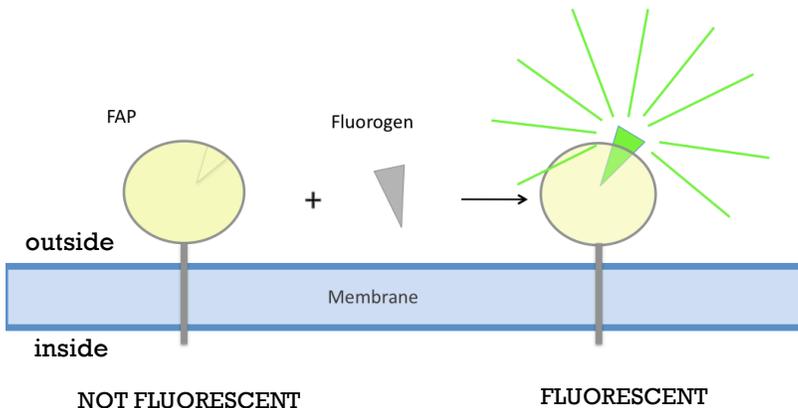


FAP-Tagging Kit for Live-Cell Assays

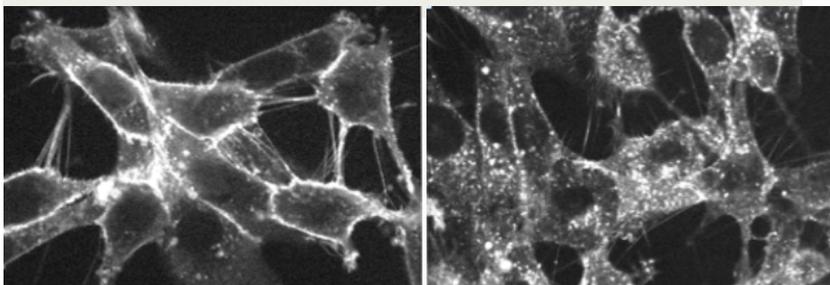


Features and Benefits

FAP-tags® are a new class of small genetically encoded reporters that exhibit fluorescence only in the presence of micromolar concentrations of particular nontoxic soluble fluorogens. FAP-tags® allow the user to turn the fluorescent signal on and off by adding or removing fluorogen, or to change the signal wavelength by substituting one fluorogen for another.

When used in conjunction with membrane-impermeable fluorogens, FAP-tags® have proved particularly useful in live-cell assays that monitor the translocation of membrane proteins to or from the cell surface.

- Signal is dependent on the presence of fluorogen; no background unless fluorogen is present.
- Immediate appearance of signal upon addition of fluorogen to live or fixed cells.
- Multiple colors available; color is dependent on FAP-fluorogen pair.
- Signal intensity comparable to fluorescent proteins.
- Specific detection and quantification of proteins at the cell surface through the use of membrane impermeant fluorogens.
- Small size (~25 kDa).
- Nontoxic.



Resting cells exposed to fluorogen

Cells exposed to fluorogen plus CCR5 agonist

NIH 3T3 cells expressing FAP-tagged CCR5

OVERVIEW

Fluorogen-Activating Proteins (FAPs) are proteins that noncovalently bind fluorogenic dyes (fluorogens) with submicromolar affinity, leading to the acquisition of strong fluorescence¹. Neither the FAP nor the fluorogen is fluorescent by itself. The FAP-fluorogen complex is called a fluoromodule.

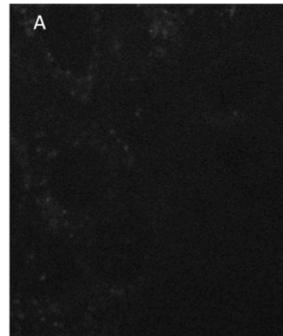
Cells that express membrane-anchored FAP tags are readily generated using SpectraGenetics' pMFAP vectors. Signal appears immediately upon addition of fluorogen to the medium. Signal can be detected and quantified by fluorescence microscopy, fluorimetry or flow cytometry^{2,3}

¹ Szent-Gyorgyi et al, Nat Biotechnol. 26:235-40, 2008

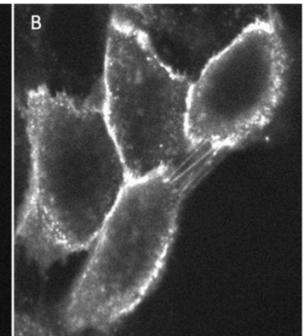
² Holleran et al, CytometryA, 2010

³ Fisher et al., J. Biomol. Screening, 2010

w/o fluorogen



w fluorogen, 30s



Each kit contains the following components:

- pMFAP vector supplied as *E. coli* stab.
- Lyophilized membrane-impermeant fluorogen sufficient for 20 experiments with a media volume of 1 ml each, or 100 experiments with a volume of 200 µL each.
- Product Manual.

