

Rapid and reliable universal cloning of influenza A virus genes by target-primed plasmid amplification

Jürgen Stech^{1,*}, Olga Stech¹, Astrid Herwig², Hermann Altmepfen², Jana Hundt¹, Sandra Gohrbandt¹, Anne Kreibich¹, Siegfried Weber¹, Hans-Dieter Klenk² and Thomas C. Mettenleiter¹

¹Friedrich-Loeffler-Institute, Federal Research Institute for Animal Health, Südufer 10, 17493 Greifswald - Insel Riems and ²Institute for Virology, Philipps-University Marburg, Hans-Meerwein-Straße 2, 35043 Marburg, Germany

Received August 18, 2008; Accepted September 16, 2008

ABSTRACT

Reverse genetics has become pivotal in influenza virus research relying on rapid generation of tailored recombinant influenza viruses. They are rescued from transfected plasmids encoding the eight influenza virus gene segments, which have been cloned using restriction endonucleases and DNA ligation. However, suitable restriction cleavage sites often are not available. Here, we describe a cloning method universal for any influenza A virus strain which is independent of restriction sites. It is based on target-primed plasmid amplification in which the insert provides two megaprimers and contains termini homologous to plasmid regions adjacent to the insertion site. For improved efficiency, a cloning vector was designed containing the negative selection marker *ccdB* flanked by the highly conserved influenza A virus gene termini. Using this method, we generated complete sets of functional gene segments from seven influenza A strains and three haemagglutinin genes from different serotypes amounting to 59 cloned influenza genes. These results demonstrate that this approach allows rapid and reliable cloning of any segment from any influenza A strain without any information about restriction sites. In case the PCR amplicon ends are homologous to the plasmid annealing sites only, this method is suitable for cloning of any insert with conserved termini.

INTRODUCTION

Many studies in life sciences are based on the efficient generation of multiple plasmid constructs in parallel. Several high-throughput cloning methods are available

for generating entire libraries of open reading frames (1). However, for some purposes, it is essential that the inserted cDNA has to be transcribed into RNA of precise length without any additional terminal nucleotides and, therefore, its insertion into an expression cassette is confined to exact nucleotide positions. This constraint also applies to reverse genetics of influenza A viruses. Basic research and vaccine development have been expedited by the generation of recombinant influenza A viruses solely from plasmids (2–6). However, established systems require prior cleavage of amplicons with terminal restriction cleavage sites susceptible to outside cutter enzymes like BsmBI (7) prior to insertion into appropriately cleaved plasmid vectors. Unfortunately, viral genes may contain internal restriction cleavage sites for all available enzymes of this type generating a compatible overhang. At present, this requires subcloning and subsequent removal of unwanted internal restriction cleavage sites before cloning. Such additional time-consuming steps can be different in each case and require prior sequence information of the insert.

Therefore, we sought to establish a cloning method which is independent of restriction enzyme cleavage but still yields high numbers of positive clones. Geiser *et al.* described a modified QuikchangeTM site-directed mutagenesis protocol designed to introduce entire PCR amplicons into plasmids by insertion between two neighbored nucleotides or by exchange of an entire vector region, whereby the two strands of the PCR amplicon serve as megaprimers. Each megaprimer anneals to the plasmid at the complementary site and is then elongated from its 3'-end by the DNA polymerase. The maximum length of successfully cloned inserts in this study was 1117 bp (8), whereas the longest influenza A virus genes (PB2, PB1) each comprise 2341 nt. In order to improve cloning efficiency, we inserted into the plasmid pHW2000 the conserved influenza gene termini (9) and between them the negative selection marker *ccdB* (10). By use of appropriate

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: +49 383517237; Fax: +49 383517275; Email: juergen.stech@fli.bund.de

primers, this plasmid design provided sufficient homologous annealing sites, but allows shorter PCR primers to be used thus securing efficient amplification. Using this novel assay, we were able to clone the complete genomic sets of eight segments from seven influenza A virus strains and three haemagglutinin genes from strains with subtypes H4, H6 and H8 amounting to a total 59 functional viral genes. These results demonstrate that our approach is suitable for rapid and reliable cloning of basically any insert with conserved termini without any prior information about restriction sites.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Viruses

