
DNA sequence of the 5' flanking region of the human interleukin 2 gene: homologies with adult T-cell leukemia virus

Nikki J. Holbrook, Michael Lieber and Gerald R. Crabtree

Laboratory of Pathology, National Cancer Institute, Building 10, Room 2N-113, Bethesda, MD 20205, USA

Received 14 May 1984; Accepted 23 May 1984

ABSTRACT

We previously reported the sequence of the gene for human interleukin 2 (IL-2) which included about 220 b.p. of the 5' flanking region. In this report we have extended the 5' sequence to 1263 b.p. before the start site of transcription and have compared the entire sequence of the IL-2 gene and its 5' flanking region with that of Adult T-cell leukemia virus (ATLV). Four regions of limited homology were noted. Three areas of homology to the viral long terminal repeat (LTR) were seen in the 5' sequence flanking IL-2. A fourth region of homology to the viral LTR was located within the second intron of the IL-2 gene. While the significance of these homologies is not known, it is possible that they are involved in regulating the expression of ATLV and IL-2, both of which are generally restricted to T cells.

INTRODUCTION

Interleukin 2 (IL-2), also known as T-cell growth factor (TCGF), is a lymphokine produced by lectin- or antigen-stimulated T cells which is capable of initiating and maintaining long term *in vitro* growth of activated T cells (1). Although the protein has been purified to homogeneity (2,3) and its biological effects studied extensively (2-5), little is known about its regulation at a genetic level. In addition to antigen, mitogens such as phytohemagglutinin and concanavalin A induce IL-2 production in human T lymphocytes (2,6). The tumor promoter phorbol myristic acetate, by itself does not induce IL-2 production, but enhances the induction by mitogen or antigen (2, 6). Recently, a monoclonal antibody to a cell surface protein on T cells (T3) was shown to induce IL-2 mRNA (7). This latter effect is probably mediated by the same mechanism which antigens use to activate cell division, since T3 appears to be part of the T cell antigen receptor complex. Thus it is likely that the activation of the IL-2 gene will serve as a useful model for studying the way in which antigens initiate the orderly and sequential activation of genes that lead to clonal expansion of T lymphocytes.

To study the processes involved in regulation of IL-2 at the molecular level we cloned the gene from a human DNA library. Recently, we (8) and

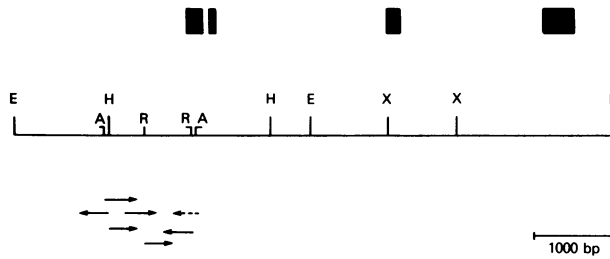


Figure 1. Restriction map and sequencing strategy for the 5' flanking region of the human IL-2 gene. Rectangles indicate the exons of the gene. Arrows indicate the direction and extent of sequence analysis of individual fragments. The sequence is represented 5' to 3' from left to right. E, EcoR I; H, Hind III; X, Xba I; A, Alu I; R, Rsa I. The dotted arrow indicates the overlapping 5' end of our previously published sequence.

Fugita et al. (9) independently reported the structure and complete nucleotide sequence of the IL-2 gene. The gene, which is comprised of four exons separated by intervening sequences, occurs as a single copy in the genome. Few discrepancies occur in the two reported sequences. Most of these involve single base-pair substitutions or deletions in the third intron of the gene. At present, the published nucleic acid sequence for the 5' flanking region of the IL-2 gene extends about 430 b.p. upstream from the site for initiation of transcription (9). In view of the potential role of DNA sequences farther 5' influencing expression of IL-2 we sequenced an additional 900 b.p. of the 5' flanking region. Comparison of the sequence of IL-2 with the sequence for Adult T-cell leukemia virus (ATLV) (10,11) revealed several areas of homology within the 5' end of IL-2 and the long terminal repeat (LTR) of ATLTV.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials. DNA polymerase was from Boehringer Mannheim; restriction endonucleases were from New England BioLabs; T4 DNA ligase, M13 phage vectors and unlabeled deoxynucleotide triphosphates and dideoxynucleotide triphosphates were from P-L Biochemicals; and [-³²P]deoxynucleotide triphosphates were from Amersham.

