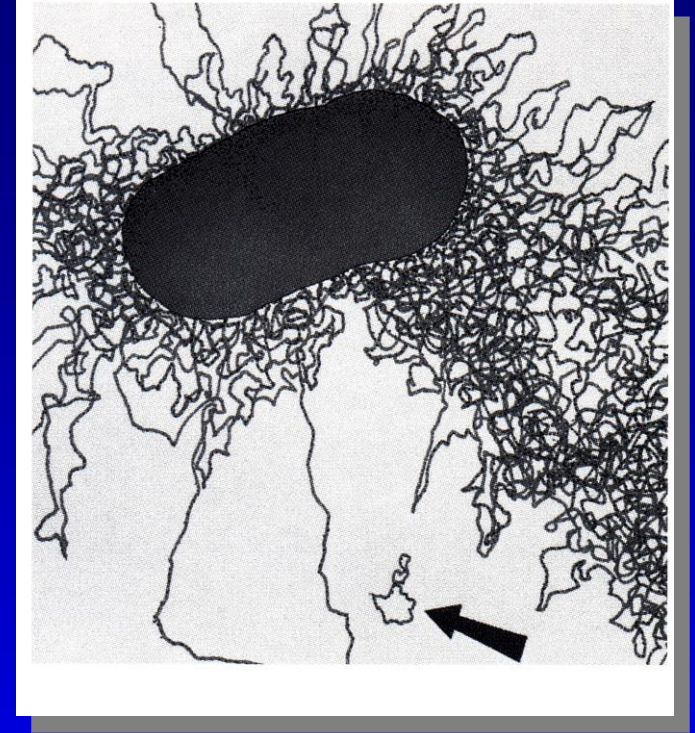


# Gentechnologie

## Vektorkunde I: Plasmide

# Plasmide

- meistens zirkuläre, doppelsträngige, extrachromosomale DNA-Moleküle



(Ausnahme: lineare Plasmide z.B. bei *Streptomyces rochei*, *Borrelia* und *Thiobacillus versutus*)

