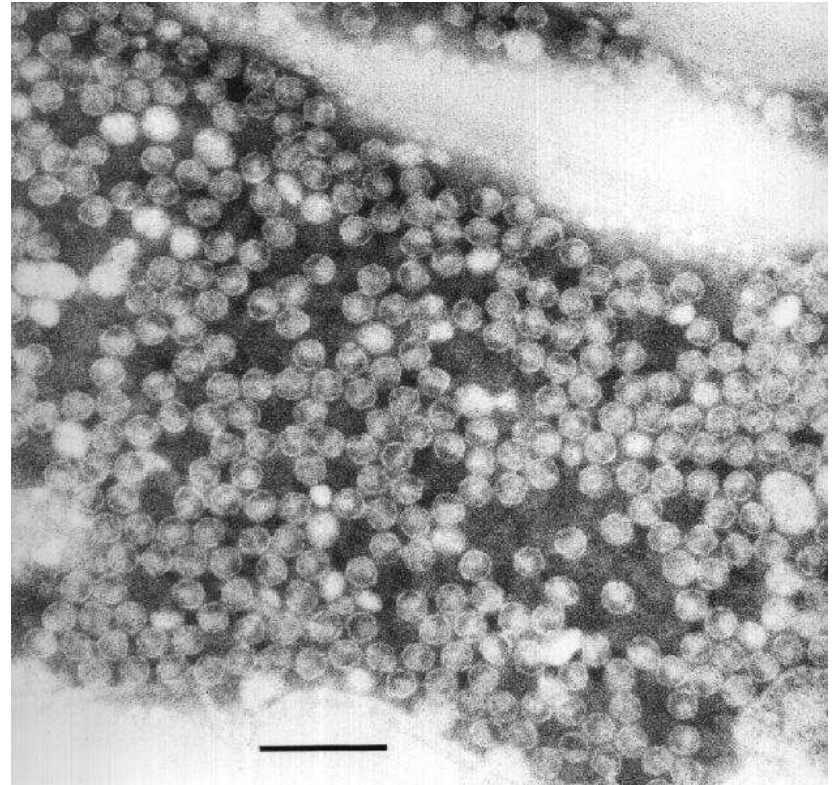
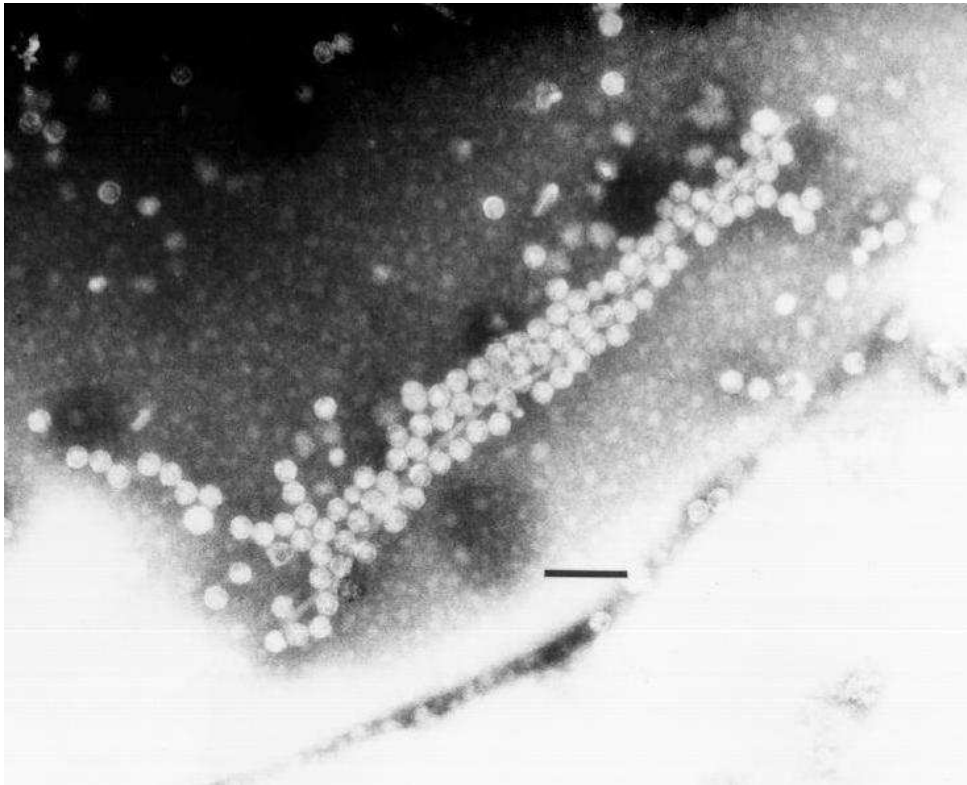
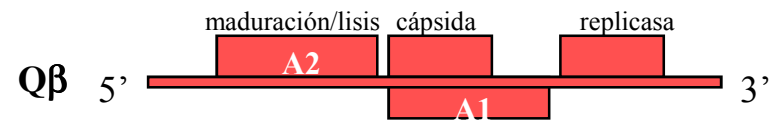


