

# In-Fusion® HD EcoDry™ Cloning Kit User Manual



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## I. Introduction

**In-Fusion HD EcoDry Cloning Kits** are designed for fast and convenient, directional cloning of one or more fragments of DNA into any vector. The cornerstone of In-Fusion Cloning technology is Clontech's proprietary In-Fusion Enzyme, which fuses DNA fragments e.g. PCR-generated sequences and linearized vectors, efficiently and precisely by recognizing a 15 bp overlap at their ends. This 15 bp overlap can be engineered by designing primers for amplification of the desired sequences. In-Fusion HD EcoDry Kits offer increased cloning efficiency over previous generations of In-Fusion Kits, especially for longer fragments, short oligonucleotides, and multiple fragments. In-Fusion HD EcoDry Kits provide reaction components in a convenient lyophilized format that is stable at room temperature. All of the necessary cloning reaction materials, except the vector and the PCR insert, are supplied in the reaction tube, thereby simplifying reaction set-up and reducing the variability between reactions.

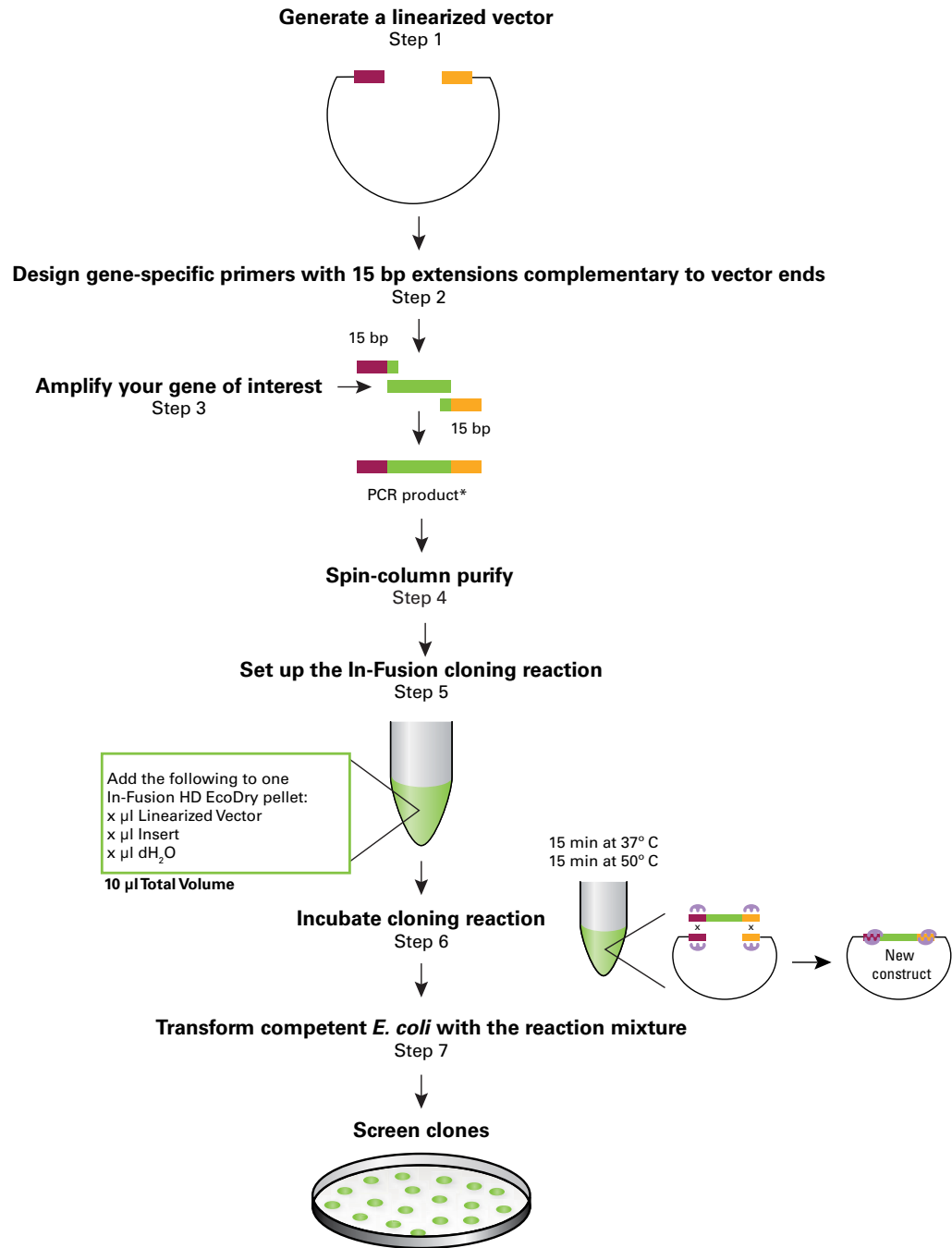
- **Clone any insert, into any location, within any vector you choose**
- **Efficiently clone a broad range of fragment sizes**
- **Clone multiple DNA fragments simultaneously into any vector in a single reaction!**
- **No restriction digestion, phosphatase treatment, or ligation required**
- **Final constructs are seamless with no extra or unwanted base pairs**

