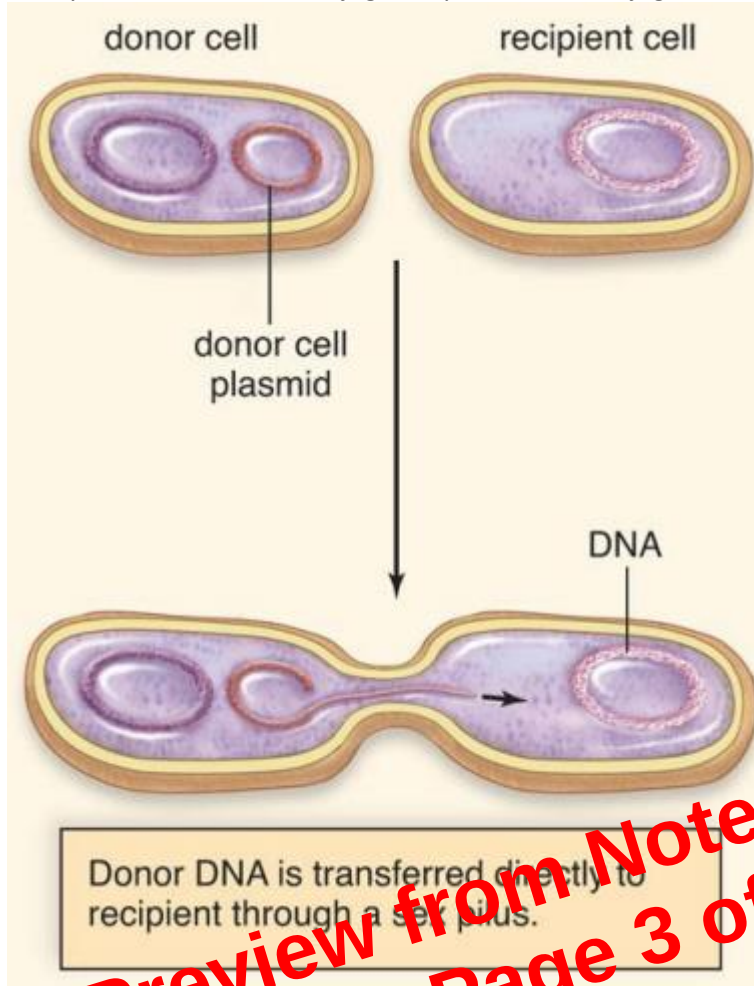


->fertility plasmid most widely studied

- Requires the presence of genes for conjugation

->may be transferred as conjugative plasmids or conjugative transposons



Transduction – discovery – 1952

- Bacterial DNA transferred between donor and recipient via a virus

->virus is called a vector in this case

->virus is a bacteriophage or phage

->up to hundreds of kb transferred

- Phages very specific to cell surface receptors

->narrowest host range of three HGT methods

- Recipients known as transductants
- 2 forms – GENERALISED and SPECIALISED
- 2 forms of phage

->lytic – infect cells, immediately causing them lyse

->lysogenic – infects cells and integrates into plasmid