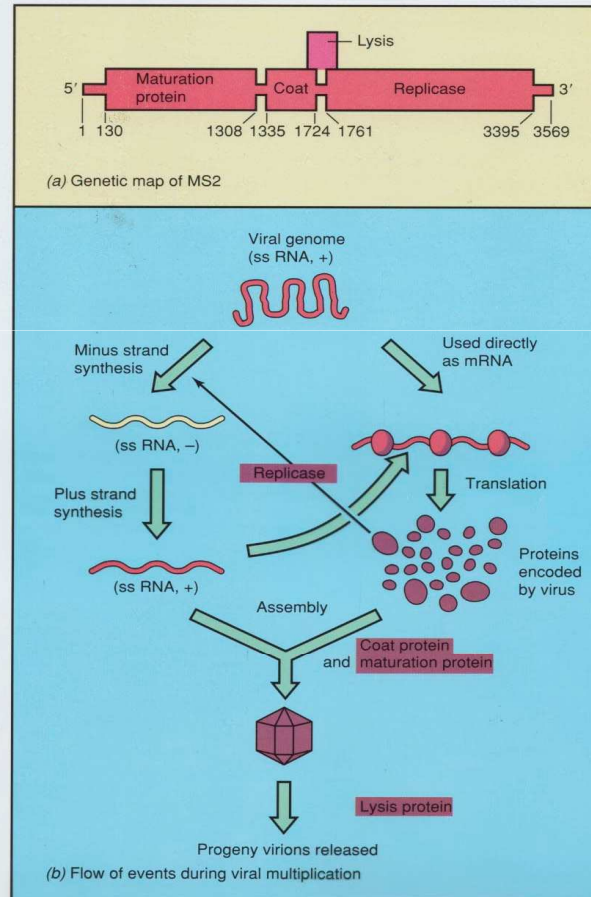
Fago RNAmc MS2

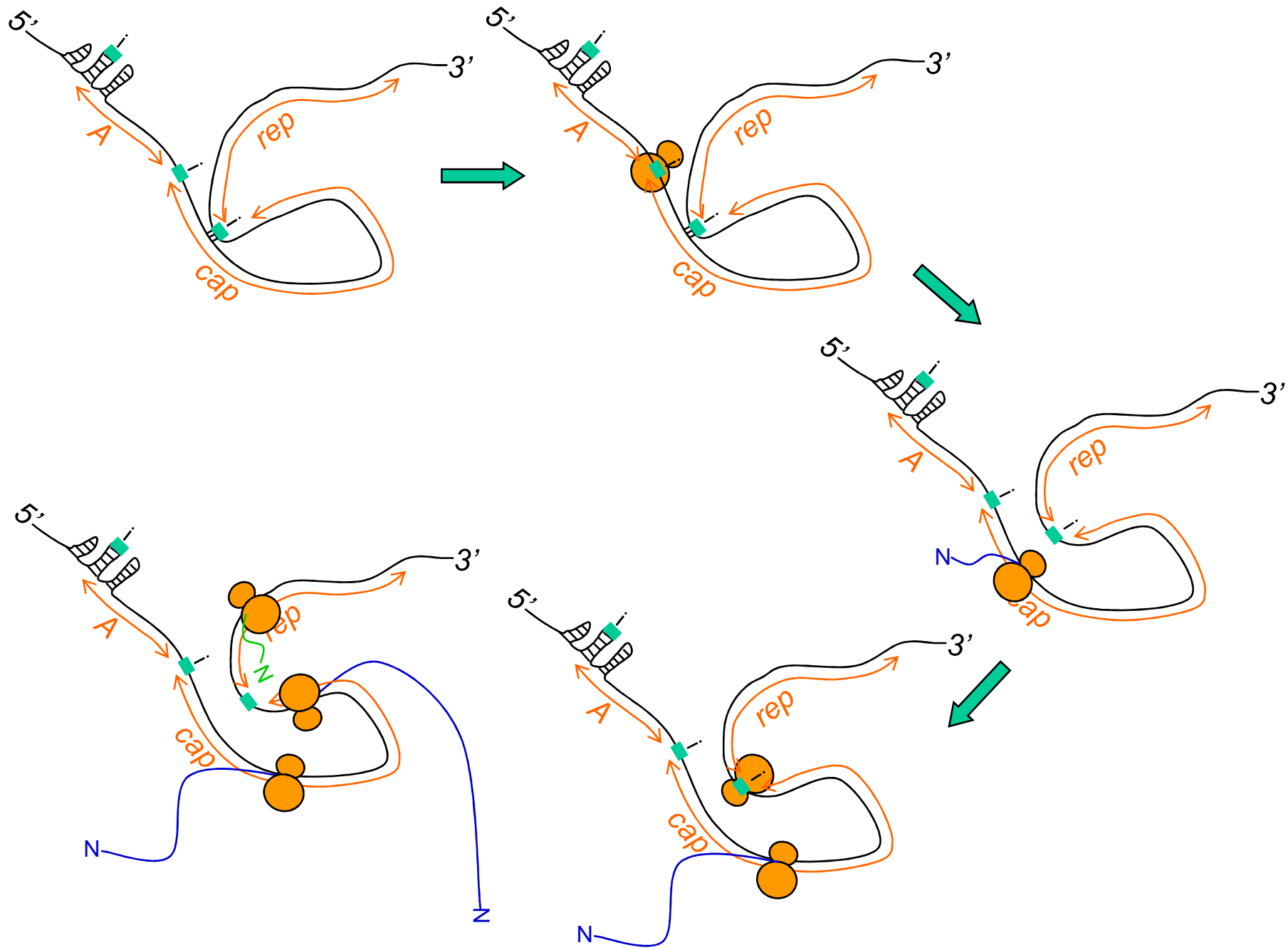


