American Association for the Advancement of Science

# SCIENCE

21 December 1990 Vol. 250 - Pages 1629–1788







## STRATAGENE TAKES THE HAZARDS OUT OF PHENOL/CHLOROFORM EXTRACTIONS

Stratagene introduces StrataClean<sup>™</sup> resin: A safe, non-toxic alternative to phenol/chloroform extractions.

StrataClean resin is designed for extraction of restriction endonucleases and many DNA modifying enzymes from nucleic acids. Quantitative removal of restriction enzymes from DNA can be accomplished in a matter of minutes with StrataClean resin and eliminates the hazards associated with liquid phenol extractions. The StrataClean resin extraction relies on the use of patented hydroxylated silica particles which exhibit characteristics similar to phenol<sup>1,2</sup>.

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- 1. U.S. Patent Serial No. 4,923,978
- 2. Strategies Vol. 3 Number 4



Figure 1 is a photograph of a silver stained SDS-PACE gel. Lane 1 represents twenty micrograms of protein molecular weight markers. Lane 2 represents the residual protein following StrataClean resin extraction of twenty micrograms of the molecular weight markers. Lane 3 represents the residual protein following phenol/chloroform extraction of twenty micrograms of the protein markers.



Figure 2. Ethidium stained agarose gel. Lane 1: control uncut plasmid DNA, Lane 2: the same DNA after standard StrataClean resin extraction, Lane 3: plasmid DNA digested with 4 units Pvu II, Lane 4: plasmid DNA after standard StrataClean resin extraction then digested with Pvu II, Lane 5: 24 units Pvu II extracted with StrataClean resin from 20 microliters of 1X Universal buffer, plasmid DNA then added and incubated at 37° C for 18 hours.



## INTRODUCING STRATACLEAN™ RESIN, THE DNA EXTRACTION METHOD DESIGNED FOR SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE

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PURIFICATION METHOD	TRANSFORMATION EFFICIENCY
StrataClean Resin	3.30 x 10 <sup>8</sup> /µg
Phenol/Chloroform	$2.70 \times 10^8 / \mu g$

The table lists the results from triplicate sets of transformation experiments. Ten micrograms of control cesium banded pBS DNA was digested with Eco RI. Five micrograms of the digested control DNA was purified using phenol/ chloroform and 5 micrograms was purified with StrataClean resin. Samples were quantified, ligated and transformed according to XL1-Blue competent cell protocol.

Stratagene also offers the personal PicoFuge™ microcentrifuge for use with the StrataClean resin kit and a full line of restriction enzymes specifically quality controlled for optimal performance with the StrataClean resin.





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COVER Optical image of a 6.0-micrometer-thick single-crystal diamond film grown by chemical vapor deposition, together with gem-cut natural diamonds. Strain in the crystal causes the various colors in polarized light. Such films may form the basis for new kinds of electronic and optical devices. See Editorial, page 1637, and Molecule of the Year, p. 1640. [Diamond film made by A. Badzian and T. Badzian, micrograph by Barry Scheetz, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802; photograph of gem-cut diamonds by Randy Duchaine/The Stock Market]

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## This Week in SCIENCE

## Biomass burning in the tropics

T has been much easier to quantify the amount of fossil fuel burned each year throughout the world than the amount of biomass. Biomass burning is not a regulated activity; it is engaged in mainly by farmers and settlers in developing countries for such diverse purposes as clearing of forests, heating of homes, weed and pest control, cooking, and religious ceremonies. Nonetheless, burning of wood, dung, and agricultural wastes is a big enterprise: in the 1960s, for example, slashand-burn agriculture was practiced by some 200 million people. Crutzen and Andreae present quantitative estimates of the amount of biomass burning that is occurring today in the tropics (page 1669). They describe how the gases and smoke particles that are produced by burning affect the atmosphere and terrestrial ecosystems. Tropical biomass burning has local, global, and atmospheric impacts, and its effects are directly tied in with such well-documented phenomena as ozone depletion, photochemical reactions in the atmosphere, acid precipitation, and greenhouse warming.

