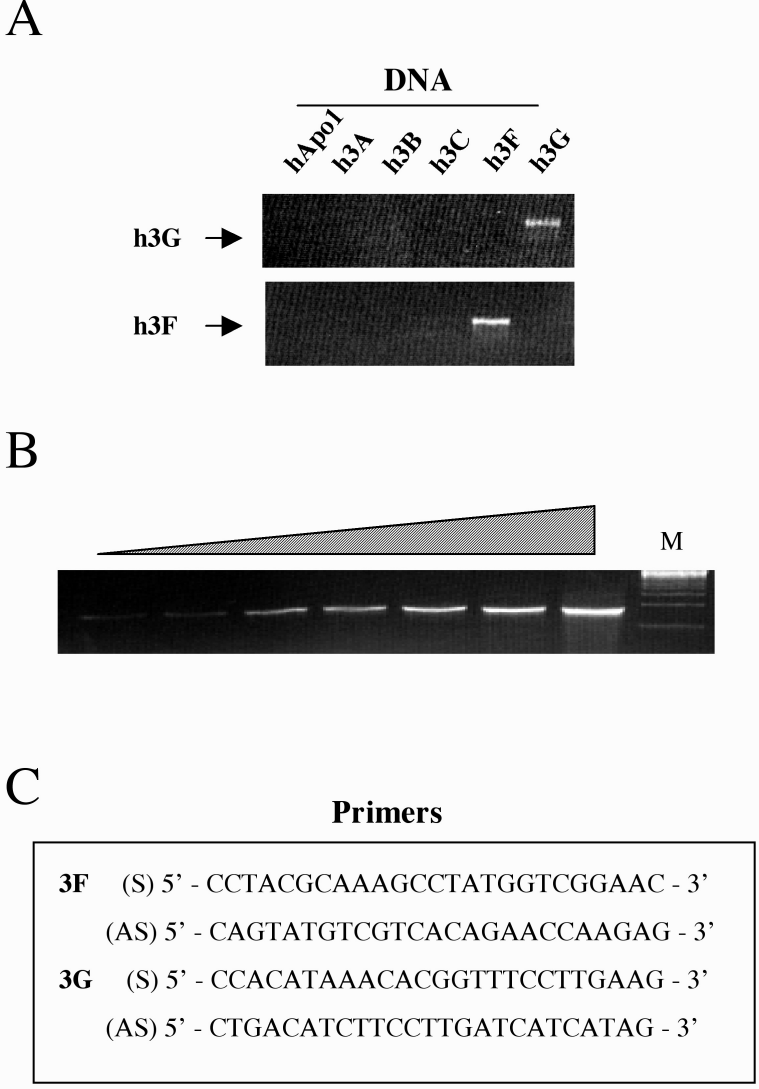

Fig. 2. A) Control PCR reaction performed using plasmid DNAs containing the full-length h3A, h3B, h3C, h3F or h3G cDNAs and PCR primers designed to be specific for the *h3F* or *h3G* gene. B) PCR reaction performed using a 2-fold dilution series of a cDNA preparation derived from the $h3F^+$ human cell line K562. This experiment, performed in parallel with the data presented in Fig. 4A, shows that these PCR conditions result in a signal that is proportional to the level of the $h3F^+$ cDNA preparation used. C) Sequence of the h3F and h3G PCR primers used. The h3F specific primers were targeted to nucleotides 618 to 642 and 765 to 790 of the h3F cDNA (where the translation initiation codon is position 1) while the h3G specific primers were targeted to residues 739 to 763 and 942 to 966 in the h3G cDNA.