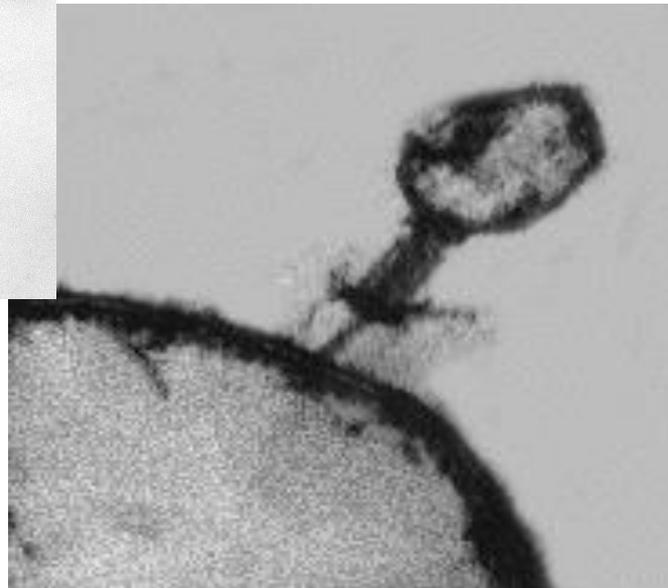
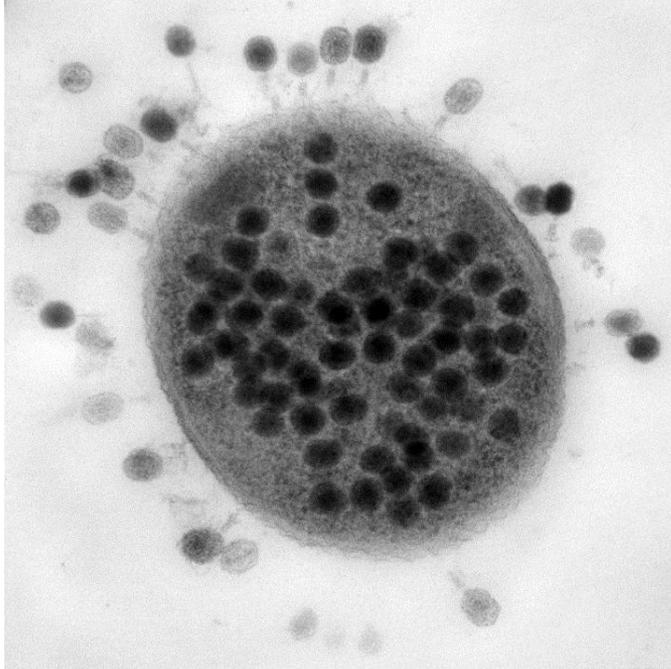