#### **Breast cancer markers**

DENTIFICATION of markers-either gene mutations or changed phenotypes-that segregate with enhanced susceptibility to breast cancer would make possible closer monitoring of the development of breast cancer in women and earlier therapeutic interventions. Two papers this week describe potential markers. Hall et al. carried out linkage analyses in Caucasian families and found that susceptibility to earlyonset breast cancer (where disease diagnosis occurs at or below age 45) is associated with the genetic marker D17S74 in chromosomal region 17q21 (page 1684). In a separate study Skolnick et al. tracked a genetic susceptibility to both proliferative breast disease and frank disease. This susceptibility gene was more common than previously noted and segregated with disease in families in which both premenopausal and

postmenopausal cancer occurs. Proliferative breast disease, a premalignant state in which benign breast lesions arise, can be detected by biopsies and might be an effective early phenotypic marker (page 1715). The significance of these papers and some caveats are discussed by Wright (page 1659).

#### **Keystone species**

HE removal of three related species (a guild) of kangaroo rats from their shared habitat in the Chihuahuan Desert of Arizona has led to permanent conversion of a desert shrubland to grassland (page 1705). In the dozen years since the kangaroo rats were taken from the experimental plots, tall grasses filled in between the shrubs, large-seeded plants replaced those with smaller seeds, litter accumulated, snow melted more slowly, seed-eating birds decreased in number, and six new species of rodents took over. The kangaroo rats proved to be the "keystone guild" of the ecosystem whose removal was directly responsible for initiating the dramatic ecologic changes. Typically, kangaroo rats hunt for large seeds and disturb the soil as they forage and burrow; in their absence, large-seeded plants can gain a colonization edge and tall grasses can grow and establish a grassland habitat. The Chihuahuan plots are situated close to the natural zone of transition between desert and grassland. At such a boundary both biotic and climate changes can alter the ecosystem. Brown and Heske point out that an understanding of the part played by keystone species might help in the redressing of imbalances at boundaries when they develop in the future under natural conditions.

#### Transporter proteins in immunity

HE immune system reacts to small peptides of larger antigens.

The peptides are presented to responsive T cells by major histocompatibility antigens that are on the surfaces of antigen-presenting cells. Different types of responses can be elicited, depending on which histocompatibility antigens are involved (class I or class II) and where the peptides originated (inside or outside the cell). In general, the steps in the processing and presentation of antigen and the intracellular sites where peptide fragments are generated have not been delineated. Two genes that appear to play a role in these processes have now been identified (page 1723). Complementary DNA for HAM1 and HAM2 was cloned, and both the sequences of the predicted protein products and the predicted secondary structures showed strong homology with those of members of a superfamily of transport proteins. Monaco et al. propose that the products of HAM1 and HAM2 may be transporters of the antigenic peptides to sites where they join up with histocompatibility molecules. On page 1657 Barinaga discusses transporter proteins in this and other experimental systems.

#### Immune proteins of infected insects

NSECTS can produce both cellular and humoral immune responses; al-

though their humoral responses include several different proteins, antibody-like molecules were not thought to be among them. However, studies of giant silk moths infected by bacteria showed that the silk moth pupae produced an antibacterial protein that had domains much like those of immunoglobulins (page 1729). The protein hemolin, which appears in the hemolymph, was similar in both sequence and organization to proteins in the immunoglobulin superfamily. It could bind to the bacteria but did not kill them; on the surface it formed a complex with other protein molecules, and this complex may have triggered molecular events that produced the antibacterial response. Sun et al. discuss the possible significance of structural homologies between hemolin and a membrane-associated protein, neuroglian, that is involved in cell-cell interactions in the insect nervous system.

RUTH LEVY GUYER

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Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor, *Science*, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005. Submit three copies together with a letter of transmittal giving

1) the names and telephone numbers of the authors;

2) the title of the paper and a statement of its main point;

3) three to eight keywords to be used for indexing;

4) the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and fields of interest of four to six persons outside your institution who are qualified to referee the paper;

5) the names of colleagues who have reviewed the paper;

6) the total number of words (including text, references, and figure and table legends) in the manuscript; and

7) a statement that the material has not been published and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere.

In addition, include with your manuscript:

(i) any paper of yours that is in press or under consideration elsewhere and includes information that would be helpful in evaluating the work submitted to *Science*;

(ii) written permission from any author whose work is cited as a personal communication, unpublished work, or work in press but is not an author of your manuscript;

(iii) for review of manuscripts based on crystallographic data, two copies of the coordinates;

(iv) the databank identifier codes for sequence or coordinate data.

By submitting a manuscript, an author accepts the responsibility that all those listed as authors of a work have agreed to be so listed, have seen and approved the manuscript, and are responsible for its content.