The table below is a general outline of the protocol used for the In-Fusion HD EcoDry Cloning Kits. This outline is further illustrated in Figure 1. Please refer to the specified pages for details on performing each step.

**Table I. In-Fusion HD Protocol Outline**

<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Pages</b>
1	Select a base vector and identify the insertion site. Linearize the vector by restriction enzyme digestion or inverse PCR and purify.	6
2	Design PCR primers for your gene of interest with 15 bp extensions (5') that are complementary to the ends of the linearized vector.	7-8
3	Amplify your gene of interest with a high-fidelity DNA polymerase. Verify on an agarose gel that your target DNA has been amplified and determine the integrity of the PCR product.	9
4	Spin-column purify your PCR product.	9
5	<u>Set up your In-Fusion cloning reaction by adding the following to one In-Fusion HD EcoDry pellet:</u> X µl of Linearized Vector X µl of Insert X µl of dH <sub>2</sub> O to a Total Reaction Volume of 10 µl. Mix well.	9
6	Incubate the reaction for 15 min at 37°C, followed by 15 min at 50°C, then place on ice.	9
7	Transform competent cells with 2.5 µl of the reaction mixture from Step 6.	11

## I. Introduction, *continued*



\*If you obtain PCR product with non-specific background, isolate the target fragment by gel extraction first, then spin-column purify.

Figure 1. In-Fusion HD EcoDry Protocol Overview.

## II. List of Components

In-Fusion HD EcoDry Cloning Kits are available in 8, 24 and 96 reaction sizes. Kits can also be purchased with Stellar™ Competent Cells, and/or NucleoSpin Extract II.

Store In-Fusion HD EcoDry Mix at room temperature in a desiccator.

Store all other components at -20°C.

In-Fusion HD EcoDry Cloning Kits				
Components	Cat. Nos.	639689	639690	639691
	Rxns.	8 rxns	24 rxns	96 rxns
In-Fusion HD EcoDry Mix		1 8-well strip	3 8-well strips	1 96-well plate
pUC19 Control Vector, linearized (50 ng/μl)		5 μl	5 μl	5 μl
2 kb Control Insert (40 ng/μl)		10 μl	10 μl	10 μl

## III. Additional Materials Required

The following materials are required but not supplied:

- **Ampicillin** (100 mg/ml stock) or **other antibiotic** required for plating the In-Fusion reaction
- **LB (Luria-Bertani) medium** (pH 7.0)
- **LB/antibiotic plates**
- **SOC medium**

- **Competent Cells**

We recommend the use of Stellar Competent Cells. If you decide to use other commercially-available competent cells (e.g., DH10B, DH5α), make sure that they have a transformation efficiency  $\geq 1.0 \times 10^8$  cfu/μg. Many In-Fusion HD Cloning Kits come with Stellar Competent Cells, but you can also purchase the cells separately in various formats.

