

Table 1 CHO-Cell Lines.

Cell Line	Cat. #	Lot	Cells/vial	Derivation and Special Characteristics
CHO-SEC	2237	3 2 94003	6 x 10 ⁶	CHO-K1 cells were cotransfected with HIV-1 <i>env</i> and <i>rev</i> expression vectors. The HXB2 <i>env</i> vector was mutated to include a stop codon just after the second amino acid residue before the predicted transmembrane domain, and was inserted into the vector pEE14 (Celltech), which expresses glutamine synthetase. The cells secrete equal amounts of uncleaved and cleaved envelope glycoprotein, on the order of 100 ng/ml supernatant from 5x10 ⁶ cells. CHO-SEC expresses roughly five times more envelope glycoprotein than CHO-WT.
CHO-EE	2238	3 2 94004	5 x 10 ⁶	CHO-K1 cells were transfected with pEE14 (Celltech), which expresses glutamine synthetase. The cells can serve as a control for CHO-SEC and CHO-WT.
CHO-WT	2239	5 94019	5 x 10 ⁶	CHO-K1 cells were cotransfected with HIV-1 <i>env</i> and <i>rev</i> expression vectors. The HXB2 <i>env</i> gene lacks complete <i>rev</i> and <i>tat</i> genes, and was introduced using the vector pEE14 (Celltech), which expresses glutamine synthetase. The cells are highly fusogenic as monitored by fluorescent dye transfer assays, and readily form visible syncytia with many human CD4+ cells. The extent of syncytium formation varies with the target cells used.
CHO-PI	2284	4 94020	5 x 10 ⁶	CHO-K1 cells were cotransfected with HIV-1 <i>env</i> and <i>rev</i> expression vectors. CHO-PI expresses the HXB2 envelope protein with a glycoposphatidylinositol anchor. The HXB2 <i>env</i> gene lacks complete <i>rev</i> and <i>tat</i> genes, and was introduced using the vector pEE14 (Celltech), which expresses glutamine synthetase.