

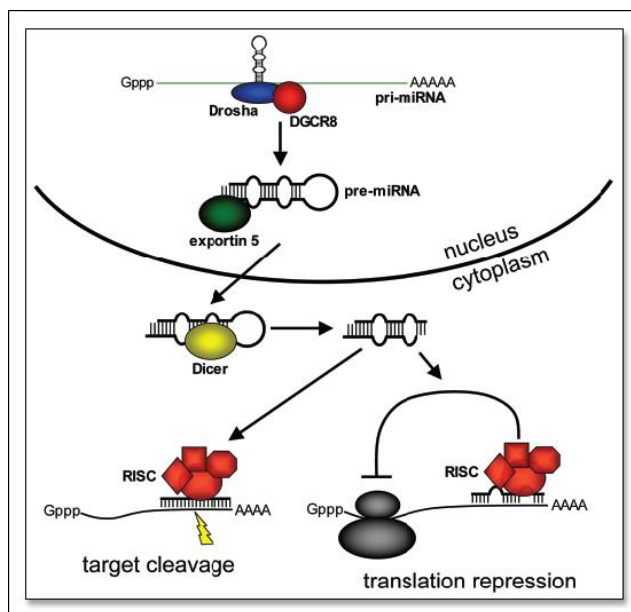
## miRNASelect™ pEP-miR Null Control Vector

**CATALOG NUMBER:** MIR-NULL**STORAGE:** -80°C**QUANTITY:** 100 µL of bacterial glycerol stock

### **Background**

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are 18–24 nucleotide RNA molecules that regulate the stability or translational efficiency of target mRNAs. These regulatory RNAs function by acting as sequence-specific guides which recruit a large protein complex known as the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) to target mRNAs which are subsequently silenced. Diverse functions have been attributed to miRNAs including the regulation of cellular differentiation, proliferation, and apoptosis. Moreover, significant evidence has accumulated implicating a fundamental role for miRNAs in the development of cancer.

miRNAs are initially transcribed as long precursor transcripts known as primary microRNAs (pri-miRNAs). Within these transcripts, the mature miRNA sequences are found in ~60–80 nucleotide hairpin structures. Mature miRNAs are generated from pri-miRNAs by sequential processing (Fig. 1). Pri-miRNAs are initially recognized in the nucleus by the microprocessor complex which includes as core components the RNase-III enzyme Drosha and its obligate partner DGCR8. This complex excises the hairpin structure containing the mature miRNA sequence. The liberated hairpins, referred to as precursor miRNAs (pre-miRNAs), are recognized by the nuclear export factor exportin 5 which transports them to the cytoplasm. There, the RNase-III enzyme Dicer performs a second cleavage to generate a double-stranded 18–24 nucleotide RNA molecule. The RISC then associates with this RNA duplex and unwinds it. Generally, only one strand is stably incorporated into the RISC; the other is discarded and rapidly degraded. miRNAs guide the RISC to target messages that are subsequently cleaved or translationally silenced.



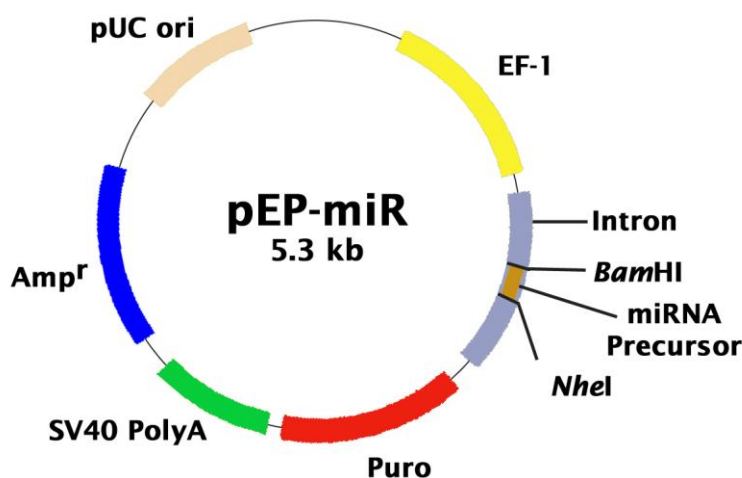
**Figure 1.** miRNA Biogenesis and function

Synthetic miRNA molecules based on predicted mature miRNA sequence are sometimes used. Despite their optimized design criteria, synthetic miRNAs underscore the importance of primary miRNA in its native expressed form. The primary miRNA contains critical biological components involved in mature miRNA expression and cellular processing, and is often processed into several mature miRNA molecules.

Cell Biolabs' miRNASelect™ precursor expression vectors express each individual human miRNA precursor in its native context while preserving putative hairpin structures to ensure biologically relevant interactions with endogenous processing machinery and regulatory partners, and that leads to properly cleaved microRNAs. Each individual miRNA precursor is cloned between BamHI and NheI sites.