- **Spin Columns—NucleoSpin Extract II** (Cat. Nos. 740609.10, 740609.50 & 740609.250) [Optional]

NucleoSpin Extract II is provided with some of the In-Fusion HD EcoDry Cloning Kits and can also be purchased separately. Spin columns can be used to purify PCR products, if non-specific background or multiple bands are visible on an agarose gel. When spin columns are needed, we recommend NucleoSpin Extract II. NucleoSpin Extract II is provided with some of the In-Fusion HD EcoDry Cloning Kits and can also be purchased separately.

## IV. PCR and Experimental Preparation

### A. Preparation of a Linearized Vector by Restriction Digestion

To achieve a successful In-Fusion reaction, you must first generate a linearized vector. The linearized vector can be generated using restriction enzymes (single or double digests) or by PCR.

Due to differences in cutting efficiencies, different restriction enzymes will generate different amounts of background. Generally speaking, two enzymes cut better than any single enzyme. Efficiency of digestion will always be better if the restriction sites are as far apart as possible. In addition, increasing the enzyme digestion time and the digestion reaction volume will reduce the background.

Recommendations for preparation of a linearized vector by restriction enzyme digestion:

1. Incubate your restriction digest as directed by the restriction enzyme supplier. For many enzymes, incubation from 3 hours to overnight can increase linearization and reduce background.
2. After digestion, purify the linearized vector using any available PCR purification kit. We recommend gel purification using the NucleoSpin Extract II Kit.
3. [Control] Check the background of your vector by transforming 5–10 ng of the linearized and purified vector into competent cells.

*If the background is high, continue digesting the vector for a longer time after the addition of more restriction enzyme(s). Incubate 2 hours to overnight. Gel purify the remainder of the vector and transform again.*

### B. PCR Amplification of Target Fragment

For most DNA polymerases, 100 pg–1 ng of plasmid DNA is typically enough to use as a PCR template. However, if you are amplifying from a pool of cDNA, the amount of template DNA required depends on the relative abundance of the target message in your mRNA population.

The In-Fusion method is not affected by the presence or absence of A-overhangs, so you can use any thermostable DNA polymerase for amplification, including proofreading enzymes. For the best results, we recommend using our **Advantage® HD Polymerase Mix** (Cat. No. 639241), which offers high-fidelity, efficient amplification of long gene segments (>1 kb), and automatic hot start for increased specificity and reduced background. For high yields and error-free amplification of inserts up to 5 kb, we recommend using the Advantage HF 2 enzyme supplied in our **Advantage HF 2 PCR Kits** (Cat. Nos. 639123 & 639124).

If you will be performing PCR with Advantage HD Polymerase, we recommend using the following amounts of template (for a 50 µl reaction):

- Human Genomic DNA 5 ng–200 ng
- *E. coli* Genomic DNA 100 pg–100 ng
- cDNA 1 ng–200 ng
- Plasmid DNA 10 pg–1 ng

If you choose not to use Advantage HD, we recommend that you use a robust, high fidelity, thermostable DNA polymerase that is capable of hot start PCR.

When PCR cycling is complete, analyze your PCR product by agarose gel electrophoresis to confirm that you have obtained a single DNA fragment and to estimate the concentration of your PCR product. Quantify the amount of DNA by measuring against a known standard or DNA mass ladder ladder run on the same gel.

## IV. PCR and Experimental Preparation, *continued*

### C. PCR Primer Design

Primer design and quality are critical for the success of the In-Fusion reaction. In-Fusion allows you to join two or more fragments, e.g. vector and insert (or multiple fragments), as long as they share 15 bases of homology at each end. Therefore, In-Fusion PCR primers must be designed in such a way that they generate PCR products containing ends that are homologous to those of the vector. Figure 2 outlines the guidelines for primer design and Figure 3 gives specific examples of In-Fusion PCR primers.

