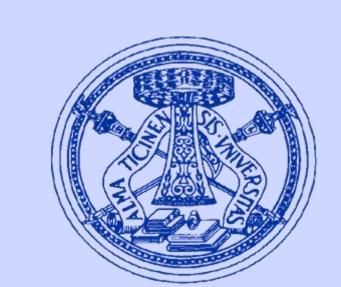


VALIDATION OF A STANDARD APPROACH FOR QUANTITATIVE CHARACTERIZATION OF PROMOTER STRENGTH



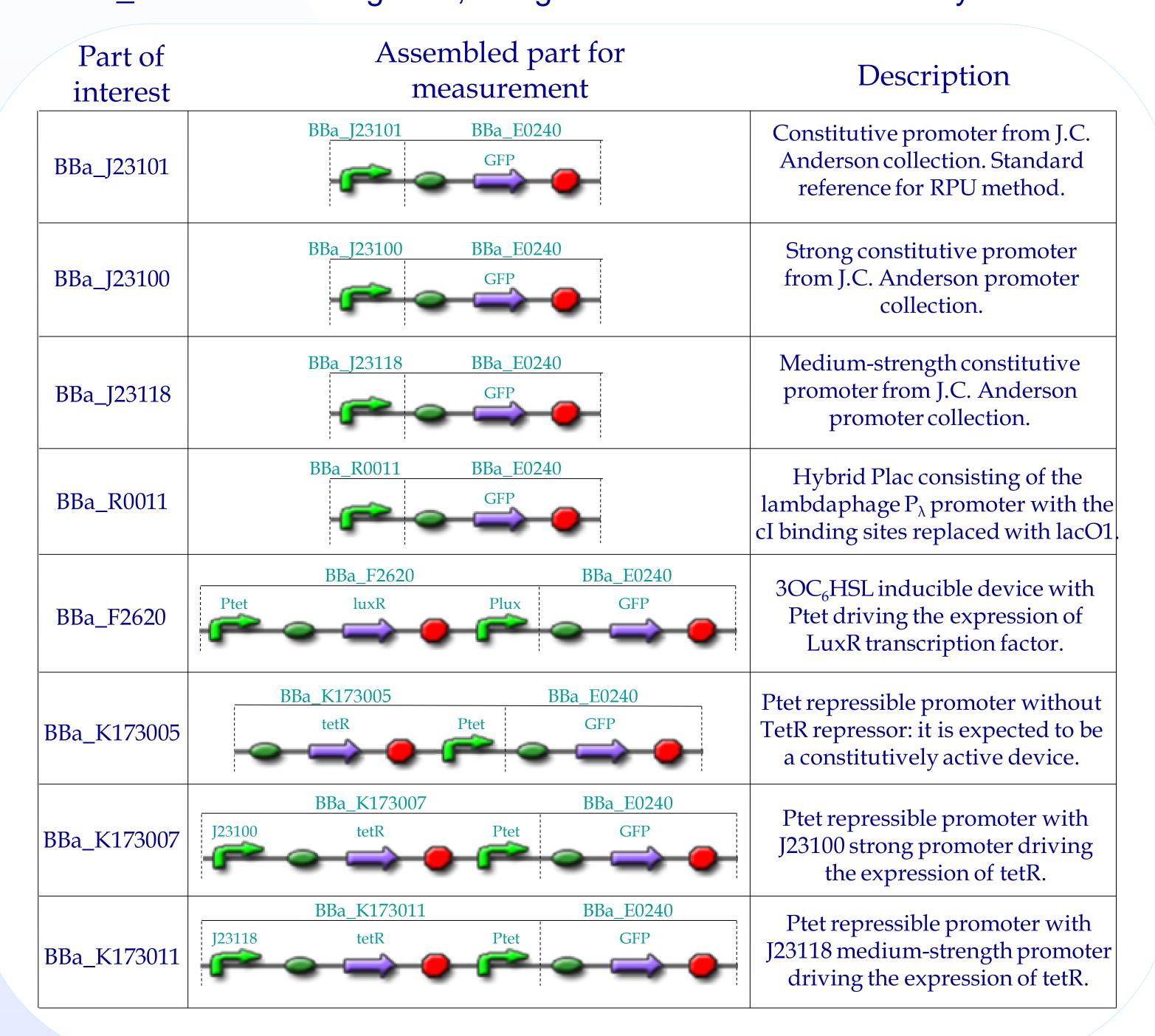
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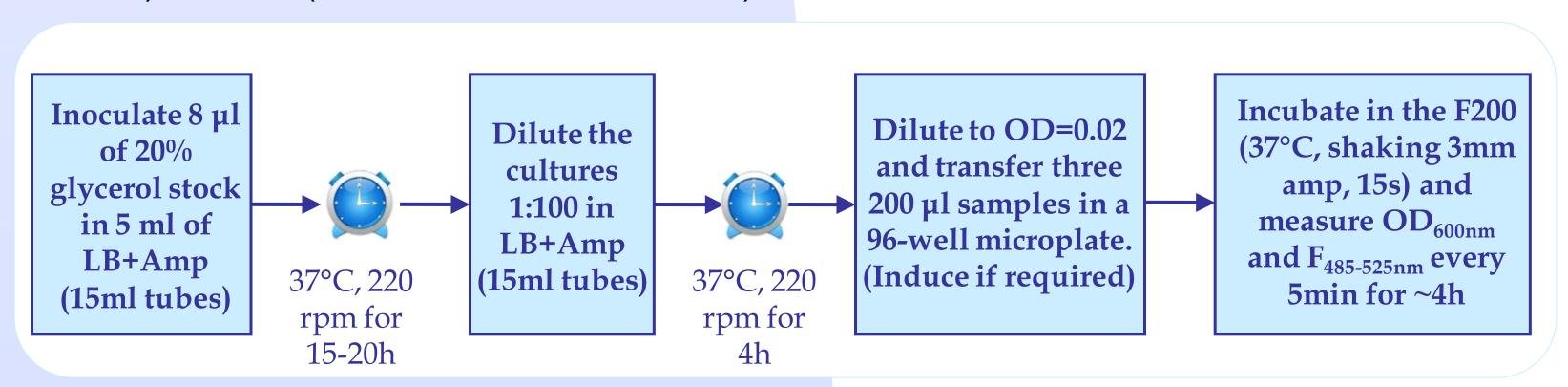
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MOTIVATION. The rational design of synthetic biological systems can be performed only using a set of well-characterized biological parts. For this reason, standard measurement methodologies must be developed to allow an easy and robust quantitative characterization of parts by independent labs. In this work, the Relative Promoter Units (RPUs) method [2] was validated and applied to measure the strength of eight promoters from the Registry of Standard Biological Parts. The RPU approach allows the measurement of a promoter of interest using BBa_J23101 constitutive promoter as a standard reference.

