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COVER  By means of site-specific recombination, the DNA of bacteriophage λ (blue) is inserted into the chromosome of its host, Escherichia coli (green). A similar reaction (int + xis) achieves excision of the integrated prophage. The cutting and rejoining of the DNA molecules in both genetic transactions takes place within a 15-base-pair sequence (red) that is common to all four recombining sites. See page 1147. [Don Paulhus, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island]