Storage

Products are shipped at room temperature. *E. coli* stabs may be stored for up to two weeks at 4°C. Lyophilized fluorogens may be stored for up to a year at room temperature.

Publications, Protocols, and Fluoromodule Properties

Protocols for cell culture and FAP detection may be found in the following publications:

1. Szent-Gyorgyi et al., Nature Biotechnology 26:235-240, 2008. [pdf](#)
2. Holleran et al., Cytometry A 77:776-782, 2010. [pdf](#)
3. Fisher et al., Journal of Biomolecular Screening 15:703-709, 2010. [pdf](#)
4. Holleran et al., Molecular Medicine 18, 2012. [pdf](#)

For standard (not confocal) fluorescence microscopy, we recommend that the medium be changed to PBS prior to addition of fluorogen.

The table below shows the correspondence between the SpectraGenetics product names and the FAP and fluorogen names used in the publications list.

Spectra Product Name	Alternative Names
FAP α 1	HL4-MG, MG13
FAP α 2	L5-MG dimer, dNP138
FAP β 1	HL1.0.1-TO1, AMII.2
FAP β 2	HL1-TO1 (scFv1)
α RED-np1	MG-11p
α RED-p1	MG-ester
β GREEN-np1	TO1-2p

Fluoromodule properties:

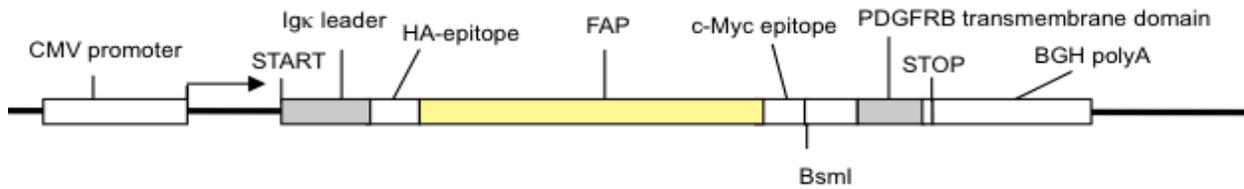
FAP	Fluorogen*	Excitation Max	Emission Max	Kd	Recommended fluorogen working concentration
FAP α 1	α RED-np	631 nm	650 nm	3.0 nM	100 nM
	α RED-p	629 nm	649 nm	3.2 nM	100 nM
FAP α 2	α RED-np	631 nm	650 nm	< 1 nM	100 nM
	α RED-p	640 nm	668 nm	< 1 nM	100 nM
FAP β 1	β 1-GREEN-np	509 nm	530 nm	3.1 nM	100 nM
FAP β 2	β 2-GREEN-np	510 nm	527 nm	360 nM	500 nM

*p: membrane permeant fluorogen

*np: membrane-impermeant fluorogen

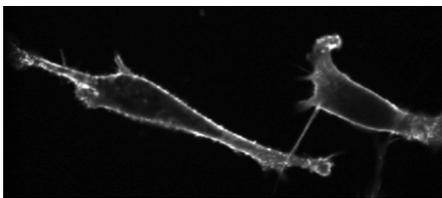
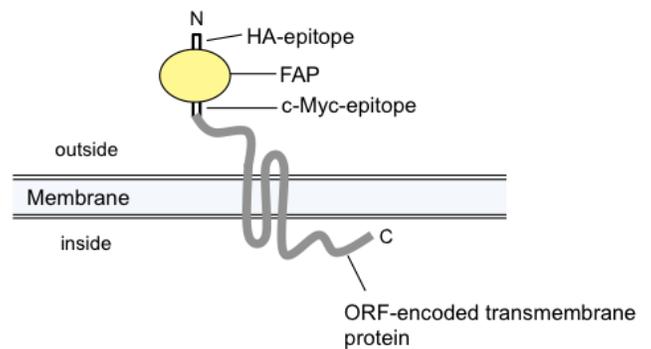
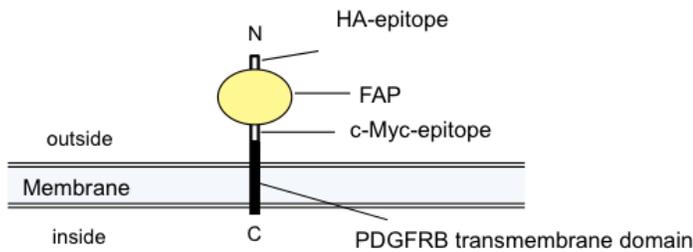
Cell surface signal may be visualized as early as one minute after addition of membrane-impermeant fluorogen. Internal signal may be visualized as early as five minutes after addition of membrane-permeable fluorogen.