Before being reviewed in depth, most papers are rated for their interest and overall suitability by a member of the Board of Reviewing Editors. Papers submitted in disciplines for which there is no appropriate member of the Board of Reviewing Editors may be screened by editorial staff members in consultation with outside experts. Papers that are not highly rated are returned to the authors within about 2 weeks; the title page and abstract from one copy are retained for our files. Approximately 40% of submitted papers are reviewed in depth by two or more outside referees as well as a statistician. Reviewers are telephoned prior to being

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sent a paper and are expected to decline to review if they are not qualified or there is a possible conflict of interest. Reviewers are expected to return their comments within two weeks. Tardy reviewers are prodded. Reviewers are instructed that the manuscript is a privileged document that is not to be disseminated or exploited. It is the policy of Science that reviewers are kept anonymous.

When the review process is complete, the manuscript and reviewers' comments are discussed by the editors at a weekly space meeting. Manuscripts are evaluated in terms of their technical merit as well as their merit in relation to other papers under consideration. Authors are notified of acceptance, rejection, or need for revision, usually within 6 to 10 weeks. Papers cannot be resubmitted over a disagreement on interest level or relative merit. If the author can demonstrate that a paper was rejected solely on the basis of serious reviewer error, resubmission may be allowed.

#### **Conditions of Acceptance**

When a paper is accepted for publication in Science, it is understood by the editors that (i) any materials and methods necessary to verify the conclusions of the experiments reported will be made available to other investigators under appropriate conditions; (ii) sequence and crystallographic data will be offered for deposit to the appropriate data bank and the identifier code will be sent to Science; and (iii) the paper will remain a privileged document and will not be released to the press or the public before publication. If there is a need in exceptional cases to publicize data in advance of publication, the AAAS Office of Communications (202-326-6440) must be consulted.

#### **Selection of Manuscripts**

In selecting papers for publication, the editors give preference to those of general significance that are well written, well organized, and intelligible to scientists in different disciplines. An attempt is made to balance the subject matter in all sections of *Science*. Membership in the AAAS is not a factor in selection.

Accepted papers are edited to improve the accuracy and effectiveness of communica-

tion and to bring them within the specified length limits. When the author's meaning is not clear, the editor may consult the author by telephone; when editing is extensive, the manuscript may be returned for approval and retyping before the type is set.

Categories of signed papers include: general articles, research articles, reports, letters, technical comments, book and software reviews, perspectives, and policy forums.

General Articles. General articles (up to 5000 words) are expected to (i) review new developments in one field that will be of interest to readers in other fields; (ii) describe a current research problem or a technique of interdisciplinary significance; or (iii) discuss some aspect of the history, logic, policy, or administration of science. Readers should be able to learn from a general article what has been firmly established and what are unresolved questions; speculation should be kept to a minimum.

Many of the general articles are solicited by the editor, but unsolicited articles are welcome. Both solicited and unsolicited articles undergo review.

General articles should include a note giving the authors' names, titles, and addresses; a summary (50 to 100 words); an introduction that outlines for the general reader the main point of the article; and brief subheadings to indicate the main ideas. The reference list should not be exhaustive; a maximum of 50 references is suggested. Figures and tables should occupy no more than one printed page.

**Research Articles**. A research article (up to 4000 words) is expected to contain new data representing a major breakthrough in its field. The article should include an author note, abstract, introduction, and sections with brief sideheads. A maximum of 40 references is suggested. Figures and tables together should occupy no more than one printed page.

**Reports**. Reports (up to 2000 words) are expected to contain important research results. Addresses for all authors should be listed on the title page and the corresponding author should be indicated by an asterisk. They should include an abstract (no more than 100 words) and an introductory paragraph. A maximum of 30 references is suggested. Figures and tables together with their legends should occupy no more than one printed page.

Letters. Letters are selected for their pertinence to material published in *Science* or because they discuss problems of general interest to scientists. Letters pertaining to material published in *Science* may correct errors; provide support or agreement; or offer different points of view, clarifications, or additional information. Personal remarks about another author are inappropriate. Letters may be reviewed by outside consultants. Letters selected for publication are intended to reflect the range of opinions received. The author of the paper in question is usually given an opportunity to reply.

All letters are acknowledged by postcard; authors are notified if their letters are to be published. Preference is given to letters that do not exceed 250 words. Letters accepted for publication are frequently edited and shortened in consultation with the author.