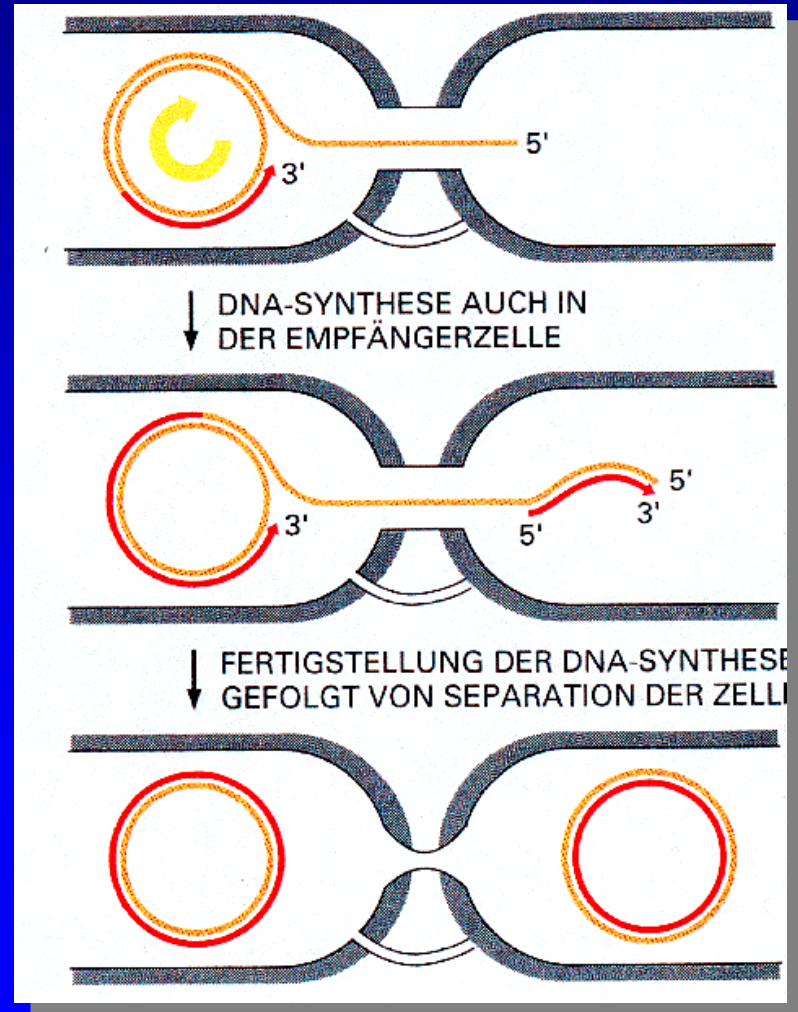
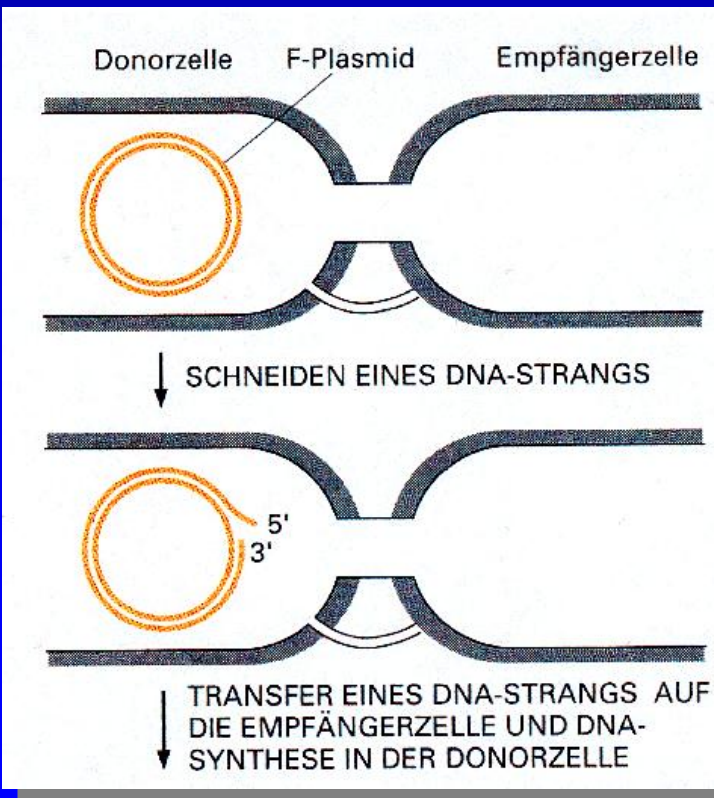
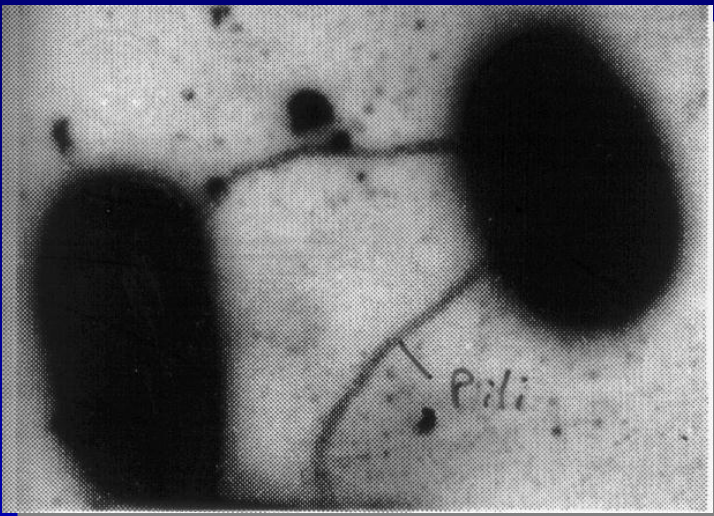
- Plasmide sind Replikons
- Plasmide tragen nicht-essentielle, aber manchmal vorteilhafte Gene (z.B. Antibiotika-Resistenzgene)

# Klassifikation von Plasmiden

- F-Plasmide (Fertilitätsfaktor)
- RTF (Antibiotikaresistenzen)
- Col-Plasmide (Colicine)
- Degradative Plasmide (Schwermetallresistenz, Toluolabbau)
- Nif-Gene (Nitrogenase, N<sub>2</sub>-Fixierung)
- Virulenzplasmide (Ti-Plasmid)

Man unterscheidet konjugative und nicht-konjugative Plasmide!!!

