



Next Generation Fluorescence Imaging

Smart Sensor Solutions

General Information

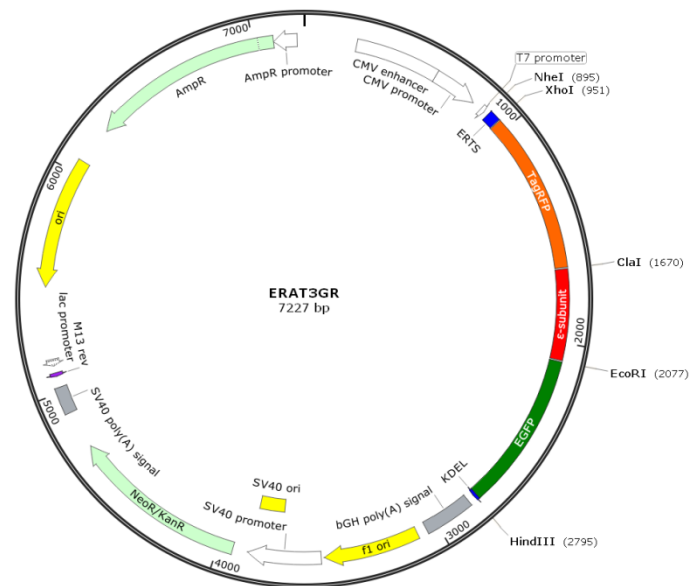
This product is non-toxic, non-contagious and is not intended for human use. The plasmid DNA in the package is synthetic and only for research and development purposes. It does not present any danger for humans, animals or the environment. The product is only for in vitro studies and is not for commercial use.

ERAT3GR vector

This vector has not been completely sequenced. All provided information regarding the vector composition was compiled using the information from published literature, other sources together with partial sequences obtained by NGFI.

Vector description

ERAT3GR is a genetically encoded red-shifted FRET-based probe for imaging ATP within the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) of intact mammalian cells. In order to express ERAT3GR in cells of interest, 20 µg of purified endotoxin-free plasmid DNA coding for ERAT3GR is provided. The plasmid coding for ERAT3GR represents a mammalian expression vector with a strong viral promoter. For plasmid amplification in E.coli ampicillin should be used. 1 – 1.5 µg DNA is required for cell transfection in a single well of a standard 6-well dish following standard transfection procedures. Usually cells express high amounts of ERAT3GR 24 – 48 hours after cell transfection. Standard optical filters for GFP/RFP or alternatively GFP/OFP FRET imaging should be used. The vector can be also used as a source of ERAT3GR coding sequence. Flanking restriction sites are convenient for excision of ERAT3GR sequence and its further insertion into other expression vectors of choice.



Expression in mammalian cells

ERAT3GR vector can be transfected into mammalian cells by any known transfection method. CMV promoter provides strong, constitutive ERAT3GR expression in eukaryotic cells.

Propagation in E. coli

Suitable host strains for propagation in E. coli include DH5alpha, HB101, XL1-Blue, and other general purpose strains. The vector confers resistance to ampicillin (100 µg/ml) to E. coli hosts.

References

Vishnu N. (2014) "ATP increases within the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum upon intracellular Ca²⁺ release" (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3907277/pdf/368.pdf>)

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