## A series of mammalian expression vectors and characterisation of their expression of a reporter gene in stably and transiently transfected cells

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Submitted January 24, 1990

The pJ $\Omega$  vector series has been designed to allow easy insertion and subsequent expression of exogenous genes in a wide variety of mammalian cells. The vectors share a common structure of a mammalian transcription unit composed of a promoter flanked 3' by a polylinker, an intron, and a transcriptional termination signal which is linked to a pBR 322 derived backbone as shown. Each of the six vectors possesses a different promoter: pJ3 $\Omega$ , the SV40 early promoter (1); pJ4 $\Omega$ : the Mo MuLV LTR (2); pJ5 $\Omega$ : the MMTV LTR (3); pJ5E $\Omega$ : an MSV enhancer linked 5' to the MMTV LTR (4); pJ6 $\Omega$ : the rat  $\beta$  actin promoter (5); and pJ7 $\Omega$ : the SCMV IE94 promoter (6).

To characterise the expression capabilities of these vectors in mammalian cells, the *cat* gene was inserted into each of the vectors and the resultant constructs were introduced transiently and stably (with pSV2 neo as a selection marker) into NIH 3T3 and HeLa cells by calcium phosphate transfection.

All vectors led to high levels of stable and transient cat activity as well as dexamethasone inducibility in the cases of pJ5 $\Omega$  and pJ5 $\Omega$ E. Moreover, a striking difference in transient versus stable expression by pJ3 $\Omega$ cat and pJ7 $\Omega$ cat was noted in NIH 3T3 but not in HeLa cells. The actin promoter in pJ6 $\Omega$  has also been shown to be expressed efficiently in undifferentiated teratocarcinoma cells in which transcription from all other promoters mentioned here is severly repressed. For example, in contrast to drug resistance markers under control of viral promoters pJ6 $\Omega$ hygro can confer hygromycin resistance to these cells.

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