Invitrogen™
life technologies

Instruction Manual

Gateway® pENTR™ Vectors

Catalog nos. 11813-011, 11816-014, 11817-012, 11818-010, 11819-018

Version B
23 November 2004
25-0521

Table of Contents

Important Information

pENTR™ Vectors

This manual is supplied with the following products.

Product	Catalog no.
pENTR™1A Vector	11813-011
pENTR™2B Vector	11816-014
pENTR™3C Vector	11817-012
pENTR™4 Vector	11818-010
pENTR™11 Vector	11819-018

Shipping and Storage

pENTR™ vectors are shipped at room temperature. Upon receipt, store at -20°C. Products are guaranteed for six months from date of shipment when stored properly.

Contents

10 µg pENTR™ vector, lyophilized in TE, pH 8.0.

Quality Control

pENTR™ vectors are qualified by restriction enzyme digestion, and in a recombination assay using Gateway® LR Clonase™ II enzyme mix. The *ccd*B gene is assayed by transformation using an appropriate *E. coli* strain.

Accessory Products

Additional Products

Additional products that may be used with the pENTR™ vectors are available from Invitrogen. Ordering information is provided below.

Item	Quantity	Catalog no.
LR Clonase™ II Enzyme Mix	20 reactions	11791-020
	100 reactions	11791-100
Library Efficiency® DB3.1™ Competent Cells	5 x 0.2 ml	11782-018
One Shot® TOP10 Chemically Competent Cells	10 reactions	C4040-10
	20 reactions	C4040-03
One Shot® TOP10 Electrocompetent Cells	10 reactions	C4040-50
	20 reactions	C4040-52
One Shot® MAX Efficiency® DH5α™-T1® Chemically Competent Cells	20 reactions	12297-016
Kanamycin Sulfate	1 g	11815-016

Gateway® Destination Vectors

A large selection of Gateway® destination vectors is available from Invitrogen to facilitate expression of your gene of interest in virtually any protein expression system. For more information about the vectors available, refer to the Gateway® Technology Central application portal on our Web site at www.invitrogen.com/gateway or contact Technical Service (see page 20).

Methods

Overview

Introduction

The pENTR™ vectors allow restriction cloning of a gene of interest into a vector for entry into the Gateway® System available from Invitrogen. A choice of pENTR™ vectors is available (see table below) for optimal expression of your gene of interest after recombination with the Gateway® destination vector of choice. For more information about the Gateway® Technology, see the next page.

Product	Benefit
pENTR™1A Vector	• Three reading frames available • Kozak sequence for efficient initiation of translation in eukaryotic cells • *E. coli* ribosome binding site for efficient initiation of translation in prokaryotic cells **(pENTR™1A and pENTR™3C only)**
pENTR™2B Vector	
pENTR™3C Vector	
pENTR™4 Vector	• Same multiple cloning site as pENTR™1A except that first restriction enzyme site is *Nco* I • Kozak sequence for efficient initiation of translation in eukaryotic cells
pENTR™11 Vector	• Kozak sequence for efficient initiation of translation in eukaryotic cells • Two *E. coli* ribosome binding sites for efficient initiation of translation in prokaryotic cells

continued on next page

Overview, continued

Features of the pENTR™ Vectors

The pENTR™ vectors contain the following elements:

- *rrn*B transcription termination sequences to prevent basal expression of the PCR product of interest in *E. coli*
- *att*L1 and *att*L2 sites for site-specific recombination of the entry clone with a Gateway® destination vector (for more information, refer to the Gateway® Technology with Clonase™ II manual or Landy, 1989)
- Kozak consensus sequence for efficient translation initiation in eukaryotic systems
- Ribosome binding site for efficient translation initiation in prokaryotic systems **(pENTR™1A, pENTR™3C, and pENTR™11 only)**
- The *ccd*B gene located between the two *att*L sites for negative selection
- Kanamycin resistance gene for selection in *E. coli*
- pUC origin for high-copy replication and maintenance of the plasmid in *E. coli*

The Gateway® Technology

The Gateway® Technology is a universal cloning method that takes advantage of the site-specific recombination properties of bacteriophage lambda (Landy, 1989) to provide a rapid and highly efficient way to move your gene of interest into multiple vector systems. To express your gene of interest using the Gateway® Technology, simply:

1. Clone your gene of interest into one of the pENTR™ vectors to generate an entry clone.
2. Generate an expression clone by performing a recombination reaction between the entry clone and a Gateway® destination vector of choice.
3. Introduce your expression clone into the appropriate host (*e.g.* bacterial, mammalian, yeast, insect) and express your recombinant protein.

For more information about the Gateway® Technology, refer to the Gateway® Technology with Clonase™ II manual. You may download the manual from www.invitrogen.com or contact Technical Service (page 20).