Influenza A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1) was propagated in MDCK cells, whereas the strains A/Swan/R65/2006 (H5N1), A/Swine/Belzig/2/2001 (H1N1), A/Denver/57 (H1N1), A/Duck/Ukraine/1/1963 (H3N8), A/Hong Kong/1/1968 (H3N2), A/Chicken/Emirates/R66/2002 (H9N2), A/Mallard/Germany/1740/1/07 (H4N6), A/Turkey/Germany/R617/07 (H6N2) and A/Turkey/Ontario/6118/68 (H8N4) were grown in embryonated hen eggs.

Generation of the plasmid pHWS*ccdB*

For amplification of the *ccdB* gene from the GatewayTM conversion cassette (Invitrogen GmbH) (nt from 897 to 1583 of reading frame cassette A), we used primers with elongated 5'-ends containing the conserved influenza A gene termini and adjacent BsmBI restriction cleavage sites. The primer sequences were:

5'-ATATCGTCTCAGGGAGCAAAAGCAGGACGCGTGGATCCGGC-3' and

5'-ATATCGTCTTATTAGTAGAAACAAGGGT CGACCTGCAGACTG-3'.

The forward primer contains 12 nt from the 5'-end of influenza A cRNA (underlined) and the reverse primer 13 nt from 5'-end of influenza A vRNA (underlined). After digestion of the PCR amplicon and recipient plasmid pHW2000 with BsmBI, the resulting fragments were ligated and an aliquot was transformed into *ccdB*-resistant DB 3.1TM bacteria (Invitrogen).

Primers

For amplification of influenza A virus genes, we used primers modified from ref. (11) (Table 1). The forward primer PHW-PB1-17F was newly designed by extending its 3'-end with additional conserved nucleotides (results from Blast query not shown), because the primer with the original 3'-end caused erroneous amplification and subsequent integration of the PA gene instead of PB1 into pHWS*ccdB*. For the neuraminidase gene, four primer pairs should be designed according to the subtype (separately for N1, N2, N4, N5, N8; for N3; for N6, N7; and for N9) (11).

RT-PCR from isolated RNA

Viral RNA was isolated with the QIAamp Viral RNA Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to manufacturer's instructions and reverse-transcribed using Omniscript RT Kit (Qiagen) along with a primer complementary to the conserved 12 nt of 3'-end of the viral RNA (primer Uni12) (11). Using gene-specific primers two microlitres of each RT reaction were subjected to PCR (total reaction volume 100 µl) by an initial denaturation step (98°C 30 s), followed by 35 cycles each consisting of 98°C 10 s, 60°C 30 s, 72°C 6 min and final elongation (72°C 5 min) utilizing 2 U Phusion High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase (New England BioLabs, Frankfurt am Main, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. For determination of fragment sizes and quantification of amplicons, we used

Table 1. Primer set used for PCR amplification of influenza A virus genes

Gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer	Expected size (bp)
PB2	PHW-PB2f: <i>gaagttggggggg</i> agcgaaagcaggTC	PHW-PB2-2341r: <i>ccgccgggttatt</i> agtagaaacaaggTCGTTT	2341 + 26
PB1	PHW-PB1-17f: <i>gaagttggggggg</i> agcgaaagcaggCAAAC	PHW-PB1-2341r: <i>ccgccgggttatt</i> agtagaaacaaggCATTT	2341 + 26
PA	PHW-PAf: <i>gaagttggggggg</i> agcgaaagcaggTAC	PHW-PA-2233r: <i>ccgccgggttatt</i> agtagaaacaaggTACTT	2233 + 26
HA	PHW-HAf: <i>gaagttggggggg</i> agcaaaaagcaggGG	identical with PHW-NSr	1779 + 26
NP	PHW-NPf: <i>gaagttggggggg</i> agcaaaaagcaggGTA	PHW-NPr: <i>ccgccgggttatt</i> agtagaaacaaggGTATTTTT	1565 + 26
NA	PHW-N12458f: <i>gaagttggggggg</i> agcaaaaagcaggAGT	PHW-N12458r: <i>ccgccgggttatt</i> agtagaaacaaggAGT	1399 + 26
M	PHW-Mf: <i>gaagttggggggg</i> agcaaaaagcaggTAG	PHW-Mr: <i>ccgccgggttatt</i> agtagaaacaaggTAG	1027 + 26
NS	PHW-NSf: <i>gaagttggggggg</i> agcaaaaagcaggGTG	PHW-NSr: <i>ccgccgggttatt</i> agtagaaacaaggGTG	875 + 26

