pMYs-IRES-Neo Retroviral Vector

CATALOG NUMBER: RTV-023 **STORAGE:** -20ºC

QUANTITY AND CONCENTRATION: 10 µg at 0.25 µg/µL in TE

Background

Retroviruses are efficient tools for delivering heritable genes into the genome of dividing cells. Most retrovirus vectors including pBABE and pMXs are based on Moloney murine leukemia virus (MMLV). MMLV-based vectors usually are silenced in immature cells including embryonic carcinoma (EC) cells and embryonic stem (ES) cells, and possibly hematopoietic stem cells. Myeloproliferative sarcoma virus (MPSV) and PCC4-cell-passaged myeloproliferative sarcoma virus (PCMV) are mutants of MMLV and can stably express genes in immature cells including ES cells.

Cell Biolabs' pMYs-IRES-Neo retroviral vector (also known as pMYs-IN) includes hybrid LTRs containing elements from both MMLV and MPSV/PCMV, and it's capable of expressing genes in hematopoietic stem cells. The vector provides the viral package signal, transcription and processing elements, and MCS for cloning of a target gene. The viral *env* gene, produced by the package cell line, encodes the envelope protein, which determines the viral infectivity range. Transfection into a package cell line produces high-titer, replication-incompetent viruses. In addition to transfer and expression of exogenous genes in mammalian cells, recently, retroviruses have been used to express silencing RNAs (siRNA) to decrease the expression of target genes both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

The vector contains the ampicillin-resistance gene, LTRs, package signal and MCS for cloning of your gene of interest (Figure 1).

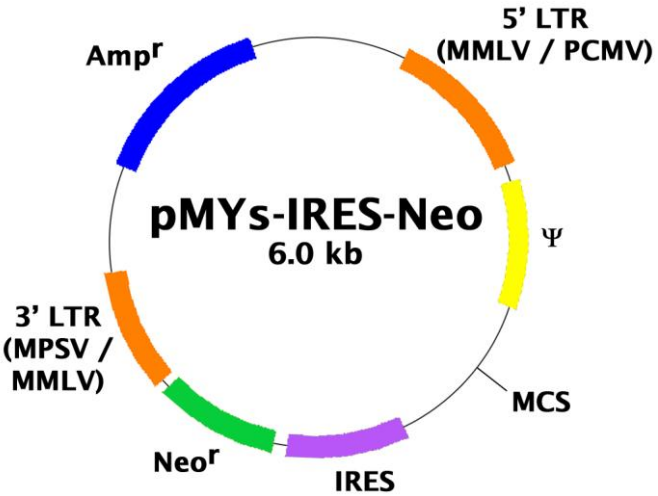

Figure 1. Schematic representation of pMYs-IRES-Neo retroviral vector.

MCS:

- Enzyme Sites: 5'-BamHI, EcoRI, XhoI, NotI, SnaBI-3'
- MCS Sequence:
  TTAAGGATCCCAGTGTGGTGGTACGGGAATTCCTGCAGGCCTCGAGGGCCGGCGCGC
  CGCGGCCGCTACGTAAATT---IRES---neo---

Safety Consideration

Remember that you will be working with samples containing infectious virus. Follow the recommended NIH guidelines for all materials containing BSL-2 organisms. Always wear gloves, use filtered tips and work under a biosafety hood.

References

1. Kitamura T., *et al*., (2003) *Exp. Hematol.* **31**, 1007-1014.

Recent Product Citations

1. Guo, X. et al. (2020). Embryonic erythropoiesis and hemoglobin switching require transcriptional repressor ETO2 to modulate chromatin organization. *Nucleic Acids Res*. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkaa736.
2. Krivega, I. et al. (2014). Role of LDB1 in the transition from chromatin looping to transcription activation. *Genes Dev*. **28**:1279-1290.

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