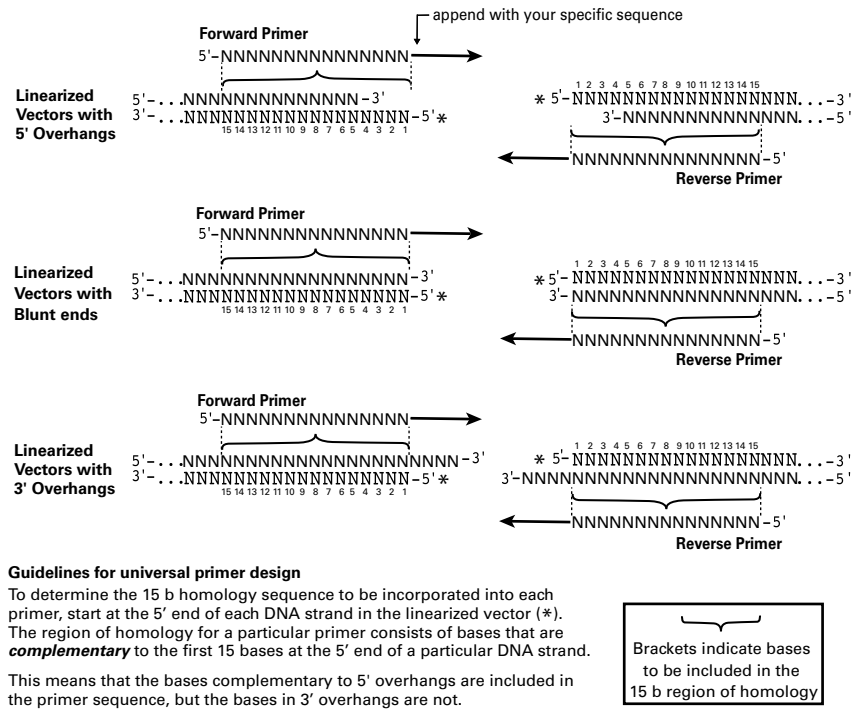
When designing In-Fusion PCR primers, consider the following:

1. Every In-Fusion primer must have two characteristics: The 5' end of the primer must contain 15 bases that are homologous to 15 bases at one end of the DNA fragment to which it will be joined (i.e., the vector or another insert). The 3' end of the primer must contain sequence that is specific to the target gene.
2. The 3' portion of each primer should:
  - be gene-specific.
  - be between 18–25 bases in length, and have a GC-content between 40–60%.
  - have a melting temperature ( $T_m$ ) between 58–65°C. The  $T_m$  difference between the forward and reverse primers should be  $\leq 4^\circ\text{C}$ , or you will not get good amplification. Note: The  $T_m$  should be calculated based upon the 3' (gene-specific) end of the primer, and NOT the entire primer. If the calculated  $T_m$  is too low, increase the length of the gene-specific portion of the primer until you reach a  $T_m$  of between 58–65°C.
  - not contain identical runs of nucleotides. The last five nucleotides at the 3' end of each primer should contain no more than two guanines (G) or cytosines (C).
3. Avoid complementarity within each primer to prevent hairpin structures, and between primer pairs to avoid primer dimers.
4. You can perform a BLAST search to determine if the 3' portion of each primer is unique and specific (at [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/)).
5. Clontech provides an online tool (at <http://bioinfo.clontech.com/infusion/>) that simplifies In-Fusion PCR primer design for standard cloning reactions. Simply provide your vector sequence, the restriction enzyme(s) used to linearize the vector (if that is the chosen method for linearization), and the primer sequence required to amplify your region of interest.
6. We generally use desalted oligonucleotide primers in PCR reactions. However, primer quality can depend on the vendor and varies from lot to lot. If your primer quality is particularly poor (i.e., has many premature termination products), or your primers are longer than 45 nucleotides, they may need to be PAGE purified; however, we usually find this is unnecessary.

