

Please explain the biological agents and/or biohazardous substances used and how they will be stored, used and disposed of. Projects without this description will not be reviewed.

Our laboratory is certified as Level 2 lab under Biosafety Approval Number BIO-LRCC-0005.

Adenoviruses used in the lab are commercially available (please see MSDS), and no modifications are being made to the purchased viruses. Viral waste (liquid or solid) is first autoclaved and then disposed of in biohazard waste containers.

For cloning applications we used the DH5 α strain of *E.coli*, purchased from Invitrogen. Any liquid waste generated by growing bacterial cultures is bleached and subsequently disposed of. Solid waste is directly disposed of in the biohazardous waste.

Plasmids used for cloning have originally been purchased from different suppliers (please see attached information). Some modifications have been made to these and at present our laboratory has 1200+ different constructs. The original plasmids are modified by insertion of genes of interest. In our laboratory there are two major projects p/CIP and ZNF217 (please see research summary). The newly generated plasmids either have different C or N-terminal tags added to cDNA of interest to allow distinction from the native protein for in overexpression studies. Commonly we also make truncations to cDNA of interest and clone into different plasmid backbones (application dependant transient/stable transfection, protein expression) so that different functional protein regions can be identified. We often resort to mutational studies where binding sites are mutated and downstream changes observed. Any plasmid waste generated is disposed of in biohazardous waste collected by Stericycle, Inc. on daily basis.

Cell lines listed under section 2.3 have all been obtained through a commercial supplier (see attached MSDS). The only modifications made to these cell lines are by transfection of the previously mentioned plasmids so that the cell line would overexpress tagged, mutated or truncated proteins allowing us to study the importance of the proteins in question. Cell line generated liquid waste is bleached and disposed of while solid waste is disposed in biohazardous waste.

Please include a one page research summary or teaching protocol.

The two projects in the lab:

p/CIP

Gene regulation by the ER is a dynamic process involving a carefully orchestrated set of physical and functional interactions between the receptor and a diverse array of transcriptional coregulators. The transcriptional coactivator p/CIP/SRC-3 is among the first coactivators recruited by the ER in response to hormone and plays an integral role in mediating the functional effects of the ER. p/CIP functions primarily as a molecular scaffold that promotes the formation of protein complexes consisting of various enzymatic proteins. The coactivator arginine methyltransferase 1 (CARM1) is one such protein that synergizes with p/CIP at the level of transcription by catalyzing the transfer of a methyl group from S-adenosyl-L-methionine to arginine residues to form methylated arginine derivatives. The present proposal builds on our recent advances on the molecular understanding of p/CIP function in ER signalling events. **The specific hypothesis behind the proposed research is that CARM1 is an essential mediator of p/CIP function which determines both, the transcriptional state of a subset of E2-dependent genes and the oncogenic capacity of p/CIP.** This hypothesis is based on the following observations: First, p/CIP is oncogenic and overexpression of p/CIP has been shown to initiate tumour development in mice. Second, we and others have shown that a functional CARM1/p/CIP complex is rapidly recruited to the pS2 gene, a well-validated ER target gene, in response to hormonal stimulation. Third, CARM1 null mice die at birth and E2-dependent signalling is compromised in the CARM1 null cells. Fourth, we have demonstrated that p/CIP is a substrate for CARM1 both *in vivo* and *in vitro* and methylation affects the stability and transcriptional activity of p/CIP. As part of our longterm goals to understand how defects in hormone-dependent signaling contributes to cancer, the specific objectives of this application are designed to define the gene regulatory function of the p/CIP/CARM1 complex, that may be relevant to aberrant cell proliferation and tumourigenesis

Specific Aim #1. Identify the cohort of genes directly regulated by the p/CIP/CARM1 complex. Specific Aim #2: Generate a transgenic mouse model to assess the effect of p/CIP overexpression in mammary gland physiology and tumour development.

Specific Aim #3. Identify the functional role of CARM1-dependent methylation of p/CIP.

ZNF217

Cancer is a disease involving aberrant cell growth in which the normal control of cell proliferation and division are disrupted. Many proteins that give rise to cancer play an essential role in processes that controls the cells ability to undergo cell division and multiplication. However, when these proteins are mutated, inactivated or amplified, normal growth patterns may be disrupted which could have devastating consequences to the organism. The research in my lab is dedicated to identifying and understanding how specific proteins contribute to the development of cancer. We are focusing our efforts on the analysis of proteins that regulate transcriptional response programs. ZNF217 is a candidate oncogene that is amplified and overexpressed in multiple cancer cell lines and tumours and recent evidence indicates that ZNF217 overproduction results in abnormal cell growth. **The hypothesis behind the proposed research is that deregulated expression of the ZNF217 transcription factor promotes the development of cancer by causing aberrant transcriptional silencing of specific target genes.** This hypothesis is based on the following observations: First, ZNF217 is found within a narrow region of recurrent maximal amplification that is devoid of other transcribed genes. Secondly, we and others have shown that ZNF217 is a major constituent of a transcriptional complex containing chromatin-modifying activities known to promote transcriptional repression. Thirdly, we have identified a consensus recognition sequence suggesting that ZNF217 has DNA binding activity. Fourth, we are combining (1) genome wide expression profiling of cancer cells in which ZNF217 has been downregulated using siRNA and (2) chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) in conjunction with a novel technique, known as DNA selection and ligation (ChIP-DSL), to identify genes directly regulated by ZNF217. Importantly, we have identified and validated the first known targets of the human ZNF217 complex, several of which play a direct role in tumour biology. As part of our long term goals to understand how defects in gene expression pathways contribute to tumourigenesis, the specific objectives of this application are designed to define the role of ZNF217 in transcriptional regulation, as well as explore potential functions that may be relevant to aberrant cell proliferation and cancer.

Specific Aim 1: We will identify and characterize the cohort of genes that are directly regulated by ZNF217. We are using ChIP, in combination with expression array screening to identify signature genes directly regulated by ZNF217. This information will be used to reveal the physiologic events regulated by ZNF217 that are relevant to cancer.

Specific Aim 2: Characterize the mechanism (s) of transcriptional silencing of p15ink4B. We will characterize the mechanism of transcriptional silencing of the p15ink4b tumour suppressor gene by the ZNF217 complex and identify the role of ZNF217 in cell cycle progression.

Specific Aim 3: Establish an *in vivo* mouse model to assess the effects of ZNF217 overexpression in mouse mammary gland physiology and tumour development. We will generate transgenic mice that overexpress ZNF217 in the mouse mammary gland and assess the effects of varying levels of ZNF217 expression on mammary gland physiology and tumour development.

1.0 Microorganisms

1.1 Does your work involve the use of biological agents? YES NO
 (non-pathogenic and pathogenic biological agents including but not limited to bacteria and other microorganisms, viruses, prions, parasites or pathogens of plant or animal origin)? If no, please proceed to Section 2.0

Do you use microorganisms that require a permit from the CFIA? YES NO

If YES, please give the name of the species. _____

What is the origin of the microorganism(s)? _____

Please describe the risk (if any) of escape and how this will be mitigated:

Please attach the CFIA permit.

Please describe any CFIA permit conditions:

1.2 Please complete the table below:

Name of Biological agent(s)*	Is it known to be a human pathogen? YES/NO	Is it known to be an animal pathogen? YES/NO	Is it known to be a zoonotic agent? YES/NO	Maximum quantity to be cultured at one time? (in Litres)	Source/Supplier	PHAC or CFIA Containment Level
E. coli (DH5α & BL21)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Frozen stock	Invitrogen	X 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2+ <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Adenovirus	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Vector Biolabs	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 x 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2+ <input type="checkbox"/> 3
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2+ <input type="checkbox"/> 3
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2+ <input type="checkbox"/> 3

*Please attach a Material Safety Data Sheet or equivalent from the supplier.