DNA sequencing and analysis. The DNA sequences were determined by the chain termination method of Sanger et al. (12) as described previously (8). Sequences were analyzed and compared on an IBM system 370 computer using a program described by Queen and Korn (13) and were analyzed graphically by standard dot matrix plots (14).

```

AGTGGTTTT  GGAGTCAGTA  CATTCTCTTT  TCAAATCCTT  CTCTGCCCT  TACTGGCAAT      80
AAGGGCTGAG  TGACCTAGAG  GCAAATFACT  TAACTTCTCT  GAGCCTCAGT  TTTCTAATCT      120
GCAAAATAGG  AGCCATCACT  TCACAAGTCT  GTAAGACTTA  TATTAGACTA  AGTGCTGCGC      180
TGACACTGT   TCTCTTTTC  TCTCTTTCTA  TATACCTGAA  GGCATTATAG  TGCTAGATGT      240
CTGTTTAAAG  ACCGACAAT  ATTGTCTTAA  AAAAAACAAAC  AAAAAACACAG  ACAATACCAT      300
CTTTAAAAAA  AAAAAAAAAG  TCCAGGTAAG  AAATAAATAA  GGCCATAGAA  TGGAAGCTTT      360
ACAAGGACTC  TCTTTGAGAC  AGGATCTCCT  CAAGTGCCCT  CAGGTTAAAT  TAGAAGTATA      420
TATCCGTACA  ATTGTCAGC  CAGTTGTGC  ACTGTACTGA  GGATGAATGA  ACACCTATCC      480
TAAATATCCT  AGTCTTCTGA  CTAAAAACAA  GATCATATTT  CATAACGATT  ATTGTTACAT      540
TCATAGTGTC  CCGAGTGATT  TAGAGGATAA  ATAAAAATCC  ATTAAGAGG  TAAAGACATA      600
AAAACGAGAA  ACATGGACTG  GTTACACAT  AACACATACA  AAGTCTATTA  TAAACTAGC      660
ATCAGTATCC  TTGAATCGAA  ACCTTTTCT  GAGTATTAA  CAATCGCACC  CTTTAAAAAA      720
TGACATAGA  CATTAAAGAGA  CTAAACAGA  TATATAATCA  TTTTAAATTA  AAATAGCGTT      780
AAACAGTACC  TCAAGCTCAA  TAAGCATTTT  AAGTATTCTA  ATCTTAGTAT  TTCTCTAGCT      840
GACATGTAAG  AAGCAATCTA  TCTTATTGTA  TGCAATTAGC  TCATTGTGTG  GATAAAAAGG      900
TAAAACCATT  CTGAACAGG  AAACCAATAC  ACTTCTGTT  TAATCAACAA  ATCTAAACAT      960
TTATTCTTTT  CATCTGTTTA  CTCTTGCTCT  TGCCACCAC  AATATGCTAT  TCACATGTT      1020
AGTGTAGTTT  TATGACAAAG  AAAATTTTCT  GAGTACTTT  TGTATCCCA  CCCCCTTAAA      1080
GAAAGGAGGA  AAAACTGTTT  CACACAGAAG  GCGTAAATTG  CATGAATTAG  AGCTATCACC      1140
TAAGTGTGGG  CTAATGTAAC  AAAGAGGGAT  TTCACCTACA  TCCATTCACT  CAGTCTTTGG      1200
GGGTTTAAAG  AAATTCCAAA  GAGTCATCAG  AAGAGGAAAA  ATGAAGGTAA  TGTTTTTCA      1260
GACTGGTAAA  GTCITGAAA  ATATGTGTAA  TATGTAAAAC  ATTTTGACAC  CCCCATAATA      1320
TTTTCCAGA  ATTAACAGTA  TAAATTGCAT  CTCTGTTC  AGTGTCCCT  ATCACTCTTT      1380
1433

AATCACTACT  CACAGTAACC  TCAACTCCTG  CCACA  ATG TAC AGG ATG CAA CTC
Met Tyr Arg Met Gln Leu

CTG TCT GGC ATT GCA CTA AGT CTT GCA CTT GTC ACA AAC AGT GCA CCT ACT TCA AGT
Leu Ser Cys Ile Ala Leu Ser Leu Ala Leu Val Thr Asn Ser Ala Pro Thr Ser Ser

```

Figure 2.