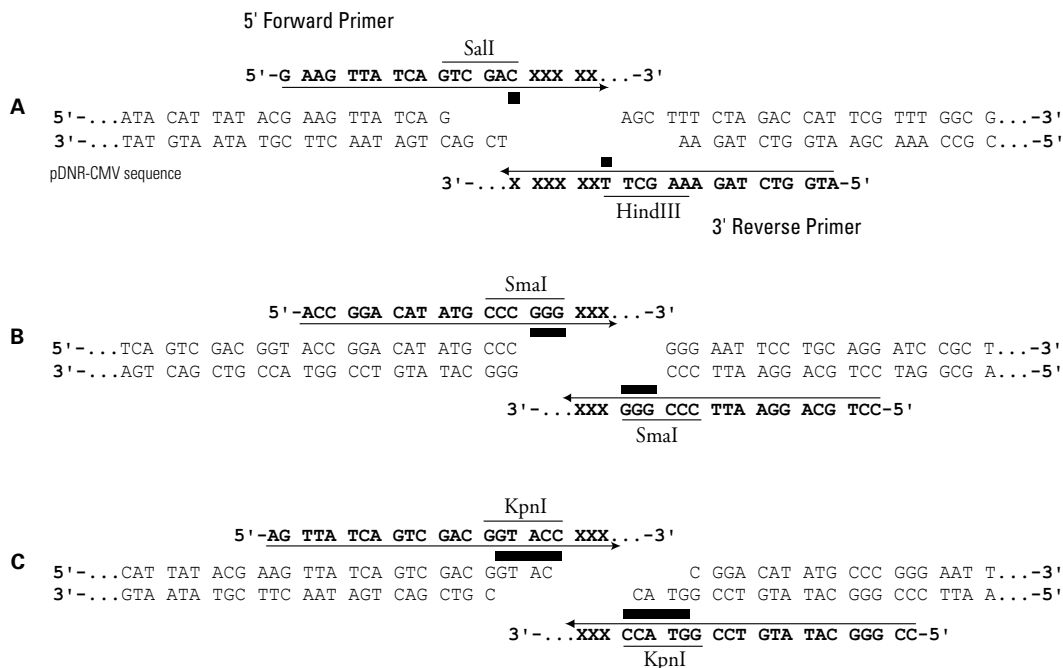
### D. Control Reactions

When using the In-Fusion kit for the first time, we strongly recommend that you perform the positive and negative control reactions in parallel with your In-Fusion cloning reaction. The positive control should consist of a circular vector of known concentration (competent cells should give  $>2 \times 10^8$  cfu/ $\mu\text{g}$ ), and the negative control should consist of a known amount of your linearized vector (see Section IX for Expected Results). Performing the control reactions will verify that the system is working properly. The 2 kb Control Insert included in the In-Fusion HD EcoDry Cloning Kits has already been purified, so there is no need for further treatment prior to the cloning reaction.

## IV. PCR and Experimental Preparation, *continued*



**Figure 2. Universal primer design for the In-Fusion System.** Successful insertion of a PCR fragment requires that the PCR insert share 15 bases of homology with the ends of the linearized vector. This sequence homology is added to the insert through the PCR primers. For vectors with sticky ends, bases complementary to 5' overhangs are included in the primer sequence; bases in the 3' overhangs are not. See Figure 3 for specific examples. An online tool is also provided to assist in primer design and can be found at <http://bioinfo.clontech.com/infusion/>.



**Figure 3. Examples of primers designed for In-Fusion cloning.** The above figure shows examples of primers designed with recognition sites for restriction enzymes that generate: 5' overhangs (Panel A), blunt ends (Panel B), and 3' overhangs (Panel C). The primer sequences are shown in bold. The Xs represent bases corresponding to the gene or sequence of interest. Additional nucleotides (indicated with a black box) have been added to each primer in order to reconstruct the restriction sites. **They are not part of the 15 bases of sequence homology.**



## V. In-Fusion Cloning Procedure



### A. Procedure for Spin-Column Purification of PCR Fragments

1. If non-specific background bands are observed on an agarose gel, isolate your target fragment by gel extraction, then spin-column purify. If a single band of the desired size is obtained, then spin-column purify.
2. Spin-column purify your PCR product (e.g., insert) by using a silica-based purification system, such as NucleoSpin Extract II. During purification, avoid nuclease contamination and exposure of the DNA to UV light for long periods of time.

