

Classic cloning with pASK-IBA

General protocol



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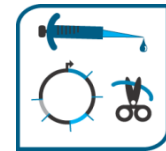
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1 Introduction – Cloning of an arbitrary gene into pASK-IBA expression vectors



The multiple cloning sites of pASK-IBA vectors include many standard unique restriction sites like *EcoRI* or *BamHI* for the introduction of foreign genes after PCR. However, the reading frame of the corresponding vector has to be considered if such restriction sites are used. In some vectors with N-terminal Strep-tag^{®II}, Strep-tag^{®II} is followed by the linker sequence 5'-GGCGCC. This sequence is recognized by three different restriction enzymes generating 5'-overhangs. Cleavage with the suitable enzyme and, if necessary, a subsequent filling reaction makes the production of blunt ends possible in all reading frames. Using standard restriction sites, additional polylinker derived amino acids are appended at the respective end of the recombinant protein. To avoid the fusion of such polylinker derived amino acids pASK-IBA vectors offer a general cloning strategy via Type IIS restriction enzymes, *BsaI* or *Eco31I* (NEB, MBI Fermentas). They allow the precise fusion of the structural gene with the vector encoded functional elements (depending on the vector, Strep-tag^{®II}, *OmpA*/BM40-signal sequence, protease cleavage site, start codon, or stop codon). To accomplish this, it is necessary to adapt the structural gene at both ends of the coding region via PCR (see cloning scheme at www.iba-lifesciences.com). In order to avoid the incorporation of base substitutions, PCR should be performed with a proof-reading DNA polymerase (e.g. *Pfu*) using phosphorothioate protected primers.

2 PCR with *Pfu* DNA polymerase



Important notes

- **Annealing and melting temperature of Primers:**

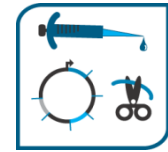
Primers should have a theoretical melting temperature between 60 °C and 70 °C. Otherwise the primer melting temperatures can be derived by adding the single base melting temperatures of consecutive bases using 4 °C for each GC pairing and 2 °C for each AT pairing (and 1 °C for each GT pairing). Additionally, to the priming sequence a non-priming 5' extension for target vector specific cloning has to be appended to each primer as further specified in paragraph 4.1 for pASK-IBA3C. The annealing temperature should be chosen at least 5°C below the melting temperature of each primer.
- **Cycles:**

The number of cycles should be kept as low as possible in order to minimize base substitutions.
- **Polymerases:**
 - PCR instructions given in this protocol are recommended for the use of *Pfu* polymerase. When using another Polymerase than *Pfu*, please refer to the recommendations of the respective manufacturer.
 - hot-start: DNA polymerase is inactive until the initial denaturation step of PCR cycling. This reduces non-specific priming or the formation of primer dimers.
 - PTO protected primers: The use of 3' phosphorothioate (PTO) protected oligonucleotides is recommended to protect against the 3'-exonuclease activity of proof-reading polymerases.
- Essential parameters for PCR optimization are the annealing temperature, the duration of synthesis and the template concentration.



Protocol	1. Mix the following reagents in a 500 µl reaction tube and a total volume of 50 µl (based on standard protocols for <i>Pfu</i> Polymerase PCR):			
	200 µM	dNTP (each)		
	0.1-0.5 µM	forward primer		
	0.1-0.5 µM	reverse primer		
	5 µl	10x buffer (supplier)		
	20-200 pg/µl (plasmid DNA) 0.1-1 ng/µl (cDNA library)	Template DNA		
	2.5 U	<i>Pfu</i> DNA polymerase (depending on the recommendations of the manufacturer. <i>Pfu</i> can also be added after the initial denaturation step)		
	ad 50 µl	distilled H ₂ O		
	2. Use a heated lid when available. Alternatively, overlay the sample with 50 µl mineral oil.			
	3. For initial denaturation heat the sample at 94 °C for 3 min.			
	4. Start temperature cycling:			
	94 °C	30 s	Denaturation	Use 15-20 cycles for plasmid DNA and 30-40 cycles for cDNA library
	55-65 °C	30-60 s	Annealing	
	72 °C	30-240 s	DNA synthesis	
	5. Perform a final 60-72°C incubation step for 5 min in order to obtain full length products.			
6. Store samples at 4°C until further analysis (e.g. agarose gel electrophoresis).				