UNIDAD III. Organelos de doble membrana

División celular

virus



Bacteriophage Structure

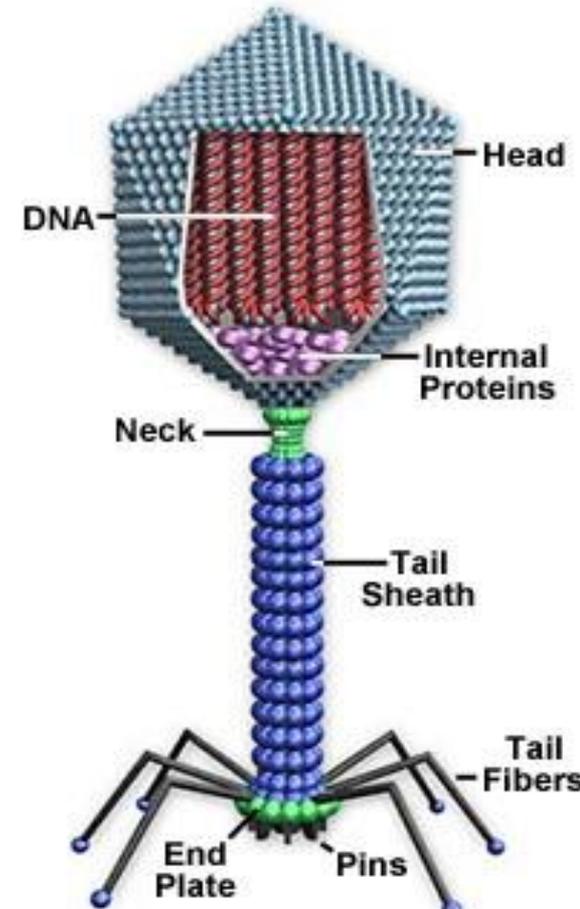
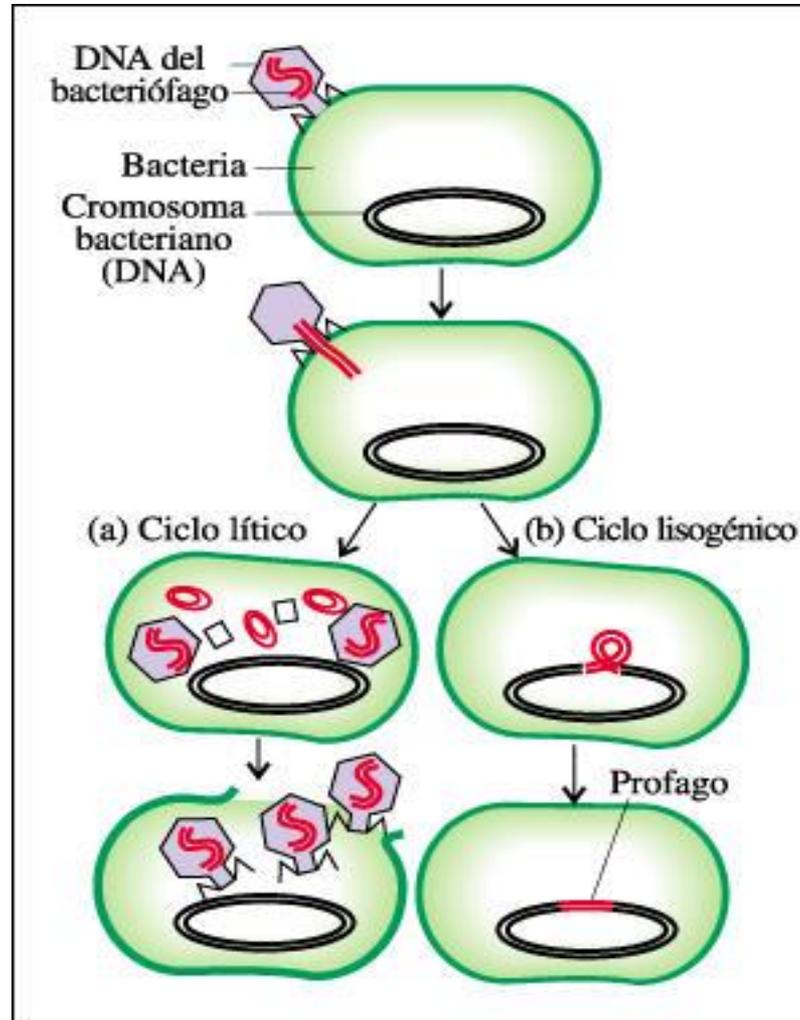


Figure 1

Virus -bacteriofago

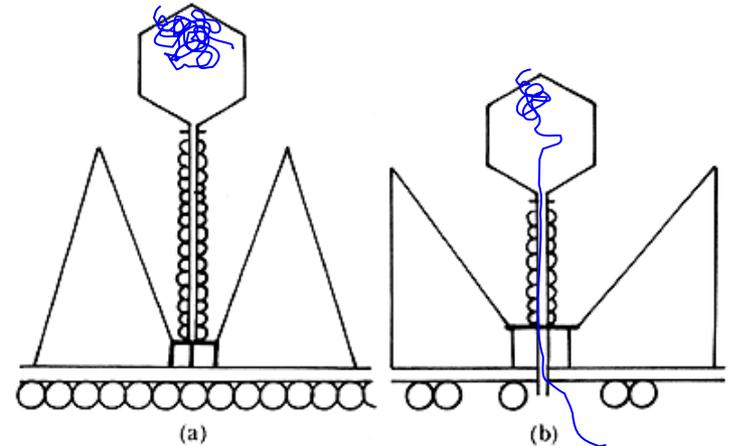
■ Ciclo **lítico**: El genoma viral se expresa, y muere la célula huésped.



■ Ciclo **lisogénico**: El genoma viral se integra con el de la célula huésped.