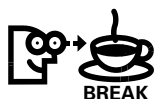


### B. In-Fusion Cloning Procedure

In general, good cloning efficiency is achieved when using 50-200 ng of vector and inserts respectively, regardless of their length. More is not better. If the size of the PCR fragment is shorter than 0.5 kb, maximum cloning efficiency may be achieved by using less than 50 ng of fragment.

TABLE II. RECOMMENDED IN-FUSION REACTIONS FOR PURIFIED FRAGMENTS			
Rxn Component	Cloning Rxn	Negative Control Rxn	Positive Control Rxn
Purified PCR fragment	10–200 ng*	–	2 µl of 2 kb control insert
Linearized vector	50–200 ng**	1 µl	1 µl of pUC19 control vector
Deionized water	to 10 µl	to 10 µl	to 10 µl
* <0.5 kb: 10-50 ng, 0.5 to 10 kb: 50-100 ng, >10 kb: 50-200 ng ** <10 kb: 50-100 ng, >10 kb: 50-200 ng			

1. Mix your purified PCR fragment and linearized vector together in 10 µl of deionized H<sub>2</sub>O.
2. Set up the In-Fusion reaction(s):
  - a. Peel back the aluminum seal(s) from the tube(s) you plan on using and take care to avoid disturbing the seals of the remaining tubes.
  - b. Add the 10 µl volume from Step 1 to each In-Fusion HD EcoDry pellet. Mix well by pipetting up and down.
3. Incubate the reaction(s) for **15 min at 37°C, followed by 15 min at 50°C**, then place on ice.
4. Continue to the Transformation Procedure (Section VIII). If you cannot transform cells immediately, store the cloning reaction(s) at –20°C until you are ready.



## VI. Transformation Procedure



### A. Procedure for Transformation Using Stellar Competent Cells

The following protocol has been optimized for transformation using Stellar Competent Cells. If your In-Fusion Kit does not include Stellar Competent Cells, Clontech sells Stellar Competent Cells separately in several formats. If you are not using Stellar Competent Cells, you may need to dilute the In-Fusion reaction mixture prior to transformation to increase cloning efficiency (See Table III, Troubleshooting Guide). We strongly recommend the use of competent cells with a transformation efficiency  $>1 \times 10^8$  cfu/ $\mu$ g.

1. Follow the protocol provided with your Stellar Competent Cells to transform the cells with 2.5  $\mu$ l of the In-Fusion reaction mixture. If you are using other competent cells, please follow the transformation protocol provided with your cells.



#### IMPORTANT:

**DO NOT add more than 5  $\mu$ l of the reaction to 50  $\mu$ l of competent cells. More is not better.** Using too much of the reaction mixture inhibits the transformation.

2. Place 1/100<sup>th</sup>–1/5<sup>th</sup> of each transformation reaction into separate tubes and bring the volume to 100  $\mu$ l with SOC medium. Spread each diluted transformation reaction on a separate LB plate containing an antibiotic appropriate for the cloning vector (i.e., the control vector included with the Kit requires 100  $\mu$ g/ml of ampicillin).
3. Centrifuge the remainder of each transformation reaction at 6000 rpm for 5 min. Discard the supernatant and resuspend each pellet in 100  $\mu$ l fresh SOC medium. Spread each sample on a separate LB plate containing the appropriate antibiotic. Incubate all of the plates overnight at 37°C.
4. The next day, pick individual isolated colonies from each experimental plate. Isolate plasmid DNA using a standard method of your choice (e.g. miniprep). To determine the presence of insert, analyze the DNA by restriction digestion or PCR screening.

