Extreme miniaturization in plasmid design: generation of the 903 bp cloning vector pICOt2

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Abstract

Inspired by the size optimizations in the recently published pUdO series of plasmids, we set out to break our previous world record (pICOz, 1185 bp) in designing the smallest possible self-replicating high copy cloning vector. By replacing the zeocin resistance marker with trimethoprim resistance, deleting the parts upstream of -35 in the ampicilin resistance promoter and replacing the extended multiple cloning site with a single SpeI site, we managed to reduce the plasmid size to 903 bp, almost a 24% reduction in size compared to our previous world record.

Introduction

Following the minimalist philosophy expressed by the French poet Antoine de Saint Exupéry [1], [2] : *"It seems that perfection is attained not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing more to remove"*, we have set out to generate the most minimal cloning vector possible. We believed that we had reached the absolute minimal possible vector in the generation of the 1185 bp pICOz vector [3]. However, the recently published pUdOs series of plasmids and another series of plasmids utilizing the tiny trimethoprim resistance genes [4], [5] showed that there are further opportunities for miniaturization. Inspired by this, we set out to investigate how much further we could miniaturize our cloning plasmid.

Results and Discussion

Generation of pICOt and pICOt2

We generated a synthetic 923 bp pICOt template and compared this to the even smaller 903 bp pICOt2 where only the minimal part of the AmpR promoter remains (Fig. 1). The resulting plasmids were grown in normal LB or low-salt LB with trimethoprim selection. Selection with trimethoprim even at high concentrations (100 µg/ml) in normal LB was unable to completely block growth of mock-transfected MC1061 *E. coli* cells, whereas selection in low-salt LB was efficient at 50 µg/ml. The two plasmids pICOt and pICOt2 grew equally well with similar yields, indicating that the deleted sequence in the promoter driving the trimethoprim resistance gene in pICOt had no significant influence on the fitness of the plasmid.

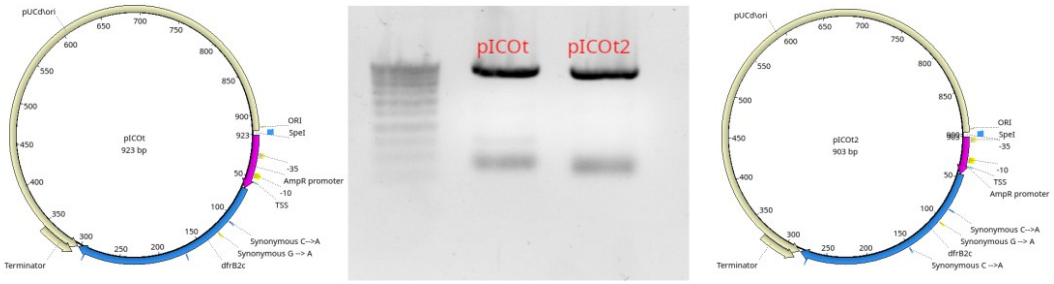

Fig. 1 Design and PCR of the minimal pICOt and pICOt2 plasmids. The PCR products were run on a 1% Agarose/TAE gel and compared to the Eurogentec SmartLadder SF.

Undigested pICOz, pICOt and pICOt2 run at a high molecular weight

We previously observed for pUCmu and pICOz that the undigested plasmids were running

much higher than expected on a 1% Agarose/TAE gel [3]. To investigate if this is true also for pICOt and pICOt2, we digested pICOz, pICOt and pICOt2 with SpeI and ran the digested and undigested plasmids on a gel (Fig. 2).

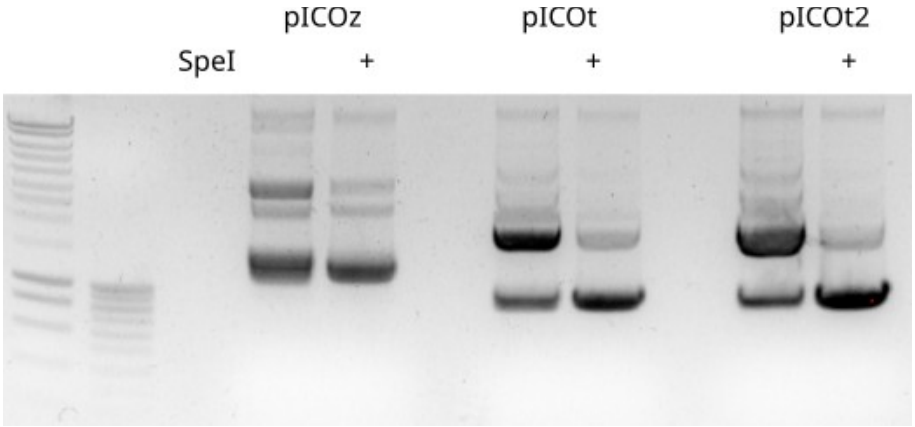

Fig. 2 A 1% agarose/TAE gel. Left: Eurogentec SmartLadder and Eurogentec SmartLadder SF for size reference, pICOz, pICOt and pICOt2 undigested or SpeI digested to visualize the high-molecular weight form of the undigested minimal plasmids.