Ciclo lítico (fases)

- Fijación o adsorción
- Penetración
- Eclipse
- Ensamblaje
- Liberación

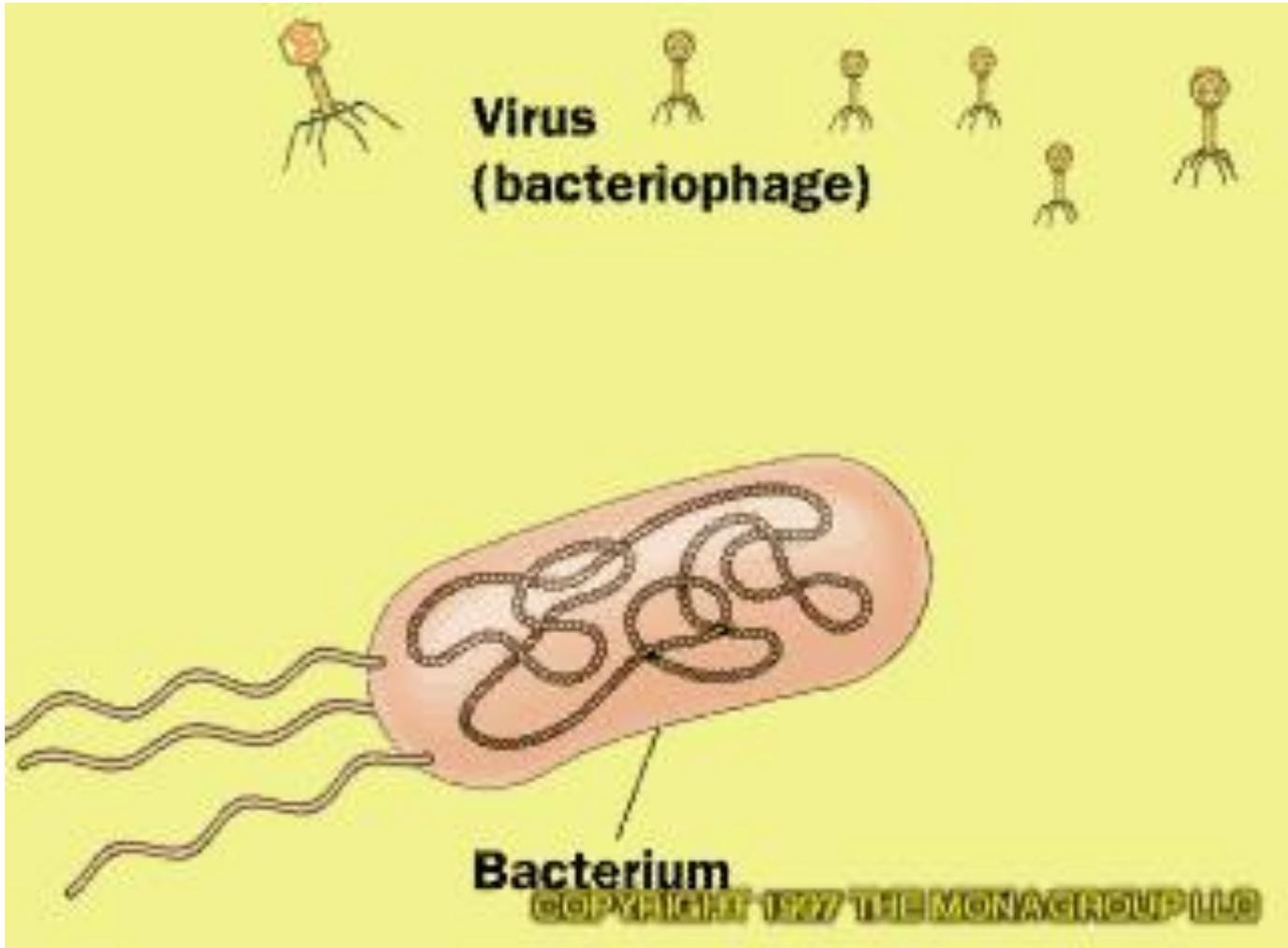


**Replicación del genoma vírico
y síntesis de proteínas**

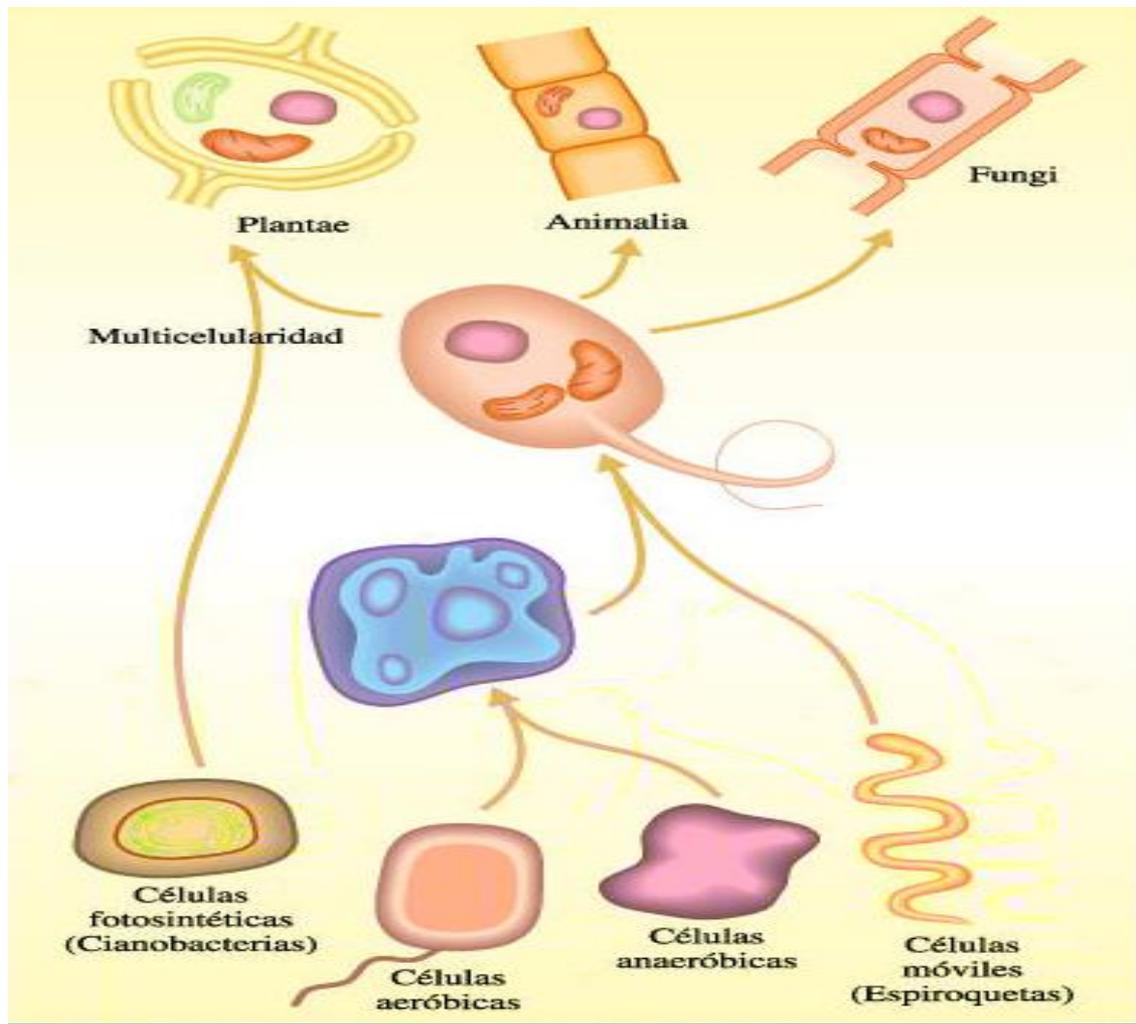
Ciclo lisogénico

- El ácido nucleico viral **no expresa** sus genes, **se integra** en el genoma de la célula o queda libre a modo de plásmido.
- El virus queda en forma de **provirus**.
- Por distintos factores el provirus puede comenzar un ciclo normal o **lítico**.

