

## pMXs Retroviral Vector

**CATALOG NUMBER:** RTV-010

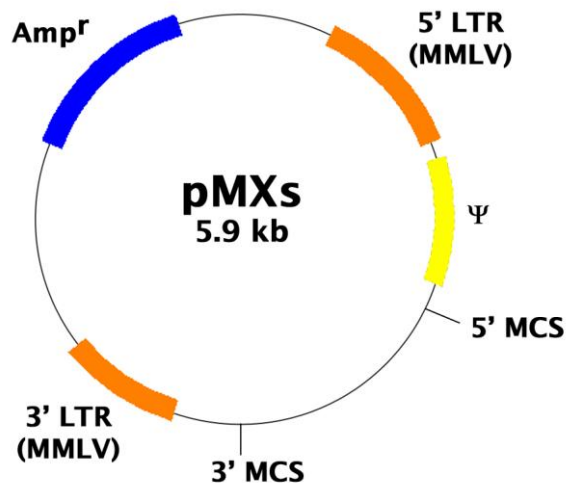
**STORAGE:** -20°C

**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. Cell Biolabs' pMXs retroviral vector is based on Moloney murine leukemia virus (MMLV). 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, MMLV LTRs, package signal and MCS for cloning of your gene of interest (Figure 1).



**Figure 1.** Schematic representation of pMXs retroviral vector.

5'-MCS:

- Enzyme Sites: 5'-PacI, BamHI, EcoRI, HindIII-3'
- MCS Sequence: TTAATTAAGGATCCAGTGTGGTGGTACGGGAATCAAGCTTGATC

3'-MCS:

- Enzyme Sites: 5'-EcoRI, XhoI, NotI, Sall-3'
- MCS Sequence:  
GGCGGAATTCCAGCTGAGCGCCGGTCGCTACCATTACCAGTTGGTCTGGTGTCAAAAA  
TAATAATAACCGGGCAGGCCATGTCTGCCCGTATTTTCGCGTAAGGAAATCCATTATGT  
ACTATTTAAACTCGAGCGGCCGCCAGCACAGTGGTCGACGATAA

*Note: For optimal expression, both 5' MCS and 3' MCS should be used to clone gene of interest and replace the stuffer sequence (partial LacZ) between them.*

### **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. Tang, Y. *et al.* (2014). Differential effects of Akt isoforms on somatic cell reprogramming. *J Cell Sci.* **127**:3998-4008.
2. Miyoshi, N. *et al.* (2010). Defined factors induce reprogramming of gastrointestinal cancer cells. *PNAS* **107**:40-45.

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