

HER number
461

Identification

<i>Name</i> 461	<i>Morphotype</i>	<i>Other designations</i>	
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Taxonomy

<i>Realm</i>	<i>Kingdom</i>	<i>Phylum</i>	<i>Class</i>
<i>Order</i>	<i>Family</i> <i>Tectiviridae</i>	<i>Genus</i> <i>Betatectivirus</i>	<i>Species</i> <i>Betatectivirus GIL 16</i>

Images

<i>Electron Micrograph</i>	<i>Image description</i>
<i>Characteristics</i> Agar double layer Nutrient Broth 0,7%. Lysogen of HER1461.	<i>Genomic sequence</i> Activated

Propagation conditions

Bacterial hosts
1459

Reference
Verheust, C., N. Fornelos, and J. Mahillon. 2005. GIL16, a new gram-positive tectiviral phage related to the *Bacillus thuringiensis* GIL01 and the *Bacillus cereus* pBClin15 element. J.Bacteriol. 187:1966-1973.

Remarks
GIL16 can establish a prophage state with its native host as well as enter a lytic stage resulting in clear lytic plaques on the propagating strain.

History

History

Received from
Nadine Fornelos

Date
2005-01

Source

Mitomycine C induction of HER1461

Updated at

2024-01-22