2.0 Cell Culture

2.1 Does your work involve the use of cell cultures? YES NO

If no, please proceed to Section 3.0

2.2 Please indicate the type of primary cells (i.e. derived from fresh tissue) that will be grown in culture: **N/A**

Cell Type	Is this cell type used in your work?	Source of Primary Cell Culture Tissue	AUS Protocol Number
Human	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Not applicable
Rodent	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Non-human primate	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

N/A

2.3 Please indicate the type of established cells that will be grown in culture in:

Cell Type	Is this cell type used in your work?	Specific cell line(s)*	Supplier / Source
Human	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	HeLa, MCF7, HaCAT(Line obtained from Lina Dagnino's lab not commercially available) 293T, HT1080	ATCC
Rodent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	mES, MEF	ATCC
Non-human primate	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Other (Insect cells)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	SF9	ATCC

*Please attach a Material Safety Data Sheet or equivalent from the supplier. (For more information, see www.atcc.org) **MSDS not available for HaCAT as obtained from Dagnino Lab on campus.**

2.4 For above named cell types(s) indicate PHAC or CFIA containment level required 1 2 2+ 3

3.0 Use of Human Source Materials

3.1 Does your work involve the use of human source materials? YES NO
If no, please proceed to Section 4.0

3.2 Indicate in the table below the Human Source Material to be used.

Human Source Material	Source/Supplier /Company Name	Is Human Source Material Infected With An Infectious Agent? YES/NO	Name of Infectious Agent (If applicable)	PHAC or CFIA Containment Level (Select one)
Human Blood (whole) or other Body Fluid		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Unknown		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2+ <input type="radio"/> 3
Human Blood (fraction) or other Body Fluid		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Unknown		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2+ <input type="radio"/> 3
Human Organs or Tissues (unpreserved)		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Unknown		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2+ <input type="radio"/> 3
Human Organs or Tissues (preserved)		Not Applicable		Not Applicable

4.0 Genetically Modified Organisms and Cell lines

4.1 Will genetic modifications be made to the microorganisms, biological agents, or cells described in Sections 1.0 and 2.0? YES NO If no, please proceed to Section 5.0

4.2 Will genetic modification(s) involving plasmids be done? YES, complete table below NO

Bacteria Used for Cloning *	Plasmid(s) **	Source of Plasmid	Gene Transfected	Describe the change that results from transformation or tranfection
DH5α	<i>The lab has about 1200+ different plasmids on hand. Most commonly used backbones are pBKS, pFastback, pCMX.</i>	<i>Original constructs have been purchased from various companies, including Promega.</i>	<i>ZNF217 and other complex members. p/CIP and other complex members</i>	<i>Most changes done are to be able to generate a tagged protein so that it can be distinguished from the native protein in Tissue culture cells or</i>

	<p><i>pcDNA3, pGEX, etc. Backbone used is highly dependant on the application. Transient transfection. stable cell line generation or protein expression.</i></p>	<p><i>Invitrogen, GE Healthcare, and Stratagene.</i></p>		<p><i>to generate a tagged protein in bacteria for subsequent use. Some constructs contain different regions of the protein and these are used to look at changes in interaction with other known interacting proteins.</i></p>
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* Please attach a Material Data Sheet or equivalent if available.

** Please attach a plasmid map.

4.3 Will genetic modification(s) involving viral vectors be made? YES, complete table below NO

Virus Used for Vector Construction	Vector(s) *	Source of Vector	Gene(s) Transduced	Describe the change that results from transduction

* Please attach a Material Safety Data Sheet or equivalent.

4.4 Will genetic sequences from the following be involved?

- ◆ HIV YES, please specify _____ NO
- ◆ HTLV 1 or 2 or genes from any Level 1 or Level 2 pathogens YES, specify _____ NO
- ◆ SV 40 Large T antigen YES NO
- ◆ E1A oncogene YES NO
- ◆ Known oncogenes YES, please specify _____ NO
- ◆ Other human or animal pathogen and or their toxins YES, please specify _____ NO

4.5 Will virus be replication defective? YES NO

4.6 Will virus be infectious to humans or animals? YES NO

4.7 Will this be expected to increase the containment level required? YES NO

5.0 Human Gene Therapy Trials

5.1 Will human clinical trials be conducted involving a biological agent? YES NO
(including but not limited to microorganisms, viruses, prions, parasites or pathogens of plant or animal origin)
If no, please proceed to Section 6.0

5.2 If YES, please specify which biological agent will be used: _____
Please attach a full description of the biological agent.

5.2 Will the biological agent be able to replicate in the host? YES NO

5.3 How will the biological agent be administered? _____

5.4 Please give the Health Care Facility where the clinical trial will be conducted: _____

5.5 Has human ethics approval been obtained? YES, number: _____ NO PENDING

6.0 Animal Experiments

6.1 Will live animals be used? YES NO If no, please proceed to section 7.0

6.2 Name of animal species to be used _____ *Mus musculus* (mouse) _____

6.3 AUS protocol # _____ 2009-052 _____

6.4 Will any of the agents listed in section 4.0 be used in live animals YES, specify: _____ NO

6.5 Will the agent(s) be shed by the animal: YES NO, please justify:

7.0 Use of Animal species with Zoonotic Hazards

7.1 Will any animals with zoonotic hazards or their organs, tissues, lavages or other body fluids including blood be used (see list below)? YES No If no, please proceed to section 8.0

7.2 Please specify the animal(s) used:

- ◆ Pound source dogs YES NO
- ◆ Pound source cats YES NO
- ◆ Cattle, sheep or goats YES, please specify species _____ NO
- ◆ Non-human primates YES, please specify species _____ NO
- ◆ Wild caught animals YES, please specify species & colony # _____ NO
- ◆ Birds YES, please specify species _____ NO
- ◆ Others (wild or domestic) YES, please specify _____ NO

8.0 Biological Toxins

8.1 Will toxins of biological origin be used? YES NO If no, please proceed to Section 9.0

8.2 If YES, please name the toxin(s) _____
Please attach information, such as a Material Safety Data Sheet, for the toxin(s) used.

8.3 What is the LD₅₀ (specify species) of the toxin _____

8.4 How much of the toxin is handled at one time*? _____

8.5 How much of the toxin is stored*? _____

8.6 Will any biological toxins be used in live animals? YES, Please provide details: _____ NO

*For information on biosecurity requirements, please see:

http://www.uwo.ca/humanresources/docandform/docs/healthandsafety/biosafety/Biosecurity_Requirements.pdf

9.0 Insects

9.1 Do you use insects? YES NO If no, please proceed to Section 10.0

9.2 If YES, please give the name of the species. _____

9.3 What is the origin of the insect? _____

9.4 What is the life stage of the insect? _____

9.5 What is your intention? Initiate and maintain colony, give location: _____
 "One-time" use, give location: _____

9.6 Please describe the risk (if any) of escape and how this will be mitigated:

9.7 Do you use insects that require a permit from the CFIA permit? YES NO
If YES, Please attach the CFIA permit & describe any CFIA permit conditions:

10.0 Plants

10.1 Do you use plants? YES NO If no, please proceed to Section 11.0

10.2 If YES, please give the name of the species. _____

10.3 What is the origin of the plant? _____

10.4 What is the form of the plant (seed, seedling, plant, tree...)? _____

10.5 What is your intention? Grow and maintain a crop "One-time" use

10.6 Do you do any modifications to the plant? YES NO
If yes, please describe: _____

10.7 Please describe the risk (if any) of loss of the material from the lab and how this will be mitigated:

10.8 Is the CFIA permit attached? YES NO
If YES, Please attach the CFIA permit & describe any CFIA permit conditions:

11.0 Import Requirements

11.1 Will any of the above agents be imported? YES, please give country of origin _____ NO
If no, please proceed to Section 12.0

11.2 Has an Import Permit been obtained from HC for human pathogens? YES NO

11.3 Has an import permit been obtained from CFIA for animal or plant pathogens? YES NO

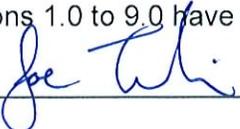
11.4 Has the import permit been sent to OHS? YES, please provide permit # _____ NO

12.0 Training Requirements for Personnel Named on Form

All personnel named on the above form who will be using any of the above named agents are required to attend the following training courses given by OHS:

- ◆ Biosafety
- ◆ Laboratory and Environmental/Waste Management Safety
- ◆ WHMIS (Western or equivalent)
- ◆ Employee Health and Safety Orientation

As the Principal Investigator, I have ensured that all of the personnel named on the form who will be using any of the biological agents in Sections 1.0 to 9.0 have been trained.

SIGNATURE _____


13.0 Containment Levels

13.1 For the work described in sections 1.0 to 9.0, please indicate the highest HC or CFIA Containment Level required.

1 2 2+ 3

13.2 Has the facility been certified by OHS for this level of containment?

- YES, permit # if on-campus BIO –LRCC- 0005
- NO, please certify
- NOT REQUIRED for Level 1 containment

Level 2 certification completed July 2009 by Grant RydER Maile Pyde

14.0 Procedures to be Followed

14.1 As the Principal Investigator, I will ensure that this project will follow the Western Biosafety Guidelines and Procedures Manual for Containment Level 1 & 2 Laboratories (and the Level 3 Facilities Manual for Level 3 projects). I will ensure that UWO faculty, staff and students working in my laboratory have an up-to-date Hazard Communication Form, found at <http://www.wph.uwo.ca/>

SIGNATURE *[Signature]* Date: 2010-08-31

14.2 Please describe additional risk reduction measures will be taken beyond containment level 1, 2, 2+ or 3 measures, that are unique to this agent.

