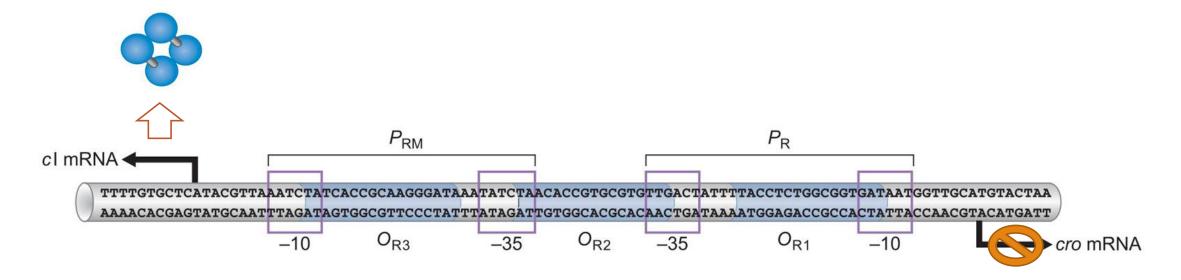
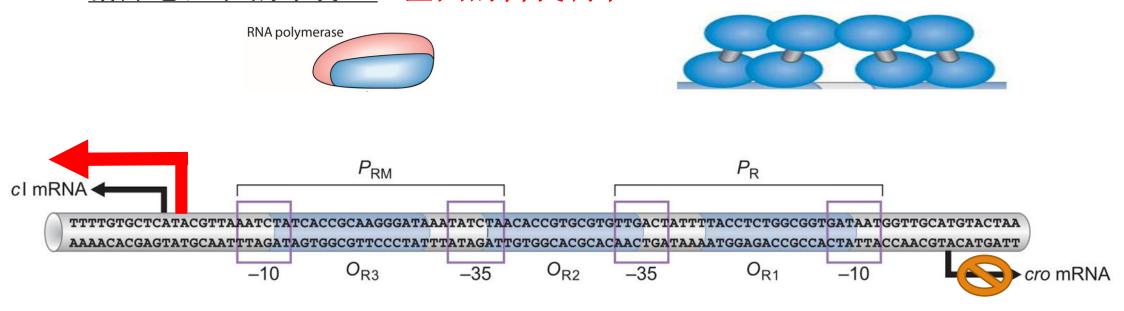
11.7 A噬菌体溶原途径的维持及调控

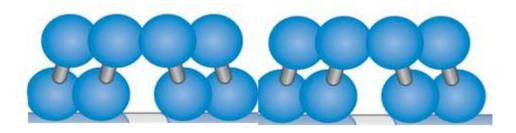
■ 溶原态生长的维持:_CI基因的自我调节(1)

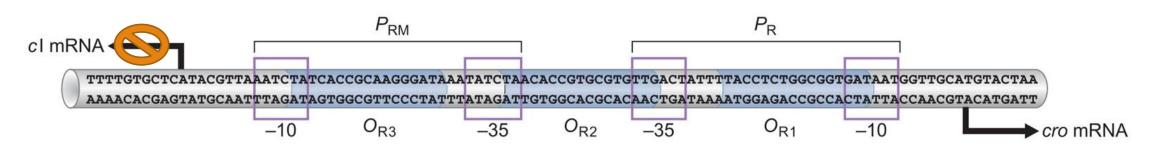


■溶原态生长的维持: CI基因的自我调节(1)

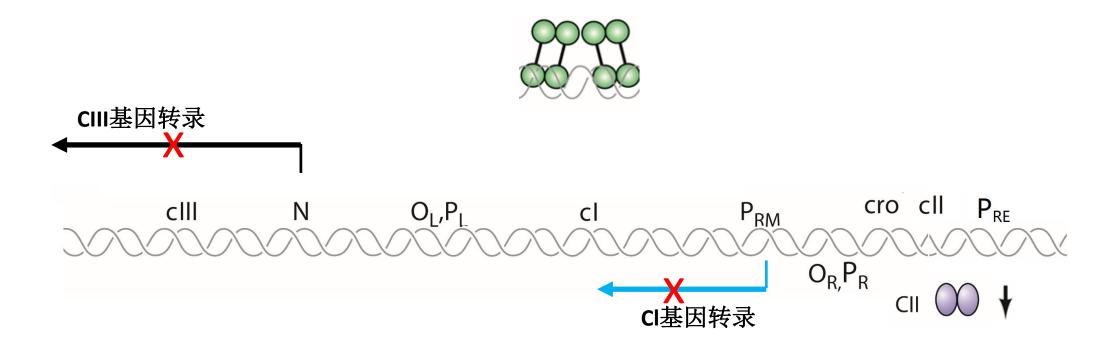


■ 溶原态生长的维持:_CI基因的自我调节(2)

