

Feb 13, 2019 Version 1

Transfection of constructs in diplonemids to block NHEJ pathway using the inhibitors of KU70/80 proteins. V.1

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.x3zfqp6

Binnypreet Kaur1¹, 2², Drahomíra Faktorová1¹, 2 and Julius Lukeš1³, 2², 3⁴

¹Institute of Parasitology, Czech Academy of Sciences;

²Faculty of Sciences, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, Czech Republic;

³Institute of Parasitology, Czech Academy of Sciences3;

⁴Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, Toronto, Canada



Binnypreet Kaur

1 Institute of Parasitology, Biology Centre, Czech Academy o...

OPEN ACCESS



DOI: dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.x3zfqp6

Protocol Citation: Binnypreet Kaur1, 2, Drahomíra Faktorová1, 2 and Julius Lukeš1, 2, 3 2019. Transfectionof constructs in diplonemids to block NHEJ pathway using the inhibitors of KU70/80 proteins.. **protocols.io**

https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.x3zfqp6

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution License**, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Protocol status: In development

We are still developing and optimizing this protocol

Created: February 13, 2019

Last Modified: February 13, 2019

Protocol Integer ID: 20313

Keywords: Drahomíra Faktorová



Abstract

The process of NHEJ is completed when the DNA ligase complex ligates the broken ends of the DNA. Ku70-Ku80 are the DNA-dependent protein kinase heterodimeric regulatory factor that forms a link between two broken DNA ends and structurally support, align and protect them from further degradation. W7 inhibitor (W7(N-(6aminohexyl)-5-chloro1-naphthalenesulfonamide) inhibits the cofactor of inositol hexakisphophate which effects the regulatory factor of Ku heterodimers.

Materials

NucleofectorTM 2b Device , Human T Cell NucleofectorTM Kit, Cell counter, Normal growth medium, Tissue culture plates, Microcentrifuge tubes



- Step 0: Pre-incubation of Diplonema cells for 4 hours with W7 (5 mg/ml) beforeelectroporation. EC value of W7 was calculated by Alamar blue assay
- Count the cells and plan to 1 nucleofection with 5×10^7 cells for each construct.
- 3 Harvest thecells by centrifugation at 1300xg for 5 min at room temperature in Swing BucketRotor
- 4 Resuspendthe cell pellet in 100ul of AMAXA Human T- cell solution at 4C (from refrigerator combine 81.8ul of Human T-cell nucleofectorsolution + 18.2ul Supplement).
- Add 5-10ug of (PCR) (linearized DNA) into the cuvette (resuspend in 10ul of H2O).
- : Put everything into the cuvette, close the cap and place in the electroporator, cuvette should only fit in one direction, but metal sides should face towards you.
- 7 Press for the Program X-001 to electroporate.
- Transfer the entire cell- DNA transfectant into 10ml of Diplonema media (chloramphenicol) with the supplied disposable micropipettes
- 9 Immediately observe the flasks containing transfectants under a microscopeand place them in the incubator at 27C + shaker and let them grow for 6-8h.
- After 6-8 hours took out the flasks and make controls which should be without antibiotics put 1ml of the electroporated cells in the first well of 24 well plates.
- In the rest 9ml -transfectants add Puromycin antibiotics in the flasks.
- Add 1.5ml of electroporated cells in the first row(6 wells) of 24 well plates. Put 900ul of the media (+ selectable drug) in the rest of the wells. Take 100ul from first well and transfer to the next to make 10x serial dilution and so on...up to the lowest concentration 5×10^2 cells/ml and let them grow untill selection of clones is done.



13 Result: Unfortunately, targeting to the planned position (N-terminal tagging of alphatubulin with mCherry under puromycin^R selection) did not work in any of the obtained clones.