TCT ACA AAG AAA ACA CAG CTA CAA CTG GAG CAT TTA CTG CTG GAT TTA CAG ATG ATT	1547
Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Gln Leu Gln Leu Glu His Leu Leu Leu Asp Leu Gln Met Ile	
TTG AAT GGA ATT AAT	1602
Leu Asn Gly Ile Asn	
GTAAGTATAT TTCCTTTCTT ACTAAAATTA TTACATTTAG	
TAATCTAGCT GGAGATCATT TCTTAATAAC AATGCATTAT ACTTTCCTTAG AAT TAC AAG	1661
Asn Tyr Lys	
AAT CCC AAA CTC ACC AGG ATG CTC ACA TTT AAG TTT TAC ATG CCC AAG AAG	1712
Asn Pro Lys Leu Thr Arg Met Leu Thr Phe Lys Phe Tyr Met Pro Lys Lys	
GTAAGTACAA TATTTTATGT TCAATTTCTG TTTAATAAAA ATTCAAAGTA ATATGAAAAT	1772
TTGCACAGAT GGGACTAATA GCAGCTCATC TGAGGTAAAG AGTAACTTTA ATTTGTTTTT	1832
TTGAAAACCC AAGTTTGATA ATGAAGCCTC TATTAACAACA GTTTACCTA TATTTTTAAT	1892
ATATATTTGT GTGTTGGTGG GGGTGGGAGA AAACATAAAA ATAATATTCT CTCACTTTAT	1952
CGATAAGACA ATTCTAAACA AAAATGTTC A TTTATGGTTT CATTTAAAAA TGTA AAAACTC	2012
TAAAAATTTT GATTATGTCA TTTTAGTAGT TAAAATACCA AAATCTATTT CCAAGGAGCC	2072
CACTTTTAAA AATCTTTTCT TGTTTTAGGA AAGGTTTCTA AGTGAGAGGC AGCATAACAC	2132
TAATAGCACA GAGTCTGGGG CCAGATATCT GAAGTGAAAT CTCAGCTCTG CCATGTCCTA	2192
GCTTTCATGA TCTTTGGCAA ATTACCTACT CTGTTTGTGA TTCAGTTTCA TGCTACTTA	2252
AATGAATAAC TGTATATACT TAATATGGCT TTGTGAGAAT TAGTAAGTAA ATGTAAGCA	2312
CTCAGAACCG TGTCTGGCAT AAGGTAAATA CCATACAAGC ATTAGCTATT ATTAGTAGTA	2372
TAAAGATAA AATTTTCACT GAGAAATACA AAGTAAATTT TTGACTTTA TCTTTTTACC	2432
AATAGAACTT GAGATTTATA ATGCTATATG ACTTATTTTC CAAGATTA AA AGCTTCATTA	2492
GGTTGTTTTT GGATTAGAT AGAGCATAAG CATAATCATC CAAGCTCCTA GGCTACATTA	2552
GGTGTGTA AA GCTACCTAGT AGCTGTGCCA GTTAAGAGAG AATGAACAAA ATCTGGTGCC	2612
AGAAAGAGCT TGTGCCAGGG TGAATCCAAG CCCAGAAAAT AATAGGATTT AAGGGGACAC	2672
AGATGCAATC CCATTGACTC AAATTCTATT AATTCAAGAC AAATCTGCTT CTAACTACCC	2732
TTCTGAAAGA TGTA AAGGAG ACAGCTTACA GATGTTACTC TAGTTTAATC AGAGCCACAT	2792
AATGCAACTC CAGCAACATA AAGATACTAG ATGCTGTTTT CTGAAGAAAA TTTCTCCACA	2852
TTGTTTCATGC CAAAAACTTA AACCCGAATT TGTAGAATTT GTAGTGGTGA ATTGAAAGCG	2912
CAATAGATGG ACATATCAGG GGATTGGTAT TGTCTTGACC TACCTTTCCC ACTAAAGAGT	2972
GTTAGAAAGA TGAGATTATG TGCATAATTT AGGGGTGGTA GAATTCATGG AAATCTAAGT	3032