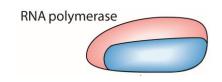


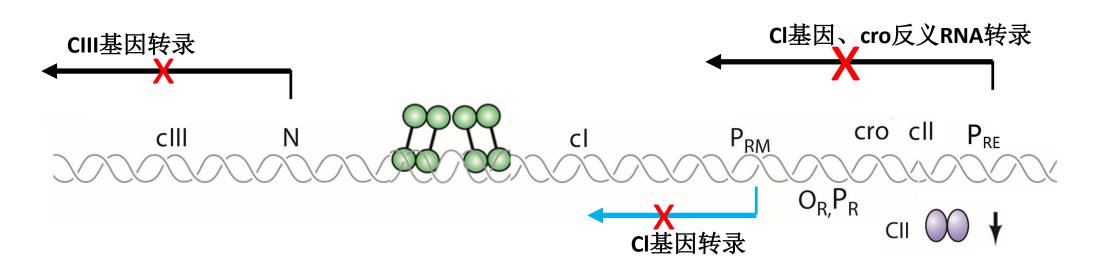


■ 溶原态生长的维持:_CI基因的自我调节(3)



■ 溶原态生长的维持: CI基因的自我调节(3)



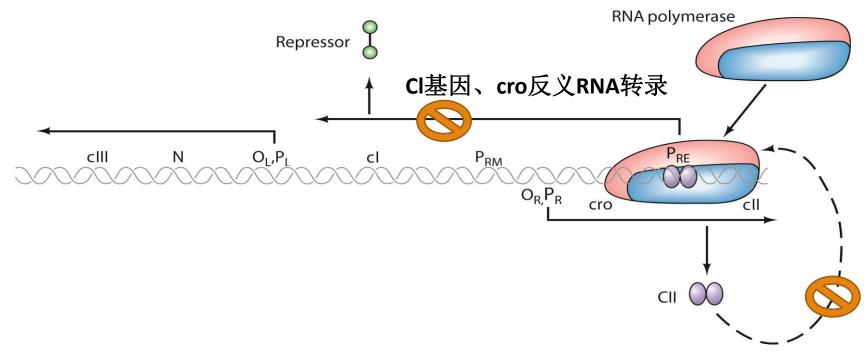


溶原生长和裂解生长的选择

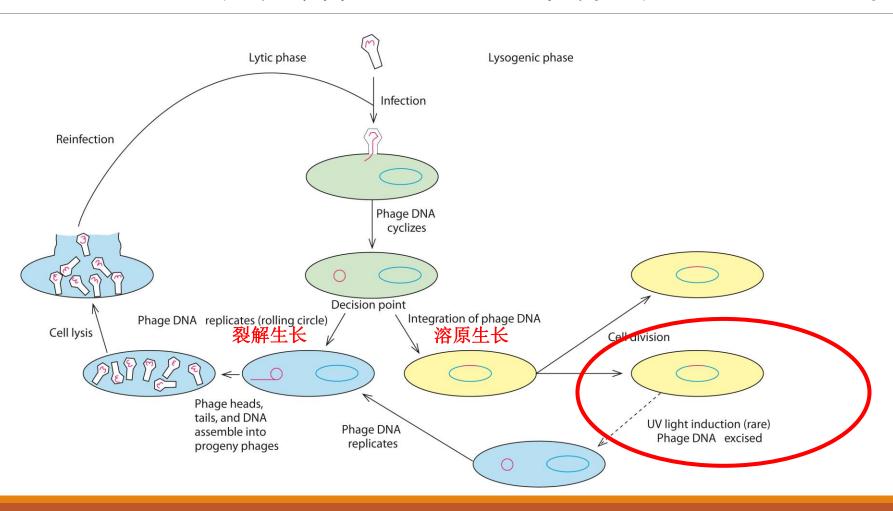
- ■如果你是**\噬菌体,**什么时候进行裂解生长比较合适呢? (A)
- A. 当周围营养比较好,细菌繁殖数量比较多时进行裂解生长,这样可以侵染更多的细菌;
- B. 当周围营养消耗完了以后,营养比较贫乏时,开始进行裂解生长,大难临头各自飞。

溶原生长和裂解生长的选择

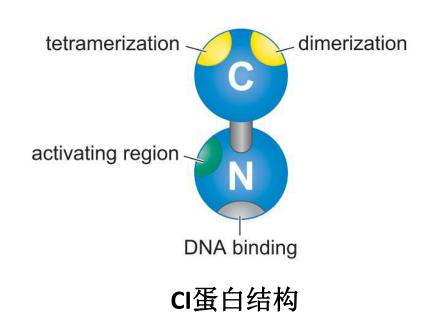
■在富营养条件下,蛋白酶浓度高,CIII无法保护CII免受蛋白酶的降解,降低了CII的浓度,从而抑制CI,并激活cro基因的表达,进行裂解生长。噬菌体可以快速增值。

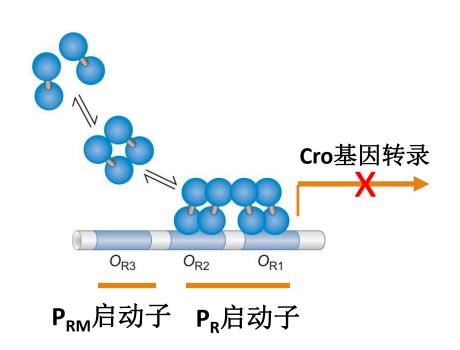


溶原生长与裂解生长的转变——DNA损伤



溶原生长与裂解生长的转变——DNA损伤





溶原生长与裂解生长的转变——DNA损伤