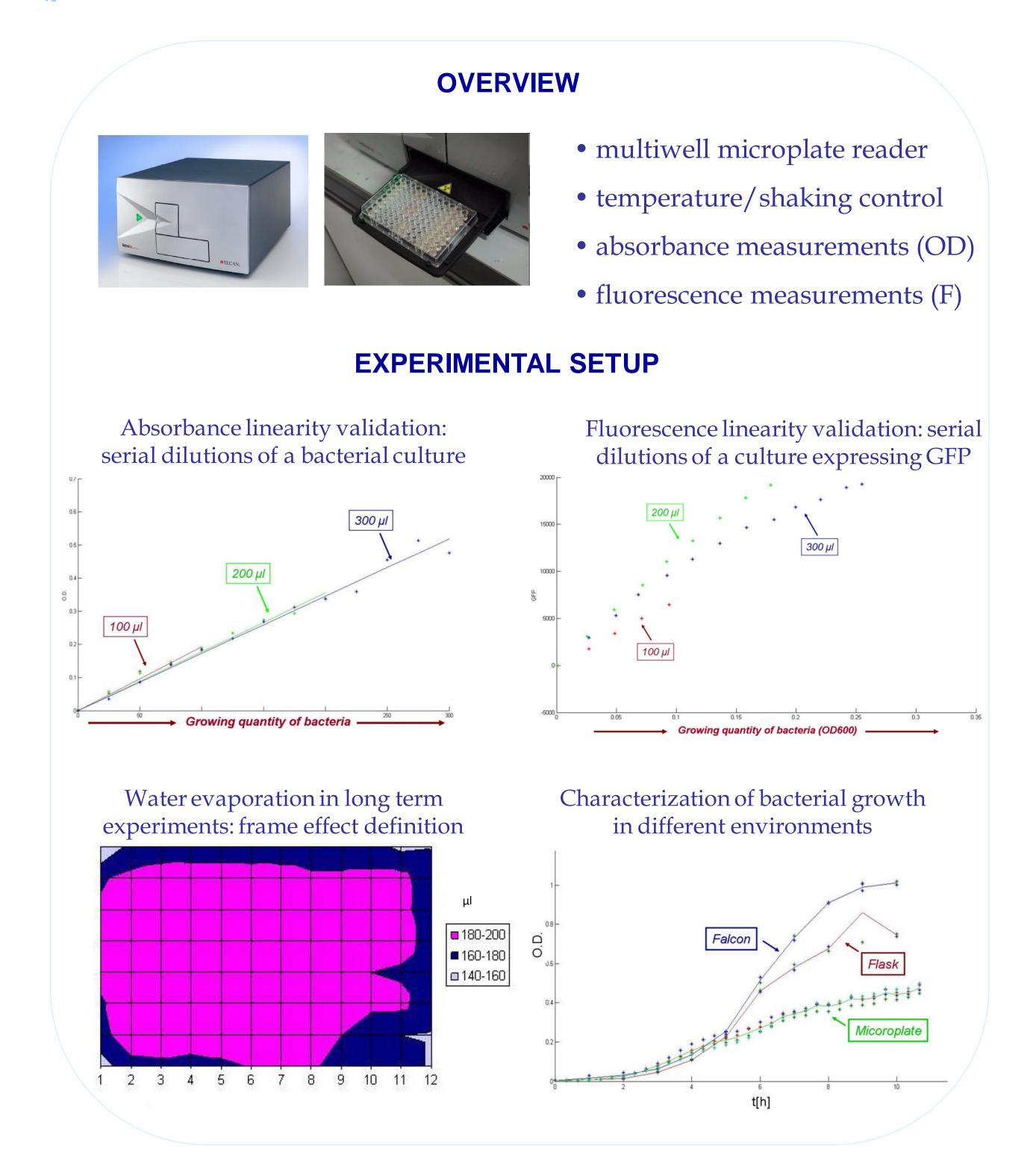
** PROMOTER MEASUREMENT PARTS. To apply the RPU method, each promoter or inducible device has been ligated with BBa_E0240 containing GFP, using BioBrick Standard Assembly.



