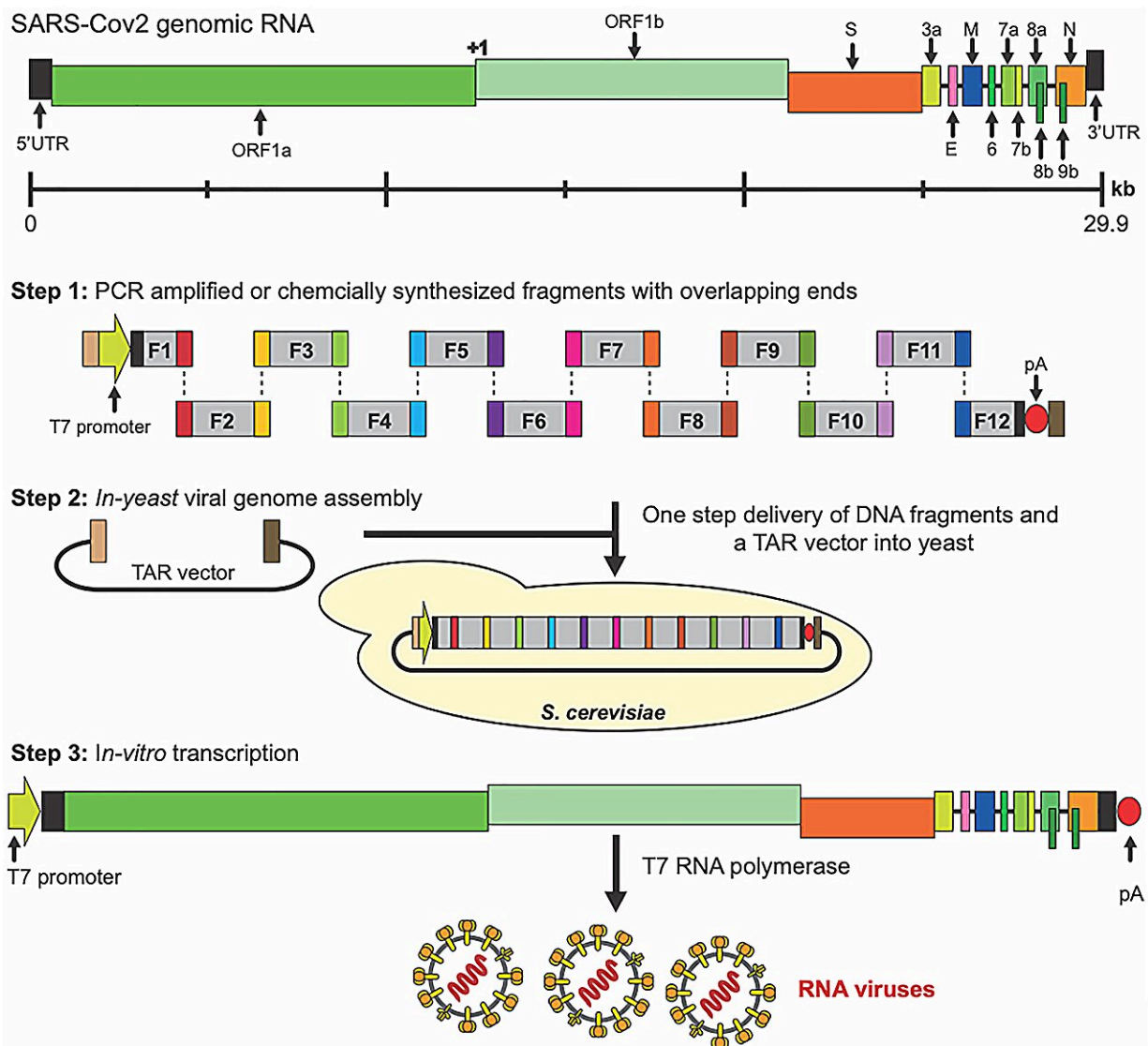


# Transformation-associated recombination (TAR) cloning and its applications

January 8 2024



One-step SARS-COV2 genome assembly in yeast *S. cerevisiae* using transformation-associated recombination (TAR) in yeast. Credit: *Oncotarget*

(2023). DOI: 10.18632/oncotarget.28546

A new review paper titled "[Transformation-associated recombination \(TAR\) cloning and its applications for gene function; genome architecture and evolution; biotechnology and biomedicine](#)" has been published in *Oncotarget*.

Transformation-associated recombination (TAR) cloning represents a unique tool to selectively and efficiently recover a given chromosomal segment up to several hundred kb in length from complex genomes (such as animals and plants) and simple genomes (such as bacteria and [viruses](#)). The technique exploits a high level of homologous recombination in the yeast *Sacharomyces cerevisiae*.

In this new review, researchers Natalay Kouprina and Vladimir Larionov from the National Cancer Institute's Developmental Therapeutics Branch summarized multiple [applications](#) of the pioneering TAR cloning technique, developed previously for complex genomes, for functional, evolutionary, and structural studies, and extended the modified TAR versions to isolate biosynthetic gene clusters (BGCs) from microbes, which are the major source of pharmacological agents and industrial compounds, and to engineer synthetic viruses with novel properties to design a new generation of vaccines.

TAR cloning was adapted as a [reliable method](#) for the assembly of synthetic microbe genomes for fundamental research.

"TAR cloning has become a valuable procedure for the selective and efficient isolation and manipulation of large DNA molecules. [...] The ability to isolate individual gene alleles will help to clarify whether a particular allele is associated with predisposition to different diseases,

including cancer," the researchers write. "In this review, we also discuss how the TAR cloning in combination with HAC (human artificial chromosome)- and CRISPR-based technologies may contribute to the future."

**More information:** Natalay Kouprina et al, Transformation-associated recombination (TAR) cloning and its applications for gene function; genome architecture and evolution; biotechnology and biomedicine, *Oncotarget* (2023). [DOI: 10.18632/oncotarget.28546](https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.28546)

Provided by Impact Journals LLC

Citation: Transformation-associated recombination (TAR) cloning and its applications (2024, January 8) retrieved 28 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2024-01-recombination-tar-cloning-applications.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--