**Technical Comments**. Technical comments (up to 500 words) may criticize articles or reports published in *Science* within the previous 6 months or may offer useful additional information. Minor issues should be resolved by private correspondence. The authors of the original paper are asked for an opinion of the comment and are given an opportunity to reply in the same issue if the comment is published. The comments, and sometimes the reply, are subject to the usual review procedures. Priority disputes undergo extensive review and are published only when action is recommended.

**Book and Software Reviews**. The selection of books and software packages to be reviewed and of reviewers is made by the editors. Instructions and length specifications accompany items to be reviewed when they are sent to reviewers.

#### **Manuscript Preparation**

**Typing**. Use double-spacing throughout the text, tables, figure legends, and references and notes and leave margins of at least 2.5 centimeters. Put your name on each page and number the pages starting with the title page.

**Titles.** Titles should be short, specific, and amenable to indexing. For general articles the maximum length is 80 characters and spaces; for research articles and reports the maximum is 100 characters.

Summaries or abstracts. These should include a sentence or two explaining to the general reader why the research was undertaken and why the results should be viewed as important. The abstract should convey the main point of the paper and outline the results or conclusions.

Text. A brief introduction should indicate the broad significance of the paper. The whole text should be intelligible to readers in different disciplines. Technical terms should be defined. All tables and figures should be cited in the text in numerical order.

Symbols and abbreviations. Define all symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms the first time they are used.

Units of measure. Use metric units. If

measurements were made in English units, give metric equivalents.

**References and notes.** Number references and notes in the order in which they are cited, first through the text and then through the table and figure legends. List a reference only one time. References that are *always* cited together may be grouped under a single number. Use conventional abbreviations for well-known journals; provide com plete titles for other journals. Do not use op. cit. For references with up to five authors provide all the names; for more than five, provide the name of the first author only. See issues of the journal for examples.

**Unpublished observations**. Reference to unpublished data should be given a number in the text and placed, in correct sequence, in the references and notes.

Acknowledgments. Gather all acknowledgments into a brief statement at the end of the references and notes.

**Informed consent**. Investigations on human subjects must include a statement indicating that informed consent was obtained after the nature and possible consequences of the studies had been fully explained.

Animal welfare. Authors using experimental animals must state that their care was in accordance with institutional guidelines. For animals subjected to invasive procedures, the anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing agents used, as well as the amounts and frequency of administration, must be stated.

Figures. For each figure submit three high-quality glossy prints or original drawings of sufficient size to permit relettering but not larger than 22 by 28 centimeters  $(8\frac{1}{2}$  by 11 inches). On the back of every figure write the first author's name and the figure number and indicate the correct orientation. *Manuscripts with oversized figures will be returned to the author without review*. Photocopies of figures are not acceptable; transparencies, slides, or negatives cannot be used because they cannot be sent to reviewers.

On acceptance of a paper, authors requesting the use of color will be asked to supply slides or negatives of the color artwork and to pay \$600 for the first color figure or figure part and \$300 for each additional figure or figure part to help defray the cost of obtaining color separations.

Tables. Tables should supplement, not duplicate, the text. They should be numbered consecutively with respect to their citation in the text. Each table should be typed, with its legend (double-spaced), on a separate sheet. Give each column a heading with units of measure indicated in parentheses. Do not change the unit of measure within a column.

**Equations and formulas**. Use quadruple-spacing around equations and formulas that are to be set off from the text. Define all symbols.

Uncertainties and reproducibility. Evidence that the results are reproducible and the conditions under which this reproducibility (replication) was obtained should be explicitly stated. The effect of limitations in experimental conditions on generalizability of results should be discussed. Uncertainties should be stated in terms of variation expected in independent repetitions of the experiments; they should include an allowance for possible systematic error arising from inadequacies in the assumed model and other known sources of possible bias. Probabilities from statistical tests of significance should be subordinated to the reporting of results and associated uncertainties.

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#### **Printing and Publication**

**Proofs and reprints**. One set of galley proofs is sent to the authors. An order blank for reprints accompanies the proofs.

**Scheduling**. Papers are scheduled for publication after *Science* has received corrected galley proofs from the authors. Papers with tables or figures that present problems in layout, or with color figures or cover pictures, or that exceed the length limits may be subject to delay.

#### **Cover Photographs**

Particularly good photographs that pertain to a paper being submitted will be considered for use on the cover. Submit prints (not slides, negatives, or transparencies) with the manuscript.