

Packaging: the synthesis of infective phage particles from a preparation of phage *capsid* and tail proteins and a *concatamer* of phage DNA molecules. Commonly used to package DNA cloned onto a lambda vector (separated by *cos sites*) into infectious lambda particles.

Packaging efficiency: the efficiency with which packaged bacteriophages are recovered in host bacteria.

Plaque forming unit (pfu): a measure of viable bacteriophage numbers.

Point mutation: a general term for a mutation affecting only a small sequence of DNA including small insertions, deletions, and base pair substitutions.

Positive selection: a method that permits only mutants to survive.

Reporter gene: a gene whose mutant gene product is easily detected.

Sampling time: the end of the period of time, prior to sacrifice, during which the agent is not administered and during which unprocessed DNA lesions are fixed into stable mutations.

Shuttle vector: a vector constructed so that it can propagate in two different host species; accordingly, DNA inserted into a shuttle vector can be tested or manipulated in two different cell types or two different organisms.

Transgenic: of, relating to, or being an organism whose genome has been altered by the transfer of a gene or genes from another species.

Replaced
This version has been replaced
on 26 July 2013 and will be deleted
effectively on 26 January 2015