Primers are modified from universal influenza A primers¹¹. Their 5'ends (italic) are derived from pHW2000 regions preceding the viral gene termini followed by the conserved influenza A virus gene termini (lowercase), and conserved gene-specific nucleotides at the 3' ends (uppercase bold). The expected size of the PCR products is based on the length of the genes of strain A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1) plus the noninfluenza sequences and may differ slightly in case of HA, NA and the NS genes from those of other influenza A isolates.

the MassRuler™ DNA ladder (Mix) (Fermentas, St Leon-Rot, Germany).

Target-primed plasmid amplification and transformation

Target-primed plasmid amplification was performed with 100 ng pHWS*ccdB* plasmid and PCR amplicon, which had been agarose-gel purified and pooled from 1 to 6 PCR reactions, using 2 U Phusion High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase according to manufacturer's instructions (total reaction volume 50 µl). The amount of PCR amplicon was determined using ImageJ 1.38X (12) from a calibrated image of an agarose gel electrophoresis run including quantitative DNA standards. An initial denaturation step (98°C 30 s) was followed by 35 cycles each consisting of 98°C 10 s, 48°C 1 min and 72°C 5:30 min. Prior to transformation into bacteria, which are not completely sensitive to *ccdB* [such as the SURE2™, X11-Blue™ or XL-10 Gold™ strains (Stratagene Europe, Amsterdam, The Netherlands)], cleavage with DpnI (New England Biolabs (UK) Ltd.) was performed in order to remove the methylated parent plasmid pHWS*ccdB* and any hemi-methylated hybrid molecules. In case of the TOP10™ strain (Invitrogen Ltd, UK) which is fully sensitive to *ccdB*, this step is not required. Following target-primed plasmid amplification, 1, 5 or 10 µl of the reaction mixture were transformed into TOP10™, SURE2™, X11-Blue™ or XL-10 Gold™ bacteria according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Virus rescue by transfection of plasmids

Cloned genes from all virus strains except the haemagglutinins of the highly pathogenic H5N1 isolates A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 and A/Swan/R65/2006 were tested by cotransfection (13) with seven plasmids encoding the genes of A/WSN/33 (2) or the hvPR8 strain (14). A plasmid clone was demonstrated to be functional by the appearance of a cytopathic effect on MDCK cells and positive haemagglutination test from the supernatant.

RESULTS

Interdependent design of cloning vector pHWS*ccdB* and PCR primers

For the introduction of entire PCR amplicons into plasmids by target-primed plasmid amplification, homologous termini are required (8). Therefore, we extended the 5'-ends of universal influenza A primers (11) to achieve homology to the cloning vector pHW2000 (2). However, these primers with a resulting size of 40 nt performed only poorly in the PCR (data not shown). This result could be attributed to the high GC-content of the adjacent vector regions. Therefore, in order to secure high PCR yields in combination with the required homology with vector sequences of at least 20 nt and for high cloning efficiency, we introduced into pHW2000 the conserved influenza A gene termini (9) and between them the negative selection marker *ccdB* resulting in plasmid pHWS*ccdB* (Figure 1). A set of eight primer pairs is required for full-length amplification of all influenza virus genomic segments.