N/A

14.3 Please outline what will be done if there is an exposure to the biological agents listed, such as a needlestick injury:

- Wash the site of injury well under running water
- see Occupational health and safety

See e-mail

15.0 Approvals

1) UWO Biohazards Subcommittee: SIGNATURE: _____ Date: _____

2) Safety Officer for the University of Western Ontario SIGNATURE: _____ Date: _____

3) Safety Officer for Institution where experiments will take place (if not UWO): SIGNATURE: *Maile Pyde* Date: SEPTEMBER 15, 2010

Approval Number: _____ Expiry Date (3 years from Approval): _____

Special Conditions of Approval:

Subject: Re: Biological Agents Registry Form: Torchia
From: Majdina Isovica <mbambego@uwo.ca>
Date: Wed, 06 Oct 2010 14:45:25 -0400
To: Jennifer Stanley <jstanle2@uwo.ca>
CC: jtorchia@uwo.ca



Hi Jennifer!

We do not use NHP cells (Table 2.3).

Section 14.3 should state the following:

- Wash the site of injury well under running water
- See Occupational Health and Safety staffed with Registered Nurses for medical help and to file an incident report
- After hours go to Emergency

I hope that you can make the necessary changes to our application.

Thanks,
Majdina

----- Original Message -----

From: Jennifer Stanley <jstanle2@uwo.ca>
Date: Wednesday, October 6, 2010 2:06 pm
Subject: Biological Agents Registry Form: Torchia
To: Majdina Isovica <mbambego@uwo.ca>

>
> Majdina
> Here are the questions...
> Regards
> Jennifer

>
>
>

> ----- Original Message -----

> **Subject:** Biological Agents Registry Form: Torchia
> **Date:** Mon, 27 Sep 2010 10:23:08 -0400
> **From:** Jennifer Stanley <jstanle2@uwo.ca>
> **To:** Joseph Torchia <jtorchia@uwo.ca>, Gail Ryder
> <Gail.Ryder@LawsonResearch.Com>

>
> Hello Dr. Torchia & Gail
>

- > Thanks for your recent submission.
- >
- > I have two questions:
- > 1. Can you confirm that you do NOT use NHP cells? (this question in Table 2.3 was not answered).
- > 2. Under 14.3, it states that you would visit Occupational Health and Safety in case of an exposure. Is this normal procedure for the hospital?
- > On campus, people would go see a nurse or doctor at Workplace Health.
- >
- > Regards,
- > Jennifer
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BL21



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Bacteria

ATCC® Number: BAA-1025™ [Order this Item](#) Price: \$205.00

Organism: *Escherichia coli* (Migula) Castellani and Chalmers

Designations: BL21

Depositor: J Bull

History: J Bull | J Molineux

Biosafety Level: 1

Shipped: freeze-dried

Growth Conditions: [ATCC medium129](#): Nutrient agar with 0.5% NaCl
 Temperature: 37.0°C
 Duration: aerobic

Permits/Forms: In addition to the [MTA](#) mentioned above, other [ATCC and/or regulatory permits](#) may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please [click here](#) for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.

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DH5α

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Patent Depository

ATCC® Number: 68233™ [Order this Item](#) Price: \$200.00

Designation / Description: Escherichia coli DH5 alpha, pDSRG, SCC 2197

U.S. Patent Number: [5,599,906](#)

Biosafety Level: 1

Shipped: room temperature

Permits/Forms: In addition to the [MTA](#) mentioned above, other [ATCC and/or regulatory permits](#) may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please [click here](#) for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.

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Recombinant Adenovirus > Controls/Markers

Cre Recombinase

ADENOVIRUS

Product Name: Ad-Cre-GFP

Product Category: human Adenovirus Type5 (dE1/E3)

Description:

Cre Recombinase is a Type I topoisomerase from bacteriophage P1 that catalyzes the site-specific recombination of DNA between loxP sites. loxP is a 34 bp DNA sequence at which confers directionality. Cre recombinase is used as a tool to genetically modify genes, such as to delete a segment of DNA flanked by LoxP sites in cells or experimental animals.

This adenovirus expresses both Cre recombinase and GFP as marker.

Titer: 1x10¹⁰ PFU/ml

Volume: 200ul

Storage Buffer: DMEM with 2% BSA & 2.5% Glycerol

References:

- *Transcription Coactivator Pbp/Med1 Deficient Hepatocytes Are Not Susceptible To Diethylnitrosamine-Induced Hepatocarcinogenesis In The Mouse*
Carcinogenesis, 2010, 31(2):318-25.
- *Podocytes require the engagement of cell surface heparan sulfate proteoglycans for adhesion to extracellular matrices*
Kidney International, 2010, XX(XX):XX

Cat. No.	Tag	Promoter	Species	Price **	Availability
1700	GFP	CMV		\$445.00	In Stock

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- **** Price for US/Canada customers only.**
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VECTOR BIOLABS

THE ADENOVIRUS COMPANY

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

EMERGENCY TELEPHONES: 1- 877-Biolabs 1-215-966-6045

<http://www.vectorbiolabs.com>

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET - INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES

SECTION I - INFECTIOUS AGENT

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION:

All pre-made adenovirus made by Vector BioLabs.

BIOLOGICAL NAME: Adenovirus - Type 5

CHARACTERISTICS: Adenoviridae; non-enveloped, icosahedral virions, 75-80 nm diameter, doubledstranded, linear DNA genome. The recombinant viruses are based on human adenoviral backbone which is deleted in the essential E1 gene as well as the E3 gene. The viruses produced are thus non-replicative.

SECTION II - HEALTH HAZARD

PATHOGENICITY: Varies in clinical manifestation and severity; symptoms include fever, rhinitis, pharyngitis, cough and conjunctivitis. The risk from infection by defective recombinant adenoviral vectors depends both on the dose of virus and on the nature of the transgene. Adenovirus does not integrate into the host cell genome but can produce a strong immune response.

HOST RANGE: Humans and animals

INCUBATION PERIOD: from 1-10 days

MODE OF TRANSMISSION: In the laboratory, care must be taken to avoid spread of infectious material by aerosol, direct contact or accidental injection

CHEMICAL LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN: None

SECTION III - VIABILITY

DRUG SUSCEPTIBILITY: No specific antiviral available

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DISINFECTANTS: Susceptible to 1% sodium hypochlorite, 2% glutaraldehyde. Recommend use of 1/3 volume of bleach for 30 minutes.

PHYSICAL INACTIVATION: Sensitive to heat; 1 hour at 56°C is used to inactivate virus.

SURVIVAL OUTSIDE HOST: Adenovirus type 5 survived from 3-8 weeks on environmental surfaces at room temperature.

SECTION IV - MEDICAL

SURVEILLANCE: Monitor for symptoms; confirm by serological analysis

FIRST AID/TREATMENT:

Contact: Immediately flush eyes and skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

Inhalation: N/A

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Call a physician

Accidental injection: wash area with soap and water. Call a physician.

SECTION V – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PROCEDURES

Pour 1 volume of Javel water over the leak(s) and wait for 15 minutes.

Wipe up carefully.

Hold for autoclave waste disposal and decontaminate work surfaces with 70% alcohol.

SECTION VI - RECOMMENDED PRECAUTIONS

CONTAINMENT REQUIREMENTS: Biosafety level 2 practices and containment facilities for all activities involving the virus and potentially infectious body fluids or tissues. This level consists of etiological agents considered to be of ordinary potential harm.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Recombinants Adenovirus: Laboratory coat; gloves.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

Access to the laboratory is limited.

Work surfaces are decontaminated before and after each procedure

Mechanical pipetting devices are used for all procedures; mouth pipetting is prohibited.

Eating, drinking, and smoking are not permitted in the laboratory; food is not stored in laboratory areas.

Laboratory coats are worn in and are removed before leaving the laboratory.

Hands are washed before and after handling virus.

SECTION VII - HANDLING INFORMATION

DISPOSAL: Decontaminate all wastes before disposal; steam sterilization

STORAGE: In sealed containers that are appropriately labeled

SECTION VIII - MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

The above information and recommendations are believed to be accurate and represent the most complete information currently available to us. All materials and components may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Vector BioLabs, Inc assumes no liability resulting from use of the above products.

Date of revision: May 24, 2004



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Sf9.

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Patent Depository

ATCC® Number: PTA-3100™ [Order this Item](#) Price: \$200.00

Designation / Description: Insect Cell line, Sf9-P35AcV5-3

U.S. Patent Number: [7,405,038](#)

Biosafety Level: 1

Shipped: frozen

Permits/Forms: In addition to the [MTA](#) mentioned above, other [ATCC and/or regulatory permits](#) may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please [click here](#) for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.