TTGAAACCAA AAGTAATGAT AAACCTCTATT CATTGTGTCA TTTAACCCCTC ATTGCACATT 3082
 TACAAAAGAT TTTAGAACT AATAAAAATA TTTGATTCCA AGGATGCATAT GTTAATGCCTA 3152
 TAATGAGAAA GAAATGAAAT CTAATTCTGG CTCTACCTAC TTATGTGGTC AAATCTGAG 3212
 ATTTAGTGTG CTTATTTATA AAGTGGAGAT GATACTTAC TGCCTACTTC AAAAGATGAC 3272
 TGTGAGAAGT AAATGGGCCT ATTTGGAGA AAATCTTTT AAATGTGAAT ATACCATAGA 3332
 AATATGAAAT ATTATATATA ATATAGAATC AAGAGGCCTG TCCAAAAGTC CTCCAAAGT 3382
 ATTATAATCT TTTATTTTAC TGGGACAAAC ATTTTAAAA TGCATCTTAA TGTAGTGATT 3452
 GTAGAAAAGT AAAAAATTTAA GACATATTTA AAAATGTGTC TTGCTCAAGG CTATATTGAG 3512
 AGCCACTACT ACATGATTAT TGTTACCTAG TGTAAAATGT TGGGATTGTG ATAGATGGCA 3572
 TCCAAGAGTT CCTTCTCTCT CAACATTCTG TGATTCTTAA CTCTTAGACT ATCAAATATT 3632
 ATAATCATAG AATGTGATTT TTATGCCTTC CACATTCTAA TCTCATCTGG TTCTAATGAT 3682
 TTTCTATGCA GATTGGAAAA GTAATCAGCC TACATCTGTA ATAGGCATTT AGATGCAGAA 3752
 AGTCTAACAT TTTGCAAAGC CAAATTAAGC TAAAACCAGT GAGTCAACTA TCACCTAACG 3812
 CTAGTCATAG GTACTTGAGC CCTAGTTTTT CCAGTTTTAT AATGTAACT CTACTGGTCC 3872
 ATCTTTACAG TGACATTGAG AACAGAGAGA ATGGTAAAAA CTACACTACTG CTACTCCAAA 3932
 TAAAATAAAT TGGAAATTA TTTCTGATTC TGACCTCTAT GTAAACTGAG CTGATGATTA 3982
 TTATTATTCT AG GCC ACA GAA CTG AAA CAT CTT CAG TGT CTA GAA GAA GAA CTC AAA 4049
 Ala Thr Glu Leu Lys His Leu Gln Cys Leu Glu Glu Glu Leu Lys
 CCT CTG GAG GAA GTG CTA AAT TTA GCT CAA AGC AAA AAC TTT CAC TTA AGA CCC AGG 4106
 Pro Leu Glu Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Ala Gln Ser Lys Asn Phe His Leu Arg Pro Arg
 GAC TTA ATC AGC AAT ATC AAC GTA ATA GTT CTG GAA CTA AAG 4158
 Asp Leu Ile Ser Asn Ile Asn Val Ile Val Leu Glu Leu Lys GTAAGGCATT
 ACTTTATTTG CTCTCCTGGA AATAAAAAA AAAAAGTAGG GGGAAAAGTA CCACATTTTA 4218
 AAGTGACATA ACATTTTTGG TATTTGTAAG GTACCCATGC ATGTAATTAG CCTACATTTT 4278
 AAGTACACTG TGAACATGAA TCATTTCTAA TGTTAAATGA TTAAGTGGGG AGTATAAGCT 4338
 ACTGAGTTTG CACCTACCAT CTAATAATGG ACAAGCCTCA TCCAAAAGTC CATCACCTTT 4398
 CATATTAACA CAAAAGTGGG AGTGAGAGAG AAGTGACTGA GTTGAGTTTC ACAGAAAACGC 4458
 AGGCAAGATT TTATTATATA TTTTCAAGT TCCTTCACAG ATCATTFACT GGAATAGCCA 4518
 ATACTGAGTT ACCTGAAAGG CTTTTCAAAT GGTGTTTCT TATCATTGA TGGAAGGACT 4578
 ACCCATAAGA GATTGTCTT AAAAAAATAA ACTGGAGCCA TTTAAATGGC CAGTGGACTA 4638