Organization and Topology of Proteins Expressed from pMFAP



The structure of the FAP expression unit in the pMFAP vector

FAP expression at the plasma membrane: Open reading frames (ORF's) encoding proteins of interest may be cloned into the BsmI site of the pMFAP vector.



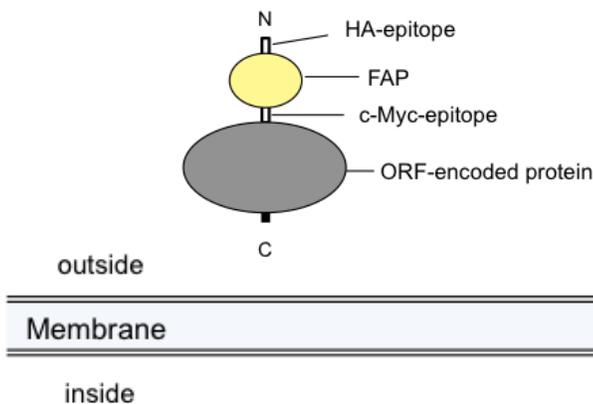
NIH 3T3 cells expressing FAP at surface

FAP vector alone

Cells transfected with a pMFAP1 vector with no insert express membrane-anchored FAPs on their surface.

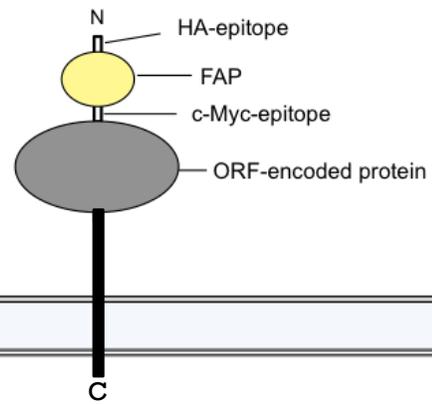
FAP-tagged fusion proteins

Membrane protein with stop codon: If the ORF encodes a membrane protein with an extracellular N-terminus, and if the ORF ends with a stop codon, a fusion protein with an N-terminal FAP-tag is expressed at the cell surface.



Soluble protein with stop codon

If the ORF encodes a soluble protein and ends with a stop codon, a fusion protein with an N-terminal FAP-tag is secreted into the medium.



Soluble protein with no stop codon

If the ORF encodes a soluble protein and does not end with a stop codon, a membrane-anchored fusion protein with an N-terminal FAP-tag is produced.

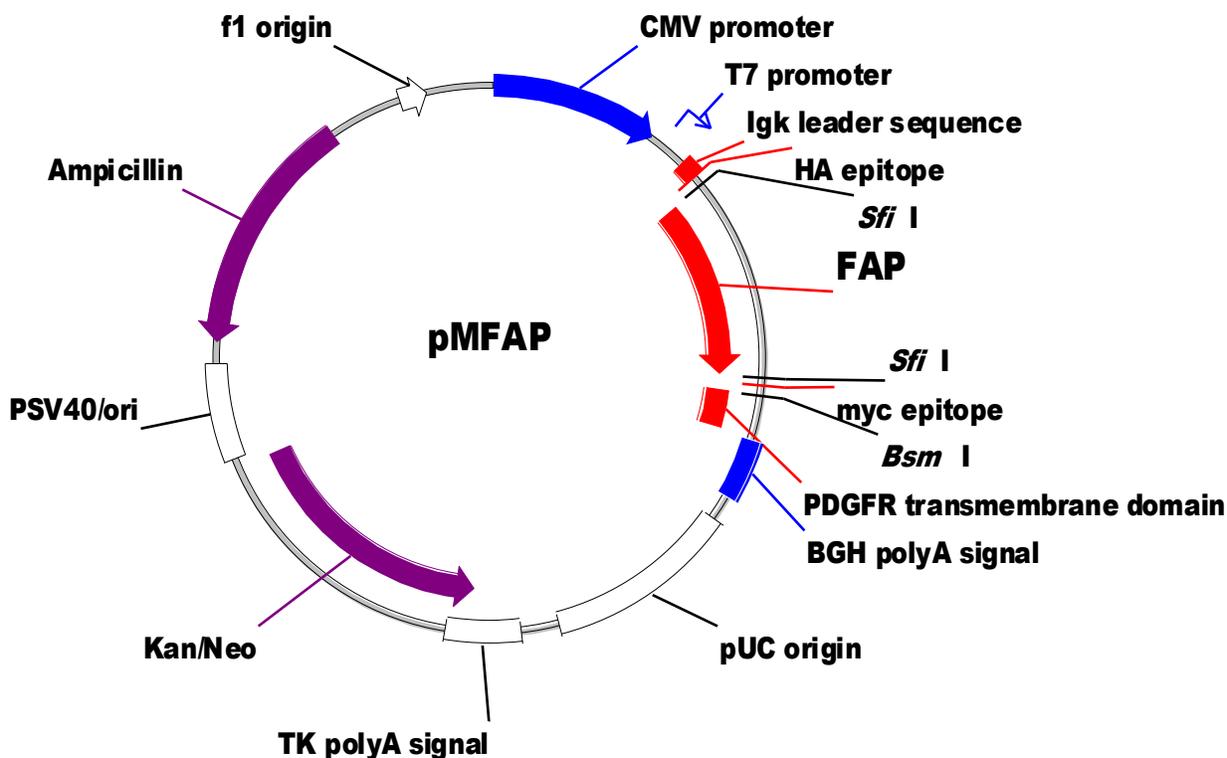
The translation unit in pMFAP1 vector series is represented below. Complete vector sequences can be accessed at www.spectragenetics.com

