

Family

*Baculoviridae*

Sub-family

*Eubaculoviridae*

Genus

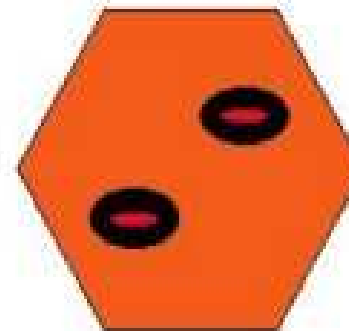
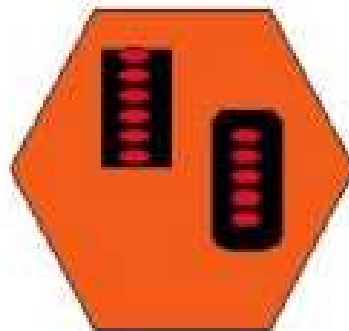
Nucleopolyhedrovirus (NPV)

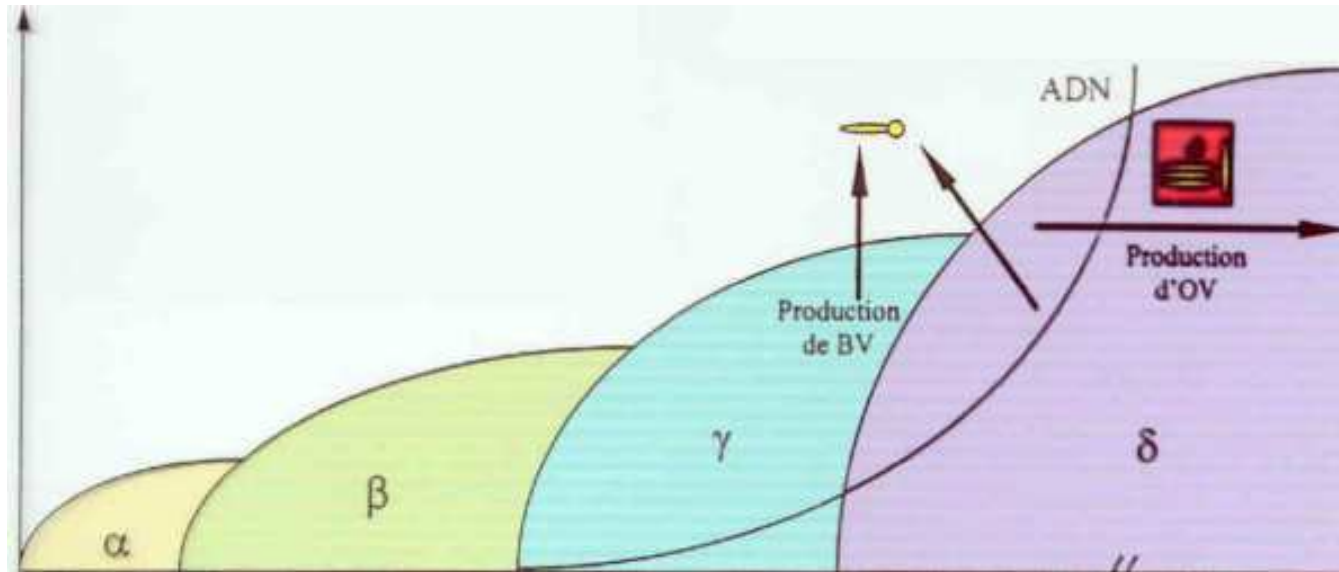
Granulovirus (GV)