## VII. Expected Results

The positive control plates typically develop several hundred white colonies when using cells with a minimum transformation efficiency of  $1 \times 10^8$  cfu/ $\mu$ g. The negative control plates should have few colonies.

The number of colonies on your experimental plates will depend on the amount and purity of the PCR product and linearized vector used for the In-Fusion cloning reaction.

- The presence of a low number of colonies on both plates—typically, a few dozen colonies—is indicative of either transformation with too much of the reaction, or poor DNA/primer quality.
- The presence of many (hundreds) of colonies on the negative control is indicative of incomplete vector linearization.

## VIII. Troubleshooting Guide

If you do not obtain the expected results, use the following guide to troubleshoot your experiment. To confirm that your kit is working properly, perform the control reactions.

**TABLE III. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE FOR IN-FUSION EXPERIMENTS**

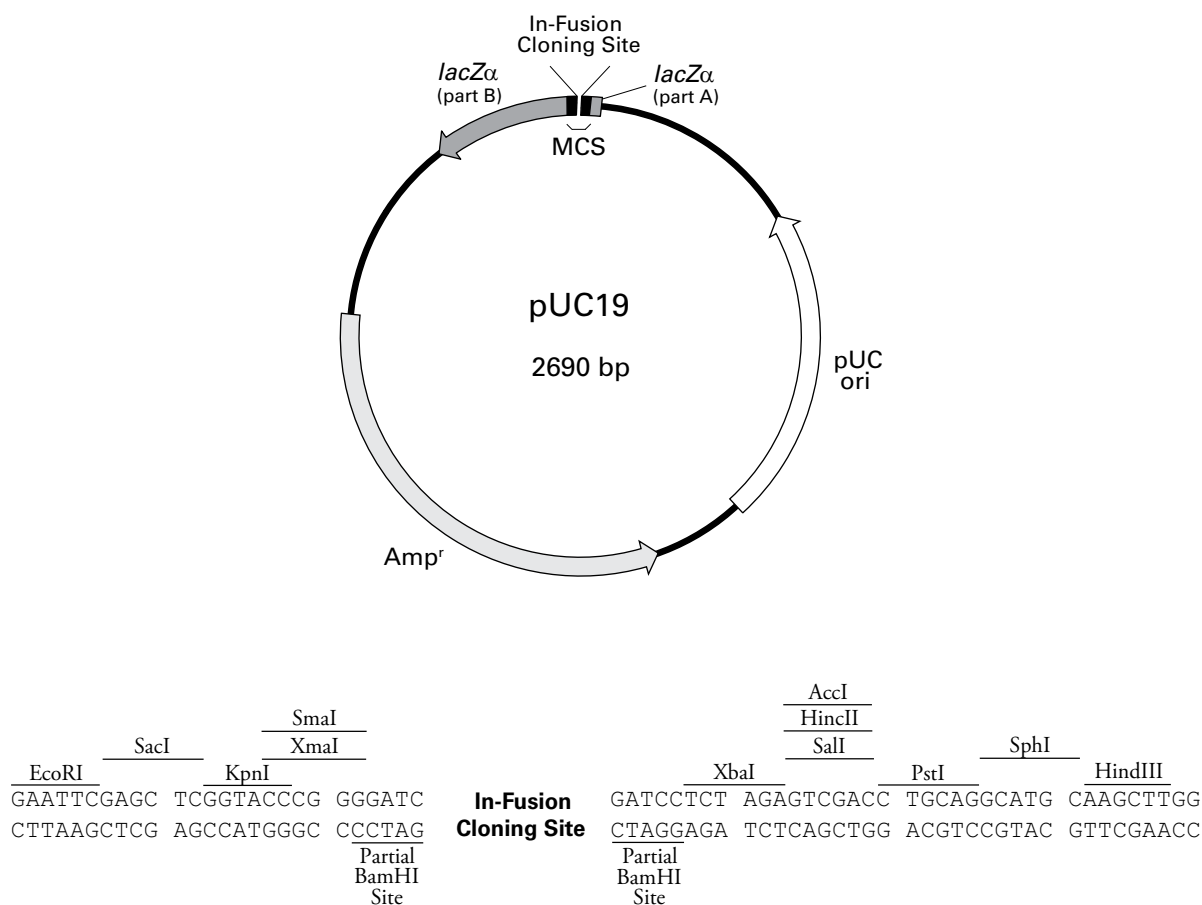
<b>A. No or Few Colonies Obtained from Transformation</b>		
<b>Description of Problem</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Solution</b>
Low transformation efficiency	Transformed with too much In-Fusion reaction	Do not add more than 5 µl of the In-Fusion reaction to 50 µl of competent cells (see Section VI for details).
	Competent cells are sensitive to the In-Fusion enzyme	If your cloning efficiency is low, you may obtain better results if you dilute the reaction. For some cell strains, it may be better to dilute the In-Fusion reaction with TE buffer 5-10 times prior to transformation (add 40-90 µl to 10 µl In-Fusion reaction).
	Bacteria were not competent	Check transformation efficiency. You should obtain $\geq 1 \times 10^8$ cfu/µg; otherwise use fresh competent cells.
Low quality DNA fragments	Low DNA concentration in reaction	It is imperative to obtain the highest DNA concentration possible in your In-Fusion reaction. Either the amount of vector or the amount of PCR fragment was too low. We recommend using between 50 ng and 200 ng of vector, depending on its size (see Table II).
	Gel purification introduced contaminants	If your fragment was gel purified, it is imperative to obtain the highest DNA concentration possible in your In-Fusion reaction.
	Suboptimal PCR product	Repeat PCR amplification and purify product using a different method of purification. Alternatively, perform phenol:chloroform extraction on your original PCR product, followed by ethanol precipitation.
	Primer sequences are incorrect	Check primer sequences to ensure that they provide 15 bases of homology with the region flanking the insertion site (see Section IV.C).