3 Cloning of a PCR product via *Bsal* or *Eco31I* (Type IIS restriction enzymes)



3.1 PCR product purification

Protocol

- 1. Purify PCR product to remove polymerase and primers.**
If PCR reaction produced a single product of the expected size the product can be purified using a clean-up spin kit (according to the instructions of the manufacturer).
If multiple bands are visible, it is recommended to isolate the PCR product by preparative agarose gel electrophoresis.
- 2. If a spin kit is used and the PCR fragment is eluted in H₂O, *Eco31I* (*Bsal*) restriction can be performed immediately.**
- 1. Quantify PCR fragment by analytical agarose gel electrophoresis through band intensity comparison with a DNA standard.**
Applying two different amounts of PCR product in separate lanes is recommended to find a band of equal intensity with a band of the DNA standard which has to be applied on the same gel for exact quantification.

3.2 Restriction digest of PCR fragment and Vector using *Bsal* or *Eco31I*

Important notes

The pASK-IBA vectors can be digested with the isoschizomers *Bsal* or *Eco31I*. Since both enzymes show different cutting efficiencies regarding the DNA source (vector DNA or PCR fragment) and incubation time, we determined the cloning efficiency for different digestion protocols. According to our results, we recommend using *Bsal* for 1 hour or *Eco31I* for 16 hours for the cleavage of both the PCR fragment and the vector.

- For a detailed cloning scheme see Appendix 4.1.



Protocols	Cleavage of PCR-Fragment:	
	1. Mix the following reagents in a 500 µl reaction tube and a total volume of 50 µl:	
	X µl	PCR fragment in H ₂ O (spin eluate)
	5 µl	10x <i>Eco31I</i> (or <i>BsaI</i>) restriction buffer
	10-20 U/µg DNA	Restriction enzyme (<i>Eco31I</i> or <i>BsaI</i>)
	ad 50 µl	distilled H ₂ O
	1. Incubate with <i>BsaI</i> at 50 °C for 1 hour (or <i>Eco31I</i> at 37 °C for 16 hours). Take measures to avoid evaporation.	
	2. Purify the desired fragment by using a spin column.	
	3. Quantify PCR fragment concentration to determine the appropriate vector to insert-ratio. Compare the band intensity of both the PCR fragment and the corresponding vector with a DNA standard on the same analytical agarose gel.	
	Cleavage of Vector:	
	1. Mix the following reagents in a 500 µl reaction tube and total volume of 50 µl:	
	2 µg	vector DNA
	5 µl	10x <i>Eco31I</i> (or <i>BsaI</i>) restriction buffer
	10-20 U	Restriction enzyme (<i>Eco31I</i> or <i>BsaI</i>)
	ad 50 µl	distilled H ₂ O
2. Incubate with <i>BsaI</i> at 50 °C for 1 hour (or <i>Eco31I</i> at 37 °C for 16 hours). Take measures to avoid evaporation.		
3. Incubate with <i>PstI</i> for further 30 min at 37 °C or dephosphorylate linearized vector DNA with alkaline phosphatase according to the manufacturer's recommendations. This step is to reduce background colonies which result from re-ligated vector.		
4. Purify vector fragment using a preparative agarose gel with subsequent spin column purification		
5. Quantify vector fragment concentration to determine the appropriate vector to insert-ratio. Compare the band intensity of both the PCR fragment and the corresponding vector with a DNA standard on the same analytical agarose gel.		

