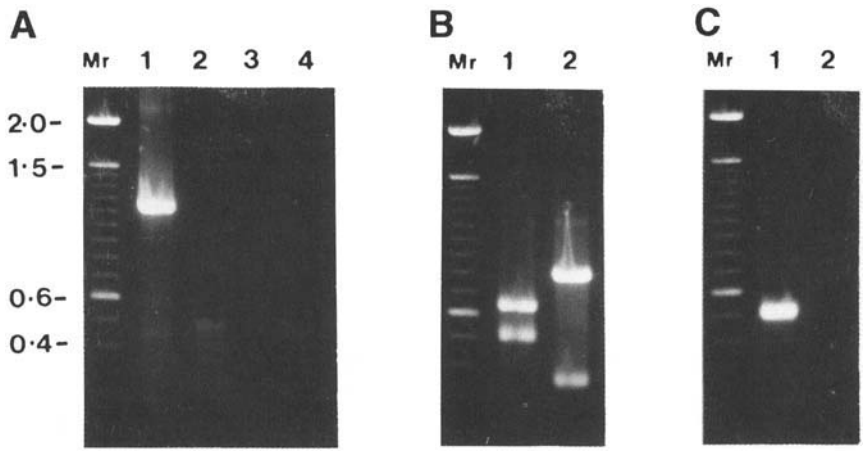

Fig. 2. Amplification products from **(A)** RACE-PCR reaction using first-strand cDNA from purified viral RNA (lane 1) or water as a negative control (lane 4). Further negative-control PCR reactions are shown using the products of a mock first-strand cDNA reaction on viral RNA without reverse transcriptase (lane 2) or without RNA (lane 3). **(B)** Shows the amplification product from (A, lane 1) digested with either *Hin*dIII (lane 1) or *Dra*I (lane 2). **(C)** shows the amplification product of a PCR reaction on clone pBM-217 using primers BAM-3 and BMCP-1. DNA size markers (M_r) are shown (100 bp DNA ladder, Gibco- BRL).

which contains an ATG start codon linked to the sequence of the first 18 nucleotides of the CP gene ***(4)***.

BAM-3: 5'-CGC GGATCC AACA ATG GCA GGG CAT GAG GAA CCA -3'
M A G H E E P

The ATG codon is in a favorable plant translation context ***(5)*** and a *Bam*HI restriction site (underlined) was included to facilitate subsequent cloning steps. Since restriction enzymes do not cleave sites close to the end of DNA strands very efficiently, the *Bam*HI site is preceded by a CGC triplet (**Note 6**).

1. A 25-µL PCR reaction is performed on clone pBM-217, which contains the BaMMV CP gene as an *Eco*RI fragment in pUC 13 (**Fig. 1C**). The 5' end of the CP gene is amplified using primer BAM-3 and a second primer BMCP-1 complementary to a region within the gene (*see* **Fig. 1A**).

   BMCP-1: 5'-GGAATAACAGCGGAAGA-3'

   The reaction contains 2.5 µL of 10X PCR buffer (*see above*), 1.5 µL of 25 m*M* $MgCl_2$, 4 µL of 1.25 m*M* dNTPs, 0.2 µL of 5 U/µL *Taq* polymerase (Advanced Biotechnologies), 2.5 µL of each primer (25 µg/mL stock), 1 µL of template DNA