The higher-running undigested plasmids could be catenated – chains of interlocking plasmids. Catenated plasmids can be formed during plasmid replication [6], [7]. This seems to be something uniquely specific for our small plasmids (pUCmu (Ampicilin resistance; 1669 bp), pICOz (Zecoin resistance; 1185 bp) and pICOt2 (903 bp)). When something is cloned in these plasmid backbones, making them bigger, the normal coiled and supercoiled patterns appear [3]. Another possibility is that the very small plasmids simply do not coil normally and take more space than they should while running in the gel.

Future perspectives

The 903 bp pICOt2 plasmid consists of 237 bp selection marker (~26%) and 616 bp minimal pUC origin of replication (ori; ~68%), with the remaining ~5% being the SpeI restriction enzyme site and the minimal promoter driving expression of the selection marker (49 bp). There is thus very little extra room for further miniaturization. The pUC ori is already smaller than the original, based on a lucky accidental deletion in the generation of the pICOz plasmid [3]. "*There are no mistakes, just happy little accidents*" (Bob Ross) [8].

There are smaller origins of replication, for example a 220 bp minimal essential origin of replication from pSC101 [9]. This origin of replication will however require a different helper plasmid or *E. coli* strain expressing the initiator protein RepA. If that restriction would be acceptable, we could thus theoretically shrink a pICOt2-derived plasmid to something like 507 bp. This hypothetical plasmid would however lose several of the advantages of the pICO series of plasmids, such as being high-copy and self-replicating in regular *E. coli* strains thanks to the pUC ori. The greatest opportunities for further size optimizations are thus in systematic deletions of parts of the minimal pUC ori and hope for more "happy accidents" by deleting other non-essential parts of the pUC ori.

Materials and methods

Synthetic generation of pICOt

The pICOt was designed *in silico* using UGene [10] from the pICOz sequence [3] by replacing the zeocin resistance gene with the 237 bp trimethoprim resistance gene dfrB2c (GenBank: ALZ46148.1) [11]. We also introduced several silent mutations in the resistance gene to eliminate restriction enzyme sites. The complete pICOt sequence was generated synthetically by IDT as a gBlock™. An additional opportunity to further reduce the plasmid size by 20 bp was to delete the sequence upstream of the -35 region in the AmpR promoter. The gBlock was consequently amplified with the primers pICOt-R : GAACACTAGTGTTTTTCCATAG and pICOt-F : GGTAACTAGTTATGTATCCGC for the complete gBlock or pICOt2-F : GGTAACTAGTAATAACCCTGATAAATGCTTC for the gBlock sequence with a minimal AmpR promoter. The PCRs were run with the high-fidelity Q5 DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs). The PCR products (pICOt and pICOt2) were subsequently cut with SpeI (Promega) and ligated with T4 DNA ligase (Promega) before being heat shock transformed into MC1061 *E. coli*.

Evaluation of trimethoprim selection
Trimethoprim (92131-1G, Merck) was dissolved at a stock concentration of 50 mg/ml in DMSO and kept in a -20 °C freezer. *E. coli* MC1061 were transformed with the ligated pICOt and pICOt2 products and grown under 3 different conditions: regular ("Miller") LB (10 g/L NaCl, 5 g/L yeast extract and 10 g/L tryptone) with 50 or 100 µg/ml trimethoprim, or low-salt ("Lennox") LB (5 g/L NaCl, 5 g/L yeast extract and 10 g/L tryptone) with 50 µg/ml trimethoprim.

Plasmid purification and validation
The plasmids were purified using a Macherey-Nagel plasmid miniprep kit, and Sanger sequenced using Eurofin (Mix2seq kit ON).

Material availability
The plasmids pICOt (LMBP 13888) and pICOt2 (LMBP 13889) are available via BCCM/GeneCorner (https://www.genecorner.ugent.be/).

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