AACAAACAAC AATCTTTTAA GAGGCAATCC CACTTTCAGA ATCTTAAGTA TTTTAAATG **4698**
 CACAGGAAGC ATAAAAATG CAAGGGACTC AGGTGATGTA AAAGAGATTC ACTTTTGTCT **4758**
 TTTTATATCC CGTCTCCTAA GGTATAAAAT TCATGAGTTA ATAGGTATCC TAAATAAGCA **4818**
 GCATAAGTAT AGTAGTAAAA GACATTCCTA AAAGTAACTC CAGTTGTGTC CAAATGAATC **4878**
 ACTTATTAGT GGAAGTCTTC AGTTGAATTA AAAAAATACA TTGAGATCAA TGTCATCTAG **4938**
 ACATTGACAG ATTCAGTTCC TTATCTATGG CAAGAGTTTT ACTCTAAAAT AATTAACATC **4998**
 AGAAAACCTCA TTCTTAACTC TTGATACAAA TTTAAGACAA AACCATGCAA AAATCTGAAA **5058**
 ACTGTGTTTC AAAAGCCAAA CACTTTTAA AATAAAAAAA TCCCAAGATA TGACAATATT **5118**
 TAAACAATTA TGCTTAAGAG GATACAGAAC ACTGCAACAG TTTTTTAAAA GAGAATACTT **5178**
 ATTTAAAGGG AACACTCTAT CTCACCTGCT TTTGTTCCCA GGGTAGGAAT CACTTCAAAT **5238**
 TTGAAAAGCT CTCTTTTAAA TCTCACTATA TATCAAAATA GTTGCCTCCT TAGCTTATCA **5298**
 ACTAGAGGAA GCGTTTAAAT AGCTCCTTTC AGCAGAGAAG CCTAATTCT AAAAAGCCAG **5358**
 TCCACAGAAC AAAATTCTA ATGTTTAAAG CTTTAAAG TTGGCAAATT CACCTGCATT **5418**
 GATACTATGA TGGGGTAGGG ATAGGTGTA GTATTTATGA AGATGTTTATC TCACACAAAT **5478**
 TTACCCAAAC AGGAAGCATG TCCTACCTAG CTTACTCTAG TGAGCTCGT TTCGCTTTG **5538**
 GGGAAAATAT AAGGAGATTC ACTTAAGTAG AAAAAATAGGA GACTCTAATC AAGATTTAGA **5598**
 AAAGAAGAAA GTATAATGTG CATATCAATT CATACATTTA ACTTACACAA ATATAGGTGT **5658**
 ACATTGAGAG GAAAAGCGAT CAAGTTTATT TCACATCCAG CATTTAATAT TTGTCTAGAT **5718**
 CTATTTTTAT TAAATCTTT ATTTGCACCC AATTAGGGA AAAAAATTTT GTGTTCAATTG **5778**
 ACTGAATTA CAAATGAGGA AAATCTCAGC TTCTGTGTTA CTATCATTG GTATCATAAC **5838**
 AAAATACGCA ATTTTGGCAT TCATTTGAT CATTCAAGA AAATGTGAAT AATTAATATG **5898**
 TTTGTAAGC TTGAAAATAA AGGCAACAGG CCTATAAGAC TTCAATTGGG AATAACTGTA **5958**
 TATAAGGTAA ACTACTCTGT ACTTTAAAAA ATTAACAATT TTCTTTTATA G GGA TCT **6015**
 Gly Ser
 GAA ACA ACA TTC ATG TGT GAA TAT GCT GAT GAG ACA GCA ACC ATT GTA GAA TTT CTG **6072**
 Glu Thr Thr Phe Met Cys Glu Tyr Ala Asp Glu Thr Ala Thr Ile Val Glu Phe Leu
 AAC AGA TGG ATT ACC TTT TGT CAA AGC ATC ATC TCA ACA CTG ACT **6127**
 Asn Arg Trp Ile Thr Phe Cys Gln Ser Ile Ile Ser Thr Leu Thr TGATAATTA
 GTGCTTCCCA CTTAAACAT ATCAGGCCTT CTATTTATT AAATATTTAA ATTTTATATT **6187**

```

TATTGTTGAA  TGTATGGTTT  GCTACCTATT  GTAAC TATTA  TTCTTAATCT  TAAAACTATA  6247
AATATGGATC  TTTTATGATT  CTTTTTGTA  GCCCTAGGGG  CTCTAAAATG  GITTACAGTTA  6307
TTTATCCCAA  AATATTTATT  ATTATGTTGA  ATGTTAAATA  TAGTATCTAT  GTAGATTGGT  6367
TAGTAAAAC T ATTAAATAA TTTGATAAAT ATAACAAGC CTGGATATTT GTTATTTTGG 6427
AAACAGCACA GAGTAAGCAT TTAATATTTT CTTAGTTACT TGTGTGAAC TGTAGGATGGT 6487
TAAAATGCTT ACAAAGTCA CTCTTCTCT GAAGAAATAT GTAGAACAGA GATGTAGACT 6547
TCTCAAAGC CCTTGCTTTG TCCTTCAAG GGCTGATCAG ACCCTTAGT CTGGCATCTC 6607
TTAGCAGATT ATATTTTCT TCTTCTAAA ATGCCAAACA CAAACTCT TGAACCTCT 6667
CATAGATTTG GTGTGGC

