

TABLE 2. Other RCAS Vectors

Vector	Comments
RCASBP(A) DeltaR	This version of RCASBP(A) lacks the redundant viral sequences outside the LTR. It is useful for analyzing mutations in the PBS and the PPT.
BBAN	This is a replication-defective version of RCAS derived from the Bryan high-titer virus. It contains a complete copy of Gag-Pol but is missing Env, so it can accommodate a larger insert in the <i>Clal</i> site (~ 4 kb) relative to conventional RCAS vectors. It can be efficiently complemented by cotransfecting with an ASLV <i>env</i> gene or with VSV-G.
TFA-NEO	This is a replication-defective transfection plasmid designed to accept (and express) <i>Clal</i> inserts prepared for use in the RCAS vector system. It was generated by removing the viral coding information (the segments between <i>SacI</i> and <i>Clal</i>) from RCAS and inserting, in place of the coding region, an oligonucleotide containing sites for <i>NsiI</i> , <i>EcoRV</i> , and <i>NdeI</i> (in order from the <i>SacI</i> site). It must be grown on a <i>dam</i> ⁻ <i>E. coli</i> strain to use the <i>Clal</i> site. To facilitate the selection of stable transformants in eukaryotic cells, TFA-NEO also expresses Neo ^R under the control of the chicken beta-actin promoter. The version of the promoter included in the plasmid is relatively weak; this favors the selection of cells that have the plasmid inserted in sites favorable for expression. The two expression cassettes (viral and beta-actin-neo) are separated by a polylinker (<i>NsiI</i> , <i>SfiI</i> , <i>NotI</i> , <i>EagI</i>) that makes it simple to generate a defined linear DNA for transfection of eukaryotic cells.
pGT-GFP	This is a derivative of RCASBP M2C (4070A) with a GFP insert in the opposite orientation to the viral genes. The GFP has a splice acceptor and a poly(A) signal. GFP expression depends on the appropriate insertion of the provirus into a gene.
RSVPs	There are two related shuttle vectors, RSVP(A)-Z and RSVP(A)-B. Both vectors are derived from RCASBP(A). RSVP(A)-Z expresses zeocin resistance (either in avian cells or in <i>E. coli</i>); RSVP(A)-B expresses blasticidin resistance. Both vectors contain a Lac operator sequence, which makes it easy to recover the viral DNA.