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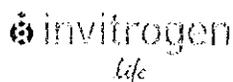
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Sf9 Cells (SFM Adapted)

Cat. No. **11496-015**

Adapted to Sf-900 II SFM (Cat. No. 10902-088)

Sf9 Cells are a clonal isolate, derived from *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Fall Armyworm) IPLB-Sf21-AE cells and are used for transient or stable expression of recombinant proteins. The Sf9 cells are adapted to serum-free suspension culture in Sf-900 II SFM which saves significant time and expense associated with the adaptation of cultures to serum-free and/or suspension cultures (1,2). Insect cells have been historically cultured in stationary systems utilizing T-flasks and serum-supplemented basal medium (3). Insect cells are generally not anchorage dependent and we recommend that the Sf9 seed stocks be maintained in suspension culture, allowing for more flexibility and ease of use.

Prepared from low-passage cells with documented lineage (45 to 50 total passages and 15 to 20 passages serum-free)

Provided as a frozen stock in Sf-900 II SFM containing 7.5% DMSO.

1.5 x 10⁷ total cells provided.

Can be thawed and used directly in suspension culture for rapid expansion of cell stocks, propagation of baculovirus stocks, and production of recombinant proteins, or used as a monolayer for transfection or plaque assay applications.

Protocols for recovery, culture, and cryopreservation are provided on the product insert

Application(s): For baculovirus propagation and recombinant protein expression

Performance testing: Each lot is tested for growth and viability post recovery from cryopreservation. The Master Seed Bank has been tested for viruses, mycoplasma and sterility and identity confirmed by isozyme analysis and karyotyping

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Unit Size 500 ml	Unit Size 1 ml	Unit Size 500 ml
Price(CAD) 73.00	Price(CAD) 217.00	Price(CAD) 61.95
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MEF (DR4)



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Cell Biology

ATCC® Number:

SCRC-1045™

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Price:

\$249.00

Designations: MEF (DR4)
Depositors: ATCC
Biosafety Level: 1
Shipped: frozen
Medium & Serum: [See Propagation](#)
Growth Properties: adherent
Organism: *Mus musculus* (mouse)
Morphology: fibroblast
Source: Organ: embryo
 Cell Type: fibroblast
Permits/Forms: In addition to the [MTA](#) mentioned above, other [ATCC and/or regulatory permits](#) may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please [click here](#) for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.
Restrictions: Prior to purchase, for-profit commercial institutions must obtain a license agreement. For instructions on how to proceed, please contact ATCC's Office of Licensing and Business Development at licensing@ATCC.org or 703-365-2773.
Isolation: Isolation date: 2003
Applications: can be used to produce feeder cells
Age: 14 days gestation embryo
Gender: male and female mixed
Comments: The cell line was established by ATCC in 2003 from embryonic day 14 (E14) DR4 mouse embryos obtained from The Jackson Laboratory (Stock #003208). Mouse embryo fibroblasts (MEFs) prepared from the DR4 mouse are resistant to common concentrations of the drugs G418, 6-thioguanine, puromycin, and hygromycin. The DR4 strain of mice was developed by Rudolf Jaenisch at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The DR4 strain was prepared by the intercrossing of three different strains, one bearing resistance genes neoR and puroR, a second bearing the resistance gene hygR, and a third bearing a natural deletion encompassing the Hprt gene. A series of matings incorporated all 4 drug resistance genes into the strain [PubMed: 9278500]. The original DR4 strain was of mixed background (129/SvJae, 129/OlaHsd, BALB/c, and C57BL/6). The cells can be used as a feeder layer to support the growth of embryonic stem (ES) cells and for the maintenance of ES cells in the undifferentiated state. The growth of these cells should be arrested before being used as a feeder layer. ATCC has successfully irradiated and treated the cells with Mitomycin C for use as a feeder layer. If the MEFs are being used as a feeder layer for ES cells, it is not recommended to use them past passage no. 7 (P7).
 ATCC tested that this cell line is resistant to:

- G 418 (neomycin): 200 microgm/ml
- Puromycin: 0.4 microgm/ml
- Hygromycin: 110 microgm/ml
- 6-Thioguanine: 2.5 microgm/ml

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Propagation: ATCC complete growth medium: The base medium for this cell line is ATCC-formulated Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, Catalog No. 30-2002. To make the complete growth medium, add the following components to the base medium:

- fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 15%

Atmosphere: air, 95%; carbon dioxide (CO₂), 5%
Temperature: 37.0°C

Subculturing: **Establishing cultures from frozen cells:**
 To insure the highest level of viability, pre-warm culture medium to 37.0°C before use.
 Flasks do not need to be coated before plating MEFs.

1. Thaw the vial by gentle agitation in a 37.0°C water bath. To reduce the possibility of contamination, keep the O-ring and cap out of the water.
2. Remove the vial from the water bath as soon as the contents are half way thawed (approximately 90 seconds), and decontaminate by dipping in or spraying with 70% ethanol. All

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MES-R1



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Cell Biology

ATCC® Number: SCRC-1011™ Price: \$649.00

Designations: R1

Depositors: A Nagy

Biosafety Level: 1

Shipped: frozen

Medium & Serum: [See Propagation](#)

Growth Properties: adherent

Organism: *Mus musculus* (mouse)

Morphology: spherical colony

Source: **Strain:** 129X1 x 129S1
Organ: embryo
Tissue: inner cell mass
Cell Type: embryonic stem cell;

Permits/Forms: In addition to the [MTA](#) mentioned above, other [ATCC and/or regulatory permits](#) may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please [click here](#) for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.

Restrictions: Prior to purchase, for-profit commercial institutions must obtain a license agreement. For instructions on how to proceed, please contact ATCC's Office of Licensing and Business Development at licensing@ATCC.org or 703 365 2773.

Isolation: **Isolation date:** August, 1991

Age: 3.5 days embryo, blastocyst

Gender: male

Comments: The R1 cell line was established in August 1991, from a 3.5 day blastocyst produced by crossing two 129 substrains (129S1/SvImJ and 129X1/SvJ). The cells are heterozygous for the c locus (+/c (ch)) and for the pink eye locus (+/p). In the F1 generation the coat color is uniform agouti, while in the F2 these two coat color genes segregate. The segregation could result in several coat types, from albino, through light brown, to black, depending on the genetic background of the partner of the germline chimaera. Pluripotency of R1 was initially tested by tetraploid embryo <-> ES aggregates for completely ES derived development [PubMed: 8378314]. They were also tested by diploid embryo <-> ES aggregates and blastocyst injection for germline transmission in chimeras [PubMed: 8361547]. At early passages (up to passage #14), one third of the completely R1-derived newborns generated by tetraploid embryo <-> R1 aggregates survived. No live offspring were produced from cells older than passage #14.* However, about 20% of subclones derived from passage #14 had the original developmental potential of R1 when tested by tetraploid aggregates [PubMed: 8378314]. R1-derived animals reached adulthood and were fertile. The genetically altered lines derived from R1 gave high efficiency of germline transmission either by injecting them into C57 blastocyst or aggregating them with CD-1 or ICR outbred 8-cell stage embryos. More than 90% of the individual K.O. clones went to germline (n>60) by aggregation chimeras. *Current ATCC stocks of R1 cells are beyond passage 14. Current stocks of alternative subclone of R1 cells, designated R1/E (ATCC SCRC-1036), are below passage 14 and have been shown to be germline competent.

Propagation: **ATCC complete growth medium:** ES-DMEM (ATCC SCRR-2010) supplemented with 2.0 mM L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine (ATCC 30-2115), 0.1 mM non-essential Amino Acids (ATCC 30-2116), 0.1 mM 2-mercaptoethanol (Invitrogen Life Technologies No. 21985), 1000 U/ml mouse leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) (Chemicon No. ESG1107) and 15% fetal bovine serum (ATCC SCRR-30-2020).
Atmosphere: air, 95%; carbon dioxide (CO₂), 5%
Temperature: 37.0°C

Subculturing: **Protocol:** Establishing and maintaining your culture. To insure the highest level of viability, be sure to warm media to 37°C before using it on the cells.

1. Plate mitotically arrested MEF (CF-1) (ATCC SCRC-1040) as a feeder layer at approximately 1.5 to 2.0 X 10⁶ cells/T25 at least one day before plating R1 cells (see product sheet for mitotically arrested MEF for protocol). One hour before thawing the vial of R1 ES cells, perform a 100% medium change using

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HT-1080



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Cell Biology

ATCC® Number:

CCL-121™

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Price:

\$272.00

Designations: HT-1080
Biosafety Level: 1
Shipped: frozen
Medium & Serum: [See Propagation](#)
Growth Properties: adherent
Organism: *Homo sapiens* (human)
Morphology: epithelial

Source: Tissue: connective tissue
Disease: fibrosarcoma
Permits/Forms: In addition to the [MTA](#) mentioned above, other [ATCC and/or regulatory permits](#) may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please [click here](#) for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.