Sub-genus

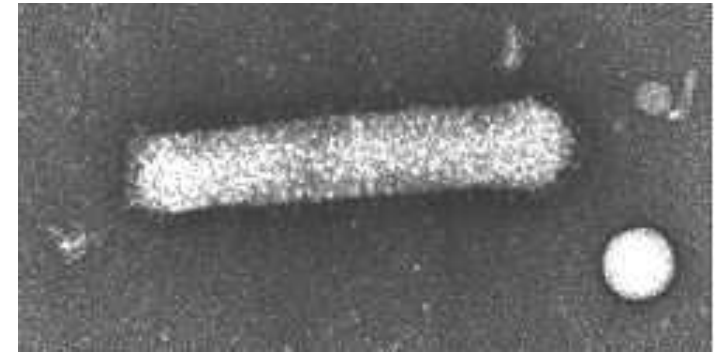
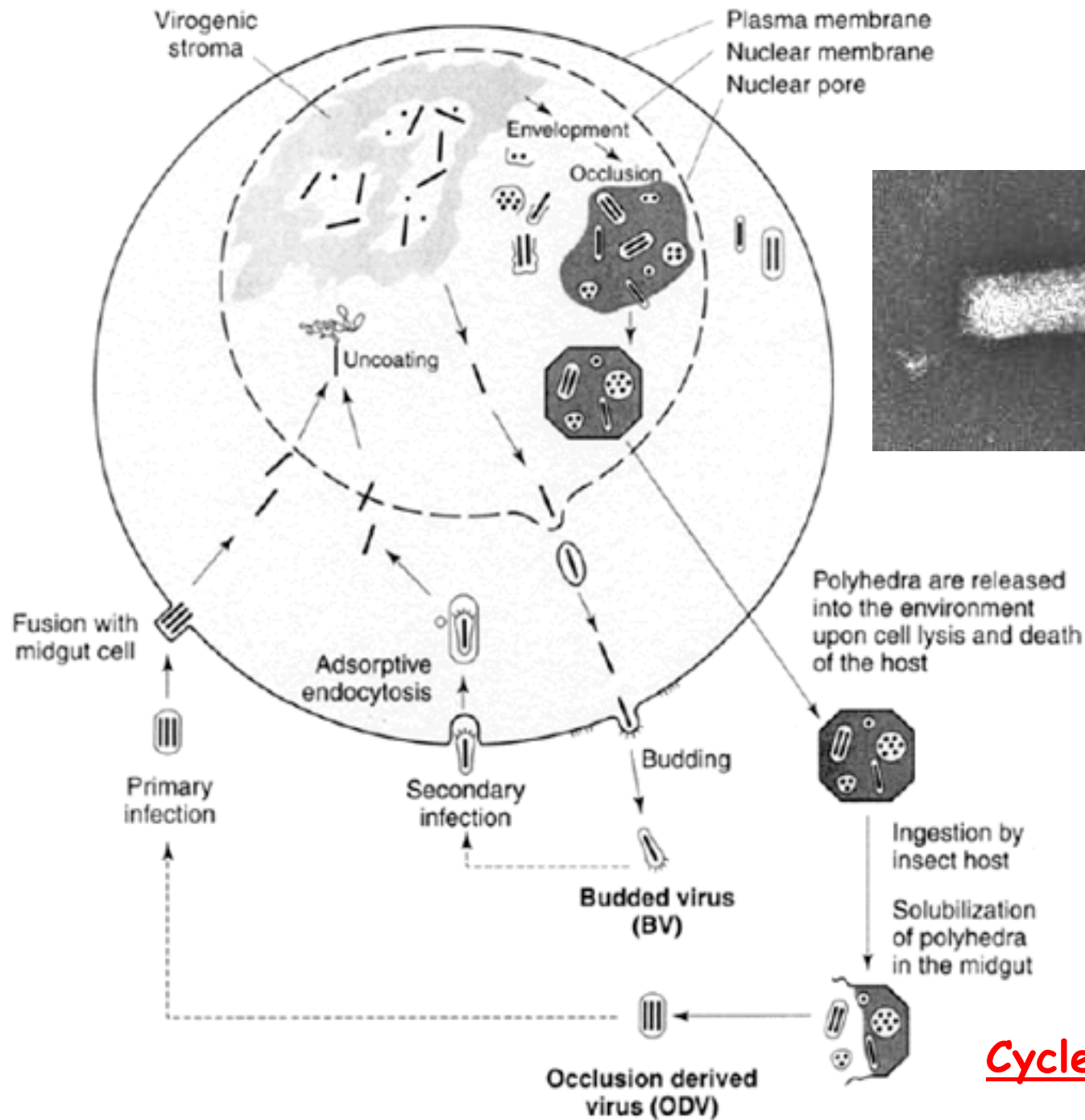
Multiple nucleocapsid  
virus (MNPV)

Single nucleocapsid  
virus (SNPV)

