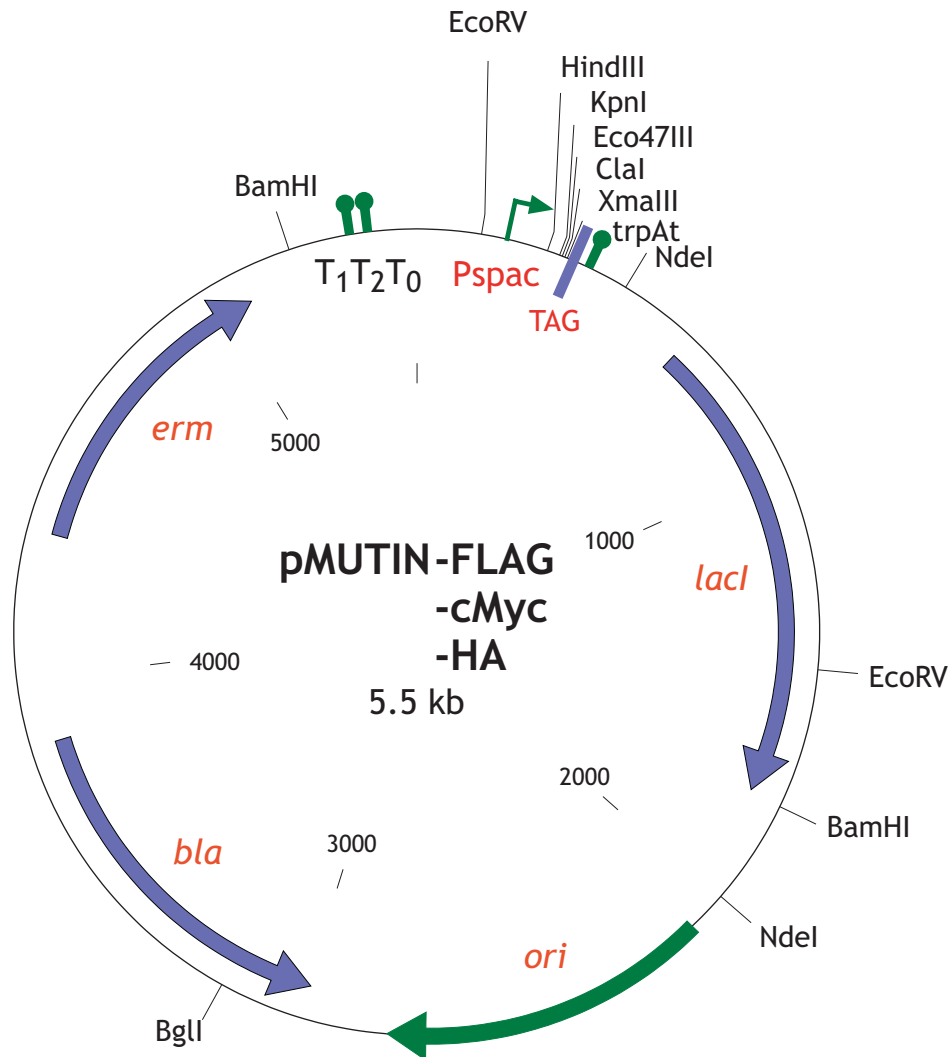


New Integration Vectors for Epitope Tagging



From Wolfgang Schumann come a set of three epitope tagging vectors for gram-positive organisms. They are described in the recent publication, **Kaltwasser, M., T. Wiegert, and W. Schumann. 2002. Construction and Application of Epitope- and Green Fluorescent Protein-Tagging Integration Vectors for *Bacillus subtilis*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol* 68:2624-2628.** The FLAG, cMyc, and HA tags are short peptides (7, 10, and 9 amino acids, respectively) that allow the fused proteins to be recognized by commercially available antibodies, greatly facilitating the detection and purification of the proteins. To use these vectors, a gram-positive gene of interest is inserted into the multiple cloning site in frame with the tag sequence to create a gene fusion. When the construct is introduced back into the gram-positive organism that was the source of the gene, the plasmid will integrate into the chromosome by homology with the cloned gene. Selection for erythromycin resistance allows for recovery of these integrants. If the cloned gene is part of an operon, the downstream genes are placed under the control of the IPTG-inducible Pspac promoter. To obtain these vectors in the *E. coli* host DH5a, request **ECE146** (for pMUTIN-FLAG), **ECE147** (for pMUTIN-cMyc), or **ECE148** (for pMUTIN-HA). DNA sequences of the plasmids are available online from <http://btbgn1.bio.uni-bayreuth.de/lsgenetik1/frames.htm>.

We thank the Schumann lab for their generous donation of these strains. We are sure they will be of great utility for genomic studies, both in *Bacillus subtilis* and beyond.