

pBABEhygro-MEK1 Retroviral Vector (Dominant Negative)

CATALOG NUMBER: RTV-111

STORAGE: -80°C

QUANTITY AND CONCENTRATION: 100 µL of bacterial glycerol stock

Background

Retroviruses are efficient tools for delivering heritable genes into the genome of dividing cells. Cell Biolabs' retrovirus vector is based on the pBABE vector system, which is derived from Moloney murine leukemia virus (MMLV). The vector provides the viral package signal, transcription and processing elements, and a target gene. The viral *env* gene, produced by the package cell line, encodes the envelop 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 bacterial origin of replication, ampicillin-resistance gene, and hygromycin-resistance gene for the growth of infected mammalian cells to select stable cell lines (Figure 1).

Mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPK), including ERK1/2, p38, and JNK1/2, are important regulators of cell function. The ERK MAPKs are most frequently activated by mitogens, whereas the JNK and p38 MAPKs are strongly responsive to stress and inflammatory signals. The MAPKs are activated through multiple intracellular phosphorylation cascade events. The core unit includes MAPKKs and MAPKKs. MEK1 and MEK2 are dual-specificity proteins kinases. MEKs activate ERK1 and ERK2 by phosphorylating both threonine and tyrosine residues at sites located within the activation loop of kinase subdomain VIII. A dominant negative form of human MEK1 sequence is cloned into the retroviral vector pBABEhygro at the *Sna*B I site. The MEK1 (A) mutant cannot be phosphorylated, since the dual phosphorylation site S217/S221 has been changed to A217/A221.

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

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2. Coffin, J. M. and H. E. Varmus, *Retroviruses*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, NY.
3. Schuck S, Manninen A, Honsho M, Fullekrug J and Simons K. (2004) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 101, 4912-4917.
4. Crews C. M, Alessandrini A. and Erikson R. L. (1992) *Science* 258(5081):478-80.

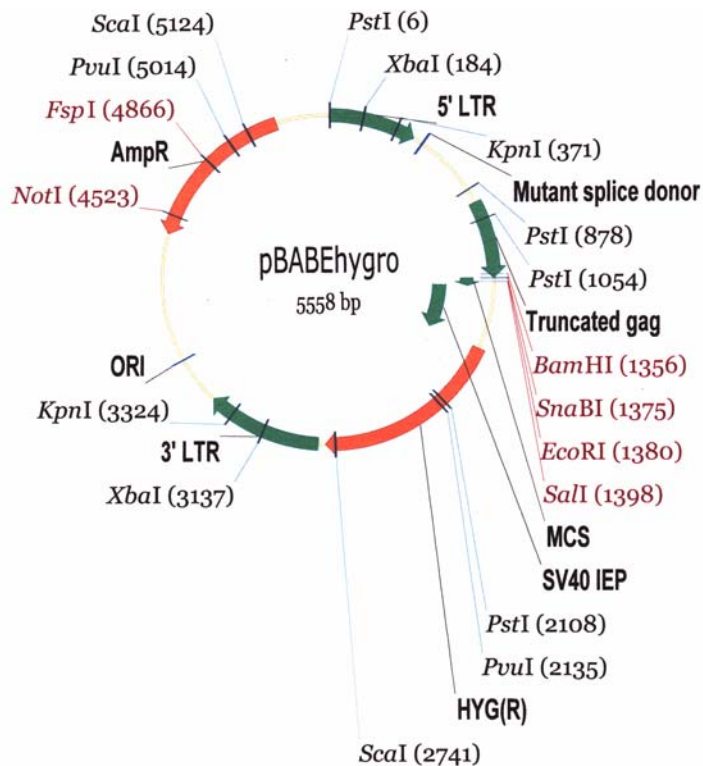


Figure 1. Retroviral Vector Map

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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
www.cellbiolabs.com

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