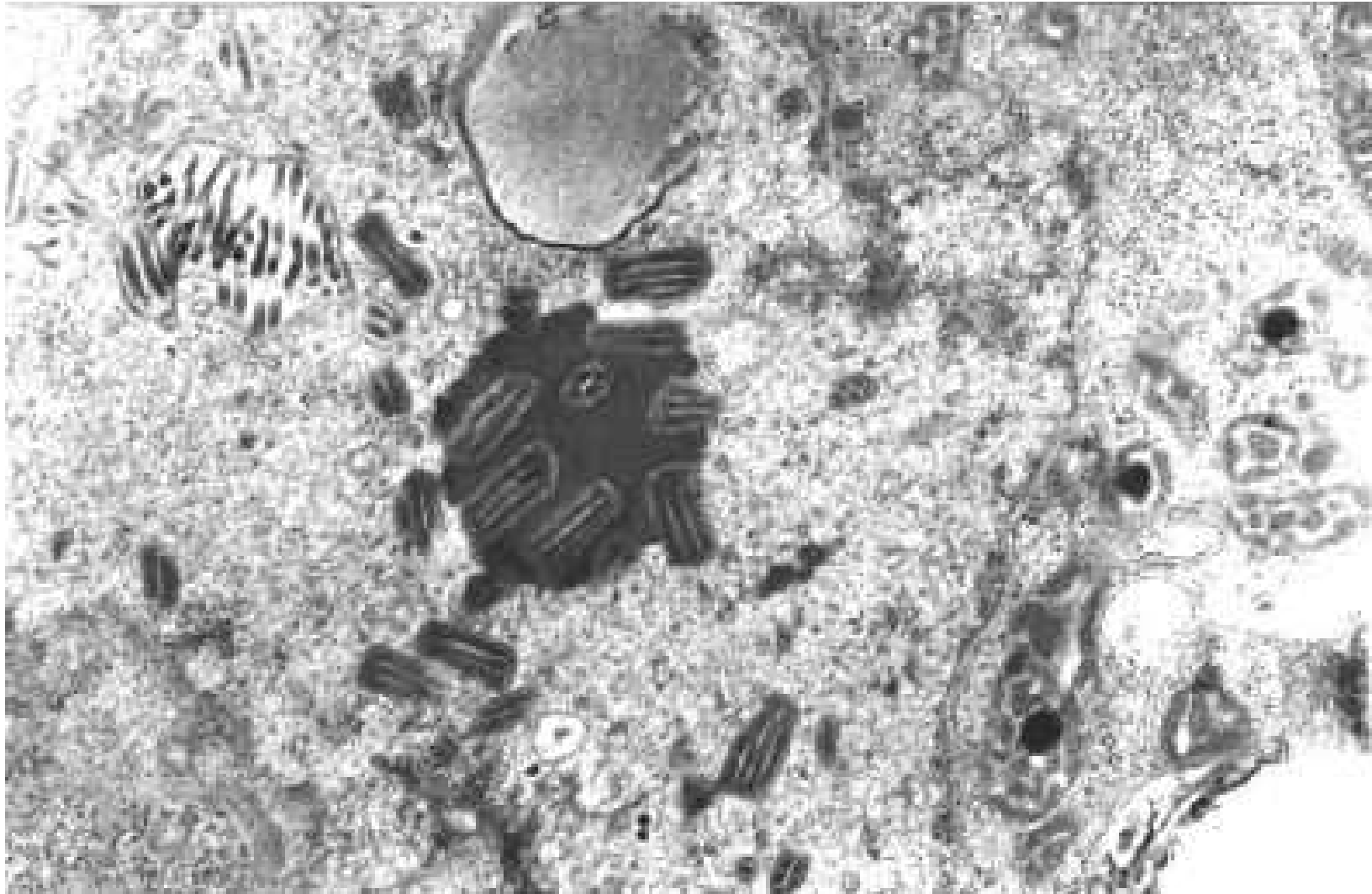




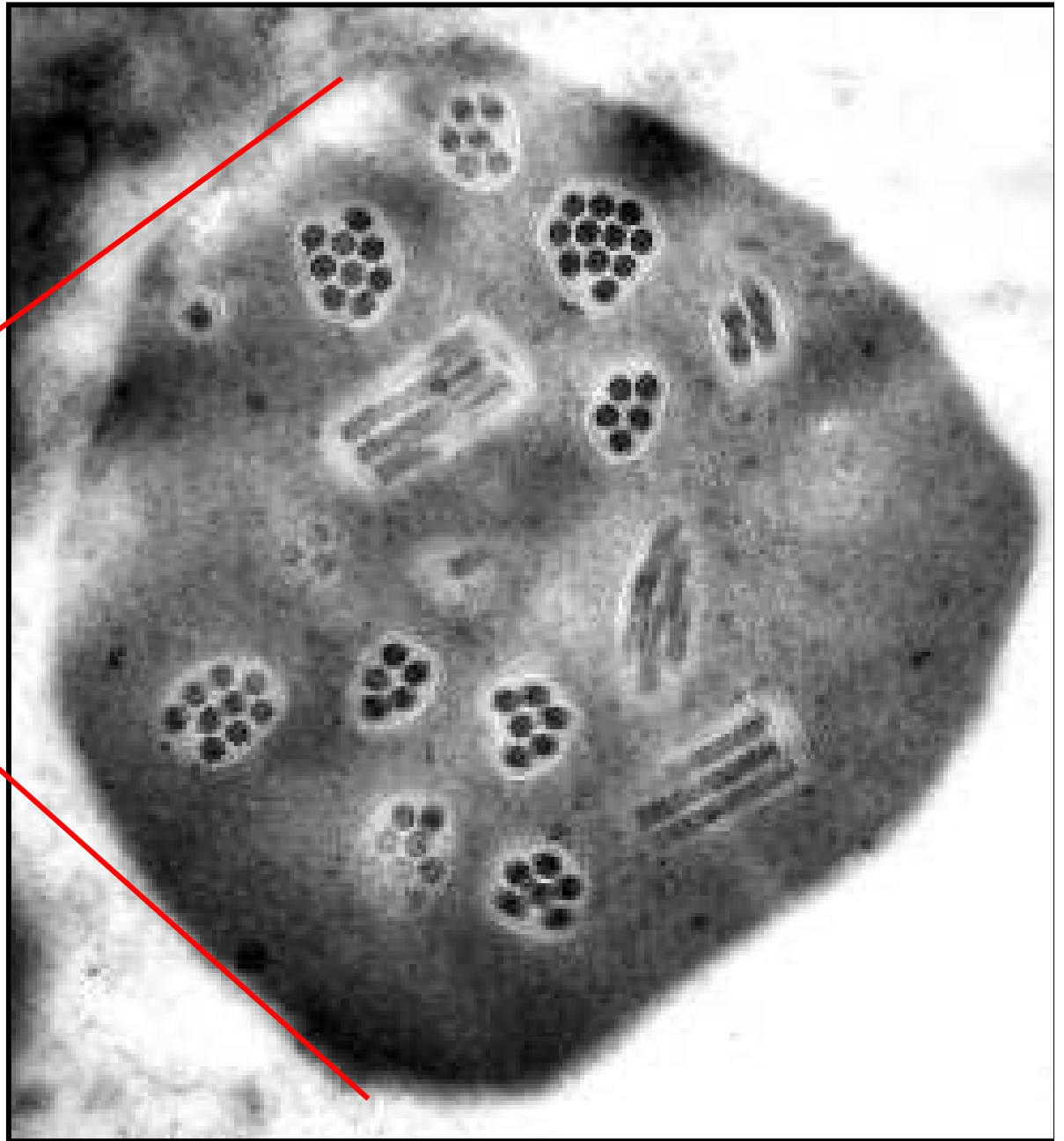
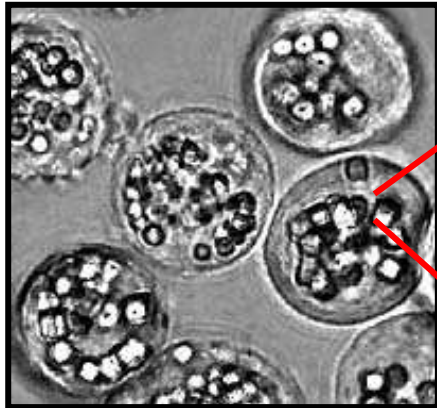
Phase:	Description:
<u>Immediate early</u>	Expression of viral transregulators and genes which do not require transregulators for efficient transcription. Many of the genes expressed in this phase are involve in establishing the infection.
<u>Delayed early</u>	Expression of genes involved in the replication of the virus and manipulation of the host. Delayed early genes often require the presence of viral transregulators (e.g. IE-0, IE-1, PE38) for efficient transcription.
<u>Late</u>	Transition from early to late is characterised by shutdown of the host cell DNA replication and protein synthesis. Nucleocapsids are produced. Budded virus is produced and disseminates the virus throughout the host.
<u>Very late (or occlusion)</u>	Advanced stage of virus infection. Virions become occluded in the protein polyhedrin. Viral proteases liquefy the host and degrade the chitinous exoskeleton. Occluded progeny virus is disseminated onto surrounding material for horizontal spread.