These primers are based on the universal influenza A primers (11) with modifications (Table 1). Their 5'-ends consist of 13 nt homologous to vector sequences preceding the influenza A gene termini in pHWS*ccdB*. This interdependent design of primers and plasmid vector resulted in terminal homologous regions of 25 and 26 nt between amplicon and vector (Figure 1 and Table 1) allowing the use of shorter PCR primers, which ensured efficient amplification. In addition, the introduced *ccdB* gene enables selection against parental pHWS*ccdB* after transformation into *ccdB*-sensitive bacteria such as the TOP10™ strain.

Universal influenza A PCR and target-primed plasmid amplification

To clone the complete set of all eight genomic segments of influenza A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1) (15), viral RNA was reverse-transcribed and amplified by the modified universal influenza A virus PCR (11) (Figure 1). For amplification of the neuraminidase gene of strain A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1) (15), the appropriate primer pair was used. Since the gene-specific primers differ at their 3'-ends by only a few nucleotides (Table 1), other viral genes may be co-amplified. To assure insertion of the correct amplicon, for each of the eight viral genes, three PCR reactions were pooled (for PB1 only one reaction was used) and amplicons of correct size (Figure 2) were isolated from an agarose gel and used for target-primed plasmid amplification.

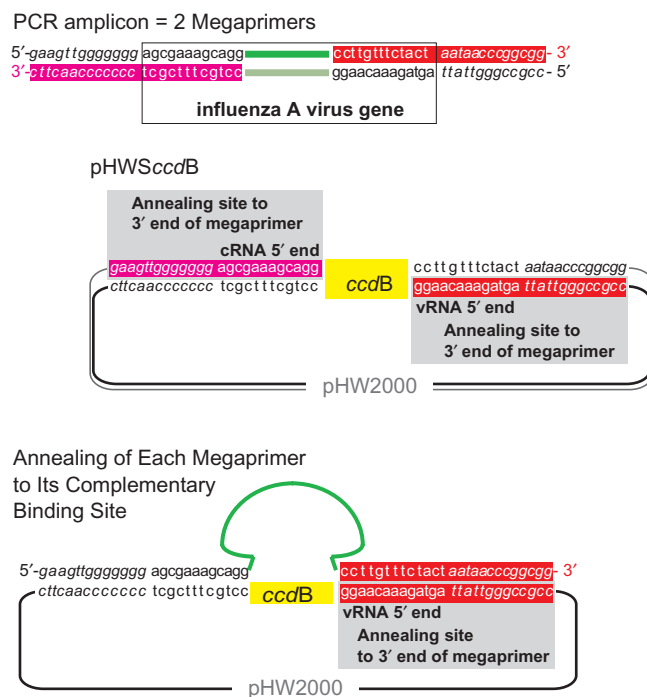


Figure 1. Schematic representation of PCR amplicon and plasmid pHWS*ccdB*. The two strands of the PCR amplicon serve as megaprimers. Each 3'-end of the megaprimer anneals to the complementary annealing site within the plasmid pHWS*ccdB* and is elongated during target-primed plasmid amplification leading to replacement of the *ccdB* marker by the viral gene. The two newly synthesized strands hybridize to nicked circular molecules.