# Konjugation



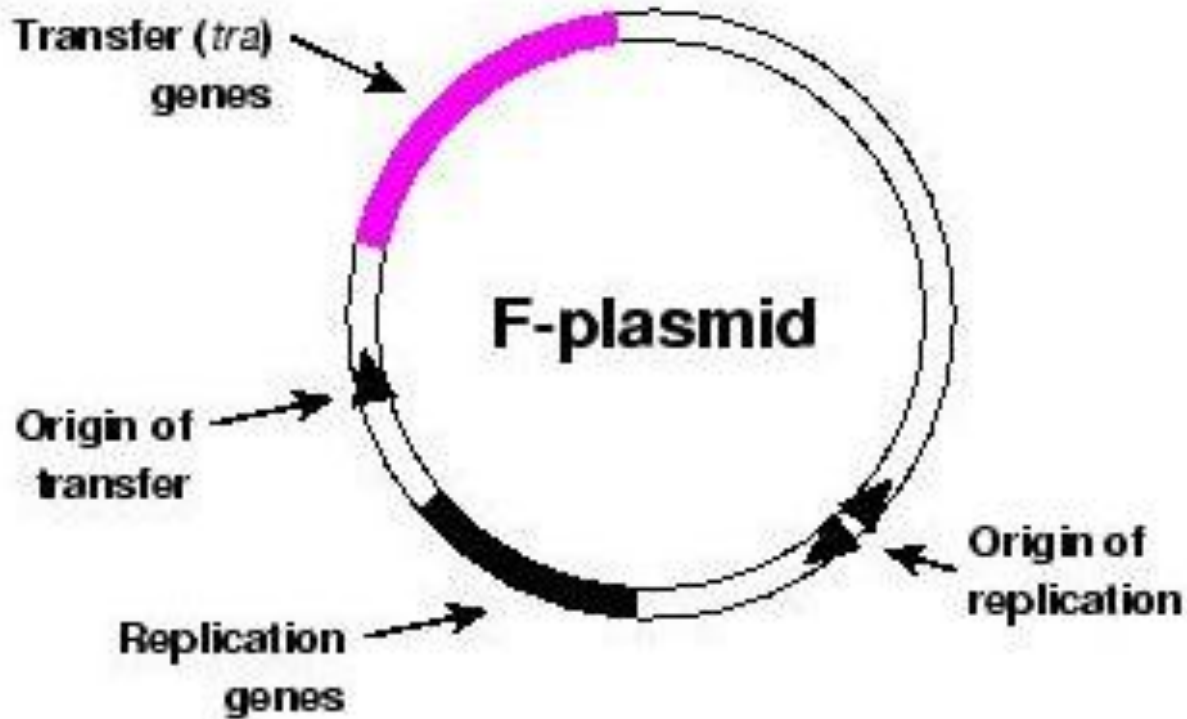
# Genregionen für den konjugativen Plasmidtransfer

- Tra Gene
  - > ca. 25 Gene, ein Operon (ca. 33 kb)
  - > kodieren Sex-Pili
- „ori T“
  - > umfasst nic/bom-Region und mob-Gene:
  - > mob-Gene kodieren für ein Mobilisierungsprotein, das den Strangbruch („nick“) in der DNA erzeugt
  - > nic/bom („basis-of-mobility“) ist eine Region auf der DNA, an der der Einzelstrangbruch erfolgt und von dem der Strangtransfer ausgeht

# Klassifikation von Plasmiden:

- Tra<sup>+</sup>Mob<sup>+</sup>: konjugativ und mobilisierbar
- Tra<sup>-</sup>Mob<sup>+</sup>: nicht-konjugativ mobilisierbar  
(durch Tra-Gene eines zweiten Plasmids)  
(intakte nic/bom-Region)
- Tra<sup>-</sup>Mob<sup>-</sup>: nicht-konjugativ und nicht-mobilisierbar  
(nic/bom-Region muss deletiert sein!)

