CLAIMS:

1. A method for enhancing the yield of amplified copies of a first DNA construct in a population of *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* production strain cells,
wherein the first DNA construct comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a Cas nuclease that is under the control of a promoter for controlling the expression of the Cas nuclease in the production strain cells,
wherein the promoter comprises a nucleotide sequence that is capable of binding to a repressor;
wherein the production strain cells comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding the repressor,
wherein the nucleic acid sequence encoding the repressor is chromosomally-integrated sequence or comprised by a second DNA construct, and the amplified copies of the first DNA construct do no comprise the nucleic acid sequence encoding the repressor;
the method comprising culturing the cells to allow replication of the first DNA construct thereby amplifying the first DNA construct in the cells and to allow expression of the repressor in the cells,
wherein the promoter is repressed by the repressor in the production strain cells,
whereby the yield of amplified copies of the first DNA construct is enhanced relative to the yield produced using a constitutive promoter having an Anderson Score (AS) of AS $\geq$0.5 to control the expression of the Cas nuclease in the production strain cells,
wherein the production strain cell does not comprise a crRNA or gRNA operable with the Cas nuclease to target and cut a chromosomal sequence of the production strain cell.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein enhacing said yield by
   (a) reducing toxicity of the Cas in the production strain;
   (b) reducing mutation of the first DNA construct or production strain cell chromosomal DNA in the production strain;
   (c) promoting production cell viability during the amplification of the first DNA construct; and/or
   (d) reducing the occurrence of Cas cutting of production strain cell chromosomal DNA or of the first DNA construct.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the promoter that is capable of binding to a repressor has a strength less than the Anderson Score promoter BBa_J23108.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the nucleotide sequence that is capable of binding to the repressor is a tetO of lacO.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the promoter is $P_{LtetO-1}$,$P_{LlacO-1}$ or a repressible homologue thereof.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the repressor is a tetraccline repressor (TetR) or a lac repressor (LacR).

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the nuclease is Cas9.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the nuclease is Cpf1.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the nuclease is Cas3and the first DNA construct or cell encode Cascade proteins that are cognate with the Cas3.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the first DNA construct comprises one or more nucleotide sequences for producing crRNAs or gRNAs that are operable for Cas nuclease targeting in target host cells.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the first DNA construct is comprised by a high copy number plasmid or phagemid.

12. A method of making phage particles or non-self replicative transduction particles comprising amplified compies of a first DNA construct, the mthod comprising:
    (a) culturing a population of *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* production strain cells, wherein the production strain cells comprise:
        (i) the first DNA construct, wherein the first DNA construct comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a Cas nuclease that is under the control of a promoter for controlling the expression of the Cas nuclease in the production strain cells, and wherein the promoter comprises a nucleotide sequence that is capable of binding to a repressor,
        (ii) a nucleic acid sequence encoding the repressor, wherein the nucleic acid sequence encoding the repressor is chromosomally-integrated sequence or comprised by a second DNA construct, and

(iii) a nucleotide sequence that is inducible to produce phage coat proteins in the cells;

wherein the cultured production strain cells express the repressor in the cells and replicate the first DNA construct to produce the amplified copies of the first DNA construct, wherein the amplified copies of the first DNA construct do no comprise the nucleic acid sequence encoding the repressor; and

(b) inducing production of the phage proteins and causing packaging of the amplified DNA into phage particles or non-self-replicative transduction particles, and further isolating the phage or transduction particles,

wherein the phage particles or non-self replicative transduction particles are devoid of the nucleic acid sequence encoding the repressor.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising formulating the particles into a pharmaceutical composition for administration to a human or animal subject for treating or reducing the risk of a disease or condition in the subject.

14. The method ofclaim 13, wherein the particles are capable of infecting target host cells in the subject and transducing the cells with the first DNA construct, wherein the Cas nuclease encoded by the first DNA construct is expressed in the target host cells, wherein the Cas nuclease is operable with one or more crRNAs or gRNAs to modify a target sequence in the target host cells.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the Cas nuclease cuts the target sequence thereby killing the target host cells and treating or reducing the risk of the disease or condition.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the target host cells are bacterial cells selected from the group consisting of *C. difficile*, *P. aeruginosa*, *K. pneumonia*, *E. coli*, *H. pylori*, *S. pneumoniae* and *S. aureus* cells.

17. The method of claim 13, wherein the the disease or condition is an *E. coli* infection.

18. The method of claim 12, wherein the production strain cell does not comprise a crRNA or gRNA operable with the Cas nuclease to target and cut a chromosomal sequence of the production strain cell.