Using the pENTR™ Vectors

Introduction

This section provides general guidelines for using the pENTR™ vectors. Diagrams are provided on pages 7-11 to help you ligate your gene of interest into the appropriate pENTR™ vector.

Propagating the pENTR™ Vectors

If you wish to propagate and maintain the pENTR™ vectors, we recommend using Library Efficiency® DB3.1™ Competent Cells (Catalog no. 11782-018) from Invitrogen for transformation. The DB3.1™ *E. coli* strain is resistant to CcdB effects and can support the propagation of plasmids containing the *ccd*B gene.

Note: Do not use general *E. coli* cloning strains including TOP10 or DH5α for propagation and maintenance as these strains are sensitive to CcdB effects.

Resuspension

Before using, resuspend your pENTR™ plasmid DNA in 100 µl of sterile water to a final concentration of 100 ng/µl.

General Molecular Biology Techniques

For help with DNA ligations, *E. coli* transformations, restriction enzyme analysis, DNA sequencing, and DNA biochemistry, refer to *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (Sambrook et al., 1989) or *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (Ausubel *et al.*, 1994).

Important

Your gene of interest must replace the *ccd*B gene located between the two *att*L sites. Before cloning your gene of interest into a pENTR™ vector, we recommend that you:

- Digest the pENTR™ vector on each side of the *ccd*B gene
- Dephosphorylate and gel purify the pENTR™ vector

This will minimize the competition between the *ccd*B fragment and your gene of interest during the ligation process.

For more guidelines to help you develop your cloning strategy, see **Cloning Considerations** on page 5.

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Using the pENTR™ Vectors, continued

Kozak Sequence for Mammalian Expression

If you will be recombining your entry clone with a destination vector for mammalian expression, your insert should contain a Kozak consensus sequence with an ATG initiation codon for proper initiation of translation (Kozak, 1987; Kozak, 1991; Kozak, 1990). An example of a Kozak consensus sequence is provided below. Other sequences are possible, but the G or A at position -3 and the G at position +4 are the most critical for function (shown in bold). The ATG initiation codon is shown underlined.

(G/A)NNATG**G**

Note: Cloning a blunt-ended fragment containing a 5′ ATGG (where ATG is the initiation codon) into the *Xmn* I site of any of the pENTR™ vectors will constitute a Kozak consensus sequence (see diagrams on pages 7-11).

Ribosome Binding Site for Prokaryotic Expression

If you will be recombining your entry clone with a destination vector for prokaryotic expression, your insert should contain an *E. coli* ribosome binding site [AAGGA(A/G)] approximately 9-10 base pairs upstream of the ATG initiation codon (Gold, 1988; Miller, 1992). This will ensure the optimal spacing for proper translation.

Note: Ribosome binding sites are provided in pENTR™1A, pENTR™3C, and pENTR™11 (see diagrams on pages 7-11). If your insert will not be properly spaced from the vector-encoded ribosome binding site, you will need to include your own ribosome binding site for proper initiation of translation.

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Using the pENTR™ Vectors, continued

Cloning Considerations

Consider the following factors when cloning into the pENTR™ vectors.

If you wish to....	Then your insert...
express your native protein without an N-terminal or C-terminal tag	• should contain a Kozak consensus sequence for mammalian expression or an *E. coli* ribosome binding site for prokaryotic expression (see previous page for more information) • should contain a stop codon if one is not provided in the destination vector
include an N-terminal tag (following recombination of the entry clone with a Gateway® destination vector)	• does not need a Kozak consensus sequence, *E. coli* ribosome binding site, or an ATG initiation codon (these will be provided by the appropriate destination vector) • should be in frame with the tag after recombination (see diagrams on pages 7-11) • should contain a stop codon if one is not provided in the destination vector
include a C-terminal tag (following recombination of the entry clone with a Gateway® destination vector)	• should contain a Kozak consensus sequence for mammalian expression or an *E. coli* ribosome binding site for prokaryotic expression (see previous page for more information) • should be in frame with the tag after recombination (see diagrams on pages 7-11) • should not contain a stop codon
include an N-terminal and C-terminal tag (following recombination of the entry clone with a Gateway® destination vector)	• does not need a Kozak consensus sequence, *E. coli* ribosome binding site, or an ATG initiation codon (these will be provided by the appropriate destination vector) • should be in frame with both the N-terminal and C-terminal tags after recombination (see diagrams on pages 7-11) • should not contain a stop codon

Cloning PCR Products

Note

If you include an N-terminal tag following recombination with a destination vector, and your insert contains an ATG initiation codon, note that translation initiation may also occur at this site. This may result in a small amount of native, untagged protein being expressed along with your tagged fusion protein.

