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SARS-COV-2 GENOME ANALYSIS

(b)(3).10 USC 424, (b)(6)

June 8, 2020

The following page is withheld in full citing (b)(1) and (b)(3) 50 USC 3024(i), and is not provided.

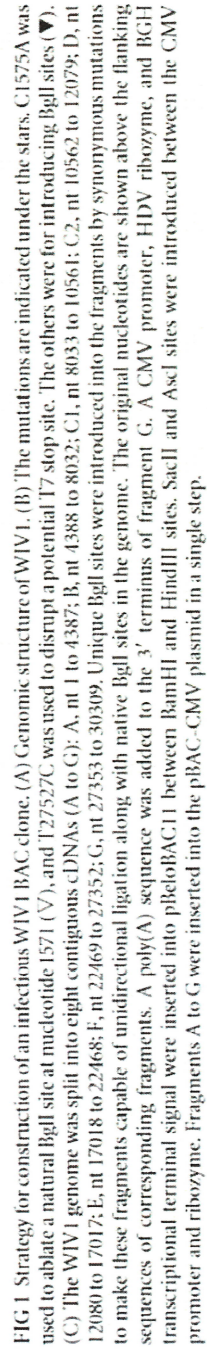
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Building a Full-Length Clone

Using Type IIS Restriction Enzymes and Golden Gate Assembly System

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Eleven Tips For Optimizing Your Golden Gate Assembly Reactions

Looking for a seamless, scalable DNA engineering in a single reaction? Here are some tips to help to find what's missing in your Golden Gate Assembly experiments!

- 1 Check your sequence**
Check your sequence for any potential issues. Golden Gate Assembly is a highly efficient, one-step process for cloning DNA fragments into a plasmid vector. The process involves the use of a specific restriction enzyme (NotI) to create sticky ends on the DNA fragments and the plasmid vector. The sticky ends then anneal and are ligated together by DNA ligase. To ensure the highest efficiency, it is important to check the sequence of the DNA fragments and the plasmid vector for any potential issues that could interfere with the process. These issues include the presence of NotI recognition sites (GAATTC) within the DNA fragments or the plasmid vector, which could lead to unwanted cleavage. Additionally, the presence of other restriction sites or sequences that could interfere with the ligation process should be avoided.
- 2 Check your primers**
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- 4 Choose the right buffer**
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- 5 Increase your template assembly**
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- 6 Make sure your plasmid prep is clean**
Make sure your plasmid prep is clean for any potential issues. Golden Gate Assembly is a highly efficient, one-step process for cloning DNA fragments into a plasmid vector. The process involves the use of a specific restriction enzyme (NotI) to create sticky ends on the DNA fragments and the plasmid vector. The sticky ends then anneal and are ligated together by DNA ligase. To ensure the highest efficiency, it is important to check the sequence of the DNA fragments and the plasmid vector for any potential issues that could interfere with the process. These issues include the presence of NotI recognition sites (GAATTC) within the DNA fragments or the plasmid vector, which could lead to unwanted cleavage. Additionally, the presence of other restriction sites or sequences that could interfere with the ligation process should be avoided.
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- 8 Avoid PCR-induced errors**
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- 9 Increase insert amount for complete assembly**
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- 10 Carefully design every insert's overhang**
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- 11 Check for a sequence error in your assembly**
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Golden Gate Assembly

