binding specificity or functionality disposed between inverted terminal repeat sequences that are recognized by and functional with a least one transposase enzyme.

14. A vector comprising a sequence encoding a V_H or V_L region of an antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, disposed between inverted terminal repeat sequences that are recognized by and functional with at least one transposase enzyme.

15 A host cell comprising a vector according to claim 14.

~~16. An antibody produced by a method according to any of claims 1 9~~

~~17~~16. A method for generating a population of host cells capable of expressing polypeptides having different binding specificities or functionalities, comprising:

(i) generating a diverse collection of polynucleotides comprising sequences encoding polypeptides having different binding specificities or functionalities, wherein said polynucleotides comprise a sequence encoding a polypeptide having a binding specificity or functionality disposed between inverted terminal repeat sequences that are recognized by and functional with a least one transposase enzyme; and

(ii) introducing said diverse collection of polynucleotides into host cells.

~~18. The method, vector or antibody according to any of the aforementioned claims, wherein said V_H or V_L region sequences encode a sequence derived from a human anti-TNF alpha antibody, preferably from D2E7, and wherein the V_H and V_L regions of D2E7 are preferably encoded by separate transposable vectors.~~

~~19~~17. The method or vector according to any one of the aforementioned claims 2-9, 11-12 and 14-15, wherein the vector comprising the V_H sequence comprises inverted terminal repeat sequences that are recognized by a different transposase enzyme than the inverted terminal repeat sequences in the vector comprising the V_L sequence.

~~20~~18. A method or host cell according to any one of the aforementioned claims 1-9 and 15-17, wherein the host cells are vertebrate cells, preferably mammalian cells, more preferably human or rodent cells, still more preferably lymphoid cells yet still more preferably B cell, even more preferably progenitor B cells or precursor B cells, particularly preferred Abelson-Murine Leukemia virus transformed progenitor B cells or precursor B cells and early, immunoglobulin-null EBV transformed human proB and preB cells.