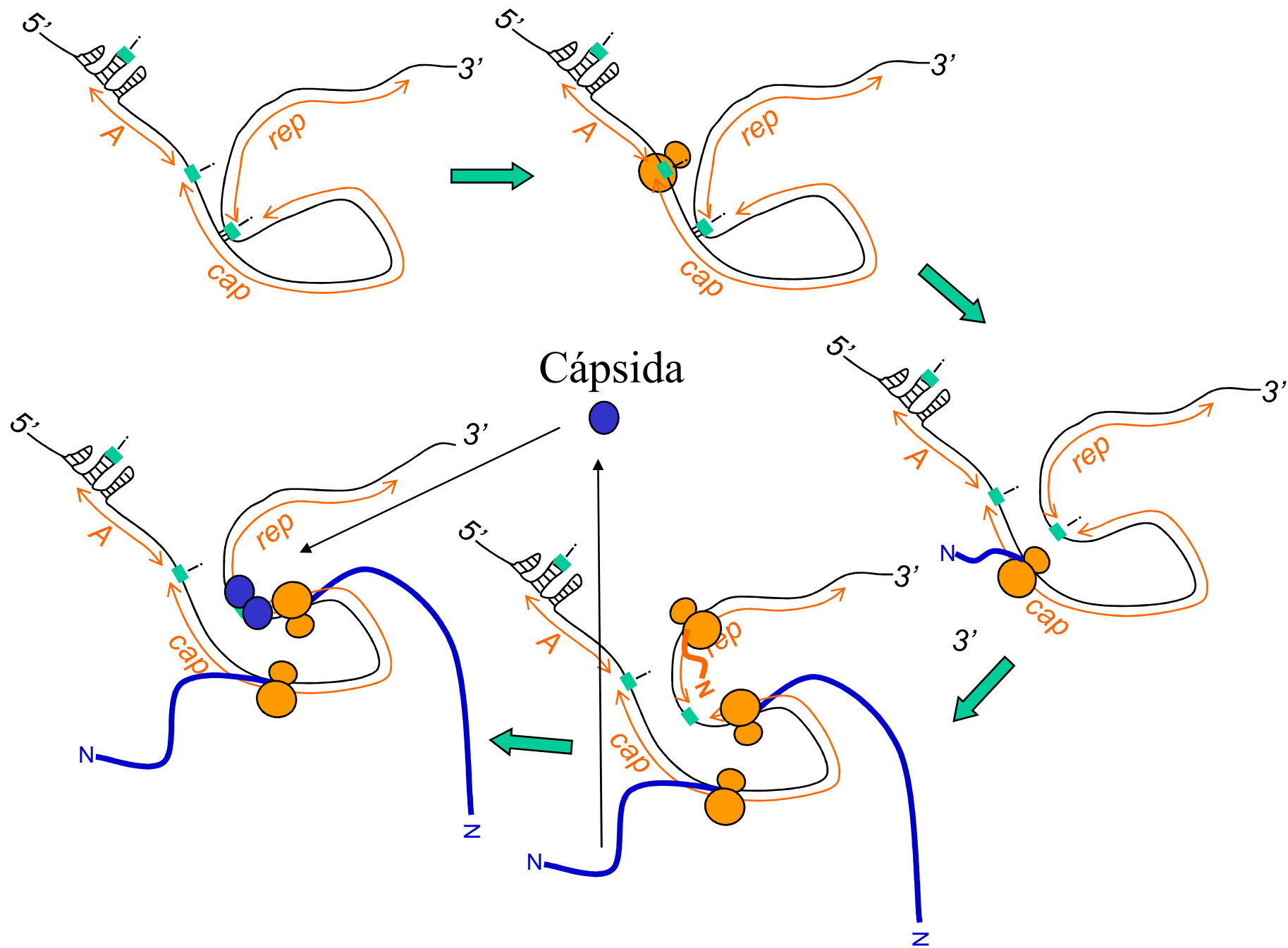
FAGOS RNA MONOCATENARIO