If you wish to clone a PCR product made using primers containing restriction enzyme sites, we recommend the following to ensure efficient cloning:

- Inactivate or remove the DNA polymerase (*Taq* DNA polymerase can fill in sticky ends and add bases to blunt ends of PCR products) using phenol extraction or the S.N.A.P.™ MiniPrep Kit available from Invitrogen (Catalog no. K1900-01).
- Remove small DNA fragments such as primers, primer-dimers, and excess dNTP's. Refer to the Gateway® Technology with Clonase™ II manual for a purification protocol using PEG/$MgCl_2$ precipitation.

Cloning Blunt PCR Products

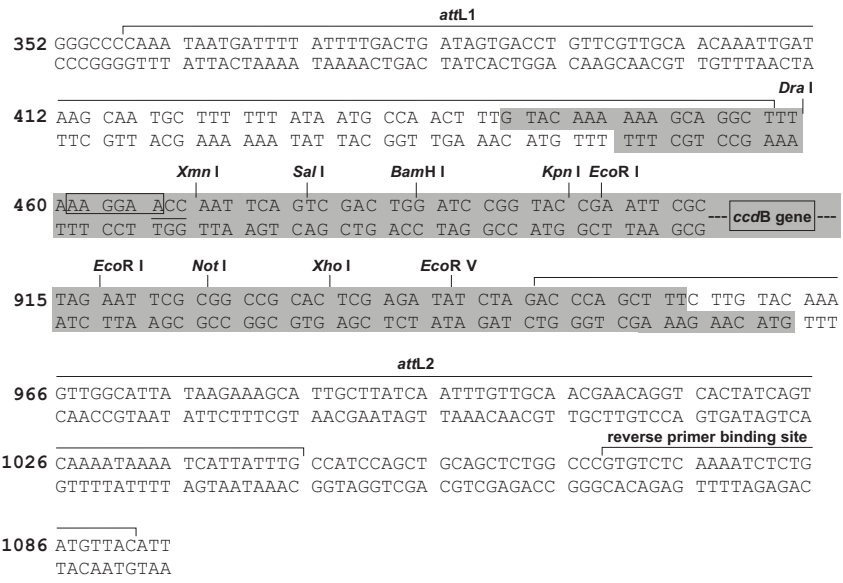
Because primers usually contain a 5′ hydroxy group, PCR products generally do not have 5′ phosphates and are not necessarily blunt. If you wish to clone a blunt PCR product into your entry vector, we recommend you perform the **Blunt Cloning of PCR Products** protocol provided in the **Appendix**, page 16.

Multiple Cloning Site for pENTR™1A

Multiple Cloning Site

Below is the multiple cloning site for pENTR™1A. Restriction sites are labeled to indicate the cleavage site. **Note:** Your gene of interest must replace the *ccd*B gene located between the two *att*L sites. Features are indicated as follows:

- The *att*L sites are properly spaced to indicate the correct reading frame for fusion of your gene of interest to an N-terminal or C-terminal tag following recombination with a destination vector.
- Shaded regions correspond to those DNA sequences transferred from the entry clone into the destination vector following recombination.
- Boxed and underlined sequences correspond to the *E. coli* ribosome binding site [AAGGA(A/G)] and the 5′ end of the Kozak consensus sequence (ACC), respectively.

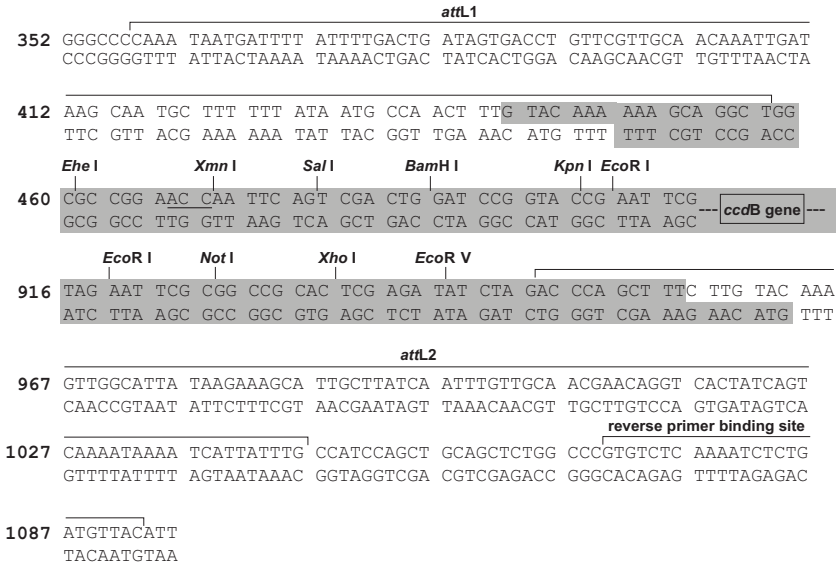


Multiple Cloning Site for pENTR™2B

Multiple Cloning Site

Below is the multiple cloning site for pENTR™2B. Restriction sites are labeled to indicate the cleavage site. **Note:** Your gene of interest must replace the *ccd*B gene located between the two *att*L sites. Features are indicated as follows:

- The *att*L sites are properly spaced to indicate the correct reading frame for fusion of your gene of interest to an N-terminal or C-terminal tag following recombination with a destination vector.
- Shaded regions correspond to those DNA sequences transferred from the entry clone into the destination vector following recombination.
- Underlined sequence corresponds to the 5′ end of the Kozak consensus sequence (ACC).

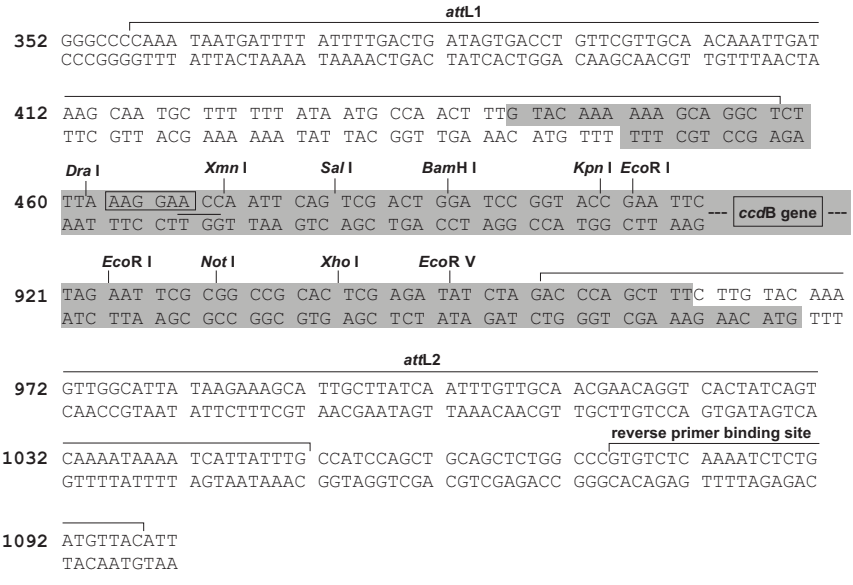


Multiple Cloning Site for pENTR™3C

Multiple Cloning Site

Below is the multiple cloning site for pENTR™3C. Restriction sites are labeled to indicate the cleavage site. **Note:** Your gene of interest must replace the *ccd*B gene located between the two *att*L sites. Features are indicated as follows:

- The *att*L sites are properly spaced to indicate the correct reading frame for fusion of your gene of interest to an N-terminal or C-terminal tag following recombination with a destination vector.
- Shaded regions correspond to those DNA sequences transferred from the entry clone into the destination vector following recombination.
- Boxed and underlined sequences correspond to the *E. coli* ribosome binding site [AAGGA(A/G)] and the 5′ end of the Kozak consensus sequence (ACC), respectively.

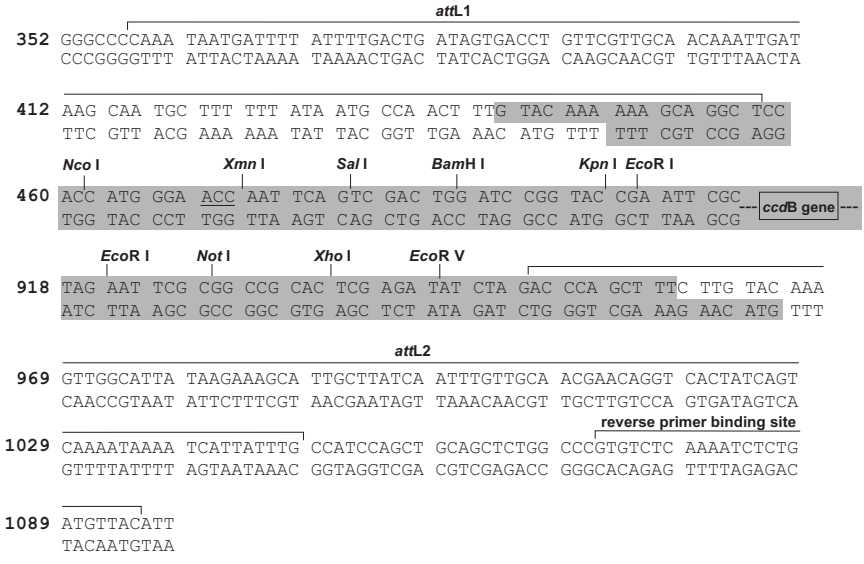


Multiple Cloning Site for pENTR™4

Multiple Cloning Site

Below is the multiple cloning site for pENTR™4. Restriction sites are labeled to indicate the cleavage site. **Note:** Your gene of interest must replace the *ccd*B gene located between the two *att*L sites. Features are indicated as follows:

- The *att*L sites are properly spaced to indicate the correct reading frame for fusion of your gene of interest to an N-terminal or C-terminal tag following recombination with a destination vector.
- Shaded regions correspond to those DNA sequences transferred from the entry clone into the destination vector following recombination.
- Underlined sequence corresponds to the 5′ end of the Kozak consensus sequence (ACC).

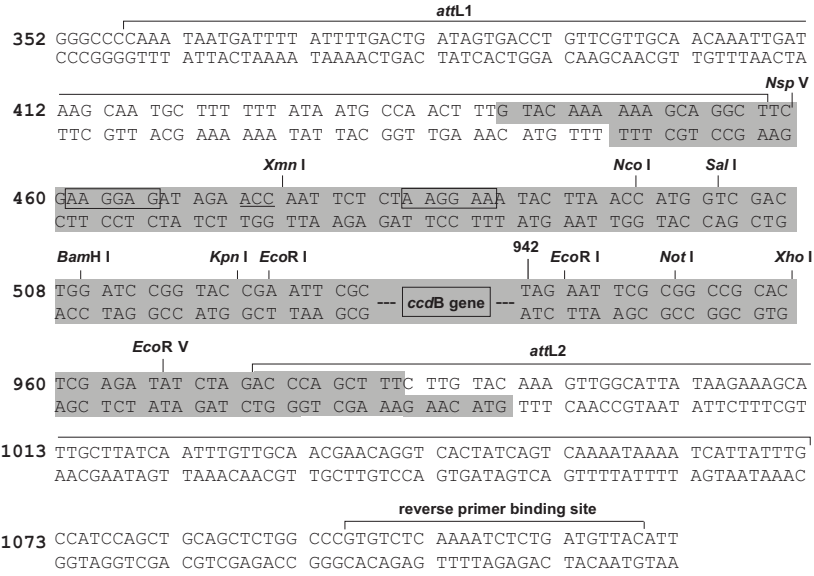


Multiple Cloning Site for pENTR™11

Multiple Cloning Site

Below is the multiple cloning site for pENTR™11. Restriction sites are labeled to indicate the cleavage site. **Note:** Your gene of interest must replace the *ccd*B gene located between the two *att*L sites. Features are indicated as follows:

- The *att*L sites are properly spaced to indicate the correct reading frame for fusion of your gene of interest to an N-terminal or C-terminal tag following recombination with a destination vector.
- Shaded regions correspond to those DNA sequences transferred from the entry clone into the destination vector following recombination.
- Boxed and underlined sequences correspond to the two available *E. coli* ribosome binding site [AAGGA(A/G)] and the 5′ end of the Kozak consensus sequence (ACC), respectively.



Transforming and Analyzing Entry Clones

Introduction

Once you have restriction cloned your gene of interest into your entry vector, you will transform the ligation reaction into competent *E. coli* and select for positive transformants. See below for general guidelines to transform and analyze your entry clones.

General Molecular Biology Techniques

For help with DNA ligations, *E. coli* transformations, restriction enzyme analysis, DNA sequencing, and DNA biochemistry, refer to *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (Sambrook et al., 1989) or *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (Ausubel *et al.*, 1994).

E. coli Transformation

Transform your ligation mixture into a competent *rec*A, *end*A *E. coli* strain (*e.g.* TOP10, DH5α) and select on LB plates containing 50 µg/ml kanamycin. For your convenience, competent TOP10 and DH5α *E. coli* are available from Invitrogen in a One Shot® format (see page vi for ordering information).

Analyzing Positive Clones

1. Pick 5 colonies and culture them overnight in LB or SOB medium containing 50 µg/ml kanamycin.
2. Isolate plasmid DNA using your method of choice. We recommend using the S.N.A.P.™ MidiPrep Kit (Catalog no. K1910-01) or the PureLink™ HQ Mini Plasmid Purification Kit (Catalog no. K2100-01).
3. Analyze the entry clones by restriction analysis to confirm the presence and correct orientation of the insert. Use a restriction enzyme or a combination of enzymes that cut once in the vector and once in the insert.