```

Figure 2. Complete DNA sequence of the human IL-2 gene and its 5' flanking region. The amino acid sequences encoded by exons of IL-2 are shown below the DNA sequences. The 3' and 5' untranslated regions are underlined. The TATA box, putative transcription initiation site, translation initiation site, termination codon and polyadenylation signal are enclosed in rectangles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The strategy for sequencing the 5' region flanking the IL-2 gene is shown in Fig. 1. The sequence obtained is shown in Fig. 2. Nucleotides 1-1133 represent newly determined sequence. For clarity and completeness we have also included our previously published sequence of the IL-2 gene.

Like the 3' untranslated region of IL-2, the 5' flanking DNA is highly rich in A residues. In particular, the segment extending from nucleotides 268-340 is comprised of 67% A residues with a long stretch of 14 A's and shares considerable homology with Alu family sequences (15).

Expression of Adult T-cell leukemia virus (ATLV), like that of IL-2 is highly specific for T cells. Using the computer program of Korn and Queen as well as dot matrices analyses we have compared the entire IL-2 gene and its 5' flanking sequences with those of ATL (11,16). Four regions of limited homology with the viral LTR were noted, three of which were present in the 5' region of IL-2. These areas are depicted in Fig. 3. It is of interest to note that the homologous sequences shown in 3B occur at similar distances from the transcription initiation sites of the viral and IL-2 genes. For the virus this encompasses the cellular flanking sequence and 5' terminus of the LTR in one published sequence (11). Another published sequence of ATL is