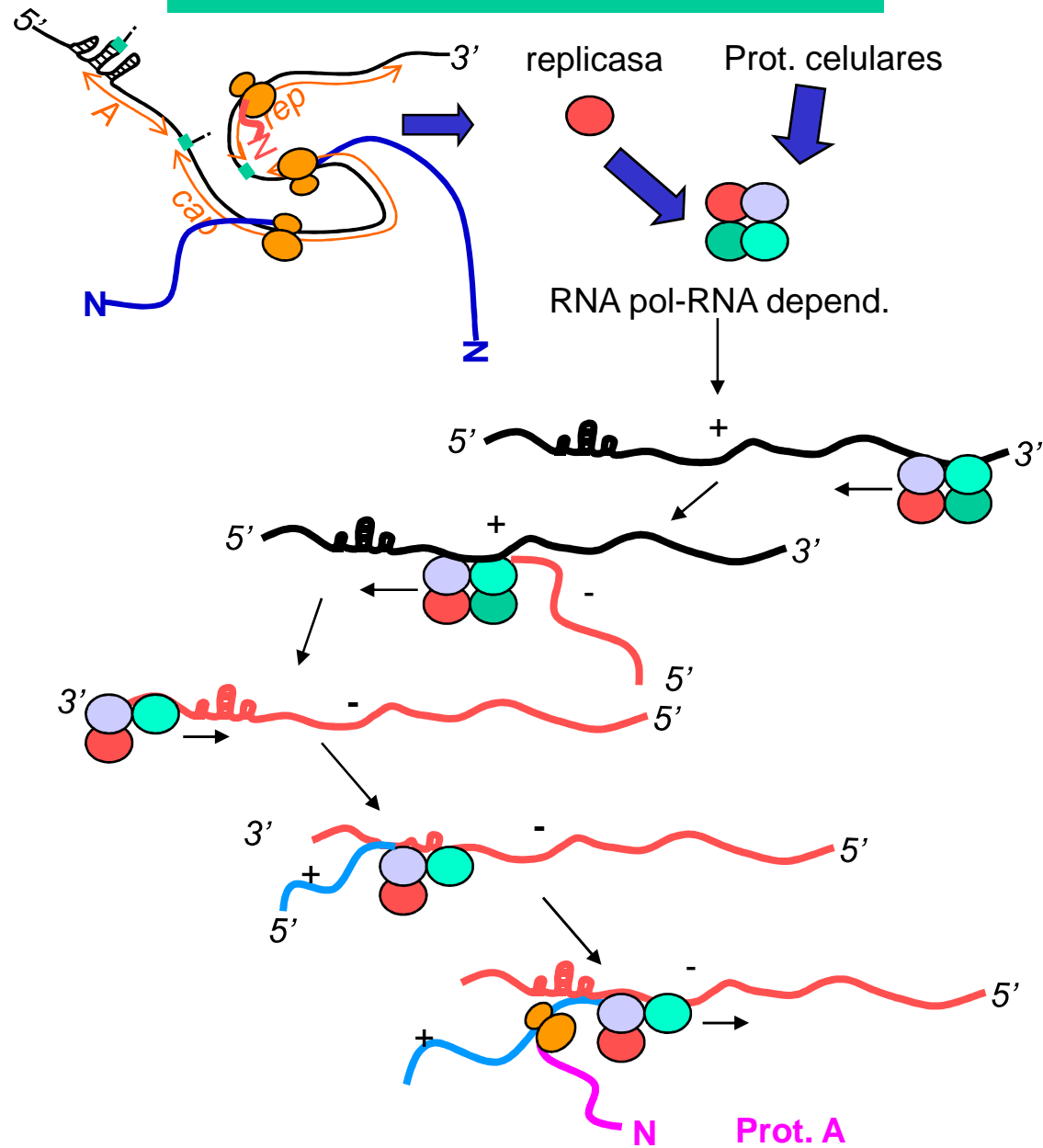
T-98 Figure 8.15 Genetic map and replication of bacteriophage MS2