3.3 Ligation reaction

Important notes

- To quantify background reactions we strongly recommend preparing a negative control without the addition of PCR fragment.
- For ligation use PCR fragment and vector in a molar ratio of 3:1

Protocol

1. **Mix the following reagents in a 500 µl reaction tube and total volume of 20µl:**

Pos. control	Neg. control	
100 ng	100 ng	Vector DNA, digested
50 fmol	-	PCR fragment, digested
2 µl	2 µl	Ligation buffer, 10x
1 U	1 U	T4 DNA ligase
ad 20 µl	ad 20 µl	distilled H ₂ O

2. **Incubate overnight at 16 °C.**
Heat inactivation is not recommended and not necessary.
3. **Store the sample at 4 °C until transformation.**
4. **After initial clone selection (DNA mini preparation/restriction analysis), proceed to DNA sequencing.**

3.4 Sequencing

For validating correct vector insertion and sequence of the PCR fragment, the following sequencing primers can be used:

Sequencing primers for pASK-IBA vectors:

Forward: 5'-GAGTTATTTTACCACTCCCT-3'

Reverse: 5'-CGCAGTAGCGGTAAACG-3'

The sequencing primers are also suitable for cycle sequencing.

4 APPENDIX

4.1 Cloning Scheme for the use of *BsaI* or *Eco31I*

Precise fusion using *BsaI* for pASK-IBA3C

1. Identification of start and stop codon of the target gene

```

start codon      target gene      stop codon
5'-ATG-CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC-TAA-3'
3'-ATG-GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG-ATT-5'

```

2. Primer construction

Forward primer

```

      BsaI overhang
5'-NNNNNNGGTCTCNA-ATG-CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
      5'-ATG-CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC-TAA-3'
      3'-ATG-GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG-ATT-5'
                                GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG-TCGCGNCTCTGGNNNNNN-5'
                                                BsaI overhang

```

Reverse primer

3. PCR amplification

```

5'-NNNNNNGGTCTCN`A-ATG-CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC-A`GCGC-NGAGACCNNNNNN-3'
3'-NNNNNNCCAGAGN`T-TAC`GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG-T-CGCG`NCTCTGGNNNNNN-5'
      BsaI  BsaI                                BsaI  BsaI
      recognition cleavage                      cleavage recognition
      site      site                          site      site

```

4. Digestion of PCR product with amplification *BsaI*

```

      5'-A-ATG-CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC-A-3'
      3'-GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG-T-CGCG-5'
      BsaI  BsaI                                BsaI  BsaI

```

5. Ligation with *BsaI* digested pASK-IBA3C

```

5'-AACGAGGGCAAAA`                                `gcgc-T-TGGAGCCACCCGCAGTTCGAAAAA-TAA-3'
3'-TTGCTCCCGTTTT-T-TAC`                          `A-ACCTCGGTGGGCGTCAAGCTTTTT-ATT-5'
      ribosome Met                                     Ser-Ala      Strep-tag®II  STOP
      binding                                         linker          8 amino acids
      site                                             2 amino acids

```

6. Ligated construct

```

5'-AACGAGGGCAAAA-A-ATG-CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC-A-gcgc-T-TGGAGCCACCCGCAGTTCGAAAAA-TAA-3'
3'-TTGCTCCCGTTTT-T-TAC-GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG-T-CGCG-A-ACCTCGGTGGGCGTCAAGCTTTTT-ATT-5'
      ribosome Met      target gene      Ser-Ala      Strep-tag®II  STOP
      binding                                         linker          8 amino acids
      site                                             2 amino acids

```



4.2 Multiple Cloning Sites of pASK-IBA vectors

pASK-IBA2C

1	CCATCGAATGGCCAGATGATTAATTCCTAATTTTTGTTGACACTCTATCATTGATAGAGTTATTTTACCACCTCCCTATCA	80
	forward primer	
	M K K T A I A	
81	GTGATAGAGAAAAGTGAAATGAATAGTTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAATGAAAAGACAGCTATCGCGA	160
	XbaI	
	OmpA	
	I A V A L A G F A T V A Q A G D H G P E F E L G T R G	
161	TTGCAGTGGCACTGGCTGGTTTCGCTACCGTAGCGCAGgcccGGAGACCATGGTCCCGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACCCGGGGA	240
	BsaI BsmFI SstI KpnI BamHI PshAI EcoRI SmaI NcoI	
	link Strep-tag [®] II	
	S L E V D L Q G D H G L S A W S H P Q F E K *	
241	TCCCTCGAGGTCGACCTGCAGGGGACCATGGTCTCAGcgcTTGGAGCCACCCGAGTTCGAAAAATAATAAGCTTGACC	320
	XhoI SalI PstI BsmFI BsaI Eco47III HindIII PshAI NcoI	
321	TGTGAAGTGAAAATGGCGCACATTGTGCGACATTTTTTTGTCTGCCGTTTACCGCTACTGCGTCACGGATCTCCACGC	400
	reverse primer	

