

## LIST OF GMAC-APPROVED HOST/VECTOR SYSTEMS

### BIOLOGICAL CONTAINMENT

	<b>Host</b>	<b>Vector</b>
<b>Bacteria</b>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> K12 or <i>E. coli</i> B derivatives which do not contain conjugative or generalized transducing phages	1. Non-conjugative plasmids 2. Bacteriophage - lambda - lambdoid - Fd or F1 (e.g.M13)
	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> or <i>B. licheniformis</i> Asporogenic strains with a reversion frequency of less than $10^{-7}$	Indigenous <i>Bacillus</i> plasmids and phages whose host range does not include <i>B. cereus</i> or <i>B. anthracis</i>
	<i>Pseudomonas putida</i> Strain KT 2440	Certified plasmids: pKT 262, pKT 263, pKT 264
	<i>Streptomyces</i> -specified species: <i>S. coelicolor</i> <i>S. lividans</i> <i>S. parvulus</i> <i>S. griseus</i>	1. Certified plasmids: SCP2, SLP1, SLP2 PIJ101 and derivatives 2. Actinophage phi C31 and derivatives
<b>Fungi</b>	<i>Neurospora crassa</i> , laboratory strains	No restriction
	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	No restriction
	<i>Pichia pastoris</i>	No restriction

	<i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i>	No restriction
<b>Slime moulds</b>	<i>Dictyostelium</i> species	<i>Dictyostelium</i> shuttle vectors, including those based on the endogenous plasmids Ddp1 and Ddp2
<b>Tissue Culture</b>	Mammalian cells	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non-viral vectors</li> <li>2. Replication defective viral vectors that cannot infect human cells</li> <li>3. Advanced generation lentiviral vector<sup>1</sup></li> <li>4. Adeno-associated viral vectors</li> </ol>
	Avian cells	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Avipoxvirus vectors</li> <li>2. Adeno-associated viral vectors</li> </ol>
	Plant cell cultures	Non-tumorigenic disarmed Ti plasmid vectors in <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> and non-pathogenic viral vectors
	Insect cell cultures, such as <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> <sup>2</sup>	Baculovirus ( <i>Autographa californica</i> nuclear polyhedrosis virus)

\*Updated May 2020

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to Appendix 11 of the Singapore Biosafety Guidelines for Research on Genetically Modified Organisms for more details. For definition of 'Advanced generation lentiviral vector', please refer to the MOH Biosafety FAQs under Category 3. Possession "How do I know if a HIV lentiviral vector is considered as advanced generation?" – <https://www.moh.gov.sg/biosafety/faqs#03>

<sup>2</sup> Provided the recombinants are also inclusion-negative (e.g. polyhedrin minus)