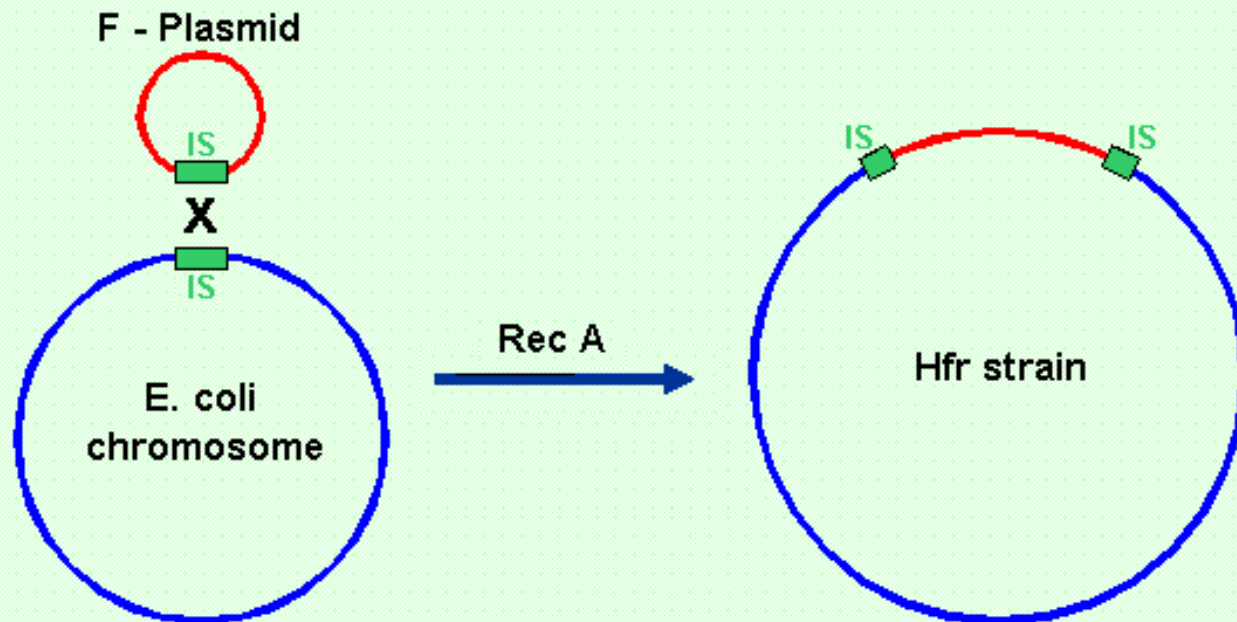
# Das F-Plasmid



ca. 100 kb  
1-2 Kop./Zelle

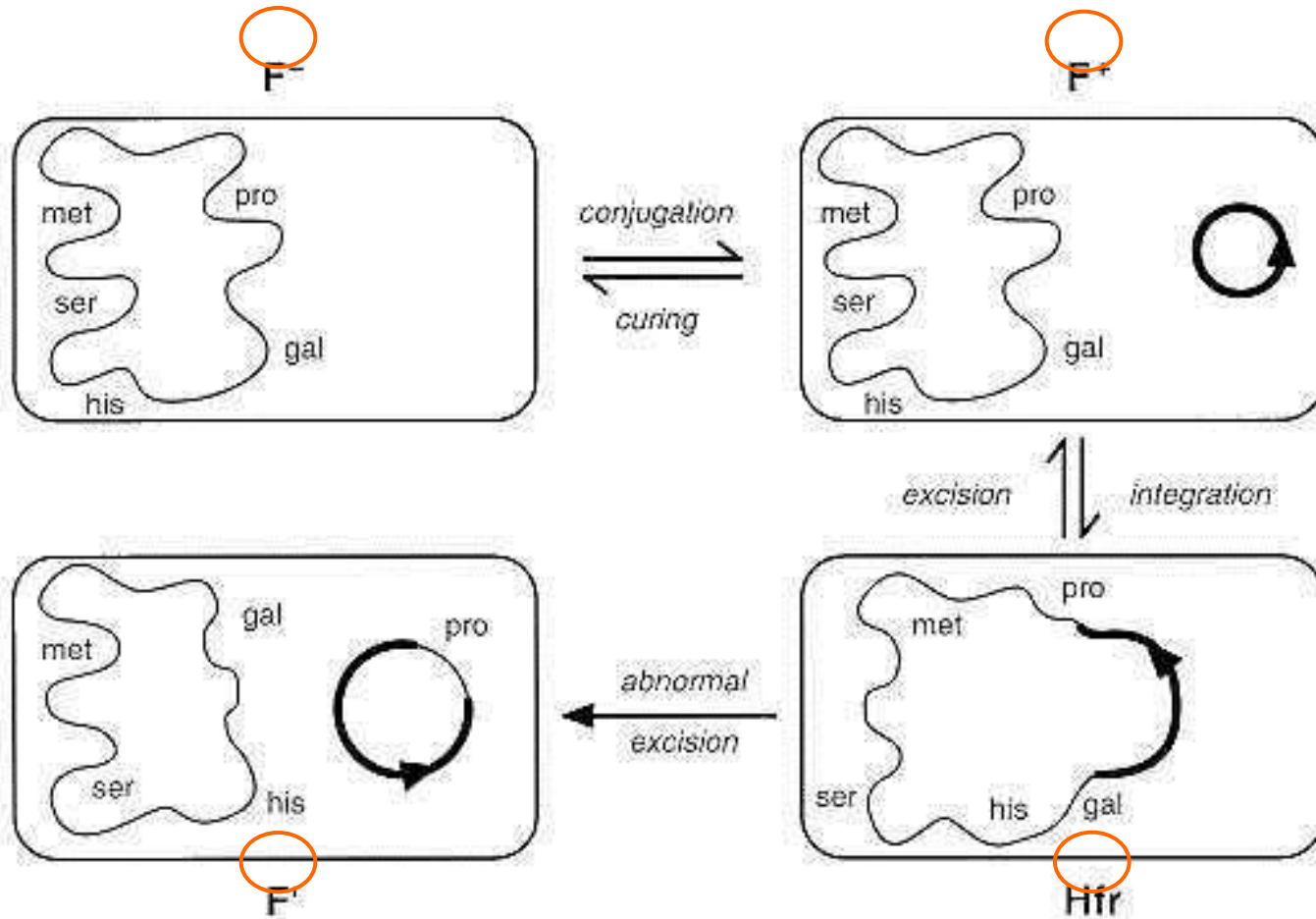
# Das F-Plasmid kann ins Genom integrieren

