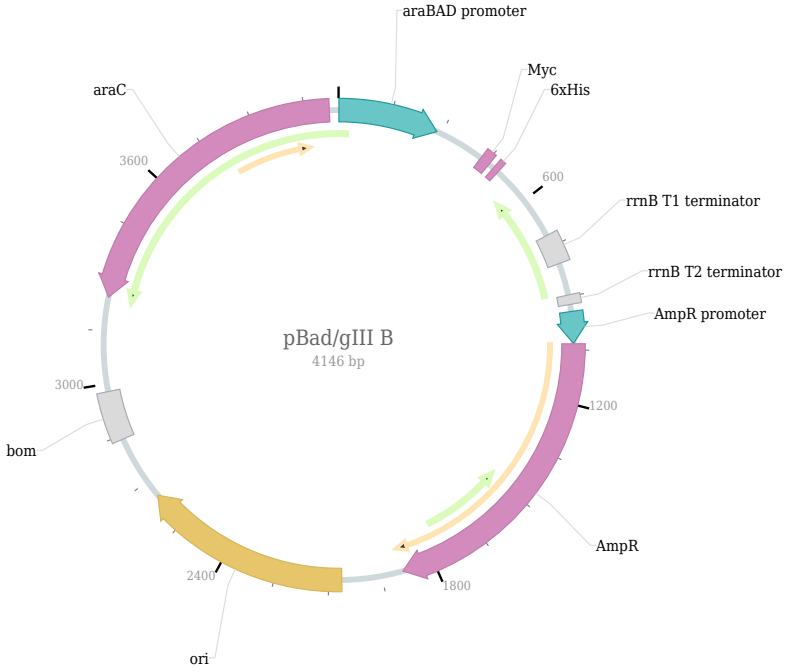
# pBad/gIII B

| | |
|---|---|
| **载体编号 Vector ID** | V006947 |
| **抗性 Antibiotic Resistance** | Ampicillin |
| **长度 Length** | 4146 bp |
| **载体类型 Vector Type** | E. coli Expression Vectors |

## 产品信息

| | |
|---|---|
| **复制子 Replication Origin** | ori |
| **拷贝数 Copy Number** | High copy number |
| **启动子 Promoter** | araBAD |
| **克隆方法 Cloning Method** | Enzyme digestion and ligation |
| **5' 引物 5' Primer** | pBAD-F: ATGCCATAGCATTTTTATCC |
| **3' 引物 3' Primer** | pBAD-R: gatttaatctgtatcagg |
| **融合标签 Fusion Tag** | N-GIII signal, C-His, C-Myc |
| **培养菌株 Growth Strain(s)** | Top10 |
| **培养温度 Growth Temperature** | 37℃ |
| **备注 Comment** | Yersinia pestis, the causative agent of plague, employs multiple virulence mechanisms for infection. Its type III secretion system (T3SS) injects Yop proteins (e.g., YopH, YopE) into host cells to inhibit phagocytosis and immune responses. Key surface antigens like F1 capsule and V antigen (LcrV) provide antiphagocytic protection. The plasminogen activator (Pla) on plasmid pPCP1 enhances bacterial dissemination by degrading blood clots and promoting systemic invasion. Additionally, YscP/YscU proteins regulate T3SS substrate specificity, ensuring efficient secretion of virulence factors like the inner rod protein YscI. Rapid diagnosis targets these antigens or genetic markers (e.g., pla) for early intervention. |

## 质粒图谱




## 复溶方法

1. Centrifuge at 5,000×g for 5 min.
2. Carefully open the tube and add sterile water to dissolve the DNA: add 20 µl for 5 µg plasmid, and 100 µl for 100 µg plasmid.
3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin to concentrate the liquid at the bottom. Speed is less than 5000×g.
5. Store the plasmid at -20 ℃.