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Transforming and Analyzing Entry Clones, continued

Analyzing Transformants by PCR

You may also analyze positive transformants using PCR. Use a primer that hybridizes within the pENTR™ vector and one that hybridizes within your insert. You will have to determine the amplification conditions. If you are using this technique for the first time, perform restriction analysis in parallel. Artifacts may be obtained because of mispriming or contaminating template. The protocol below is provided for your convenience. Other protocols are suitable.

Materials Needed:

PCR SuperMix High Fidelity (Catalog no. 10790-020)

Appropriate forward and reverse PCR primers, 20 µM each

Protocol:

1. For each sample, aliquot 48 µl of PCR SuperMix High Fidelity into a 0.5 ml microcentrifuge tube. Add 1 µl each of the forward and reverse PCR primer.
2. Pick 5 colonies and resuspend them individually in 50 µl of the PCR SuperMix containing primers (make a patch plate to preserve the colonies for further analysis).
3. Incubate reaction for 10 minutes at 94°C to lyse cells and inactivate nucleases.
4. Amplify for 20 to 30 cycles.
5. For the final extension, incubate at 72°C for 10 minutes. Store at +4°C.
6. Visualize by agarose gel electrophoresis.

Sequencing

You may sequence your entry clone using the recommended primer (see table below and the diagrams on pages 7-11) to confirm the presence and orientation of the insert. For your convenience, Invitrogen offers a custom primer synthesis service. See www.invitrogen.com or contact Technical Service (page 20) for more information.

Primer	Sequence
Reverse	5′-GTAACATCAGAGATTTTGAGACAC-3′

Guidelines to Perform the LR Recombination Reaction

Introduction

Once you have obtained an entry clone containing your gene of interest, you may perform an LR recombination reaction between the entry clone and a destination vector of choice. General guidelines are provided below.

Important

For most applications, we recommend performing the LR recombination reaction using a:

- Supercoiled *att*L-containing entry clone
- Supercoiled *att*R-containing destination vector

Note: If your destination vector or entry clone is large (>10 kb), you may linearize either vector to increase recombinational efficiency. You may also relax the destination vector using topoisomerase I to increase efficiency. For more details, refer to the Gateway® Technology with Clonase™ II manual.

Destination Vectors

A large selection of Gateway® destination vectors is available from Invitrogen to facilitate expression of your gene of interest in virtually any protein expression system. For more information about the vectors available, refer to our Web site (www.invitrogen.com) or contact Technical Service (page 20).

E. coli Host

Once you have performed the LR recombination reaction, you will transform the reaction mixture into competent *E. coli* and select for expression clones. You may use any *rec*A, *end*A *E. coli* strain including TOP10, DH5α™, DH10B™or equivalent for transformation. **DO NOT** transform the LR reaction mixture into *E. coli* strains that contain the F′ episome (*e.g.* TOP10F′). These strains contain the *ccd*A gene and will prevent negative selection with the *ccd*B gene.

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Guidelines to Perform the LR Recombination Reaction, continued

Performing the LR Reaction

To perform the Gateway® LR recombination reaction, you will need:

- Purified plasmid DNA of your entry clone
- A destination vector of choice
- LR Clonase™ II enzyme mix (Catalog no. 11791-020; see below)
- 2 µg/µl proteinase K solution (supplied with the LR Clonase™ II enzyme mix)
- TE Buffer, pH 8.0 (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA)
- Appropriate chemically competent *E. coli* host and growth media for expression
- Appropriate selective plates

For instructions to perform the LR recombination reaction, refer to the LR Clonase™ II enzyme mix manual or to the manual for the destination vector you are using.

LR Clonase™ II Enzyme Mix

To catalyze the LR recombination reaction, we recommend using Gateway® LR Clonase™ II enzyme mix. The LR Clonase™ II enzyme mix combines the proprietary enzyme formulation and 5X LR Reaction Buffer previously supplied by Invitrogen as separate components in LR Clonase™ enzyme mix (Catalog no. 11791-019) into an optimized single-tube format for easier set-up of the LR recombination reaction.

Note: You may perform the LR recombination reaction using LR Clonase™ enzyme mix, if desired. To use LR Clonase™ enzyme mix, follow the instructions included with the product. **Do not** use the protocol for LR Clonase™ II enzyme mix as reaction conditions differ.

Appendix

Blunt Cloning of PCR Products

Introduction

Use this protocol to clone blunt-end PCR products into your pENTR™ vector.

