

ABSTRACT

The present disclosure provides a nucleic acid sequence for regulating the transcription of a nucleic acid fragment of interest, wherein the nucleic acid sequence comprises at least 2 copies of TetO-operator sequences capable of binding to a transactivator rtTA regulatable by tetracycline or a derivative thereof, and 1 copy of minimal promoter sequence containing a TATA box sequence, and at least 1 copy of a CuO-operator sequence capable of binding to a transcription repressor CymR regulatable by cumate. The present disclosure also provides a vector and a host cell containing the nucleic acid sequence, and a method for inducing the expression of a nucleic acid fragment of interest in a host cell.