Integration of the F plasmid by single cross over involving two IS elements





# Zustandsformen von Bakterienzellen in Abhängigkeit vom F-Plasmid





# Wollman, Jacob 1955: „interrupted mating“-Experiment

Hfr (A<sup>+</sup>, B<sup>+</sup>, C<sup>+</sup>, D<sup>+</sup>)      X      F<sup>-</sup> (A<sup>-</sup>, B<sup>-</sup>, C<sup>-</sup>, D<sup>-</sup>)

Nach 10 min      >      F<sup>-</sup> (A<sup>+</sup>, B<sup>-</sup>, C<sup>-</sup>, D<sup>-</sup>)

Nach 15 min      >      F<sup>-</sup> (A<sup>+</sup>, B<sup>+</sup>, C<sup>-</sup>, D<sup>-</sup>)

Nach 20 min      >      F<sup>-</sup> (A<sup>+</sup>, B<sup>+</sup>, C<sup>-</sup>, D<sup>+</sup>)

Nach 25 min      >      F<sup>-</sup> (A<sup>+</sup>, B<sup>+</sup>, C<sup>+</sup>, D<sup>+</sup>)

Resultierende Genkarte:    A - B - D - C

Pro 1 min = 30 000 bp übertragen

# Resistenztransferfaktoren (RTF, R-Plasmide)

- konjugativ
- Resistenzgene auf Transposons liegend:

> Amp<sup>r</sup>

Tn3



> Tet<sup>r</sup>

Tn10



> Kan<sup>r</sup>

Tn5



Resistenzen können auf andere Plasmide und ins Wirtsgenom springen, sowie konjugativ weitergegeben werden.

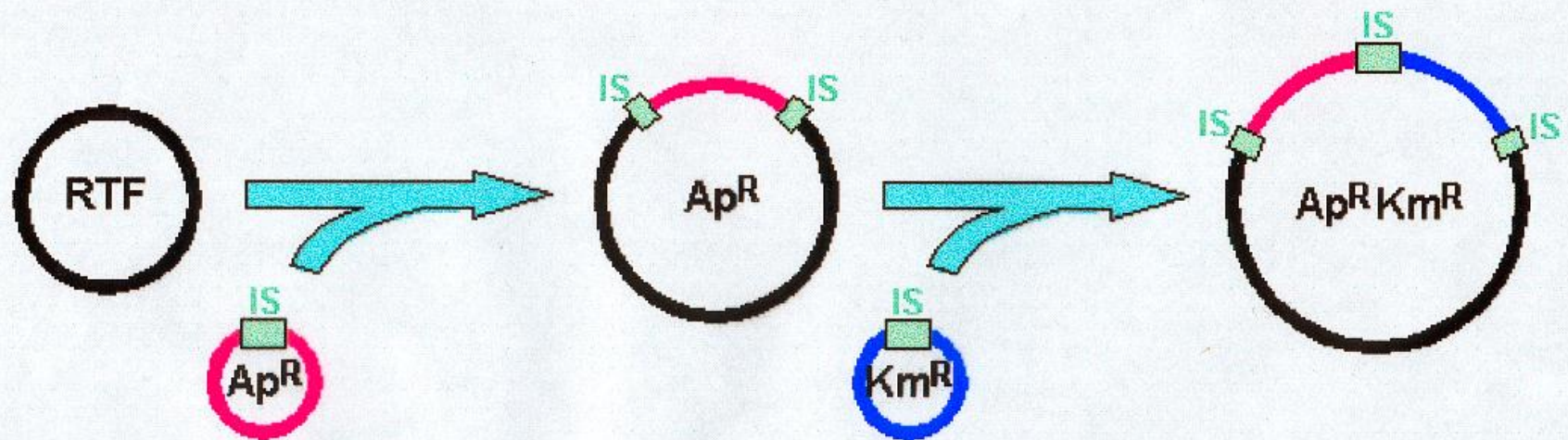
**TABLE 2.1 Antibiotics and antibiotic-resistance genes are important tools in applied Molecular Genetics**

