List of abbreviations

A – adenosine
A – absorbance (1 cm)
aa – amino acid(s)
Ab – antibody(ies)
Ad – adenovirus
AdoMet (or SAM) – *S*-adenosylmethionine
AMV – avian myeloblastosis virus
Ap – ampicillin
βGal – β-galactosidase
bp – base pair(s)
BSA – bovine serum albumin
C – cytidine
cAMP – cyclic adenosine 3′, 5′-monophosphate
CAT – Cm acetyltransferase
cat – gene encoding CAT
ccc – covalently closed circular
cDNA – DNA complementary to RNA
CHO – Chinese hamster ovary
CIAP – calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase
Cm – chloramphenicol
cp – chloroplast
cpm – counts per minute
d – deoxyribo
Δ – deletion
dd – dideoxyribo
DMSO – dimethylsulfoxide
DNase – deoxyribonuclease
dNTP – deoxyribonucleoside triphosphate
ds – double strand(ed)
DTT – dithiothreitol
EF – elongation factor
ELISA – enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
ENase (or R·) – restriction endonuclease
Er – erythromycin
EtdBr – ethidium bromide
G – guanosine
Gm – gentamicin
G418 – Geneticin
HIV – human immunodeficiency virus
HPLC – high-performance liquid chromatography
HPRT – hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase
HSV – Herpes simplex virus
Hy – hygromycin
IF – initiation factor
IFN – interferon
Ig – immunoglobulin(s)
IL – interleukin
IPTG – isopropyl β-D-thiogalactopyranoside
IS – insertion sequence(s)
kb – kilobase(s) or 1000 bp
kDa – kilodalton(s)
Km – kanamycin
lacZpo – *lac* promoter-operator
LB – Luria-Bertani (medium)
LTR – long terminal repeat(s)
m^6A – N^6-methyladenosine
mAb – monoclonal Ab
MCS – multiple cloning site(s)
moi – multiplicity of infection
M_r – relative molecular mass (dimensionless)
mt – mitochondria(l)
MTase (or M·) – DNA methyltransferase
Myr – million years
N – any nucleoside
NAD, NADH – nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide and its reduced form
Nm – neomycin
nt – nucleotide(s)
o, O – operator
oligo – oligodeoxyribonucleotide
ONPG – *o*-nitrophenyl β-D-galactopyranoside
ORF – open reading frame
ori – origin(s) of DNA replication
p – plasmid
p, P – promoter
PA – polyacrylamide
PAGE – PA-gel electrophoresis
PEG – poly(ethylene glycol)
pfu – plaque-forming unit(s)
P_i – inorganic phosphate
Pipes – 1,4-piperazinediethanesulfonic acid
PMSF – phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride
PolIk – Klenow (large) fragment of *E. coli* DNA polymerase I
PP_i – inorganic pyrophosphate
PPO – 2,5-diphenyloxazole
^{R} – (superscript) resistance/resistant
R – purine (or restriction)
RBS – ribosome-binding site(s)
rDNA – DNA coding for rRNA
re- – recombinant
RFLP – restriction-fragment length polymorphism
Rif – rifampicin
RNase – ribonuclease
rRNA – ribosomal RNA
^{S} – (superscript) sensitivity/sensitive
S – sedimentation constant
SD – Shine-Dalgarno (sequence)
SDS – sodium dodecyl sulfate
Sm – streptomycin
ss – single strand(ed)
SSC – 0.15 M NaCl/0.015 M Na_3·citrate pH 7.6
T – thymidine
t, T – terminator of transcription
Tc – tetracycline
Th – thiostrepton
TK – thymidine kinase
TMV – tobacco mosaic virus
Tn – transposon
tsp – transcription start point(s)
u – unit(s)
U – uridine
URF – unidentified open reading frame
UTR – untranslated region(s)
UV – ultraviolet
wt – wild type
XGal – 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl β-D-galactopyranoside
Y – pyrimidine
[ ] – denotes plasmid-carrier state
( ) – denotes prophage (lysogenic) state
:: – novel junction (fusion or insertion)
′ (prime) – denotes a truncated gene at the indicated side

Nucleotide symbol combinations:

Pairs: K = G/T; M = A/C; R = A/G; S = C/G; W = A/T; Y = C/T.
Triples: B = C/G/T; D = A/G/T; H = A/C/T; V = A/C/G; N = A/C/G/T.