VIII. Troubleshooting Guide, *continued*

TABLE III. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE FOR IN-FUSION EXPERIMENTS

<b>B. Large Numbers of Colonies Contained No Insert</b>		
<b>Description of Problem</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Solution</b>
Large numbers of colonies obtained with no insert	Incomplete linearization of your vector	It is important to remove any uncut vector prior to use in the In-Fusion reaction. If necessary, <b>recut your vector</b> and gel purify.
	Contamination of In-Fusion reaction by plasmid with same antibiotic resistance	If your insert was amplified from a plasmid, closed circular DNA may have carried through purification and contaminated the cloning reaction: a) To ensure the removal of any plasmid contamination, we recommend linearizing the template DNA before performing PCR. b) If you spin-column purify your insert, treating the PCR product with DpnI before purification will help to remove contaminating template DNA.
	Plates too old or contained incorrect antibiotic	Be sure that your antibiotic plates are fresh (<1 month old). Check the antibiotic resistance of your fragment.
<b>C. Clones Contained Incorrect Insert</b>		
Large number of colonies contain incorrect insert	Your PCR product contained non-specific sequences	If your PCR product is not a single distinct band, then it may be necessary to gel purify the PCR product to ensure cloning of the correct insert. See Section VI for more information.

## IX. Appendix: pUC19 Linearized Vector Information



**Figure 4. pUC19 Linearized Vector Map and Multiple Cloning Sites (MCS).** pUC19 is a commonly used, high copy number cloning vector. This linearized version was generated by PCR, and contains the blunt ends shown in the MCS sequence above. The vector encodes the N-terminal fragment of  $\beta$ -galactosidase (*lacZ* $\alpha$ ), which allows for blue/white colony screening (i.e.,  $\alpha$ -complementation), as well as a pUC origin of replication and an ampicillin resistance gene that allow propagation and selection in *E. coli*.

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