Isolation: Isolation date: July, 1972

Applications: transfection host ([Nucleofection technology from Lonza Roche FuGENE® Transfection Reagents](#))

Virus Susceptibility: Human poliovirus 1
RD-114 Feline
Feline leukemia virus
Vesicular stomatitis virus

Tumorigenic: Yes
Oncogene: ras +
DNA Profile (STR): Amelogenin: X,Y
CSF1PO: 12
D13S317: 12,14
D16S539: 9,12
D5S818: 11,13
D7S820: 9,10
THO1: 6
TPOX: 8
vWA: 14,19

Cytogenetic Analysis: modal number = 46; range = 44 to 48.
Pseudodiploidy was frequently noted. About 40% of the cells had rearranged karyotypes with an extra E-group chromosome and a group C chromosome, probably chromosome 11, was missing.

Isoenzymes: G6PD, B
Age: 35 years
Gender: male
Ethnicity: Caucasian
Comments: The cells contain an activated N-ras oncogene.

Propagation: **ATCC complete growth medium:** The base medium for this cell line is ATCC-formulated Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium, Catalog No. 30-2003. To make the complete growth medium, add the following components to the base medium: fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%.
Temperature: 37.0°C

Subculturing: **Protocol:**

1. Remove and discard culture medium.
2. Briefly rinse the cell layer with 0.25% (w/v) Trypsin- 0.53 mM EDTA solution to remove all traces of serum that contains trypsin inhibitor.
3. Add 2.0 to 3.0 ml of Trypsin-EDTA solution to flask and observe cells under an inverted microscope until cell layer is dispersed (usually within 5 to 15 minutes).
Note: To avoid clumping do not agitate the cells by hitting or shaking the flask while waiting for the cells to detach. Cells that are difficult to detach may be placed at 37°C to facilitate dispersal.
4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 ml of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting.
5. Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to new culture vessels.
6. Incubate cultures at 37°C.

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293T



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Cell Biology

ATCC® Number:

CRL-11268™

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Price:

\$272.00

Designations:	293T/17 [HEK 293T/17]
Depositors:	Rockefeller Univ.
<u>Biosafety Level:</u>	2 [Cells contain Adeno and SV-40 viral DNA sequences]
Shipped:	frozen
Medium & Serum:	<u>See Propagation</u>
Growth Properties:	adherent
Organism:	<i>Homo sapiens</i> (human)
Morphology:	epithelial
Source:	Organ: kidney
Permits/Forms:	In addition to the <u>MTA</u> mentioned above, other <u>ATCC and/or regulatory permits</u> may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please <u>click here</u> for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.
Restrictions:	The line is available with the following restriction: 1. The cell line was deposited at the ATCC by Rockefeller University and is provided for research purposes only. Neither the cell line nor the products derived from it may be sold or used for commercial purposes. Nor can the cells be distributed to third parties for purposes of sale, or producing for sale, cells or their products. The cells are provided as a service to the research community. They are provided without warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or any other warranty, expressed or implied. 2. Any proposed commercial use of the cells, or their products, must first be negotiated with Cell Genesys, 500 Forbes Boulevard, South San Francisco, CA 94080 Attn: Robert H. Tidwell, Senior Vice President, Corporate Development.
Antigen Expression:	SV40 T antigen [45408]
Age:	fetus
Comments:	The 293T/17 cell line is a derivative of the 293T (293tsA1609neo) cell line. 293T is a highly transfectable derivative of the 293 cell line into which the temperature sensitive gene for SV40 T-antigen was inserted. 293T cells were cloned and the clones tested with the pBND and pZAP vectors to obtain a line capable of producing high titers of infectious retrovirus, 293T/17. These cells constitutively express the simian virus 40 (SV40) large T antigen, and clone 17 was selected specifically for its high transfectability. 293T/17 cells were cotransfected with the pCRIPenv- and the pCRIPgag-2 vectors to obtain the ANJOU 65 (see ATCC CRL-11269) cell line. ANJOU 65 cells were cotransfected with the pCRIPgag-2 and pGPT2E vectors to obtain the BOSC 23 (see ATCC CRL-11270) ecotropic envelope-expression packaging cell line. ANJOU 65 cells were also cotransfected with the pCRIPAMgag vector along with a plasmid expressing the gpt resistance gene to obtain the Bing (see ATCC CRL-11554) amphotropic envelope-expression packaging cell line.
<u>Propagation:</u>	ATCC complete growth medium: The base medium for this cell line is ATCC-formulated Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, Catalog No. 30-2002. To make the complete growth medium, add the following components to the base medium: fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%. Temperature: 37.0°C Atmosphere: air, 95%; carbon dioxide (CO ₂), 5%
Subculturing:	Protocol: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove and discard culture medium. 2. Briefly rinse the cell layer with 0.25% (w/v) Trypsin- 0.53 mM EDTA solution to remove all traces of serum that contains trypsin inhibitor. 3. Add 2.0 to 3.0 ml of Trypsin-EDTA solution to flask and observe cells under an inverted microscope until cell layer is dispersed (usually within 5 to 15 minutes). Note: To avoid clumping do not agitate the cells by hitting or shaking the flask while waiting for the cells to detach. Cells that are difficult to detach may be placed at 37°C to facilitate dispersal. 4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 ml of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting. 5. Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to new culture vessels. 6. Incubate cultures at 37°C.

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Cell Biology

ATCC® Number:	CCL-2™	<input type="button" value="Order this Item"/>	Price:	\$256.00
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Designations: HeLa
Depositors: WF Scherer
Biosafety Level: 2 [Cells contain human papilloma virus]
Shipped: frozen
Medium & Serum: [See Propagation](#)
Growth Properties: adherent
Organism: *Homo sapiens* (human)
Morphology: epithelial

Source: **Organ:** cervix
Disease: adenocarcinoma
Cell Type: epithelial
Cellular Products: keratin
Lysophosphatidylcholine (lyso-PC) induces AP-1 activity and c-jun N-terminal kinase activity (JNK1) by a protein kinase C-independent pathway [26623]
Permits/Forms: In addition to the [MTA](#) mentioned above, other [ATCC and/or regulatory permits](#) may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please [click here](#) for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.
Applications: transfection host ([21491] [Nucleofection technology from Lonza Roche FuGENE® Transfection Reagents](#))
screening for Escherichia coli strains with invasive potential [21447] [21491]
Virus Susceptibility: Human adenovirus 3
Encephalomyocarditis virus
Human poliovirus 1
Human poliovirus 2
Human poliovirus 3
DNA Profile (STR): Amelogenin: X
CSF1PO: 9,10
D13S317: 12,13,3
D16S539: 9,10
D5S818: 11,12
D7S820: 8,12
THO1: 7
TPOX: 8,12
vWA: 16,18
Cytogenetic Analysis: Modal number = 82; range = 70 to 164.
There is a small telocentric chromosome in 98% of the cells. 100% aneuploidy in 1385 cells examined. Four typical HeLa marker chromosomes have been reported in the literature. HeLa Marker Chromosomes: One copy of M1, one copy of M2, four-five copies of M3, and two copies of M4 as revealed by G-banding patterns. M1 is a rearranged long arm and centromere of chromosome 1 and the long arm of chromosome 3. M2 is a combination of short arm of chromosome 3 and long arm of chromosome 5. M3 is an isochromosome of the short arm of chromosome 5. M4 consists of the long arm of chromosome 11 and an arm of chromosome 19.
Isoenzymes: G6PD, A
Age: 31 years adult
Gender: female
Ethnicity: Black
HeLa Markers: Y
Comments: The cells are positive for keratin by immunoperoxidase staining. HeLa cells have been reported to contain human papilloma virus 18 (HPV-18) sequences. P53 expression was reported to be low, and normal levels of pRB (retinoblastoma suppressor) were found.
Propagation: **ATCC complete growth medium:** The base medium for this cell line is ATCC-formulated Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium, Catalog No. 30-2003. To make the complete growth medium, add the following

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MCF-7



ATCC

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Product Description

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Cell Biology

ATCC® Number:

HTB-22™

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Price:

\$272.00

Designations: MCF7
Depositors: CM McGrath
Biosafety Level: 1
Shipped: frozen
Medium & Serum: [See Propagation](#)
Growth Properties: adherent
Organism: *Homo sapiens* (human)
Morphology: epithelial


Source: **Organ:** mammary gland, breast
Disease: adenocarcinoma
Derived from metastatic site: pleural effusion
Cell Type: epithelial

Cellular Products: insulin-like growth factor binding proteins (IGFBP) BP-2; BP-4; BP-5

Permits/Forms: In addition to the [MTA](#) mentioned above, other [ATCC and/or regulatory permits](#) may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please [click here](#) for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.