Antibiotic	Mode of action	Resistance gene	Application
Ampicillin	Inhibits cell wall synthesis by disrupting peptidoglycan cross-linking	$\beta$ -Lactamase ( <i>amp<sup>r</sup></i> ) gene product is secreted and hydrolyzes ampicillin	<i>amp<sup>r</sup></i> gene is included on plasmid vectors as a positive selection marker
Tetracycline	Inhibits binding of aminoacyl tRNA to the 30S ribosomal subunit	<i>tet<sup>r</sup></i> gene product is membrane bound and prevents tetracycline accumulation by an efflux mechanism	<i>tet<sup>r</sup></i> gene is a positive selection marker on some plasmids (e.g., pBR322, F' derivatives)
Kanamycin	Inactivates translation by interfering with ribosome function	Neomycin or aminoglycoside phosphotransferase ( <i>neo<sup>r</sup></i> ) gene product inactivates kanamycin by phosphorylation	<i>neo<sup>r</sup></i> gene is a positive selection marker on plasmids commonly used in eukaryotic molecular genetics
Bleomycin	Inhibits DNA and RNA synthesis by binding to DNA	The <i>bla<sup>r</sup></i> gene product binds to bleomycin and prevents it from binding to DNA	<i>bla<sup>r</sup></i> gene is a positive selection marker on plasmids and also used as a marker in eukaryotic cells ( <i>zeo</i> )
Hygromycin B	Inhibits translation in prokaryotes and eukaryotes by interfering with ribosome translocation	Hygromycin-B-phosphotransferase ( <i>hph</i> or <i>hyg<sup>r</sup></i> ) gene product inactivates hygromycin B by phosphorylation	<i>hyg<sup>r</sup></i> gene is used as a positive selection marker in eukaryotic cells that are sensitive to hygromycin B
Chloramphenicol	Binds to the 50S ribosomal subunit and inhibits translation	Chloramphenicol acetyl transferase ( <i>CAT</i> or <i>CM<sup>r</sup></i> ) gene product metabolizes chloramphenicol in the presence of acetyl CoA	<i>CAT/CM<sup>r</sup></i> gene is used as a selectable marker, and as transcriptional reporter gene of promoter activity in eukaryotic cells

# Entstehung von Multiresistenzen

## Evolution of multi - resistance plasmids

Resistance transfer factor



# Der Replikationsursprung bestimmt die intrazelluläre Kopienzahl

TABLE 1-1 Replicons Carried by Plasmid Vectors

PLASMID	REPLICON	COPY NUMBER	REFERENCES
pBR322	pMB1	15–20	Bolivar et al. (1977b)
pUC	modified form of pMB1	500–700	Vieira and Messing (1982, 1987); Messing (1983); Lin-Chao et al. (1992)
pMOB45	pKN402	15–118	Bittner and Vapnek (1981)
pACYC	p15A	18–22	Chang and Cohen (1978)
pSC101	pSC101	~5	Stoker et al. (1982)
colE1	colE1	15–20	Kahn et al. (1979)

Stringente Kontrolle > niedrige Kopiezahl  
Relaxierte Kontrolle > hohe Kopiezahl

# Klassifikation von Plasmiden

- hohes MW  
*z. B. F, RTF*      konjugativ      stringente Kontrolle
- niedriges MW  
*z. B. ColE1*      nicht-konjugativ      relaxierte Kontrolle



**Table 4.1-1.** Properties of some naturally occurring plasmids.

Plasmid	Size (Dalton)	Size (kb)	Conju- gative	Copy- number	Ampli- fiable	Selectable markers	References
ColE1	$4.2 \times 10^6$	7	-	10-15	+	E1 <sup>imm*</sup>	1
RSF1030	$5.6 \times 10^6$	9.3	-	20-40	+	Ap <sup>r</sup>	2,3
CloDF13	$6.0 \times 10^6$	10	-	10	+	DF13 <sup>imm*</sup>	3
pSC101	$5.8 \times 10^6$	9.7	-	1- 2	-	Tc <sup>r</sup>	3
R6K	$25 \times 10^6$	42	+	10-40	-	Ap <sup>r</sup> Sm <sup>r</sup>	1
F	$62 \times 10^6$	103	+	1- 2	-	-	1
R1	$65 \times 10^6$	108	+	1- 2	-	Ap <sup>r</sup> Cm <sup>r</sup> Sn <sup>r</sup> Sn <sup>r</sup> Sm <sup>r</sup> Km <sup>r</sup>	3
RK2 (RP4; RP1)	$38 \times 10^6$	56.4	+	3- 5	-	Ap <sup>r</sup> Km <sup>r</sup> Tc <sup>r</sup>	1,2