Materials Needed

You should have the following materials on hand before beginning:

- PCR product (~40 ng as judged from an agarose gel)
- 3 M sodium acetate
- 100% ethanol
- 10 mM ATP
- 2 mM dNTP's
- 5X T4 forward reaction buffer (350 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6; 50 mM $MgCl_2$; 500 mM KCl; 5 mM 2-mercaptoethanol)
- T4 polynucleotide kinase and buffer (10 units/µl) (Catalog no. 18004-010)
- T4 DNA polymerase (5 units/µl) (Catalog no. 18005-017)
- 30% PEG 8000/30 mM $MgCl_2$
- T4 DNA ligase and buffer (1 unit/µl) (Catalog no. 15224-017)
- Entry vector (blunt, dephosphorylated, ~50 ng)

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Blunt Cloning of PCR Products, continued

Protocol

1. In a 0.5 ml tube, precipitate approximately 40 ng of PCR product by adding 0.1 volume of 3 M sodium acetate followed by 2.5 volumes of 100% ethanol.
2. Pellet the DNA by centrifugation. Wash the pellet twice with 70% ethanol.
3. Add the following reagents to the DNA:

Distilled H_2O	4 µl
10 mM ATP	1 µl
2 mM of each dNTP (*i.e.* dATP, dCTP, dTTP, dGTP)	1 µl
5X T4 Forward Reaction Buffer	2 µl
T4 polynucleotide kinase	1 µl
T4 DNA polymerase	1 µl
Total Volume	10 µl

4. Incubate at 37°C for 10 minutes, then at 65°C for 15 minutes. Cool on ice for 5 minutes. Centrifuge briefly to bring any condensate to the bottom of the tube.
5. Add 5 µl of 30% PEG 8000/30 mM $MgCl_2$. Mix and centrifuge immediately at room temperature for 10 minutes.
6. Carefully remove and discard supernatant.
7. Dissolve the invisible pellet in a 10 µl cocktail containing:
   - 2 µl of 5X T4 DNA ligase buffer
   - 0.5 units T4 DNA ligase
   - ~ 50 ng of blunt, dephosphorylated entry vector
   - Sterile water up to 10 µl
8. Incubate at 25°C for 1 hour, then at 65°C for 10 minutes. Add 40 µl TE.
9. Transform competent *E. coli* using your method of choice.

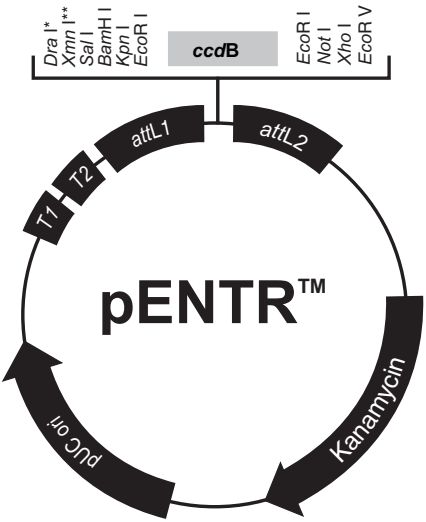
Transformation

Refer to the Gateway® Technology with Clonase™ II manual for instructions to transform the appropriate competent *E. coli* host. Make sure to digest isolated DNA from positive clones with the appropriate restriction enzymes to determine the orientation of the PCR fragment.

Map and Features of the pENTR™ Vectors

Map of the pENTR™ Vectors

The map below shows the features of the pENTR™ vectors. **Maps and a complete sequence for each pENTR™ vector are available for downloading from our Web site (www.invitrogen.com) or by contacting Technical Service (page 20).**



Comments for pENTR™1A
2717 nucleotides

*rrn*B T1 transcription termination sequence: bases 106-149
*rrn*B T2 transcription termination sequence: bases 281-308
*att*L1: bases 358-457 (complementary strand)
*ccd*B gene: bases 612-917
*att*L2: bases 946-1045
Kanamycin resistance gene: bases 1168-1977
pUC origin: bases 2041-2714

* There is a unique *Ehe* I site but no *Dra* I site in pENTR™2B.
There is a unique *Nco* I site but no *Dra* I site in pENTR™4.
There is a unique *Nsp* V site but no *Dra* I site in pENTR™11.

** There is a unique *Nco* I site between the *Xmn* I site and the *Sal* I site in pENTR™11 only.

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Map and Features of the pENTR™ Vectors, continued

Features of the pENTR™ Vectors

pENTR™1A (2717 bp), pENTR™2B (2718 bp), pENTR™3C (2723 bp), pENTR™4 (2720 bp), and pENTR™11 (2744 bp) contain the following elements. All features have been functionally tested.