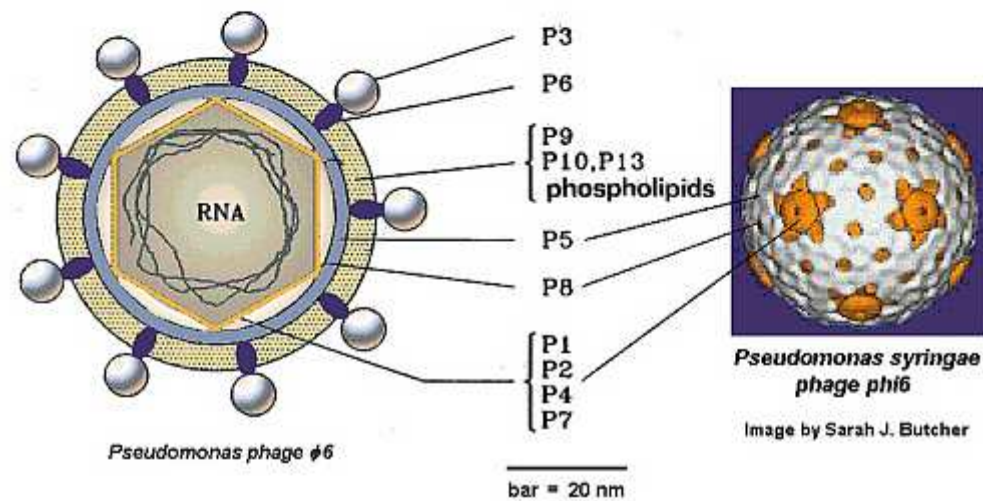
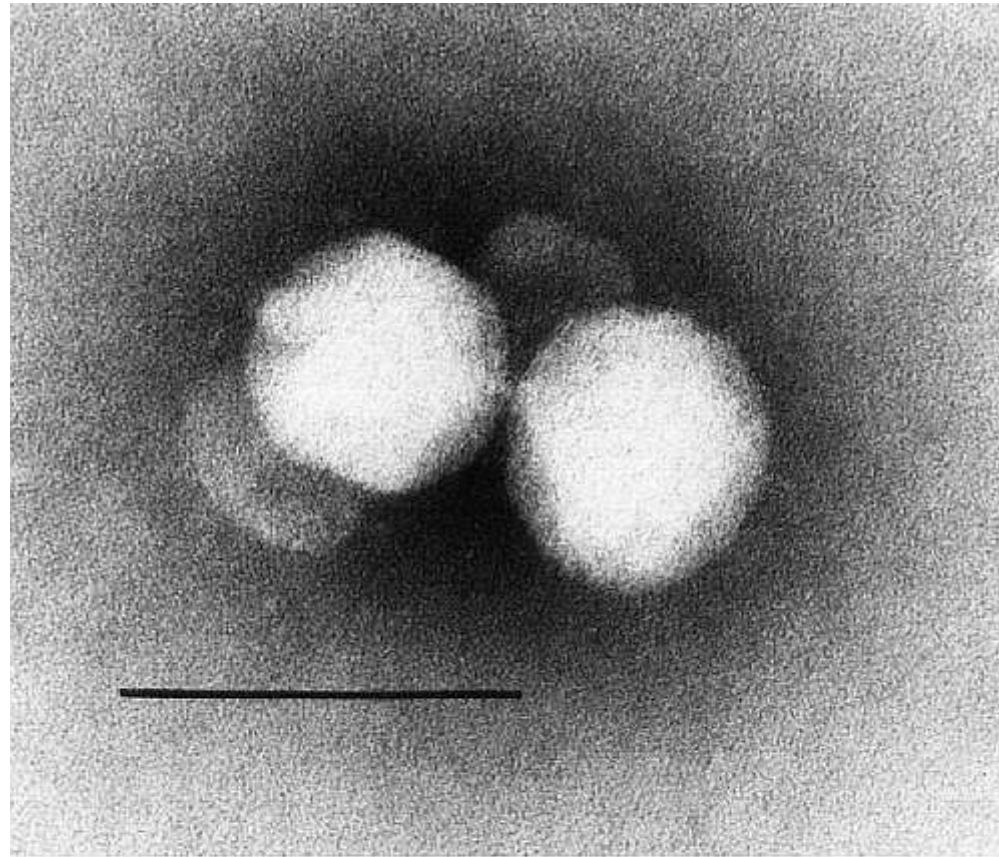