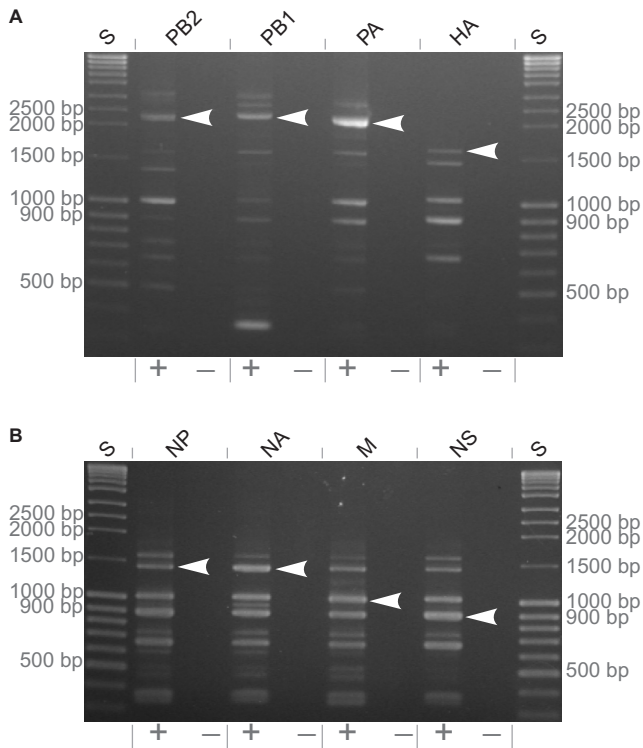


Figure 2. Full-length PCR amplicons from genes of the strain A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1). Lanes: S DNA size marker (3 μ l), PCR from H₂O control (–) and from cDNA transcribed from viral RNA (+) (each 5 μ l from 100 μ l total reaction volume).

Table 2. Cloning efficiency: numbers of colonies and of clones with correct length

Viral Gene	Length (nt)	PCR amplicon (ng)	Transformed (μ l)	Bacteria colonies	Correct clones/Number analyzed
PB2	2341	120	1	0	11/12
		120	10	34	
PB1	2341	40	1	60	14/16
		40	10	20	
PA	2233	600	1	5	6/8
		600	10	92	
HA	1779	490	1	26	8/8
		490	10	65	
NP	1565	500	1	23	8/8
		500	10	48	
NA	1399	430	1	18	4/5
		430	10	39	
M	1027	150	1	12	8/8
		150	10	140	
NS	875	690	1	19	12/12
		690	10	150	

Numbers of bacteria colonies (XL1-BlueTM bacteria, in case of the PB1 gene SURE2TM bacteria) and of positive plasmid clones carrying the cDNA of viral genes from strain A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1) with correct length in relation to viral gene length, approximate amounts of PCR amplicons used for target-primed plasmid amplification and amounts of it used for transformation.

Forty to 700 ng of each isolated amplicon (Table 2 and Figure 3) were used together with the uncleaved pHWS*ccdB* for the target-primed plasmid amplification. Then, an aliquot was transformed into competent

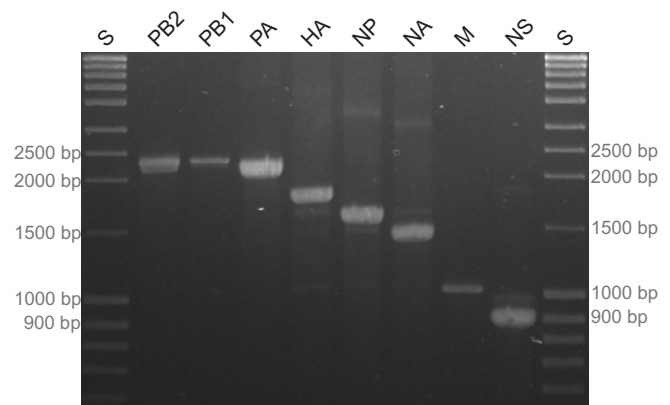


Figure 3. Purified PCR amplicons used as megaprimers for target-primed plasmid amplification. For each lane, three PCR assays (each 100 μ l) were pooled and agarose-gel purified (total volume 50 μ l), except for PB1 for which only one assay was used. Lanes: S DNA size marker (3 μ l) and purified amplicons (each 5 μ l).

