



**Supplementary Figure 1: Replacement of *chiA* and *v-cath* by *LoxP*.**

(a) Vector pKIloxP in conjunction with ET recombination<sup>1</sup> was used to delete the baculovirus *chiA* and *v-cath* genes and to insert the Cre-loxP integration sequence creating bacmid MultiBac. *chiA* and *v-cath* homology regions are denoted HomA and HomB, respectively, and the *StuI* endonuclease sites are indicated.

(b) Expression vector pBADZ-His<sub>6</sub>Cre (left) was used for high level production of Cre recombinase in DH10MultiBac cells harboring the baculovirus genome. The gel lanes (right) show Cre production under arabinose control.

(c) Absorption spectrum of lysate from  $4 \times 10^6$  cells infected with a MultiBac derivative expressing ECFP and EYFP (**Fig. 3a,b**). Based on extinction coefficients of  $E_{434}=26.000 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$  for ECFP and  $E_{513}=84.000 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$  for EYFP, yields are 11 mg/l and 6 mg/l, respectively<sup>2</sup>.

## References

1. Zhang, Y., Buchholz, F., Muirers, J.P. & Stewart, A.F. A new logic for DNA engineering using recombination in *Escherichia coli*. *Nat. Genet.* **20**, 123-128 (1998).
2. Patterson, G., Day, R.N. & Piston, D. Fluorescent protein spectra. *J. Cell. Sci.* **114**, 837-838 (2001).