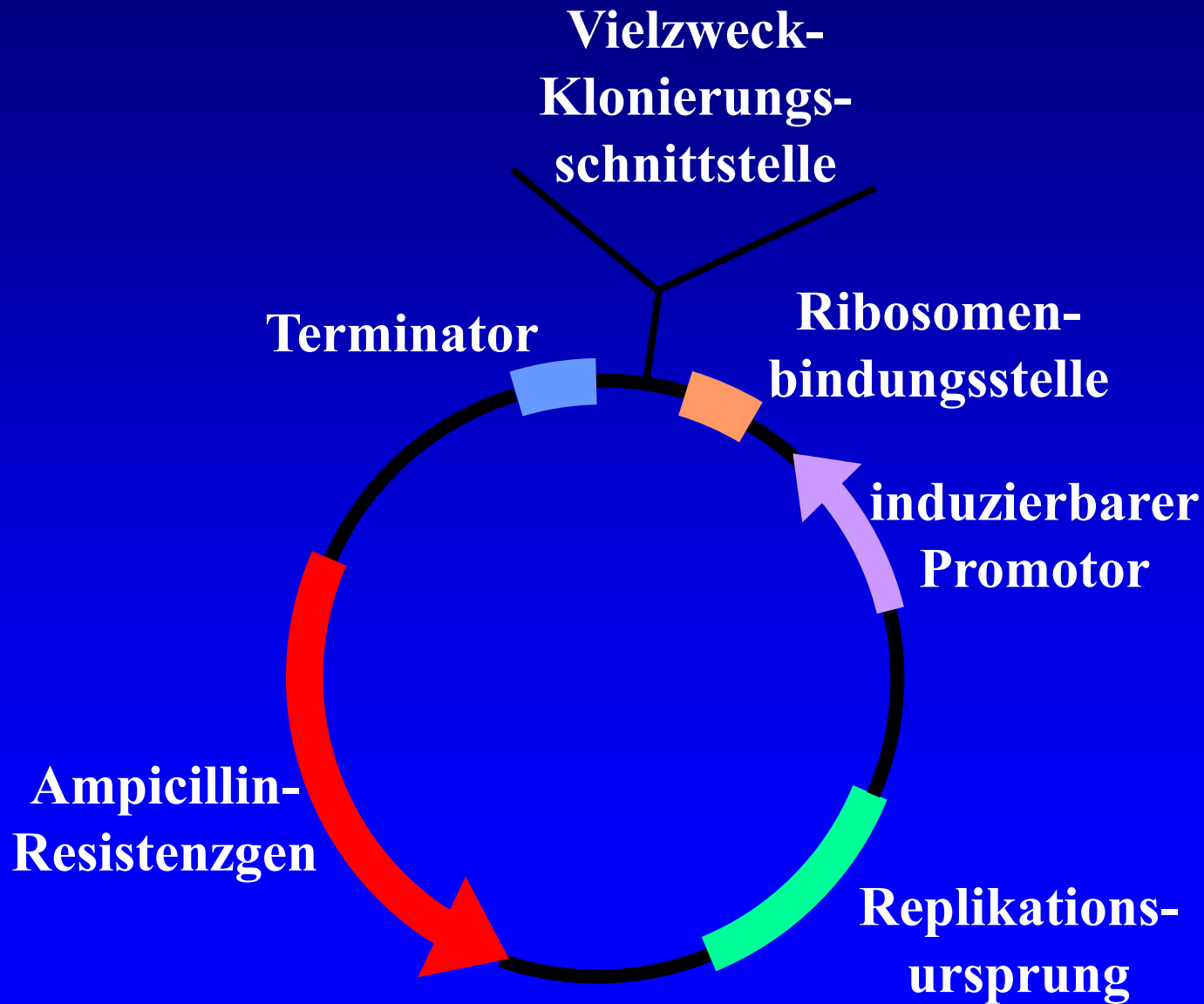
\* Cells containing plasmids ColE1 or CloDF13 produce so-called immunity proteins (imm) which protect against lethal effects of the homologous but not the heterologous colicin. Plasmids pSC101 and R6K represent exceptions from the rule according to which plasmids with high copy numbers are non-conjugative and of low molecular weight while low copy number plasmids are conjugative and of high molecular weight. Abbreviations: Ap = ampicillin; Sm = streptomycin; Tc = tetracycline; Cm = chloramphenicol; Sn = sulfonamide; Km = kanamycin. References: 1 = Kahn *et al.*, 1979; 2 = Thomas, 1981; 3 = Helinski, 1979.

