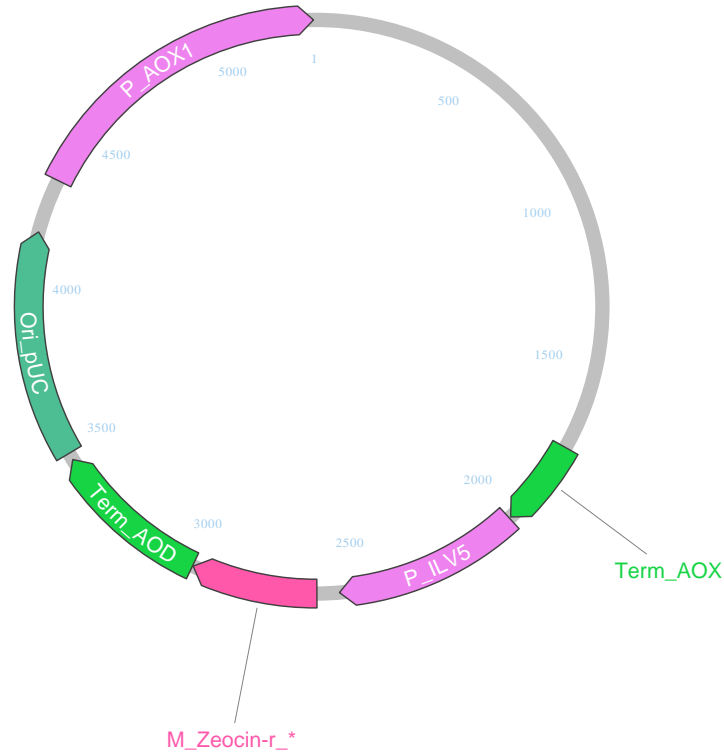


Other Plasmid Maps

Plasmid Map



Name	Storage
pD912-AA	-20°C
pD912-AK	-20°C
pD912-AKS	-20°C
pD912-AT	-20°C
pD912-GA	-20°C
pD912-IN	-20°C
pD912-IV	-20°C
pD912-KP	-20°C
pD912-LZ	-20°C
pD912-SA	-20°C

Feature list descriptions

Ori_pUC	The origin of replication is a sequence in a genome at which replication is initiated. The pUC ori is a mutated form of origin derived from <i>E. coli</i> plasmid pBR322 which allows production of greater than 500 copies of plasmid per cell. (www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Origin_of_replication)
P_AOX1	A strong and tightly regulated methanol inducible alcohol oxidase promoter in <i>Pichia pastoris</i> . The AOX1 promoter is induced by methanol and repressed by glucose. (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16233151 www.link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11033-008-9359-4#page-2)
P_EM72	The EM7 promoter is a synthetic bacterial promoter derived from the T7 promoter that enables the constitutive expression of the antibiotic resistance gene in <i>E.coli</i> . (www.google.com/patents/US7244609)
P_ILV5	The ILV5 promoter from the ILV5 gene is capable of driving strong expression. (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC341325/)
Zeocin-r	Resistance to zeocin is conferred by the product of the <i>Sh ble</i> gene. The <i>Sh ble</i> gene product binds the antibiotic so it can no longer cause cleavage of DNA. Zeocin is blue in color due to the presence of copper ion Cu ²⁺ . The action of zeocin is effective on most aerobic cells. Typically 10-30 µg/ml is used in mammalian and yeast cells, and 25 µg/ml in bacteria. (www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeocin)