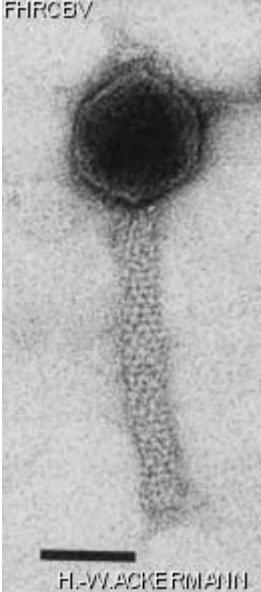


<i>HER number</i> 282			
Identification			
<i>Name</i> 282	<i>Morphotype</i> A1 (Myophage)	<i>Other designations</i> ?H1	
Taxonomy			
<i>Realm</i> <i>Duplodnaviria</i>	<i>Kingdom</i> <i>Heunggongvira</i>	<i>Phylum</i> <u><i>Uroviricota</i></u>	<i>Class</i> <i>Caudoviricetes</i>
<i>Order</i>	<i>Family</i> <i>Vertoviridae</i>	<i>Genus</i> <i>Myohalovirus</i>	<i>Species</i> <i>Myohalovirus phiH</i>
Images			
<i>Electron Micrograph</i> <i>Image</i> 	<i>Image description</i> Magnification: 297,000X Bar: 50 nm Staining: UA		
<i>Characteristics</i> Clear plaques of 0.1 to 0.5 mm. Incubate for 3 days.	<i>Genomic sequence</i> Deactivated		

Propagation conditions

Bacterial hosts

1282

Reference

Schnabel, H., W. Zillig, M. Pfäffle, R. Schnabel, H. Michel, and H. Delius. 1982. **Halobacterium halobium** phage ?H. *EMBO J.* 1:87-92.

Remarks

Propagation is easier if the NaCl content is lowered to 20%.

The first isolate of ?H was a mixture of variants which could be isolated by cloning of single plaques.

Most of the subsequent work was done with the major (90%) of single plaques.

History

History

Isolated by

H. Michel and W. Zillig
Max-Planck-Institut für Biochemie
Germany

Date

1978

Received from

Dr W. Zillig
Max-Planck-Institut für Biochemie
D-8033 Martinsried bei München
Germany

Date

01-21-1987

Source

Lysate of fermenter culture of **Halobacterium halobium** R1, Würzburg

Updated at

2024-01-19