4. The recombinant nucleic acid of claim **3**, wherein the recombinase is an orthogonal (non-cross reacting), site-selective recombinase (OSSR).

5. A vector comprising the recombinant nucleic acid of claim **1**.

6. A host cell comprising the vector of claim **5**.

7. A method of excising or deleting one or more nucleotide sequence of interest from a host cell, comprising: (a) providing a signal to a host cell to activate expression from a promoter in the host cell, wherein the host cell comprises a promoter upstream of a plurality of constructs, wherein each construct independently comprises a nucleotide sequence of interest flanked by a pair of recombinase recognition sequences; and (b) excising or deleting one or more nucleotide sequence of interest.

8. A method of excising or deleting a first nucleotide sequence of interest from a host cell, comprising: (a) providing a signal to a host cell to activate expression from a promoter in the host cell, wherein the host cell comprises a promoter upstream of a first construct and a second construct; and (b) excising or deleting a first nucleotide sequence of interest; wherein the first construct comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a first recognition sequence of a first recombinase, a second recognition sequence of the first recombinase, and the first nucleotide sequence of interest located between the first and second recognition sequence of the first recombinase; wherein the second construct comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a first recognition sequence of a second recombinase, a second recognition sequence of the second recombinase, and a second nucleotide sequence of interest located between the first and second recognition sequence of the second recombinase; wherein the second construct is located downstream of the first construct; wherein the first recombinase and the second recombinase do not cross react with the recognition sequence of the other.

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