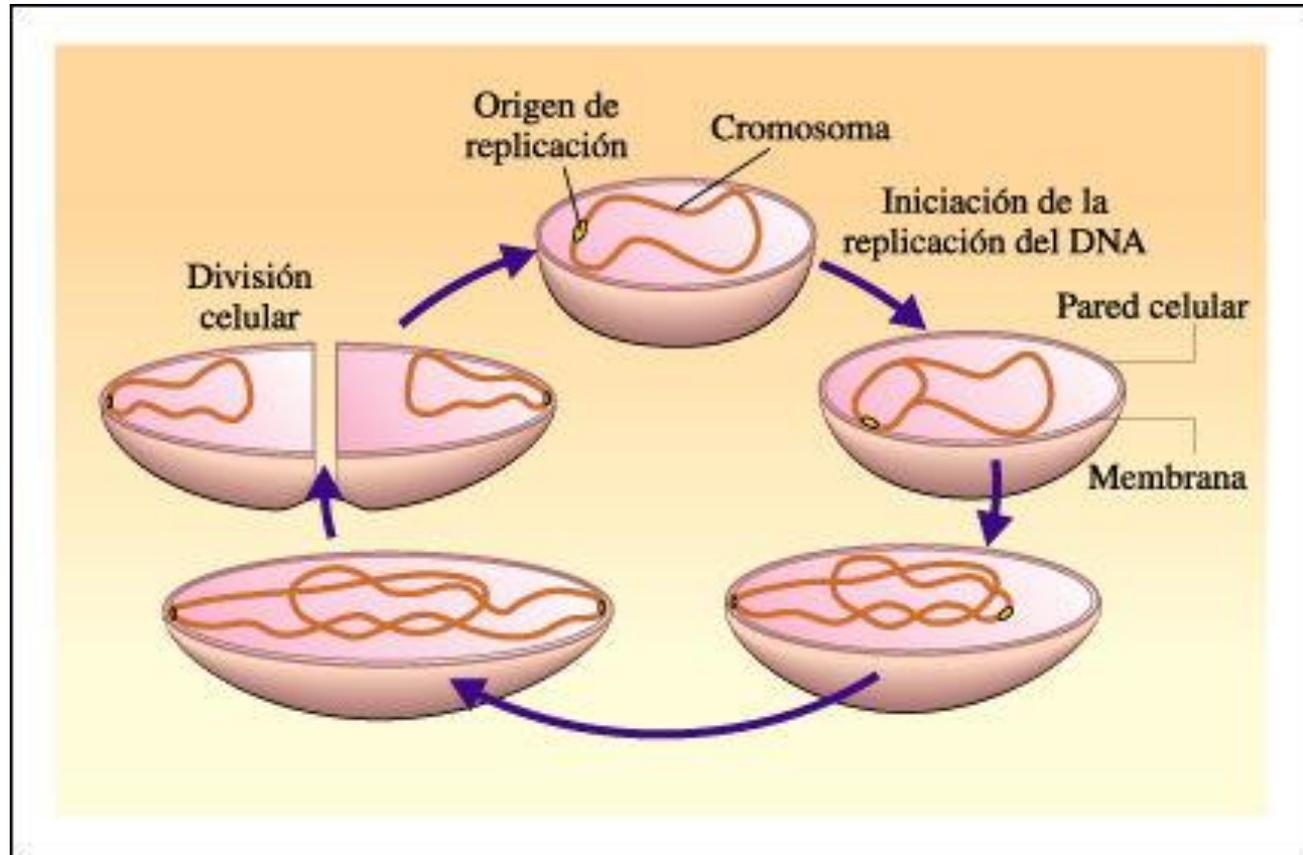
otros



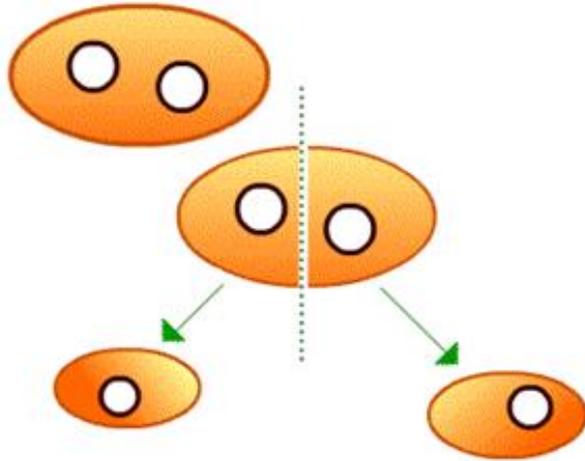
Procariontes - eucariontes



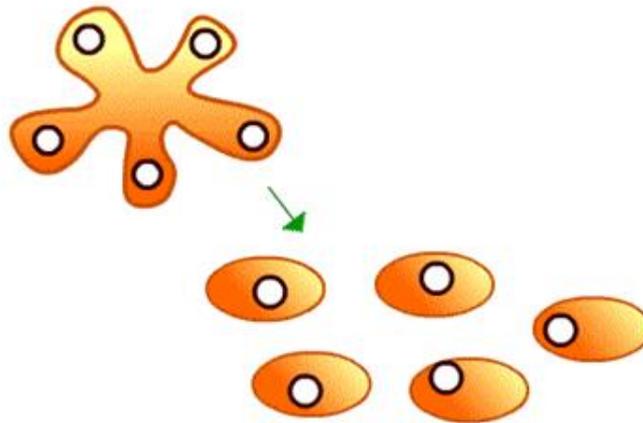
