both primer 2 and 3 will be specially designed with a single nucleotide mismatch to alter the sequence to domesticate (taking care to not alter amino acid composition if the region is in the coding sequence). Primers will also contain Sapl recognition sites to allow the two fragments to be ligated together into pUAP4 using Sapl type IIS assembly. Primer 1 and primer 4 are designed according to the guidelines for cloning of L0 parts into pUAP4. Blue arrows: Sapl recognition site. Blue dashed lines: Sapl cleavage site. Red arrows: Bsal recognition site. CmR: chloramphenicol bacterial resistance cassette. LacZ: lacZα cassette for blue-white screening of colonies.

PCR and amplified fragments purification

- 2 Amplify the parts using your preferred polymerase (e.g. Phusion, Thermo Scientigic™) following the manufacturer instructions.
- 3 Run your PCR product on agarose gel.
- 4 Extract the amplified fragments using a PCR purification kit (e.g. Qiagen MinElute™).

Fragments Assembly

5 Set up the assembly of the fragments as in <u>cloning of L0 parts into pUAP4</u>

[pUAP4] = plasmid length/200 [fragment] = fragment length/100

The formulas above will give you the required concentration in $ng/\mu l$.

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