Applications: transfection host ([Nucleofection technology from Lonza Roche FuGENE® Transfection Reagents](#))

Receptors: estrogen receptor, expressed

Antigen Expression: Blood Type O; Rh+

DNA Profile (STR): Amelogenin: X
 CSF1PO: 10
 D13S317: 11
 D16S539: 11,12
 D5S818: 11,12
 D7S820: 8,9
 THO1: 6
 TPOX: 9,12
 vWA: 14,15

Cytogenetic Analysis: modal number = 82; range = 66 to 87.
 The stemline chromosome numbers ranged from hypertriploidy to hypotetraploidy, with the 2S component occurring at 1%. There were 29 to 34 marker chromosomes per S metaphase; 24 to 28 markers occurred in at least 30% of cells, and generally one large submetacentric (M1) and 3 large subtelocentric (M2, M3, and M4) markers were recognizable in over 80% of metaphases. No DM were detected. Chromosome 20 was nullisomic and X was disomic.

Isoenzymes: AK-1, 1
 ES-D, 1-2
 G6PD, B
 GLO-I, 1-2
 PGM1, 1-2
 PGM3, 1

Age: 69 years adult

Gender: female

Ethnicity: Caucasian

Comments: The MCF7 line retains several characteristics of differentiated mammary epithelium including ability to process estradiol via cytoplasmic estrogen receptors and the capability of forming domes. The cells express the WNT7B oncogene [PubMed: 8168088]. Growth of MCF7 cells is inhibited by tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF alpha). Secretion of IGFBP's can be modulated by treatment with anti-estrogens.

Propagation: **ATCC complete growth medium:** The base medium for this cell line is ATCC-formulated Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium, Catalog No. 30-2003. To make the complete growth medium, add the following components to the base medium: 0.01 mg/ml bovine insulin; fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%

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Vector Database > pcDNA3

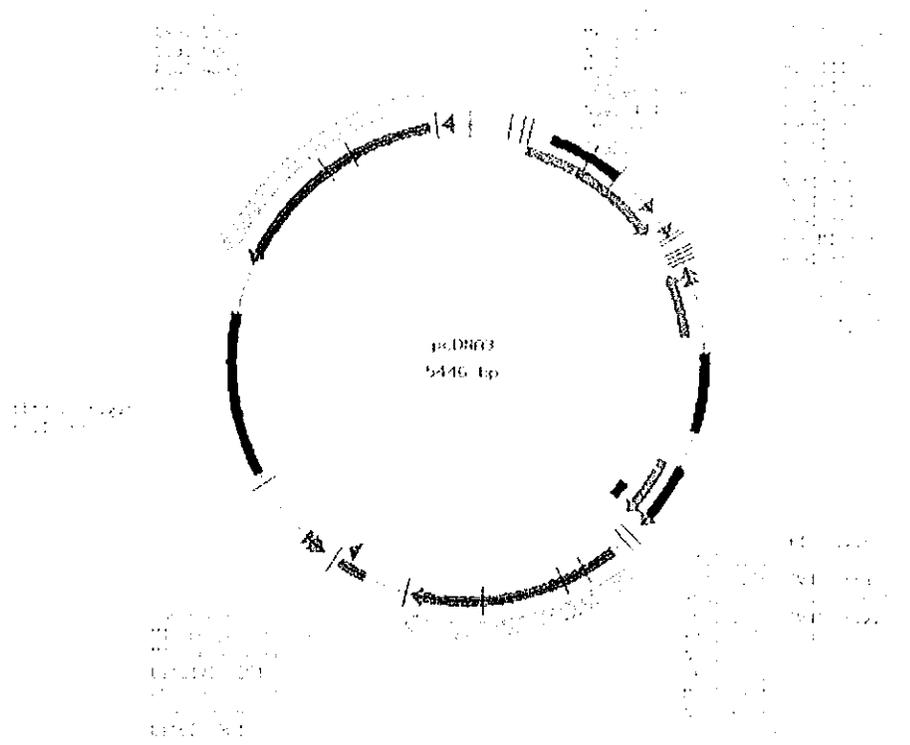


addgene Vector Database

Plasmid Map(s)

Vector Database is a list of plasmid backbones from publications and several companies, including cloning, mammalian expression, bacterial expression, and lentiviral and retroviral plasmids. The database is compiled by [Addgene](#), and hosted on LabLife. LabLife does not sell or distribute any of the plasmids listed in this catalog.

Plasmid Name	pcDNA3
Source/Vendor	Invitrogen
Plasmid Type	Mammalian expression
Promoter	CMV
Plasmid Size	5446
Sequencing Primer	T7
Bacterial Resistance	Ampicillin
Mammalian Selection	Neomycin
Plasmid Sequence	View Sequence





pFastBac Dual
Cat. No. 10712-024

The pFastBac™ Dual vector features two promoters in a single vector for expression of two proteins simultaneously in insect cells when using the Bac-to-Bac® Baculovirus Expression System. The vector has two strong promoters, the polyhedrin promoter [More](#)

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Vectors (2)

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Vector Name	Map	Polylinker	Sequence	Restriction
pFastBac Dual (Cus)CMT	Map		Seq	Res
pFastBac Dual	Map	Poly	Seq	Res

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Vector Database > pBlueScript SK-



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Plasmid Name	pBlueScript SK-
Alt Names	pBSK- , pBSSK
Source/Vendor	Stratagene
Plasmid Type	Bacterial
Plasmid Size	3000
Sequencing Primer	M13/T7/T3
Bacterial Resistance	Amp
Catalog Number	Discontinued
Plasmid Sequence	View Sequence



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Vector Database > pCMX

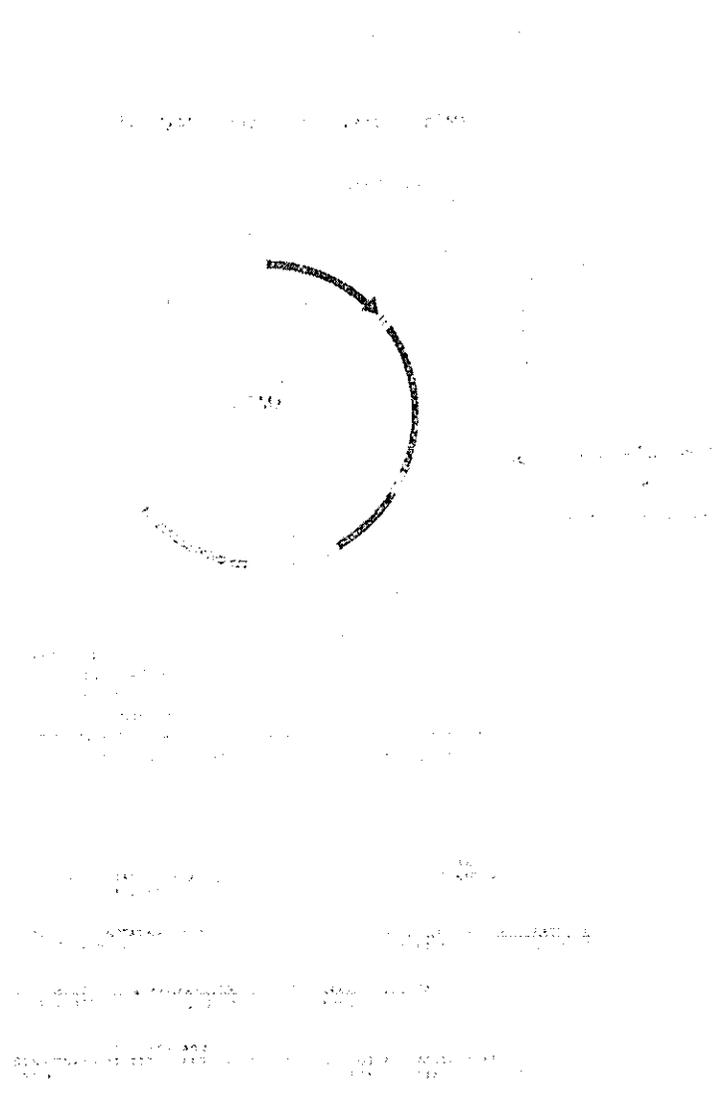
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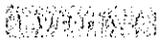
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Plasmid Name	pCMX
Plasmid Type	Mammalian
Viral/Non-viral	non-viral
Constitutive/Inducible	constitutive
Promoter	CMV
Plasmid Size	4500
Bacterial Resistance	Ampicillin

Notes Please see K. Umesono et al., (1991) Cell 65: 1255-1266. The map shown is from Inder Vern lab. The wild-type version of pCMX plasmid does not contain IKB.