20+ FRAGMENT ASSEMBLY NOW ACHIEVABLE
WITH HIGH EFFICIENCY AND ACCURACY

BioLabs

NEW ENGLAND

INSPIRED BY NATURE
DESIGNED FOR RESEARCH
BUILT FOR THE FUTURE

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Featured Tools

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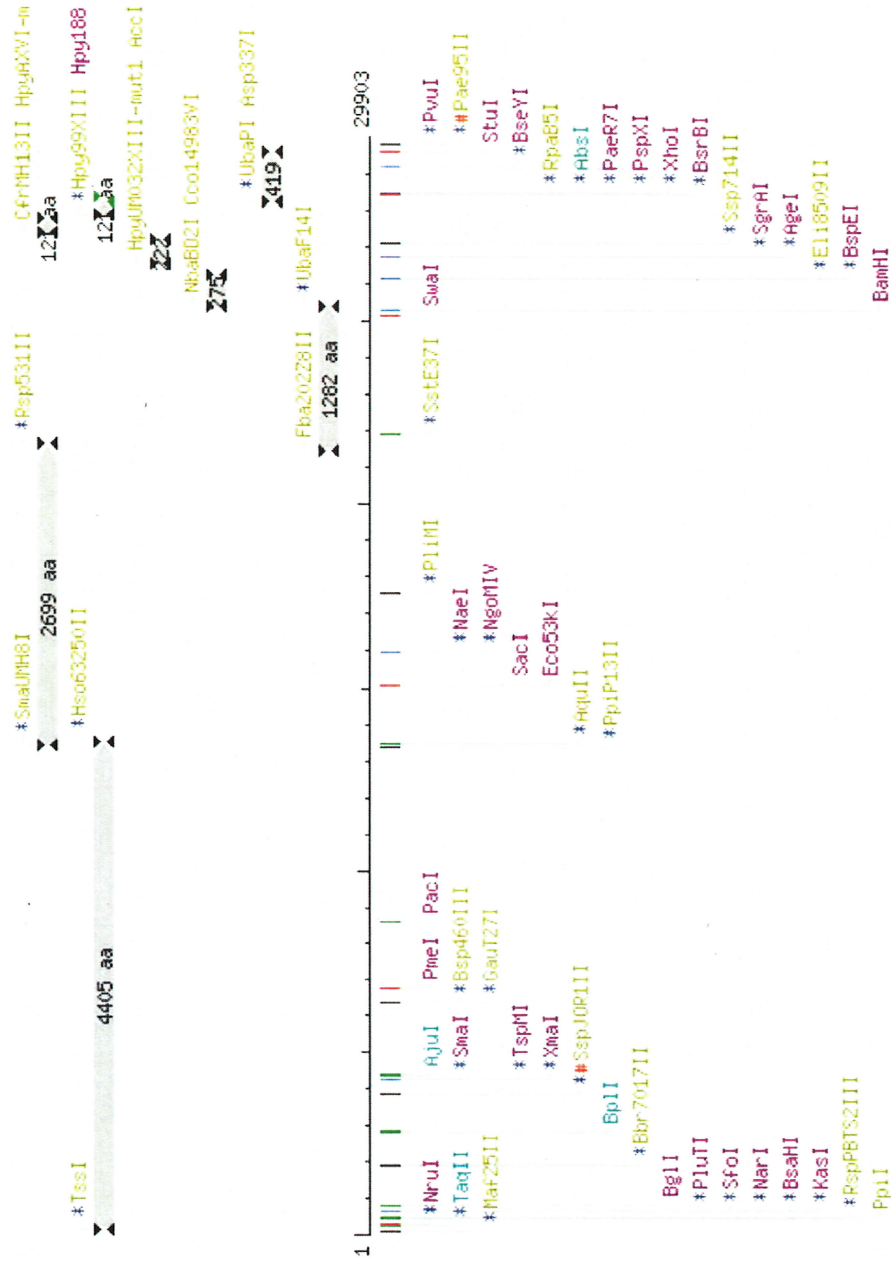
For help designing primers, try the new NEB Golden Gate Assembly Tool at GoldenGate.neb.com

Try our ligase fidelity tools for the design of high-fidelity Golden Gate assemblies at neb.com/research/subjects/tools

- **Ligate Fidelity Viewer™ (v2)** – Visualize overhang ligation preferences
- **Cricket™** – Predict high-fidelity junctions
- **SynGene™** – Split DNA sequence for seamless high-fidelity assembly

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SARS-COV-2 GENOME RESTRICTION MAP



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Type IIS Restriction Enzymes

- BsmBI

5' - CGTCTCNNNNN-3' 