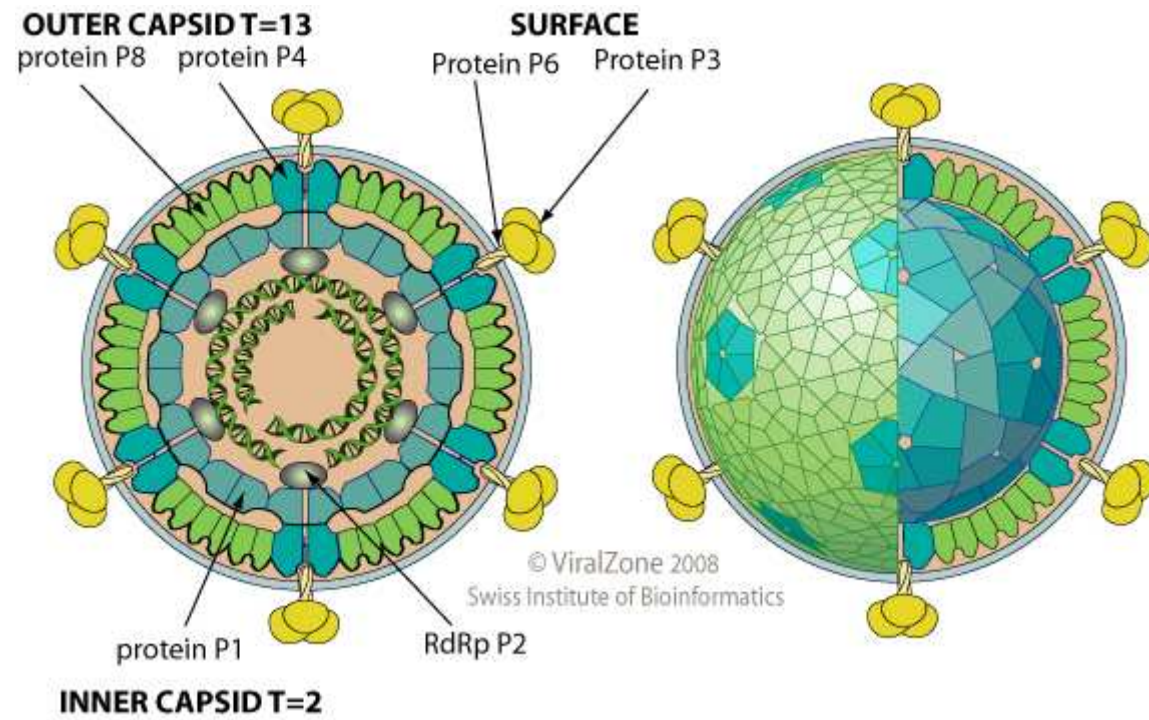


REPLICACIÓN Y EXPRESIÓN DEL GEN A



$\Phi 6$





Segment L (6.4kb)



