LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

α	Alpha
aa	Amino acid
Achi	Achintya
Ad	Adenovirus
aly	Always early
APS	Ammonium persulphate
Ask	Apoptosis signal-regulating kinase
ATP	Adenosine triphosphate
β-Gal	β-galactosidase
bp	Base pairs
Bcl	B-cell leukemia
BPV	Bovine papillomavirus
BRCA	Breast cancer
BRG	Brahma-related gene
BRM	Brahma
BSA	Bovine serum albumin
°C	Degrees Celsius
CAK	Cdk-activating complex
Cbfa1	Core binding factor alpha 1, also known as Runx2
Cdc	Cell division cycle
Cdk	Cyclin dependent kinase
Cdki	Cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor
cDNA	Complementary DNA
C.elegans	*Caenorhabditis elegans*
CIP1	Cdk-interacting protein 1
CMV	Cytomegalovirus
CPRG	Chlorophenol red-β-D-galactopyranoside
CR	Conserved region
CRPV	Cottontail rabbit papillomavirus
dH_20	Distilled water
DAPI	4’6’-Diamidino-2-Phenylindole
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DMEM	Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium

DMSO	Dimethylsulphoxide
DNase	Deoxyribonuclease
DP	DRTF1-polypeptide
dREAM	*Drosophila* RBF, dE2F and Myb-interacting proteins
DRM	DP, Rb, MuvB
DTT	Dithiothreitol
ds	Double stranded
E	Early
ECL	Enhanced chemiluminescence
E. coli	*Escherichia coli*
EDTA	Ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid
E2F	Early-2 promoter binding factor
EV	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
FACS	Fluorescence activated cell sorter
FCS	Foetal calf serum
G1	Gap 1
G2	Gap 2
GST	Glutathionine-S-transferase
HA	Haemagluttinin
HBS	HEPES buffered saline
HDAC	Histone deacetylase complex
HEPES	2-Hydroxyethylpiperazine-2-ethanesulphonic acid
HHV-8	Human herpesvirus type 8
HIS	Histidine
HPV	Human papillomavirus
HRP	Horseradish peroxidase
hTERT	Human telomerase reverse transcriptase
HTLV1	Human T cell leukaemia-associated virus type 1
HVS	Herpesvirus saimiri
Id	Inhibitor of differentiation
IF	Immunofluorescence
IGF	Insulin-like growth factor
INK4	Inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinase 4
IP	Immunoprecipitation
IPTG	Isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside
IVT	*In vitro* translated

K	Kelvin
kDa	kiloDaltons
kPa	kiloPascal
KIP	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1B
L	Late
LANA	Latency-associated nuclear antigen
LB	Luria-Bertani
LCR	Long control region
hLin-9	Human lineage abnormal-9
LT	Large T antigen
LTR	Long terminal repeat
M	Mitosis
MAPK	Mitogen activated protein kinase
MAT	Menage a trois
MCS	Multiple cloning site
MEF	Murine embryo fibroblast
MHV-68	Murine herpesvirus type 68
MIP	Myb-interacting protein
mMTV	Mouse mammary tumour virus
M-MuLV	Moloney murine leukemia virus
Myb	Myeloblastosis
Myt	Membrane-associated tyrosine- and threonine-specific cdc2-inhibitory kinase
NCS	Newborn calf serum
NETN	NaCl-EDTA-Tris-NP-40
NIMA	Never-in-mitosis *Aspergillus*
NMSC	Nonmelanoma skin carcinoma
NP-40	Nonidet P-40
NPM	Nucleophosmin
Orc	Origin recognition complex
ORF	Open reading frame
p	Promoter
^{32}P γ-ATP	32-phosphate labelled γ-ATP
PBS	Phosphate buffered saline
PCM	Pericentriolar matrix
PCNA	Proliferating cell nuclear antigen

PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PIPES	Piperazine-N,N'-bis(2-hydroxypropanesulfonic acid)
Plk	Polo-like kinase
PMSF	Phenylmethylsulphonylfluoride
PVDF	Polyvinylidene difluoride
pRb	Retinoblastoma (phospho)protein, also known as p105
RBP	Ran-binding protein
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RNase	Ribonuclease
RNasin	Ribonuclease inhibitor
RPM	Revolutions per minute
RSV	Respiratory Syncytial virus
RT	Room temperature
RT-PCR	Reverse Transcriptase- polymerase chain reaction
Runx2	Runt-related transcription factor 2, also known as cbfa1
[^{35}S]-Met	35-Sulphur labelled methionine
S	Synthesis
SDS	Sodium dodecyl sulphate
SDS-PAGE	Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
SRα	SV-40 virus early promoter and human T-cell leukaemia virus type-1 R segment-U5' LTR
SV40	Simian vacuolating virus 40
synMuv	Synthetic multivulva
TAE	Tris acetate EDTA
TBS	Tris buffered saline
TEMED	N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylene diamine
TGFβ	Transforming growth factor β
Topi	Matotopetli
Tris	Tris(hydroxy-methyl)-amino-methane
Tween-20	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate
UV	Ultraviolet
Vis	Vismay
WAF1	Wild-type p53-activated fragment 1
WB	Western Blot

Single letter abbreviations have been used to denote Adenine (A), Guanine (G), Cytosine (C), Thymine (T) and Uracil (U) nucleotides.

The standard three letter abbreviations have been used to denote amino acids within the text. The standard single letter abbreviations have been used within sequences. For example, Glycine, Gly, G.

All genes have been denoted in italics, for example *hlin-9*. All proteins have been denoted in normal font, for example hlin-9.