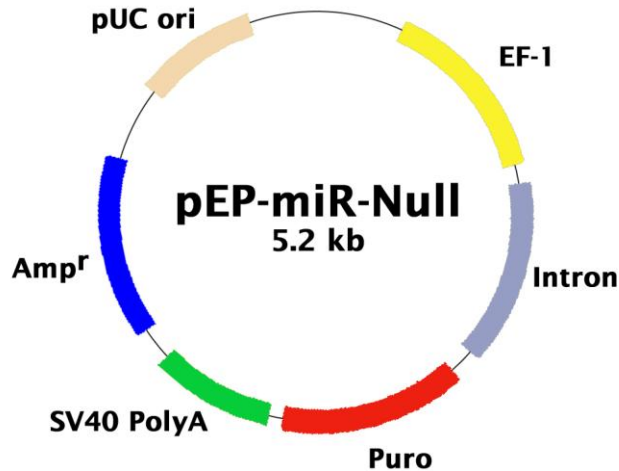
**The miRNASelect™ pEP-mir expression vectors contain the following features:**

- **miRNA precursor** – 100 bp stem loop precursor in its native context flanked by a human intron sequence to preserve the putative hairpin structure and proper endogenous processing
- **EF-1 $\alpha$  Promoter** - ensures a high level of expression in mammalian cells
- **Puromycin resistance marker** - to monitor cells positive for expression and stable selection
- **SV40 polyadenylation signal** - enables efficient termination of transcription
- **pUC origin** - for high copy replication and maintenance of the plasmid in *E. coli*
- **Ampicillin resistance gene** - for selection in *E. coli*



**Figure 2.** Schematic representation of the miRNASelect™ pEP-miR expression vector.

Cell Biolabs' miRNASelect™ pEP-miR Null Control Vector is similar to the pEP-miR vector except it does not contain any miRNA precursor or the BamHI and NheI cloning sites (Figure 3).



**Figure 3.** Schematic representation of the miRNASelect™ pEP-miR null control vector.

### **Methods**

- 1) Bacterial culture: the pEP-miR null control vector is provided as bacterial glycerol stock. Individual colonies can be obtained by culturing in an LB-ampicillin plate.
- 2) Plasmid isolation: we recommend EndoFree Plasmid Kits (QIAGEN).
- 3) Transfection into target cells: we recommend Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen).
- 4) Stable selection: 48 hrs post-transfection, select stable clones in 1-10 µg/mL Puromycin-containing medium.

### **References**

1. microRNA sequences listed in Sanger's miRBase (<http://microrna.sanger.ac.uk/sequences/>).
2. John, B., C. Sander and D. S. Marks (2006) *Methods Mol Biol* **342**: 101-13.
3. Johnson, S. M., H. Grosshans, J. Shingara, M. Byrom, R. Jarvis, A. Cheng, E. Labourier, K. L. Reinert, D. Brown and F. J. Slack (2005) *Cell* **120**: 635-47.
4. Kim, V. N. (2005) *Mol Cells* **19**: 1-15.
5. Lee, R. C., R. L. Feinbaum and V. Ambros (1993) *Cell* **75**: 843-54.
6. Lee, Y., K. Jeon, J. T. Lee, S. Kim and V. N. Kim (2002) *Embo J* **21**: 4663-70.
7. Yi, R., Y. Qin, I. G. Macara and B. R. Cullen (2003) *Genes Dev* **17**: 3011-6..

### **Recent Product Citations**

1. Lai, I.L. et al. (2014). Targeting the Warburg Effect With a Novel Glucose Transporter Inhibitor to Overcome Gemcitabine Resistance in Pancreatic Cancer Cells. *Carcinogenesis*. **35**:2203-2213.
2. Dar, A. et al. (2013). The Role of miR-18b in MDM2-p53 Pathway Signaling and Melanoma Progression. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 10.1093/jnci/djt003.
3. Beezhold, K. et al. (2011). miR-190-Mediated Downregulation of PHLPP Contributes to Arsenic-Induced Akt Activation and Carcinogenesis. *Toxicol. Sci.* **123**:411-420.
4. Dar, A. et al. (2011). miRNA-205 Suppresses Melanoma Cell Proliferation and Induces Senescence via Regulation of E2F1 Protein. *J.Biol.Chem.* **286**:16606-16614.

## **Warranty**

These products are warranted to perform as described in their labeling and in Cell Biolabs literature when used in accordance with their instructions. THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES THAT EXTEND BEYOND THIS EXPRESSED WARRANTY AND CELL BIOLABS DISCLAIMS ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE. CELL BIOLABS's sole obligation and purchaser's exclusive remedy for breach of this warranty shall be, at the option of CELL BIOLABS, to repair or replace the products. In no event shall CELL BIOLABS be liable for any proximate, incidental or consequential damages in connection with the products.

***This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY; not for use in diagnostic procedures.***

## **Contact Information**

Cell Biolabs, Inc.  
7758 Arjons Drive  
San Diego, CA 92126  
Worldwide: +1 858-271-6500  
USA Toll-Free: 1-888-CBL-0505  
E-mail: [tech@cellbiolabs.com](mailto:tech@cellbiolabs.com)  
[www.cellbiolabs.com](http://www.cellbiolabs.com)

©2008-2013: Cell Biolabs, Inc. - All rights reserved. No part of these works may be reproduced in any form without permissions in writing.