Feature	Benefit
*rrn*B T1 and T2 transcription termination sequences	Protects the cloned gene from expression by vector-encoded promoters, thereby reducing possible toxicity (Orosz *et al.*, 1991)
*att*L1 and *att*L2 sites	Allows site-specific recombination of the entry clone with a Gateway® destination vector (Landy, 1989)
*ccd*B gene	Allows negative selection of expression clones
Kanamycin resistance gene	Allows selection of the plasmid in *E. coli*
pUC origin	Allows high-copy number replication and growth in *E. coli*

Technical Service

World Wide Web

Visit the Invitrogen Web Resource using your World Wide Web browser. At the site, you can:

- Get the scoop on our hot new products and special product offers
- View and download vector maps and sequences
- Download manuals in Adobe® Acrobat® (PDF) format
- Explore our catalog with full color graphics
- Obtain citations for Invitrogen products
- Request catalog and product literature

Once connected to the Internet, launch your Web browser (Internet Explorer 5.0 or newer or Netscape 4.0 or newer), then enter the following location (or URL):

http://www.invitrogen.com

...and the program will connect directly. Click on underlined text or outlined graphics to explore. Don't forget to put a bookmark at our site for easy reference!

Contact Us

For more information or technical assistance, please call, write, fax, or email. Additional international offices are listed on our Web page (www.invitrogen.com).

Corporate Headquarters:
Invitrogen Corporation
1600 Faraday Avenue
Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA
Tel: 1 760 603 7200
Tel (Toll Free): 1 800 955 6288
Fax: 1 760 602 6500
E-mail:
tech_service@invitrogen.com

European Headquarters:
Invitrogen Ltd
Inchinnan Business Park
3 Fountain Drive
Paisley PA4 9RF, UK
Tel: +44 (0) 141 814 6100
Fax: +44 (0) 141 814 6117
E-mail:
eurotech@invitrogen.com

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Technical Service, continued

MSDS Requests

To request an MSDS, visit our Web site (www.invitrogen.com). On the home page, got to 'Technical Resources', select 'MSDS', and follow instructions on the page.

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Purchaser Notification, continued

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Gateway® Clone Distribution Policy

For additional information about Invitrogen's policy for the use and distribution of Gateway® clones, see the section entitled **Gateway® Clone Distribution Policy**, page 24.

Gateway® Clone Distribution Policy

Introduction

The information supplied in this section is intended to provide clarity concerning Invitrogen's policy for the use and distribution of cloned nucleic acid fragments, including open reading frames, created using Invitrogen's commercially available Gateway® Technology.

Gateway® Entry Clones

Invitrogen understands that Gateway® entry clones, containing *att*L1 and *att*L2 sites, may be generated by academic and government researchers for the purpose of scientific research. Invitrogen agrees that such clones may be distributed for scientific research by non-profit organizations and by for-profit organizations without royalty payment to Invitrogen.

Gateway® Expression Clones

Invitrogen also understands that Gateway® expression clones, containing *att*B1 and *att*B2 sites, may be generated by academic and government researchers for the purpose of scientific research. Invitrogen agrees that such clones may be distributed for scientific research by academic and government organizations without royalty payment to Invitrogen. Organizations other than academia and government may also distribute such Gateway® expression clones for a nominal fee ($10 per clone) payable to Invitrogen.

Additional Terms and Conditions

We would ask that such distributors of Gateway® entry and expression clones indicate that such clones may be used only for research purposes, that such clones incorporate the Gateway® Technology, and that the purchase of Gateway® Clonase™ from Invitrogen is required for carrying out the Gateway® recombinational cloning reaction. This should allow researchers to readily identify Gateway® containing clones and facilitate their use of this powerful technology in their research. Use of Invitrogen's Gateway® Technology, including Gateway® clones, for purposes other than scientific research may require a license and questions concerning such commercial use should be directed to Invitrogen's licensing department at 760-603-7200.

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Corporate Headquarters:
Invitrogen Corporation
1600 Faraday Avenue
Carlsbad, California 92008
Tel: 1 760 603 7200
Tel (Toll Free): 1 800 955 6288
Fax: 1 760 603 7229
Email: tech_service@invitrogen.com

European Headquarters:
Invitrogen Ltd
3 Fountain Drive
Inchinnan Business Park
Paisley PA4 9RF, UK
Tel (Free Phone Orders): 0800 269 210
Tel (General Enquiries): 0800 5345 5345
Fax: +44 (0) 141 814 6287
Email: eurotech@invitrogen.com

International Offices:
Argentina 5411 4556 0844
Australia 1 800 331 627
Austria 0800 20 1087
Belgium 0800 14894
Brazil 0800 11 0575
Canada 800 263 6236
China 10 6849 2578
Denmark 80 30 17 40

France 0800 23 20 79
Germany 0800 083 0902
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India 11 577 3282
Italy 02 98 22 201
Japan 03 3663 7974
The Netherlands 0800 099 3310
New Zealand 0800 600 200
Norway 00800 5456 5456

Spain & Portugal 900 181 461
Sweden 020 26 34 52
Switzerland 0800 848 800
Taiwan 2 2651 6156
UK 0800 838 380
For other countries see our Web site

www.invitrogen.com