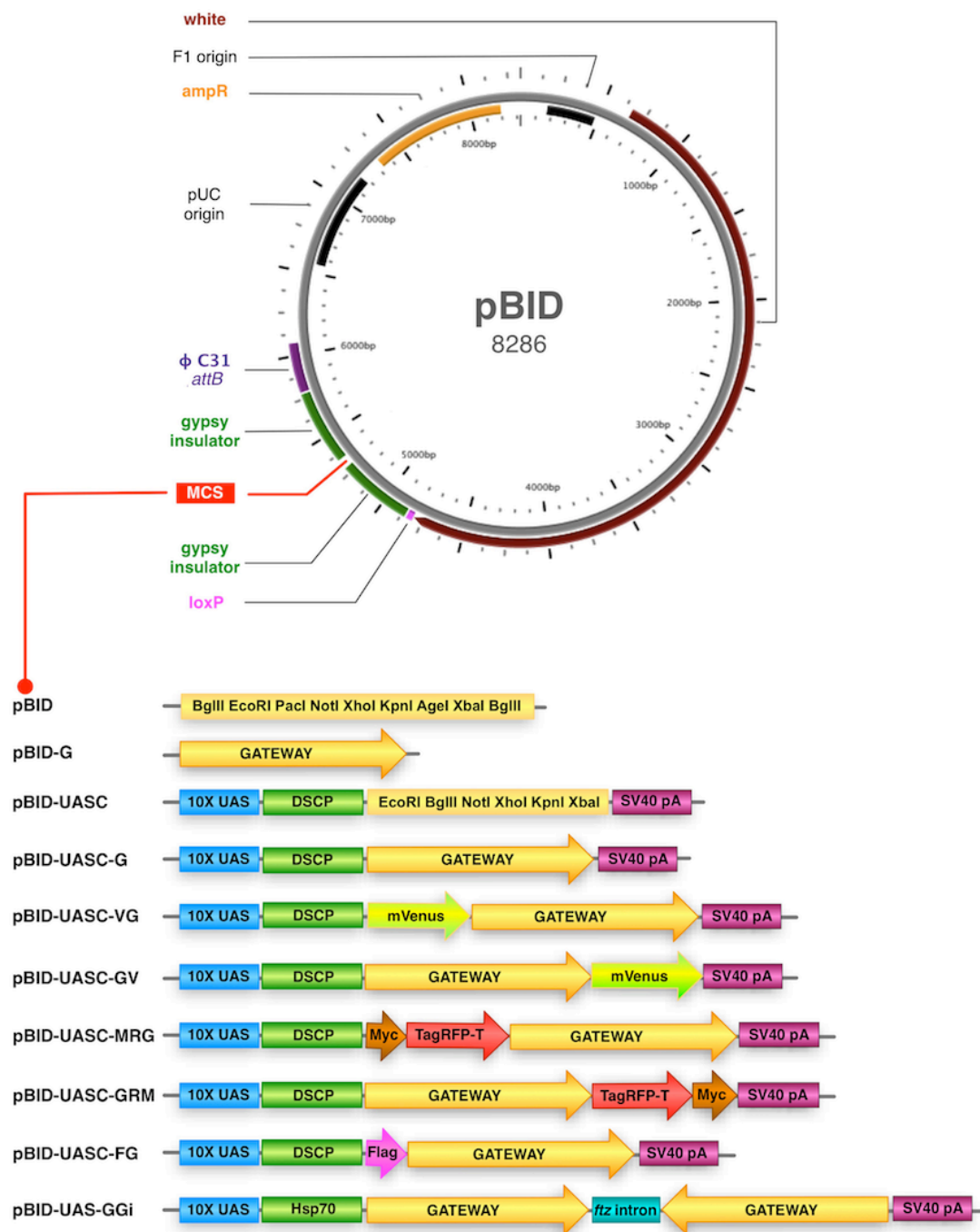


# pBID1 vector series - McCabe Lab EPFL

<http://mccabelab.org>



**Above:** Map of the pBID vector backbone (to scale). pBID includes a mini-white gene, a  $\phi$ C31 integrase compatible attB sequence ( $\phi$ C31 attB), a loxP site and an ampicillin resistance (ampR) gene. The multiple cloning site (MCS) is surrounded by gypsy insulator sequences to protect against genomic position effects.

**Below:** Schematic of pBID1 vectors (not to scale). pBID has a restriction enzyme cloning site while pBID-G has a Gateway (G) cloning cassette. These vectors are suitable for cloning genomic fragments among other purposes. pBID-UASC has 10 copies of the Upstream Activation Sequence (10xUAS) Gal4 binding sequence, a Drosophila Synthetic Core Promoter (DSCP) basal promoter, a restriction enzyme MCS and an polyadenylation signal signal (SV40 pA). pBID-UASC-G has a Gateway cloning cassette. These vectors are suitable for Gal4 regulated transgene production. pBID-UASC-VG allows readthrough from mVenus (V) for fusion in frame to the N-terminus of genes introduced by Gateway cloning, while pBID-UASC-GV allows mVenus to be fused to the C-terminus of genes cloned by Gateway. pBID-UASC-MRG allows a Myc epitope and TagRFP-T (tRFP) to be fused to the N-terminus of genes introduced by Gateway cloning while pBID-UASC-GRM allows fusion to the C-terminus of Gateway cloned genes. pBID-UASC-FG allows a Flag epitope to be fused to the N-terminus of genes introduced by Gateway cloning. These vectors are suitable for Gal4 regulated fusion transgene expression. pBID-UAS-GGi has a Hsp70 basal promoter and two inverted Gateway cassettes separated by an intron from the ftz gene. This vector is suitable for the production of RNA hairpins for targeted RNAi inhibition of gene expression.