

## Recombinant DNA Research Registration Checklist

Please use this chart as a reference to determine when your experiment must be registered with IBC and/or NIH, and when.

If your experiment involves:	Registration w/ NIH required?	Registration w/ IBC required?	IBC must receive registration:
Cloning of DNA encoding toxin molecules lethal to vertebrates at an LD <sub>50</sub> of less than 100ng/kg	Yes	Yes	Prior to initiation
Human gene therapy	Yes	Yes	Prior to initiation
Transfer of drug resistance to an organism not known to naturally acquire that trait, if such an acquisition could compromise ability to control the disease in humans, veterinary medicine, or agriculture	Yes	Yes	Prior to initiation
RG 2 agents as host-vector systems	No	Yes	Prior to initiation
Cloning of DNA from RG 2 microorganisms into nonpathogenic prokaryotic or lower eukaryotic host-vector systems	No	Yes	Prior to initiation
Use of infectious DNA or RNA viruses or defective DNA or RNA viruses in the presence of helper virus in tissue culture systems	No	Yes	Prior to initiation
Use of transgenic animals at RG-2 or above	No	Yes	Prior to initiation
Use of viable rDNA modified microorganisms involving whole animals or whole plants	No	Yes	Prior to initiation
Administration of rDNA to animals or plants	No	Yes	Prior to initiation
More than 10L of culture	No	Yes	Prior to initiation

Propagation and maintenance in tissue culture of rDNA containing <2/3 of the genome of any eukaryotic virus in the **demonstrable**

<b>If your experiment involves:</b>	<b>Registration w/ NIH required?</b>	<b>Registration w/ IBC required?</b>	<b>IBC must receive registration:</b>
Formation of rDNA containing no more than 2/3 of the genome of any eukaryotic virus	No	Yes	At initiation
Use of transgenic animals at RG-1	No	No	n/a
rDNA not in an organism or virus	No	No	n/a
DNA segments from a single non-chromosomal or viral DNA source	No	No	n/a
DNA entirely from a prokaryotic host when propagated only in that host	No	No	n/a
DNA entirely from a prokaryotic host when transferred to another host by well-established physiological means	No	No	n/a
DNA from a eukaryotic host when propagated only in that host or a closely related strain of the same species	No	No	n/a
DNA segments from different species that exchange DNA by known physiological processes	No	No	n/a