Corrigenda

A bacterial model system for chromosomal targeting

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The authors wish to replace figure 1A of this paper with a revised version. The entire figure is reproduced below.

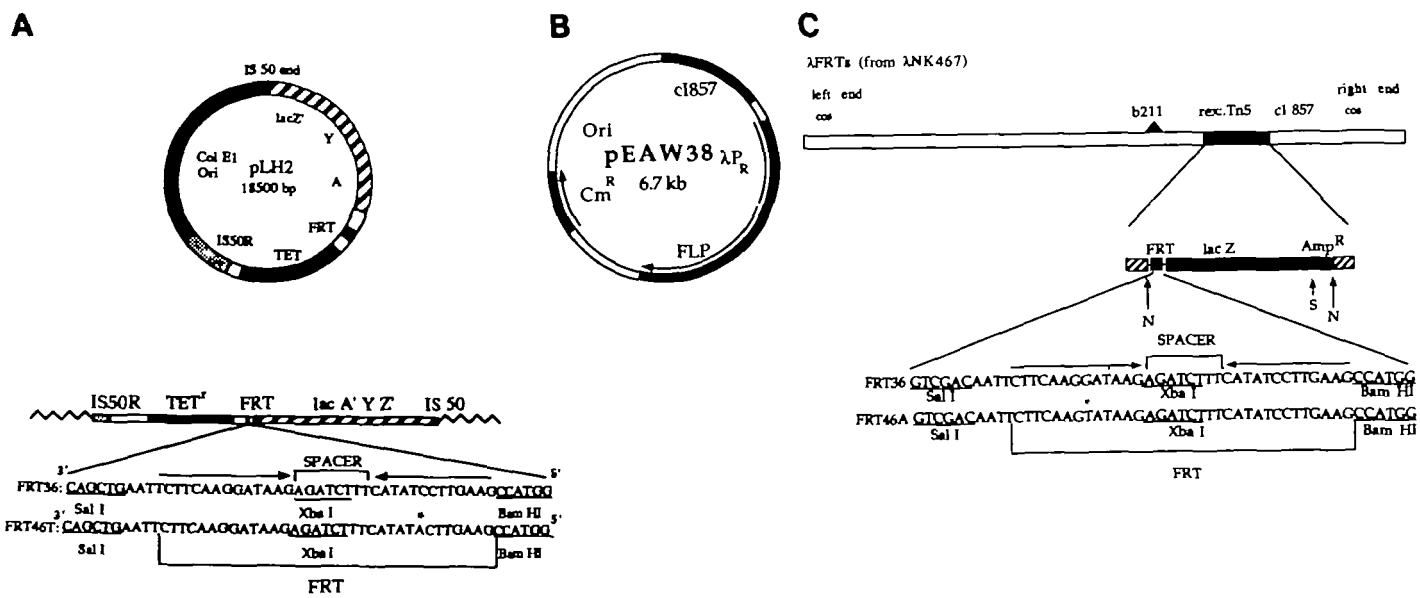

Fig. 1. Components of the chromosomal targeting system. Target strains (panel A) were constructed by introducing FRT sites into the *E. coli* chromosome by Tn5 transposition. The Tn5/FRT-containing plasmids used for target construction were pLH2 (FRT46T, shown) and pEAW25 (FRT36). The structure of the chromosomal targets is shown at the bottom of panel A, with wavy lines denoting chromosomal DNA. Six target strains with each FRT site were selected at random for use in these experiments, and denoted CSH26/3601-06 and CSH26/4601-06. The FLP expression vector pEAW38 is shown in panel B. The bacteriophage λ FRT donor vectors λFRT36 and λFRT46A are shown in panel C. N and S denote cleavage sites for *NotI* and *SalI*, respectively. The location of the point mutation in FRT46T (pLH2) and FRT46A (λFRT46A) is indicated by an asterisk in the respective sequence enlargements. Recombination between these two FRT sites generates one product FRT that contains both mutations and another FRT that contains neither.