pASK-IBA3C

1	CCATCGAATGGCCAGATGATTAATTCCTAATTTTTGTTGACACTCTATCATTGATAGAGTTATTTTACCACCTCCCTATCA	80
	forward primer	
	M G D R G P E	
81	GTGATAGAGAAAAGTGAAATGAATAGTTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAatgGGAGACCCGGTCCCGAAT	160
	XbaI BsaI BsmFI PshAI EcoRI SacII	
	link Strep-tag [®] II	
	F E L G T R G S L E V D L Q G D H G L S A W S H P Q F	
161	TCGAGCTCGGTACCCGGGATCCCTCGAGGTCGACCTGCAGGGGACCATGGTCTCAGcgcTTGGAGCCACCCGAGTTC	240
	SstI KpnI BamHI SalI PstI BsmFI BsaI Eco47III SmaI XhoI PshAI NcoI	
	E K *	
241	GAAAAATAATAAGCTTGACCTGTGAAGTGAAAATGGCGCACATTGTGCGACATTTTTTTGTCTGCCGTTTACCGCTAC	320
	HindIII reverse primer	
321	TGCGTCACGGATCTCCACGCGCCCTGTAGCGGCGCATTAGCGCGGGGTGTGGTGGTTACGCGCAGCGTGACCGCTAC	400

pASK-IBA4C

1	CCATCGAATGGCCAGATGATTAATTCCTAATTTTTGTTGACACTCTATCATTGATAGAGTTATTTTACCACCTCCCTATCA	80
	forward primer	
	M K K T A I A	
81	GTGATAGAGAAAAGTGAAATGAATAGTTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAATGAAAAGACAGCTATCGCGA	160
	XbaI	
	OmpA link Strep-tag [®] II link R	
	I A V A L A G F A T V A Q A A S W S H P Q F E K G A E	
161	TTGCAGTGGCACTGGCTGGTTTCGCTACCGTAGCGCAGCCGCTAGCTGGAGCCACCCGAGTTCGAAAAAGgcccCGAG	240
	NheI BbeI BsaI EheI PshAI KasI NarI	



D R G P E F E L G T R G S L E V D L Q G D H G L *
 P R S R I R A R Y P G I P R G R P A G G P W S L I S
 T A V P N S S S V P G D P S R S T C R G T M V S D I *
 241 **ACCGCGGTCCCGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACCCGGGGATCCCTCGAGGTGCACCTGCAGGGGACCATGGTCTCTgataTCTA** 320
 SacII EcoRI KpnI BamHI SalI PstI BsmFI BsaI EcoRV
 BsmFI SstI SmaI XhoI PshAI
 NcoI
 N *

321 **ACTAAGCTTGACCTGTGAAGTGAAAAATGGCGCACATTGTGCGACATTTTTTTTGTCTGCCGTTTACCGCTACTGCGTCA** 400
 HindIII reverse primer

pASK-IBA5C

1 **CCATCGAATGGCCAGATGATTAATTCTAATTTTTGTTGACACTCTATCATTGATAGAGTTATTTTACCACCTCCCTATCA** 80
 forward primer
 link Strep-tag[®]II
 M A S W S H P

81 **GTGATAGAGAAAAGTGAAATGAATAGTTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAAATGGCTAGCTGGAGCCACCCGC** 160
 XbaI NheI

D R G P E F E L G T R G S L E V D L Q G
 R P R S R I R A R Y P G I P R G R P A G G
 Q F E K G A E T A V P N S S S V P G D P S R S T C R G
 link

161 **AGTTCGAAAAAGgcgCGAGACCGCGGTCCCGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACCCGGGGATCCCTCGAGGTGCACCTGCAGGGGG** 240
 BbeI BsaI BsmFI SstI KpnI BamHI SalI PstI BsmFI
 EheI PshAI EcoRI SmaI XhoI PshAI
 KasI SacII
 NarI