Fisión binaria



Otros mecanismos

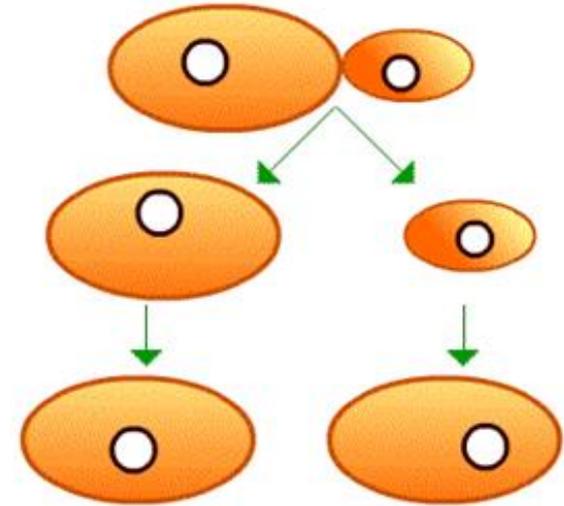


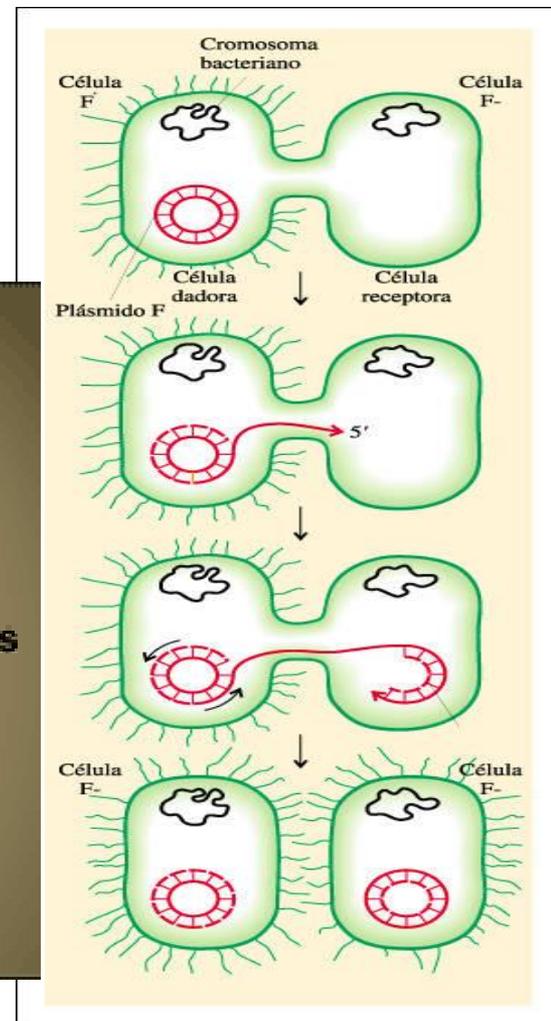
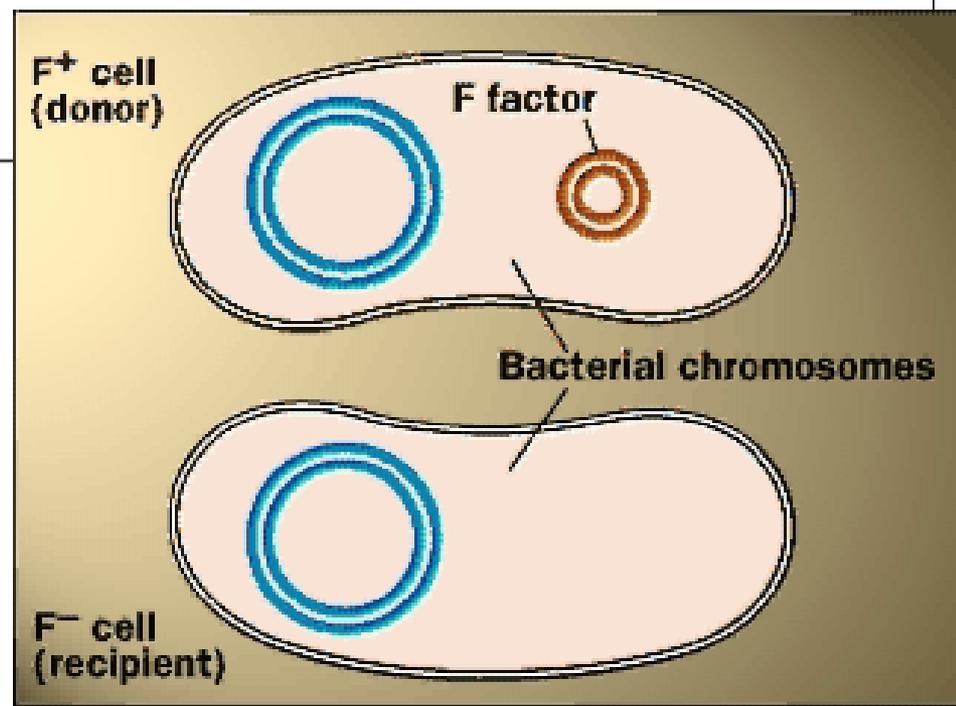