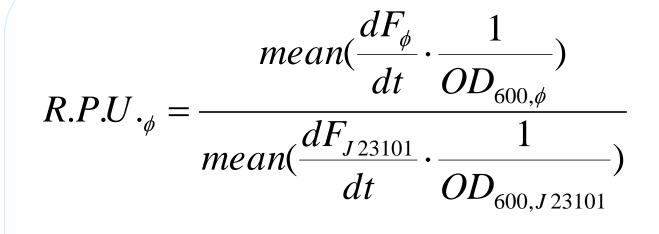
EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE. This protocol was followed for i) the measurement part of interest, ii) J23101-E0240 (standard reference) and iii) B0032 (non-fluorescent culture).



MEASUREMENT SYSTEM. TECAN Infinite F200.



RELATIVE PROMOTER UNITS. Data were processed according to the RPU approach, under the steady-state hypothesis [2]:



(RPU [∞] Promoter transcriptional rate)

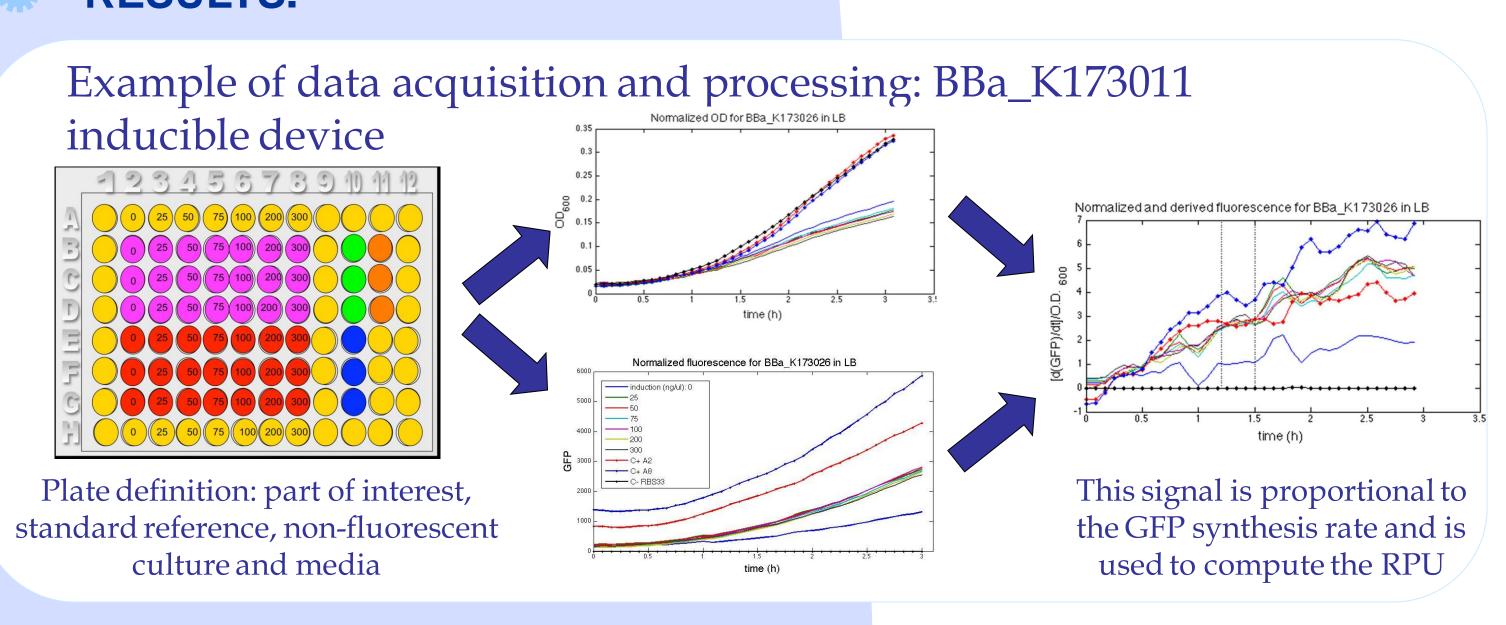
where:

- Φ is the promoter of interest
- J23101 is the standard reference

device characterization

• F and OD are the blanked time series of the measurement parts during the bacterial log-phase

****** RESULTS.



device characterization

CONCLUSIONS

- The relative strength of four constitutive promoters and three inducible devices from the Registry was estimated using the RPU standard method.
- RPU values of BBa_R0011 and BBa_K173005 were in full agreement with those reported in the literature [2].
- GFP synthesis rate was not always found to be constant over time during the log-phase.
- Sometimes RPU values are highly sensitive to the log-phase boundaries that some times are hard to determine.

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characterization

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