D H G L *
 P W S L I S N *
 T M V S D I *

241 **ACCATGGTCTCTgataTCTAACTAAGCTTGACCTGTGAAGTGAAAAATGGCGCACATTGTGCGACATTTTTTTTGTCTGC** 320
 NcoI EcoRV HindIII
 BsaI

321 **CCTTTACCGCTACTGCGTCAAGGATCTCCACGCGCCCTGTAGCGGCGCATTAAAGCGGGCGGGTGTGGTGGTTACGCGCA** 400
 reverse primer

pASK-IBA6C

1 **CCATCGAATGGCCAGATGATTAATTCTAATTTTTGTTGACACTCTATCATTGATAGAGTTATTTTACCACCTCCCTAT** 78
 forward primer
 M K K T A I A

79 **CAGTGATAGAGAAAAGTGAAATGAATAGTTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAAATGAAAAAGACAGCTATCGC** 158
 XbaI

OmpA link Strep-tag[®]II Factor Xa
 I A V A L A G F A T V A Q A A S W S H P Q F E K I E

159 **GATTGCAGTGGCACTGGCTGGTTTCGCTACCGTAGCGCAGCCGCTAGCTGGAGCCACCCGAGTTCGAAAAATCGAAG** 238
 NheI

R P R S R I R A R Y P G I P R G R P A G G P W S
 E T A V P N S S S V P G D P S R S T C R G T M V S
 G R R D R G P E F E L G T R G S L E V D L Q G D H G L

239 **GgcgCGAGACCGCGGTCCCGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACCCGGGGATCCCTCGAGGTGCACCTGCAGGGGACCATGGTCTC** 318
 BbeI BsaI BsmFI SstI KpnI BamHI SalI PstI BsmFI BsaI
 EheI PshAI EcoRI SmaI XhoI PshAI
 KasI SacII NcoI
 NarI

L I S N *
 D I *
 *

319 **TgataTCTAACTAAGCTTGACCTGTGAAGTGAAAAATGGCGCACATTGTGCGACATTTTTTTTGTCTGCCGTTTACCGCT** 398
 EcoRV HindIII reverse primer

399 **ACTGCGTCACGGATCTCCACGCGCCCTGTAGCGGCGCATTAAAGCGGGCGGGTGTGGTGGTTACGCGCAGCTGACCGCT** 478



pASK-IBA7C

```

1      CCATCGAATGGCCAGATGATTAATTCCTAATTTTTGTTGACACTCTATCATTGATAGAGTTATTTTACCACTCCCTATCA      80
                                     forward primer

                                     link Strep-tag®II
                                     M A S W S H P
81      GTGATAGAGAAAAGTGAAATGAATAGTTTCGACAAAAATCTAGATAACGAGGGCAAAAAATGGCTAGCTGGAGCCACCCGC      160
                                     XbaI                               NheI

                                     R P R S R I R A R Y P G I P R G R P
                                     E T A V P N S S S V P G D P S R S T C
factor Xa
Q F E K I E G R R D R G P E F E L G T R G S L E V D L
161     AGTTCGAAAAAATCGAAGGgcgcCGAGACCGCGGTCCCGAATTCGAGCTCGGTACCCGGGGATCCCTCGAGGTCGACCTG      240
                                     BbeI BsaI BsmFI SstI KpnI BamHI Sali PstI
                                     EheI PshAI EcoRI SmaI XhoI
                                     KasI SacII
                                     NarI

A G G P W S L I S N *
R G T M V S D I *
Q G D H G L *
241     CAGGGGACCATGGTCTCTgataCTAACTAAGCTTGACCTGTGAAGTGAAAAATGGCGCACATTGTGCGACATTTTTTTT      320
                                     BsmFI BsaI EcoRV HindIII
                                     PshAI
                                     NcoI
321     TGTCTGCCGTTTACCGCTACTGCCGTCACGGATCTCCACGCGCCCTGTAGCGGCGCATTAAAGCGCGGCGGGTGTGGTGGTT      400
                                     reverse primer

```

5 References



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



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