ccgagctcggatccactagtaacggccgccagtggtgctggaattcggcttggggatatccacc															
Ig k-chain leader sequence															
ATG	GAG	ACA	GAC	ACA	CTC	CTG	CTA	TGG	GTA	CTG	CTG	CTC	TGG	GTT	CCA
Met	Glu	Thr	Asp	Thr	Leu	Leu	Leu	Trp	Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Trp	Val	Pro
HA-epitope															
GGT	TCC	ACT	GGT	GAC	TAT	CCA	TAT	GAT	GTT	CCA	GAT	TAT	GCT	GGG	GCC
Gly	Ser	Thr	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Pro	Tyr	Asp	Val	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Ala
CAG	CCG	GCC	FAP coding sequence ~800nt									GGC	CGC	AGG	GGC
Gln	Pro	Ala										Gly	Arg	Arg	Gly
cMyc epitope															
CGG	GAT	CCG	CGG	CTG	CAG	GTC	GAC	GAA	CAA	AAA	CTC	ATC	TCA	GAA	GAG
Arg	Asp	Pro	Arg	Leu	Gln	Val	Asp	Glu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Glu
PDGFRB-derived sequence															
— BsmI —															
GAT	CTG	AAT	GCT	GTG	GGC	CAG	GAC	ACG	CAG	GAG	GTC	ATC	GTG	GTG	CCA
Asp	Leu	Asn	Ala	Val	Gly	Gln	Asp	Thr	Gln	Glu	Val	Ile	Val	Val	Pro
Transmembrane															
CAC	TCC	TTG	CCC	TTT	AAG	GTG	GTG	GTG	ATC	TCA	GCC	ATC	CTG	GCC	CTG
His	Ser	Leu	Pro	Phe	Lys	Val	Val	Val	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ala	Leu
domain															
GTG	GTG	CTC	ACC	ATC	ATC	TCC	CTT	ATC	ATC	CTC	ATC	ATG	CTT	TGG	CAG
Val	Val	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ile	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ile	Leu	Ile	Met	Leu	Trp	Gln
AAG	AAG	CCA	CGT	TAG	ggcggccgctcagatcagcctcgactgtgccttctagttgcc										
Lys	Lys	Pro	Arg	-											

ORFs may be prepared for insertion into the BsmI site by PCR, using primers that add the sequence GAATG₃CT^v (BsmI site GAATGC followed by T) at both termini. If the ORF contains an internal BsmI site, a number of other restriction enzymes can be used to provide the necessary 3' CT extension on the sense strand and the 3' AG extension on the antisense strand. These include BsrDI (GCAATG₃NN^v), BtsI (GCAGTG₃NN^v), BtsCI (GGATG₃NN^v) and DrdI (GACNN₃NN^vNGTC).

pMFAP vector map

Complete sequences of pMFAP vectors can be accessed at www.spectragenetics.com



In addition to FAP-tagging vectors, SpectraGenetics also offers a wide-range of custom services as well as ready-to-use FAP-tagged GPCR's to expedite your research. Call us at 412-488-9350 or visit our website to learn what we can do for you.

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