XL1-BlueTM bacteria. For cloning of the PB1 gene, SURE2TM bacteria had to be used for transformation. The amount of DNA transformed was \sim 1 ng. If the bacteria are not completely sensitive to *ccdB* selection, the DNA should be digested with DpnI prior to transformation in order to select against unmodified methylated pHWS*ccdB* and hemimethylated hybrid molecules. The numbers of bacterial colonies after transformation ranged from 5 to 150 per plate. Insertion of the respective fragment was confirmed by restriction enzyme cleavage with NheI and sequencing (data not shown). From the analyzed clones, 75–100% carried an insert of the expected size (Table 2). These data demonstrate that our cloning method does not require prior knowledge of restriction sites of the insert and yields a high rate of positive clones. Using this method, we generated plasmid sets of all eight gene segments representing the entire genomes of the seven influenza A virus strains A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1), A/Swan/R65/2006 (H5N1), A/Swine/Belzig/2/2001 (H1N1), A/Duck/Ukraine/1/1963 (H3N8), A/HongKong/1/1968 (H3N2), A/Denver/57 (H1N1) and A/Chicken/Emirates/R66/2002 (H9N2) as well as of three haemagglutinin genes of strains A/Mallard/Germany/1740/1/07 (H4N6), A/Turkey/Germany/R617/07 (H6N2) and A/Turkey/Ontario/6118/68 (H8N4). For transformation, we used TOP10TM, XL1-BlueTM or XL10-GoldTM and in case of some PB1 genes SURE2TM bacteria. No sequence information relevant for cloning had been available from 18 of those viral genes [all eight genes from both A/Swine/Belzig/2/2001 (H1N1) and A/Chicken/Emirates/R66/2002 (H9N2), and haemagglutinin genes of A/Mallard/Germany/1740/1/07 (H4N6) and A/Turkey/Germany/R617/07 (H6N2)]. Taken together, 59 influenza virus genes were cloned using target-primed plasmid amplification. Except for the haemagglutinin genes of the highly pathogenic H5N1 strains A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 and A/Swan/R65/2006, which require enhanced security precautions (BSL3+ conditions), all cloned genes were tested in virus rescue and found to be functional. From strains A/Swine/

Belzig/2/2001 (H1N1), A/Duck/Ukraine/1/1963 (H3N8), A/HongKong/1/1968 (H3N2) and A/Denver/57 (H1N1) fully homologous recombinant viruses could be rescued after transfection of the complete plasmid sets.

DISCUSSION

Reverse genetics of influenza A viruses requires the cloned cDNA of the eight viral genomic segments to be transcribed into RNA of precise length without any additional terminal nucleotides. In this study, we established a method for rapid and reliable uniform cloning of influenza A genes without any information about restriction sites. Using this approach, we generated complete genomic sets of eight plasmids from seven viral strains of different serotypes.

In the previously described modified Quikchange™ method (8), amplicons with a size of up to 1171 nt had been inserted between two adjacent nucleotides. However, the two largest influenza virus genes, PB2 and PB1, comprise 2341 nt each. Earlier attempts to insert them into unmodified pHW2000 were not successful (data not shown). The results obtained in this study suggest that for longer inserts the exchange of a stretch, in this case the *ccdB* gene within pHWS*ccdB* as selectable marker, by the PCR amplicon yields significantly higher success rates than direct insertion between two neighbored positions. The cloning of several viral genes was performed using the *ccdB*-sensitive TOP10 bacteria or *ccdB*-resistant bacteria such as XL1-Blue™ or SURE2™ and the highly processive Phusion™ polymerase. In case of the strain A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1), the strain XL1-Blue™ was used except for the PB1 gene for which the strain SURE2™ had to be used. This observation demonstrates that the negative selection against the parent plasmid by using the *ccdB* marker can be replaced by DpnI digestion commonly used in the Quikchange™ protocol. Earlier attempts to use either the original pHW2000 plasmid or a modified version of this vector containing the conserved influenza gene ends only or the pHWS*ccdB* plasmid together with Turbo-Pfu™ polymerase for cloning of the lengthy PB2 gene were not successful (data not shown). However, when using the highly processive Phusion polymerase instead, the usage of vector pHWS*ccdB* led to positive clones. Therefore, a homology of at least 20 nt between amplicon ends and annealing sites of the plasmid, a spacer between annealing sites, and the high processivity of the used polymerase together are essential for cloning of lengthier inserts.

The PCR primers used for amplification of the full-length influenza gene segments take advantage of the conserved gene termini. These termini are identical for all eight segments of all influenza A virus strains. Adjacent to these termini are a few nucleotides identical in all virus strains but gene-specific. Therefore, the universal influenza primers, used in this study, modified from Hoffmann *et al.* (11) differ only by a few nucleotides at their 3'-ends allowing misamplification of other virus genes. These additional amplicons contain mutations at these sites or may be fragmented and are therefore not suitable for cloning.