Segment M (4.0kb)



Segment S (2.9kb)



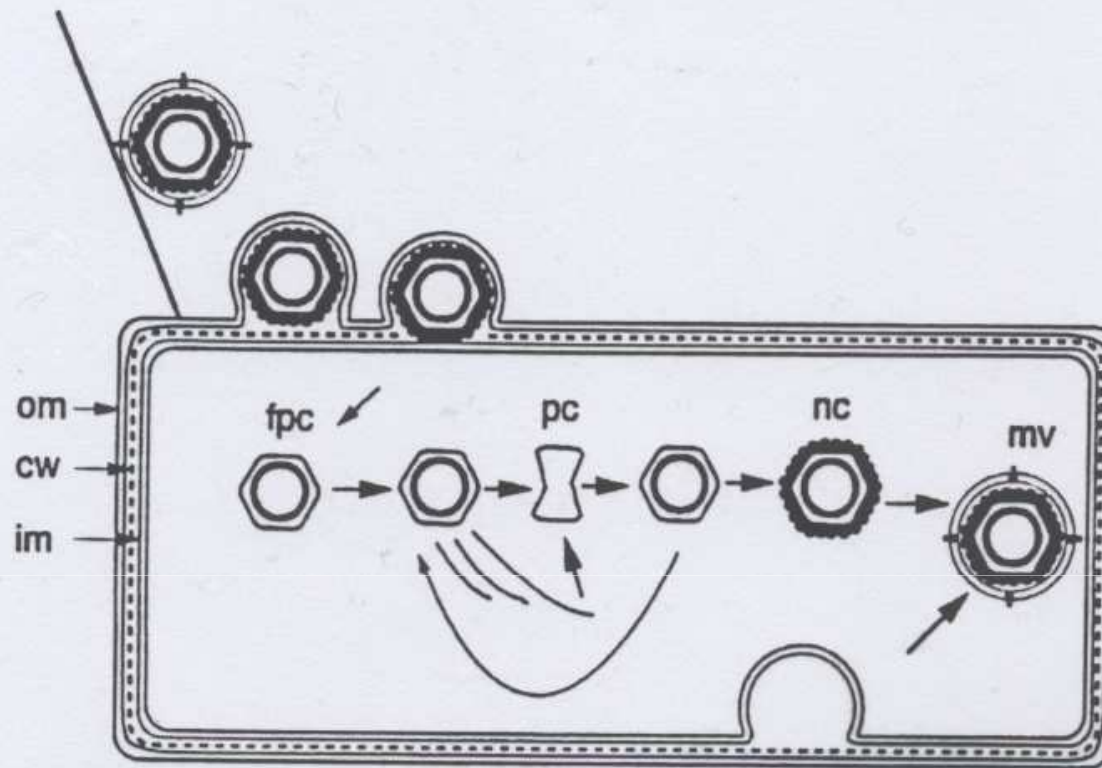


FIG. 2. Life cycle of $\phi 6$. The virion attaches to a pilus and is brought into contact with the outer membrane (om). The viral membrane fuses with the outer membrane to place the nucleocapsid in the periplasmic space. The murein (cw) is digested by viral protein P5, and the filled procapsid (fpc) penetrates the inner membrane (im) and enters the cell, leaving P8 behind. The procapsid transcriptase synthesizes complete copies of the three genomic segments. The L mRNA is translated to produce P1, P2, P4, and P7, which constitute the procapsid (pc). This is filled with dsRNA and continues transcription until it is covered by P8 to form nucleocapsids (nc). Membrane proteins are placed in the host membrane and then transferred to the virion (mv) along with host lipids. The membrane formation or translocation is dependent upon protein P12.

A