Maps





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pGEX Vectors (GST Gene Fusion System)

- A tac promoter for chemically inducible, high-level expression of GST-tagged recombinant proteins.
 - An internal *lacI*^R gene for use in any E. coli host.
- Very mild elution conditions for release of fusion proteins from the affinity matrix, thus minimizing effects on antigenicity and functional activity.
- PreScission™ Protease, Thrombin, or Factor Xa recognition sites for cleaving the desired protein from the fusion product.

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Order Information					
Product	Pack size	Product Code	Price	Qty	
Glutathione S-transferase Gene Fusion Vectors					
pGEX-1AT EcoRI/BAP [†]	5 µg	28-9546-56	CAN\$456.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-2T [†]	25 µg	27-4801-01	CAN\$617.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-2T*	25 µg	28-9546-53	CAN\$671.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-2TK [†]	25 µg	27-4587-01	CAN\$678.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-3X [†]	25 µg	27-4803-01	CAN\$635.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-4T-1 [†]	25 µg	27-4580-01	CAN\$617.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-4T-1*	25 µg	28-9545-49	CAN\$671.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-4T-2 [†]	25 µg	27-4581-01	CAN\$617.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-4T-2*	25 µg	28-9545-50	CAN\$671.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-4T-3 [†]	25 µg	27-4583-01	CAN\$659.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-4T-3*	25 µg	28-9545-52	CAN\$671.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-5X-1 [†]	25 µg	27-4584-01	CAN\$659.00		add + add to hotlist
pGEX-5X-1*	25 µg	28-9545-53	CAN\$671.00		add + add to hotlist

pGEX-5X-2 [†]	25 µg	27-4585-01	CAN\$678.00		<u>add</u> + add to hotlist
pGEX-5X-3 [†]	25 µg	27-4586-01	CAN\$678.00		<u>add</u> + add to hotlist
pGEX-6P-1*	25 µg	28-9546-48	CAN\$671.00		<u>add</u> + add to hotlist
pGEX-6P-2 [†]	25 µg	27-4598-01	CAN\$617.00		<u>add</u> + add to hotlist
pGEX-6P-2*	25 µg	28-9546-50	CAN\$671.00		<u>add</u> + add to hotlist
pGEX-6P-3 [†]	25 µg	28-9546-51	CAN\$671.00		<u>add</u> + add to hotlist

* E. coli BL21 is not supplied with the vector. E. coli BL21 can be ordered separately, see E. coli BL21.

[†] E. coli BL21 included with vector.

You may also need:

Product	Pack size	Product Code	Price	Qty
<u>2'-Deoxyadenosine 5'-Triphosphate, Disodium, Crystalline (dATP)</u>	250 mg	27-1850-04	CAN\$856.00	<u>add</u> + add to hotlist
<u>DR1gest III (λ DNA-Hind III/φX-174 RF DNA-Hae III Digest)</u>	25 µg	27-4060-01	CAN\$255.00	<u>add</u> + add to hotlist
<u>2-D Clean-Up Kit</u>	50 samples	80-6484-51	CAN\$370.00	<u>add</u> + add to hotlist
<u>Anti-GST Antibody</u>	 0.5 ml, 50 detections	27-4577-01	CAN\$445.00	<u>add</u> + add to hotlist
<u>Adenosine 5'-Triphosphate, Disodium, Crystalline (ATP)</u>	 25 g	27-1006-03	CAN\$526.00	<u>add</u> + add to hotlist
<u>M13KO7 Helper Phage</u>	 100 µl	27-1524-01	CAN\$86.00	<u>add</u> + add to hotlist

pGEX Vectors (GST Gene Fusion System)

Technical Information

Map of the glutathione S-transferase fusion vectors showing the reading frames and main features. Even though stop codons in all three frames are not depicted in this map, all thirteen vectors have stop codons in all three frames downstream from the multiple cloning site.

Thirteen pGEX vectors are available with or without *E. coli* BL21 (see Figure). Nine of the vectors have an expanded multiple cloning site (MCS) that contains six restriction sites. The expanded MCS facilitates the unidirectional cloning of cDNA inserts obtained from libraries constructed using many available lambda vectors. pGEX-6P-1, pGEX-6P-2, and pGEX-6P-3 each encode the recognition sequence for site-specific cleavage by PreScission™ Protease, (see PreScission Protease) between the GST domain and the multiple cloning site. pGEX-4T-1, pGEX-4T-2, and pGEX-4T-3 are derived from pGEX-2T and contain a Thrombinsee Thrombin recognition site. pGEX-5X-1, pGEX-5X-2, and pGEX-5X-3 are derivatives of pGEX-3X and possess a Factor Xa see Factor Xa recognition site.

[Download the pGEX sequence map in PDF format.](#) For ASCII format please scroll down.

pGEX-2TK is uniquely designed to allow the detection of expressed proteins by directly labeling the fusion products *in vitro* (1). This vector contains the recognition sequence for the catalytic subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase obtained from heart muscle. The protein kinase site is located between the GST domain and the MCS. Expressed proteins can be directly labeled using protein kinase and [γ -P³²]ATP and readily detected using standard radiometric or autoradiographic techniques. pGEX-2TK is a derivative of pGEX-2T; its fusion proteins can be cleaved with Thrombin.

Cleavage of pGEX-6P GST fusion proteins occurs between the Gln and Gly residues of the recognition sequence Leu-Glu-Val-Leu-Phe-Gln-Gly-Pro⁽²⁾. Low temperature (5°C) digestion minimizes the degradation of the protein of interest. Because PreScission Protease has been engineered with a GST tag, it can also be removed from the cleavage mixture simultaneously with the GST portion of the fusion protein. The pGEX-6P Expression Vectors permit convenient site-specific cleavage and simultaneous purification on Glutathione Sepharose™. The pGEX-6P series provides all three translational reading frames linked between the GST coding region and the multiple cloning site.

Collectively, the pGEX vectors provide all three translational reading frames beginning with the EcoR-I restriction site. pGEX-1λT, pGEX-6P-1, pGEX-4T-1, and pGEX-5X-1 can directly accept and express cDNA inserts isolated from λ gt11 libraries.

Vector	Unformatted	Formatted	GenBank Accession No.
pGEX-1λT, 28-9184-41 AB	ASCII	PDF	U13849
pGEX-2T, 28-9184-42 AB	ASCII	PDF	U13850
pGEX-2TK, 28-9189-67 AB	ASCII	PDF	U13851
pGEX-3X, 28-9184-43 AB	ASCII	PDF	U13852
pGEX-4T-1, 28-9184-44 AB	ASCII	PDF	U13853
pGEX-4T-2, 28-9184-45 AB	ASCII	PDF	U13854
pGEX-4T-3, 28-9184-46 AB	ASCII	PDF	U13855
pGEX-5X-1, 28-9184-47 AB	ASCII	PDF	U13856
pGEX-5X-2, 28-9184-48 AB	ASCII	PDF	U13857
pGEX-5X-3, 28-9184-49 AB	ASCII	PDF	U13858
pGEX-6P-1, 28-9184-50 AB	ASCII	PDF	U78872
pGEX-6P-2, 28-9184-51 AB	ASCII	PDF	U78873
pGEX-6P-3, 28-9184-53 AB	ASCII	PDF	U78874

Click on "ASCII" to download an unformatted sequence for use by a sequence analysis program. Click on "PDF" to download a formatted sequence and restriction site table. If you prefer accessing the sequence in GenBank, refer to the right-hand column for the GenBank accession number:

- **Expression:** Proteins are expressed as fusion proteins with the M, 26 000 glutathione S-transferase (GST). The GST gene contains an ATG and ribosome-binding site, and is under control of the *lac* promoter. A translation terminator is provided in each reading frame. The resulting fusion protein may be purified using (38861.)
- **Enzymatic cleavage with PreScission Protease:** pGEX-6P-1, -2, -3 allow for removal of the GST carrier protein from the fusion protein by enzymatic cleavage with PreScission Protease. Because PreScission Protease has been engineered with a GST tag, it can also be removed simultaneously with the GST portion of the fusion protein.
- **Enzymatic cleavage with Thrombin:** pGEX-1λT, pGEX-2T, pGEX-2TK, pGEX-4T-1, -2, -3 allow for removal of the GST carrier protein from the fusion protein by enzymatic cleavage with Thrombin.
- **Enzymatic cleavage with Factor Xa:** pGEX-3X, pGEX-5X-1, -2, -3 allow for removal of the GST carrier protein from the fusion protein by enzymatic cleavage with Factor Xa.
- **Direct labeling *in vitro*:** pGEX-2TK allows for direct labeling of fusion proteins *in vitro* with P³² using the catalytic subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase.
 - **Host(s):** *E. coli*. The plasmid provides *lacIq* repressor.
 - **Selectable marker(s):** Plasmid confers resistance to 100 µg/ml ampicillin.
 - **Amplification:** Recommended.