The 5'-terminus of the cRNAs from the influenza A virus polymerase genes PB2, PB1 and PA differs from that of the other viral genes by the nucleotide at position 4. Such minor differences can be addressed by appropriate design of the PCR primers (Figure 1 and Table 1) and are corrected during target-primed plasmid amplification demonstrating that complete homology between the annealing sites of vector and amplicon is not required.

Sufficient amounts of insert (Table 2) are critical for cloning efficiency via target-primed plasmid amplification. Otherwise, the rate of positive clones can decline considerably. The Quikchange™ method (developed by Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) yields circular nicked molecules because the primers are not phosphorylated and the primer annealing sites are situated at corresponding positions on the two opposite strands of the plasmid template. Therefore, the newly synthesized strands cannot serve as template during following cycles because the primer would anneal close to the 5'-end of the template in contrast to the PCR in which the primer annealing site is situated at the 3'-end. The products are two strands each with one megaprimer strand as 5'-end; these two strands hybridize to nicked circular molecules. There are two cyclic linear primer extensions from the two plasmid template strands, but not an approximately exponential amplification as in the PCR. This linear amplification explains why such big amounts of PCR amplicon and plasmid are necessary. Accordingly, attempts to use 20 cycles instead of 35 yielded no bacterial colonies after transformation.

Another critical aspect for high efficiency is the protection of the PCR amplicon from short-waved UV light during excision from the agarose gel. If no precautions are taken, clones with repetitions of vector-insert junctions may be isolated (data not shown). Moreover, PCR amplicons have to be purified from agarose gels in order to eliminate the cloning of polymerase gene segments with large internal deletions. These aberrant products which occur in defective interfering particles carry the same termini as the intact full-length genes (16,17). If present in high frequency, they can interfere with efficient amplification of intact polymerase gene segments. Moreover, they can be efficiently integrated into the cloning vector by target-primed plasmid amplification even if they appear only in trace amounts following PCR.

In summary, we established a novel method which can be used for cloning of any influenza A virus strain independent of restriction cleavage. This approach is based on target-primed plasmid amplification using the amplicons of the influenza A gene segments as megaprimers. For improvement, the plasmid vector and primer pairs were adapted to each other: the conserved termini of the influenza A gene segments were integrated into the cloning vector flanking the negative selection marker *ccdB*. These modifications could also be introduced into the vectors of other reverse genetics systems for influenza A (3–6) and B viruses (18,19). Provided that the termini of the insert are only homologous to the annealing sites within the plasmid vector and not to any other region within vector or insert, this approach is also suitable for

standardized cloning of any insert with conserved termini without the need for prior sequence information.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank E. Hoffmann and R. G. Webster for the pHW2000 plasmid. We are very grateful to Pilaipan Puthavathana for providing us with the influenza A virus A/Thailand/1(KAN-1)/2004 (H5N1), to Elke Lange for strain A/Swine/Belzig/2/2001 (H1N1) and to Timm Harder for all other strains used in this study.

FUNDING

Forschungsfortprogramm Influenza (FSI) of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the European Commission [SPSB-CT-2006-044263 (FLUPOL) and SSPE-CT-2006-44372 (Innflu)]; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG-KI238/9-1). Funding for open access charge: Forschungsfortprogramm Influenza (FSI) of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Conflict of interest statement. None declared.