3' - GCAGAGNNNNN - 5' BsaI 

5' - GGTCTCNNNNN-3' 

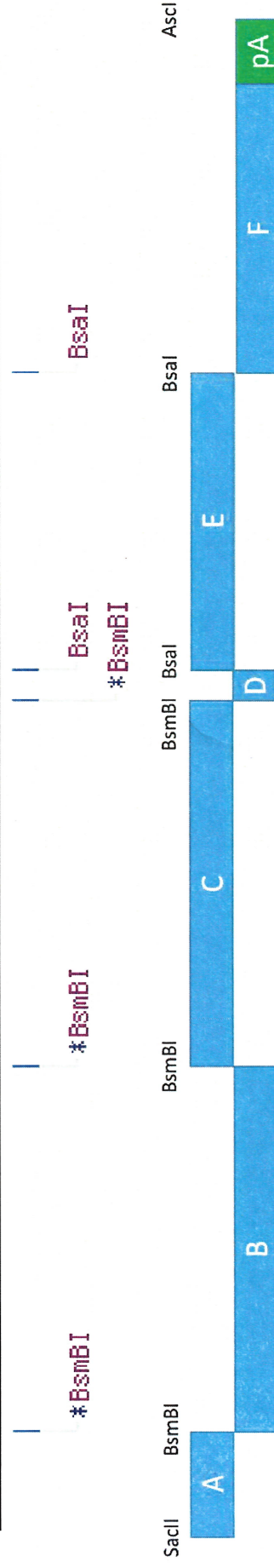
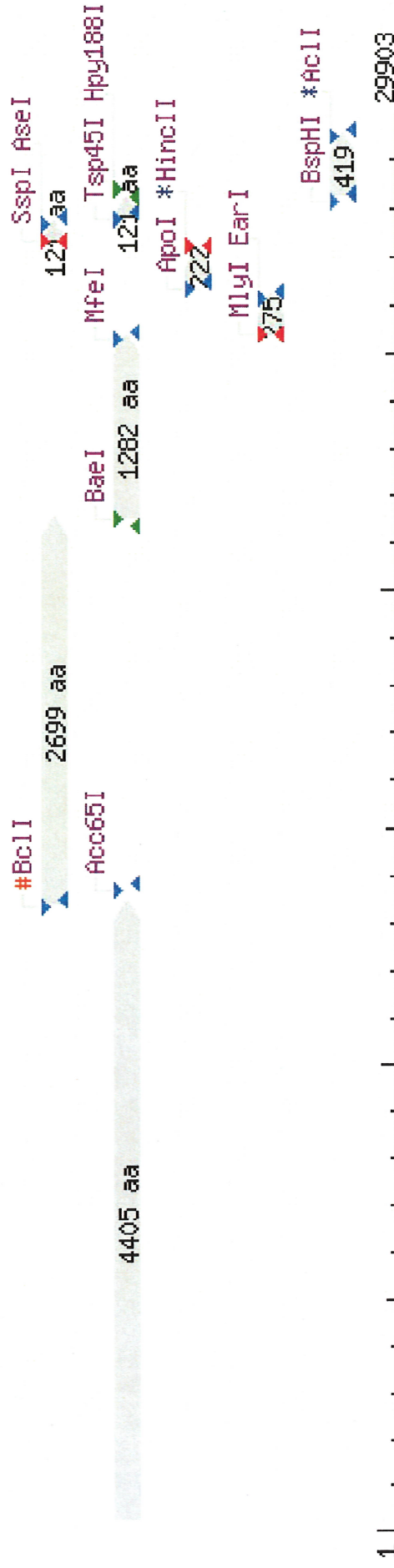
3' - CCAGAGNNNNN - 5' SARS-CoV-2 genome does not
have any SacII or AscI restriction sites 

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RE-based Fragment Build Option – BsmBI/BsaI

(4 nt overhangs)



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(b)(3);50 USC 3024(i); Sec. 1.4(c); Sec. 1.4(e)

Spike Gene

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