Properties of pGEX vectors • Induction: *lac* promoter inducible with 1 to 5 mM IPTG.

• pGEX-1λT Control Regions:

* Glutathione S-transferase gene region: *lac* promoter: -10: 205-211; -35: 183-188; *lac* operator: 217-237; Ribosome binding site

for GST: 244; Start codon (ATG) for GST: 258; Coding region for Thrombin cleavage: 918-935

* MCS: 930-944

* β -lactamase gene region: Promoter: -10: 1308-1313; -35: 1285-1290; Start codon (ATG): 1355; Stop codon (TAA): 2213

* *lacIq* gene region: Start codon (GTG): 3296; Stop codon (TGA): 4376

* Plasmid replication region: Site of replication initiation: 2973; Region necessary for replication: 2280-2976

* Sequencing primers: 5' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 869-891; 3' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 1019-997

● **pGEX-2T Control Regions:**

* Glutathione S-transferase gene region: *lac* promoter: -10: 205-211; -35: 183-188; *lac* operator: 217-237; Ribosome binding site for GST: 244; Start codon (ATG) for GST: 258; Coding region for Thrombin cleavage: 918-935

* MCS: 930-945

* β -lactamase gene region: Promoter: -10: 1309-1314; -35: 1286-1291; Start codon (ATG): 1356; Stop codon (TAA): 2214

* *lacIq* gene region: Start codon (GTG): 3297; Stop codon (TGA): 4377

* Plasmid replication region: Site of replication initiation: 2974; Region necessary for replication: 2281-2977

* Sequencing primers: 5' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 869-891; 3' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 1020-998

● **pGEX-2TK Control Regions:**

* Glutathione S-transferase gene region: *lac* promoter: -10: 205-211; -35: 183-188; *lac* operator: 217-237; Ribosome binding site for GST: 244; Start codon (ATG) for GST: 258; Coding region for Thrombin cleavage: 918-935;

* Coding for kinase recognition site: 936-950

* MCS: 951-966

* β -lactamase gene region: Promoter: -10: 1330-1335; -35: 1307-1312; Start codon (ATG): 1377; Stop codon (TAA): 2235

* *lacIq* gene region: Start codon (GTG): 3318; Stop codon (TGA): 4398

* Plasmid replication region: Site of replication initiation: 2995; Region necessary for replication: 2302-2998

Sequencing primers: 5' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 869-891; 3' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 1041-1019

● **pGEX-3X Control Regions:**

* Glutathione S-transferase gene region: *lac* promoter: -10: 205-211; -35: 183-188; *lac* operator: 217-237; Ribosome binding site for GST: 244; Start codon (ATG) for GST: 258; Coding region for Factor Xa cleavage: 921-932

* MCS: 934-949

* β -lactamase gene region: Promoter: -10: 1313-1318; -35: 1290-1295; Start codon (ATG): 1360; Stop codon (TAA): 2218

* *lacIq* gene region: Start codon (GTG): 3301; Stop codon (TGA): 4381

* Plasmid replication region: Site of replication initiation: 2978; Region necessary for replication: 2285-2981

* Sequencing primers: 5' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 869-891; 3' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 1024-1002

● **pGEX-4T-1 Control Regions:**

* Glutathione S-transferase gene region: *lac* promoter: -10: 205-211; -35: 183-188; *lac* operator: 217-237; Ribosome binding site for GST: 244; Start codon (ATG) for GST: 258; Coding region for Thrombin cleavage: 918-935

* MCS: 930-966

* β -lactamase gene region: Promoter: -10: 1330-1335; -35: 1307-1312; Start codon (ATG): 1377; Stop codon (TAA): 2235

* *lacIq* gene region: Start codon (GTG): 3318; Stop codon (TGA): 4398

* Plasmid replication region: Site of replication initiation: 2995; Region necessary for replication: 2302-2998

* Sequencing primers: 5' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 869-891; 3' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 1041-1019

● **pGEX-4T-2 Control Regions:**

* Glutathione S-transferase gene region: *lac* promoter: -10: 205-211; -35: 183-188; *lac* operator: 217-237; Ribosome binding site for GST: 244; Start codon (ATG) for GST: 258; Coding region for Thrombin cleavage: 918-935

* MCS: 930-967

* β -lactamase gene region: Promoter: -10: 1331-1336; -35: 1308-1313; Start codon (ATG): 1378; Stop codon (TAA): 2236

* *lacIq* gene region: Start codon (GTG): 3319; Stop codon (TGA): 4399

* Plasmid replication region: Site of replication initiation: 2996; Region necessary for replication: 2303-2999

* Sequencing primers: 5' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 869-891; 3' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 1042-1020

● **pGEX-4T-3 Control Regions:**

* Glutathione S-transferase gene region: *lac* promoter: -10: 205-211; -35: 183-188; *lac* operator: 217-237; Ribosome binding site for GST: 244; Start codon (ATG) for GST: 258; Coding region for Thrombin cleavage: 918-935

* MCS: 930-965

* β -lactamase gene region: Promoter: -10: 1329-1334; -35: 1306-1311; Start codon (ATG): 1376; Stop codon (TAA): 2234

* *lacIq* gene region: Start codon (GTG): 3317; Stop codon (TGA): 4397

* Plasmid replication region: Site of replication initiation: 2994; Region necessary for replication: 2301-2997

* Sequencing primers: 5' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 869-891; 3' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 1040-1018

● **pGEX-5X-1 Control Regions:**

* Glutathione S-transferase gene region: *lac* promoter: -10: 205-211; -35: 183-188; *lac* operator: 217-237; Ribosome binding site for GST: 244; Start codon (ATG) for GST: 258; Coding region for Factor Xa cleavage: 921-932

* MCS: 934-969

- * β -lactamase gene region: Promoter: -10: 1333-1338; -35: 1310-1315; Start codon (ATG): 1380; Stop codon (TAA): 2238
 - * *lacIq* gene region: Start codon (GTG): 3321; Stop codon (TGA): 4401
 - * Plasmid replication region: Site of replication initiation: 2998; Region necessary for replication: 2305-3001
- * Sequencing primers: 5' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 869-891; 3' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 1044-1022
- pGEX-5X-2 Control Regions:**
- * Glutathione S-transferase gene region: *lac* promoter: -10: 205-211; -35: 183-188; *lac* operator: 217-237; Ribosome binding site for GST: 244; Start codon (ATG) for GST: 258; Coding region for Factor Xa cleavage: 921-932
 - * MCS: 934-970
- * β -lactamase gene region: Promoter: -10: 1334-1339; -35: 1311-1316; Start codon (ATG): 1381; Stop codon (TAA): 2239
 - * *lacIq* gene region: Start codon (GTG): 3322; Stop codon (TGA): 4402
 - * Plasmid replication region: Site of replication initiation: 2999; Region necessary for replication: 2306-3002
- * Sequencing primers: 5' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 869-891; 3' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 1045-1023
- pGEX-5X-3 Control Regions:**
- * Glutathione S-transferase gene region: *lac* promoter: -10: 205-211; -35: 183-188; *lac* operator: 217-237; Ribosome binding site for GST: 244; Start codon (ATG) for GST: 258; Coding region for Factor Xa cleavage: 921-932
 - * MCS: 934-971
- * β -lactamase gene region: Promoter: -10: 1335-1340; -35: 1312-1317; Start codon (ATG): 1382; Stop codon (TAA): 2240
 - * *lacIq* gene region: Start codon (GTG): 3323; Stop codon (TGA): 4403
 - * Plasmid replication region: Site of replication initiation: 3000; Region necessary for replication: 2307-3003
- * Sequencing primers: 5' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 869-891; 3' pGEX Sequencing Primer binds nucleotides 1046-1024

Reference

1. Kaelin, W.G. *et al. Cell* **70**, 351 (1992).



Map of the glutathione S-transferase fusion vectors showing the reading frames and main features. Even though stop codons in all three frames are not depicted in this map, all thirteen vectors have stop codons in all three frames downstream from the multiple cloning site.

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addgene Vector Database

Vector Database is a list of plasmid backbones from publications and several companies, including cloning, mammalian expression, bacterial expression, and lentiviral and retroviral plasmids. The database is compiled by [Addgene](#), and hosted on LabLife. LabLife does not sell or distribute any of the plasmids listed in this catalog.

Plasmid Name	pcDNA3
Source/Vendor	Invitrogen
Plasmid Type	Mammalian expression
Promoter	CMV
Plasmid Size	5446
Sequencing Primer	T7
Bacterial Resistance	Ampicillin
Mammalian Selection	Neomycin
Plasmid Sequence	View Sequence