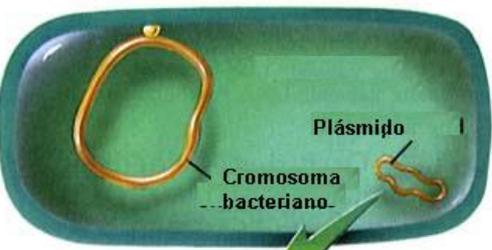
Fisión binaria



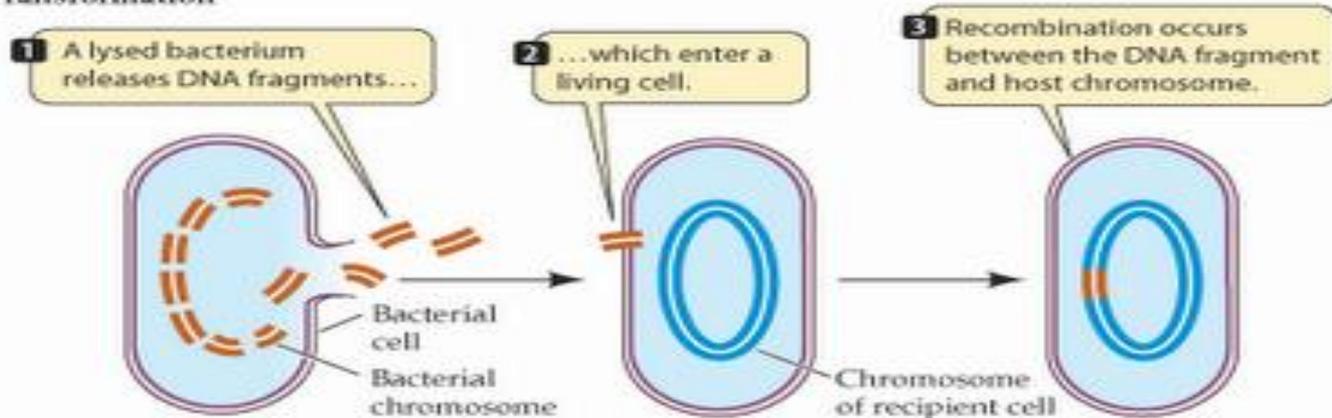
Fragmentación

Gemación





(a) Transformation



(b) Transduction

