N utilization site; a first restriction enzyme site permitting replacement of the ribosomal binding site which follows thereafter; a ribosomal binding site; and ATG initiation codon or DNA which is converted into and ATG initiation codon upon insertion of the desired gene into the vector; a second restriction enzyme site for inserting the gene in phase with the ATG codon; a T1T2 rRNA transcription termination sequence; and origin of replication and a gene associated with a selectable or identifiable phenotypic trait manifested when the vector is present in the host. The distance between the 3' end of the PLOL promotor and operator sequence and the 5' end of the N utilization site is less than about 80 base pairs and the distance between the 3' end of the N utilization site and the 5' end of the ribosomal binding site is less than about 300 base pairs. Plasmids have been constructed from the vectors and used to produce bovine, chicken and porcine growth hormones, human apolipoprotein E and human superoxide dismutase.

5112748

HYBRID CELLS PRODUCING AN ANTIGEN CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HEPATITIS B VIRUS OBTAINED FROM HEPATOCYTES AND ESTABLISHED MONKEY CELLS, A PROCESS FOR OBTAINING THESE HYBRID CELLS AND THEIR APPLICATION TO THE PRODUCTION OF THE AFORESAID ANTIGEN

Nicol Chenciner, Jean-Francoi Houssais, Paris, France assigned to Institut Pasteur and Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

PCT No. PCT/FR86/00147 Sec. 371 Date Feb. 19, 1987 Sec. 102(e) Date Feb. 19, 1987 PCT Filed Apr. 29, 1986.The invention concerns hybrid cells transformed or transformable by a cloned DNA containing the sequence coding for the antigen HBs. They are characterized in that they contain, on the one hand, at least a part of the genetic heritage of monkey hepatocyte cells and, on the other hand, a genetic marker permitting them to grow in a selective medium or one containing an active principle normally lethal to the VERO cells from which the hybrid is derived, but able to be inactivated by the polypeptide expressed by the said genetic marker.

5112753

METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION AND PREPARATION OF PROBES FOR PESTIVIRUSES, OLIGONUCLEOTIDES AND PROBES THUS OBTAINED AND A METHOD OF DETECTION OF PESTIVIRUSES

Didier G J Allaer, Michel T Rossius, Dolore Vaira, Andre J J Renard, Liege, Belgium assigned to Societe Europeen de Biotechnologie; Rhone Merie

In the method of identification and preparation of general and/or specific probes for varieties of Pestivirus, a length of approximately 110 to 115 bases, towards the 5' end on the Pestivirus genome in the non-coding region corresponding to the region situated between bases 200 and 310 of the genome of the BVD Osloss virus, is amplified by means of converging primers in a polymerase chain reactions, the amplified length is sequenced and, by comparison with similar previously sequenced lengths of other varieties of Pestivirus, the homologous and/or specific oligonucleotidic sequences of the probes are identified.

5112755

PREPARATION OF FUNCTIONAL HUMAN UROKINASE PROTEINS

Herbert L Heyneker, William Holmes, Gordon A Vehar assigned to Genentech Inc

Human urokinase is produced using recombinant DNA techniques. The invention disclosed thus enables the production of urokinase free of contaminants with which it is ordinarily associated in its native cellular environment. Methods, expression vehicles and various host cells useful in its production are also disclosed.

5112767

VECTORS WITH ENHANCER DOMAINS

Pradip Roy-Burman, David A Spodick assigned to University of Southern California

A vector and in particular a virus, plasmid or oligonucleotide vector including unique en-