# Plasmide als Vektoren in der Gentechnologie

Ein Plasmid-Vektor in der Gentechnologie braucht:

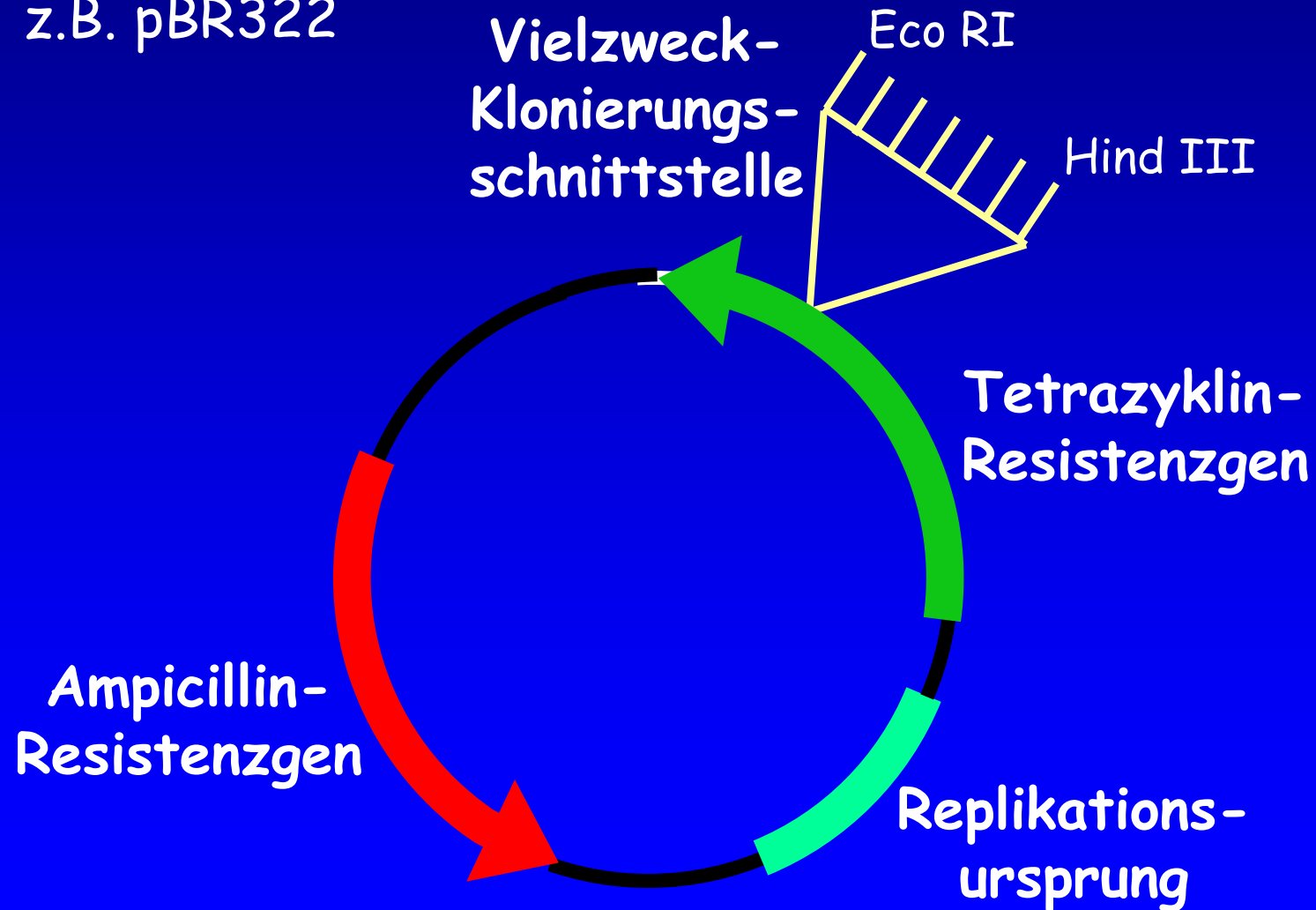
- einen „high copy number“-Replikations-Origin
- nur einmal pro Vektor vorhandene Restriktions-schnittstellen zum Einfügen der Fremd-DNA
- Markergene zum Erkennen,  
(1) ob der Vektor in die Bakterienzelle aufgenommen ist  
(2) ob der Vektor eine Fremd-DNA trägt  
(„Doppelselektion“)
- möglichst geringes Molekulargewicht

# *E. coli*-Expressionsvektor



# Beispiel eines Plasmidvektors mit 2 Antibiotikaresistenz-Markergenen

z.B. pBR322



# Neukombination und Klonierung von DNA

