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Recombinant DNA research by National Institutes of Health (U.S.), U.S. Dept of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institutes of Health, for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off. editionÂ Publish date unknown, U.S. Dept of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institutes of Health, for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Recombinant DNA molecules consisting of the simian virus 40 (SV40) early region and different subgenomic hepatitis B virus DNA fragments were constructed in vitro and packaged in vivo into SV40 capsids by using a complementing SV40 helper virus. Upon infection with these virus stocks the three known hepatitis B-specific antigens were expressed under SV40 control. Recombinant DNA (rDNA) molecules are DNA molecules formed by laboratory methods of genetic recombination (such as molecular cloning) to bring together genetic material from multiple sources, creating sequences that would not otherwise be found in the genome. Recombinant DNA is the general name for a piece of DNA that has been created by the combination of at least two strands. Recombinant DNA is possible because DNA molecules from all organisms share the same chemical structure, and differ only in the nucleotide sequence within that identical overall structure. Recombinant DNA molecules are so Print Book & E-Book. ISBN 9780121821180, 9780080883304.Â M.C.-T. Hu and N. Davidson, Mapping Transcription Start Points with T4 DNA Polymerase. Methods for Transforming Animal and Plant Cells: H. Potter, Application of Electroporation in Recombinant DNA Technology. J.R. Simon, Transformation of Intact Yeast Cells by Electroporation. J.C. Sanford, F.D. Smith, and J.A. Russell, Optimizing Biolistic Process for Biological Applications.