REFERENCES

- Marsischky, G. and LaBaer, J. (2004) Many paths to many clones: a comparative look at high-throughput cloning methods. *Genome Res.*, **14**, 2020–2028.
- Hoffmann, E., Neumann, G., Kawaoka, Y., Hobom, G. and Webster, R.G. (2000) A DNA transfection system for generation of influenza A virus from eight plasmids. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, **97**, 6108–6113.
- Neumann, G., Watanabe, T., Ito, H., Watanabe, S., Goto, H., Gao, P., Hughes, M., Perez, D.R., Donis, R., Hoffmann, E. *et al.* (1999) Generation of influenza A viruses entirely from cloned cDNAs. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, **96**, 9345–9350.
- Fodor, E., Devenish, L., Engelhardt, O.G., Palese, P., Brownlee, G.G. and Garcia-Sastre, A. (1999) Rescue of influenza A virus from recombinant DNA. *J. Virol.*, **73**, 9679–9682.
- Massin, P., Rodrigues, P., Marasescu, M., van der Werf, S. and Naffakh, N. (2005) Cloning of the chicken RNA polymerase I promoter and use for reverse genetics of influenza A viruses in avian cells. *J. Virol.*, **79**, 13811–13816.
- de Wit, E., Spronken, M.I., Vervaeke, G., Rimmelzwaan, G.F., Osterhaus, A.D. and Fouchier, R.A. (2007) A reverse-genetics system for influenza A virus using T7 RNA polymerase. *J. Gen. Virol.*, **88**, 1281–1287.
- Roberts, R.J., Vincze, T., Posfai, J. and Macelis, D. (2007) REBASE—enzymes and genes for DNA restriction and modification. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **35**, D269–D270.
- Geister, M., Cebe, R., Drewello, D. and Schmitz, R. (2001) Integration of PCR fragments at any specific site within cloning vectors without the use of restriction enzymes and DNA ligase. *Biotechniques*, **31**, 88–90, 92.
- Skehel, J.J. and Hay, A.J. (1978) Nucleotide sequences at the 5' termini of influenza virus RNAs and their transcripts. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **5**, 1207–1219.
- Couturier, M., Bahassi el, M. and Van Melderen, L. (1998) Bacterial death by DNA gyrase poisoning. *Trends Microbiol.*, **6**, 269–275.
- Hoffmann, E., Stech, J., Guan, Y., Webster, R.G. and Perez, D.R. (2001) Universal primer set for the full-length amplification of all influenza A viruses. *Arch. Virol.*, **146**, 2275–2289.
- Abramoff, M.D., Magelhaes, P.J. and Ram, S.J. (2004) Image processing with ImageJ. *Biophotonics Int.*, **11**, 36–42.
- Gabriel, G., Dauber, B., Wolff, T., Planz, O., Klenk, H.D. and Stech, J. (2005) The viral polymerase mediates adaptation of an avian influenza virus to a mammalian host. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, **102**, 18590–18595.
- Grimm, D., Staeheli, P., Hufbauer, M., Koerner, I., Martinez-Sobrido, L., Solorzano, A., Garcia-Sastre, A., Haller, O. and Kochs, G. (2007) Replication fitness determines high virulence of influenza A virus in mice carrying functional Mx1 resistance gene. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, **104**, 6806–6811.
- Puthavathana, P., Auewarakul, P., Charoenying, P.C., Sangsiriwut, K., Pooruk, P., Boonnak, K., Khanyok, R., Thawachsupa, P., Kijphati, R. and Sawanpanyalert, P. (2005) Molecular characterization of the complete genome of human influenza H5N1 virus isolates from Thailand. *J. Gen. Virol.*, **86**, 423–433.
- Nayak, D.P. (1980) Defective interfering influenza viruses. *Annu. Rev. Microbiol.*, **34**, 619–644.
- Von Magnus, P. (1951) Propagation of the PR8 strain of influenza A virus in chick embryos. II. The formation of incomplete virus following inoculation of large doses of seed virus. *Acta Pathol. Microbiol. Scand.*, **28**, 278–293.
- Hoffmann, E., Mahmood, K., Yang, C.F., Webster, R.G., Greenberg, H.B. and Kemble, G. (2002) Rescue of influenza B virus from eight plasmids. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, **99**, 11411–11416.
- Dauber, B., Heins, G. and Wolff, T. (2004) The influenza B virus nonstructural NS1 protein is essential for efficient viral growth and antagonizes beta interferon induction. *J. Virol.*, **78**, 1865–1872.