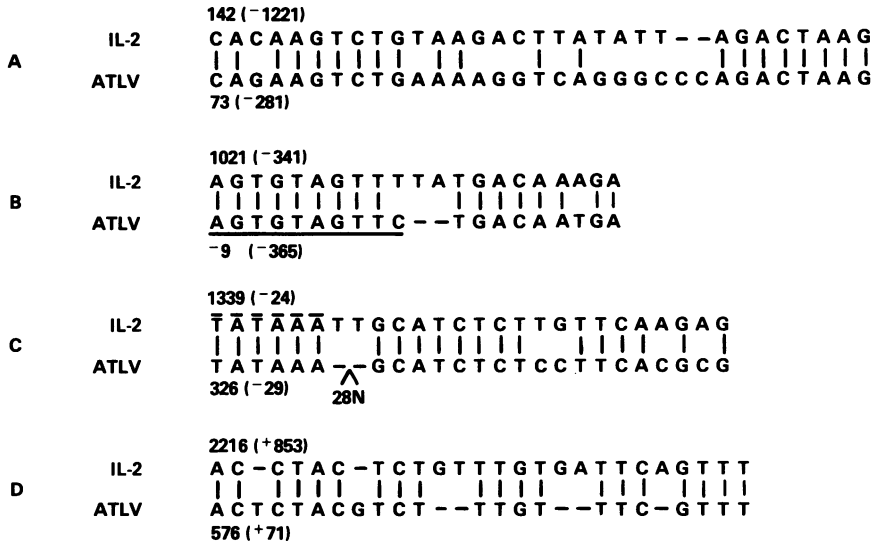


Figure 3. Homologies between ATLV and the IL-2 gene. Numbers without parentheses refer to the position relative to the first position in the published sequence. The numbers in parentheses give the relative position of the nucleotide to the transcription initiation site.

flanked by cellular sequences which have little or no homology to the IL-2 gene (16). The region of homology depicted in 3C extends from the TATA box up to the transcription initiation site for IL-2 and is associated with the R sequence, or terminal repeat sequence (16), within the LTR of ATLV. A fourth region of homology was noted within the second intron of the IL-2 gene and the R sequence of ATLV LTR.

Fugita et al. (9) noted two areas of the 5' sequence of the IL-2 gene which showed homology to the human gamma interferon gene sequence just 5' of the TATA box. We have found no other homologies within the additional 5' sequence of IL-2. Furthermore, the sequences of homology between IL-2 and human gamma interferon do not correspond to those regions of homology between IL-2 and ATLV.

The possible significance of the homologies between IL-2 and ATLV is at present unclear. However, since the expression of IL-2 and ATLV display specificity for T cells, it is possible that these regions are associated with the conferred specificity of expression.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful to Dr. Jacob B. Maizel and John Owens for their help with analysis by dot matrix plots. N.J.H. was supported by a fellowship from the Leukemia Society of America and a grant from the Eli Lilly Research Laboratories.

REFERENCES

1. Morgan, D.A., Ruscetti, F.W. and Gallo, R.C. (1976) *Science* 193, 1007-1008
2. Robb, R.J. and Smith, K.A. (1981) *Mol. Immunol.* 18, 1087-1094
3. Robb, R.J., Munck, A. and Smith, K.A. (1981) *J. Exp. Med.* 154, 1455-1474
4. Smith, K.A. (1980) *Immunol. Rev.* 51, 337-357
5. Rosenberg, S.A., Grimm, E.A., McGrogan, M., Doyle, M., Kawasaki, E., Kohts, K. and Mark, D.F. (1984) *Science* 223, 1412-1415
6. Gillis, S. and Watson, J. (1980) *J. Exp. Med.* 152, 1709-1719
7. Stobo, J.D., Wiskocil, R.L., Imboden, J.B., Kamin-Lewis, R.M. and Weiss, A. (1984) *Federation Proceedings* 43, 1734
8. Holbrook, N.J., Smith, K.A., Fornace, A.J., Comeau, C.M., Wiskocil, R. C. and Crabtree, G.R. (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81, 1634-1638
9. Fujita, T., Takaoka, C., Matsui, H. and Taniguchi, T. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80, 7437-7441
10. Poiesz, B.J., Ruscetti, F.W., Gazdar, A.F., Bunn, P.A., Minna, J.D. and Gallo, R.C. 1980 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77, 7415-7419
11. Seiki, M., Hattori, S., Hirayama, Y. and Yoshida, M. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80, 3618-3622
12. Sanger, F., Nicklen, S. and Coulson, A.R. (1977) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74, 5463-5467
13. Queen, C.L. and Korn, L.J. (1980) *Methods Enzymol.* 65, 595-609
14. Maizel, J.V. and Lenk, R.P. (1981) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78, 7665-7669
15. Rubin, C.M., Houck, C.M., Deininger, P.L., Friedmann, T. and Schmid, C. W. (1980) *Nature* 284, 372-374
16. Seiki, M., Hattori, S. and Yoshida, M. (1982) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 79, 6899-6902