Cycle du baculovirus

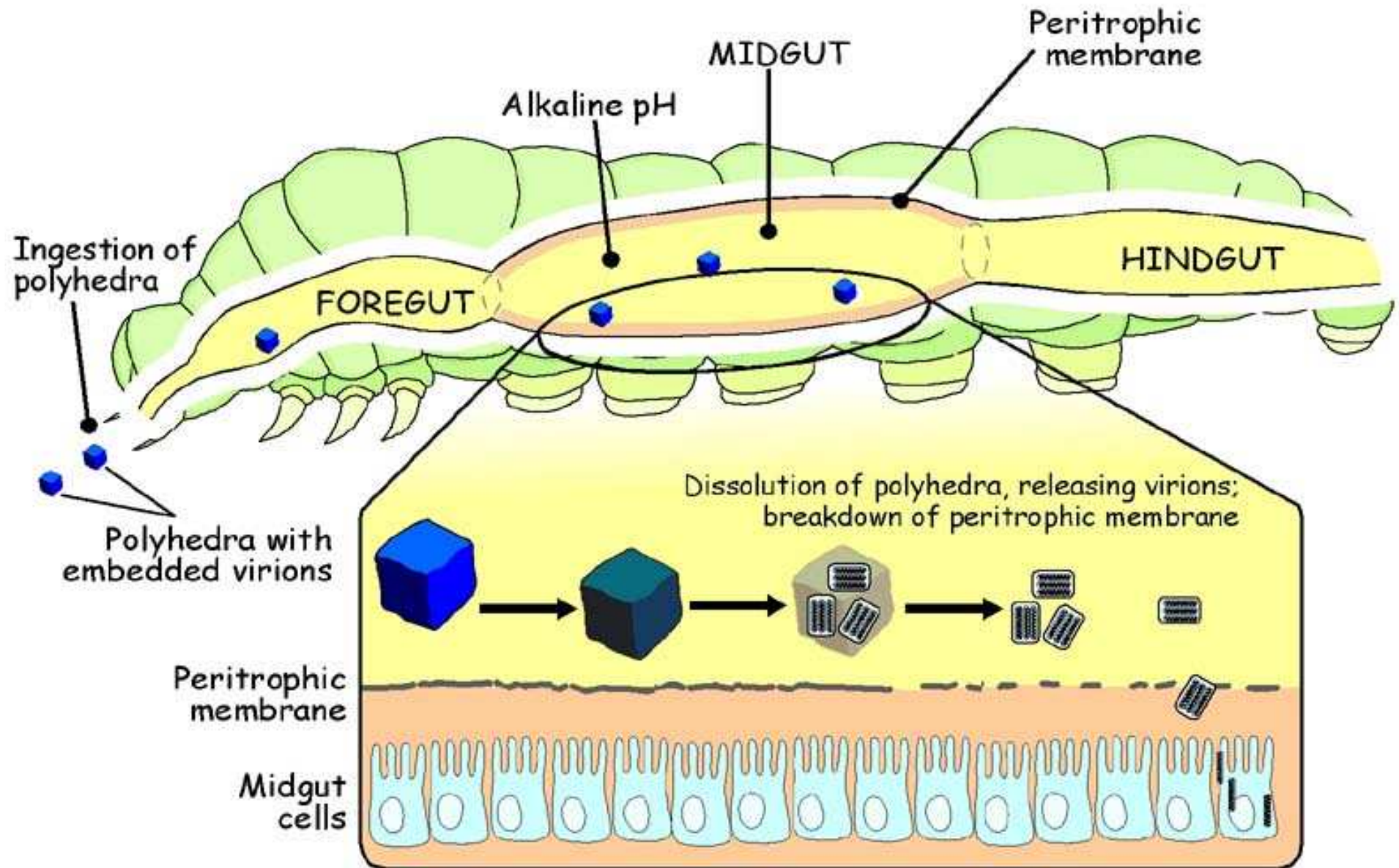


Cellule Sf21 infectée par un Baculovirus AcMNPV



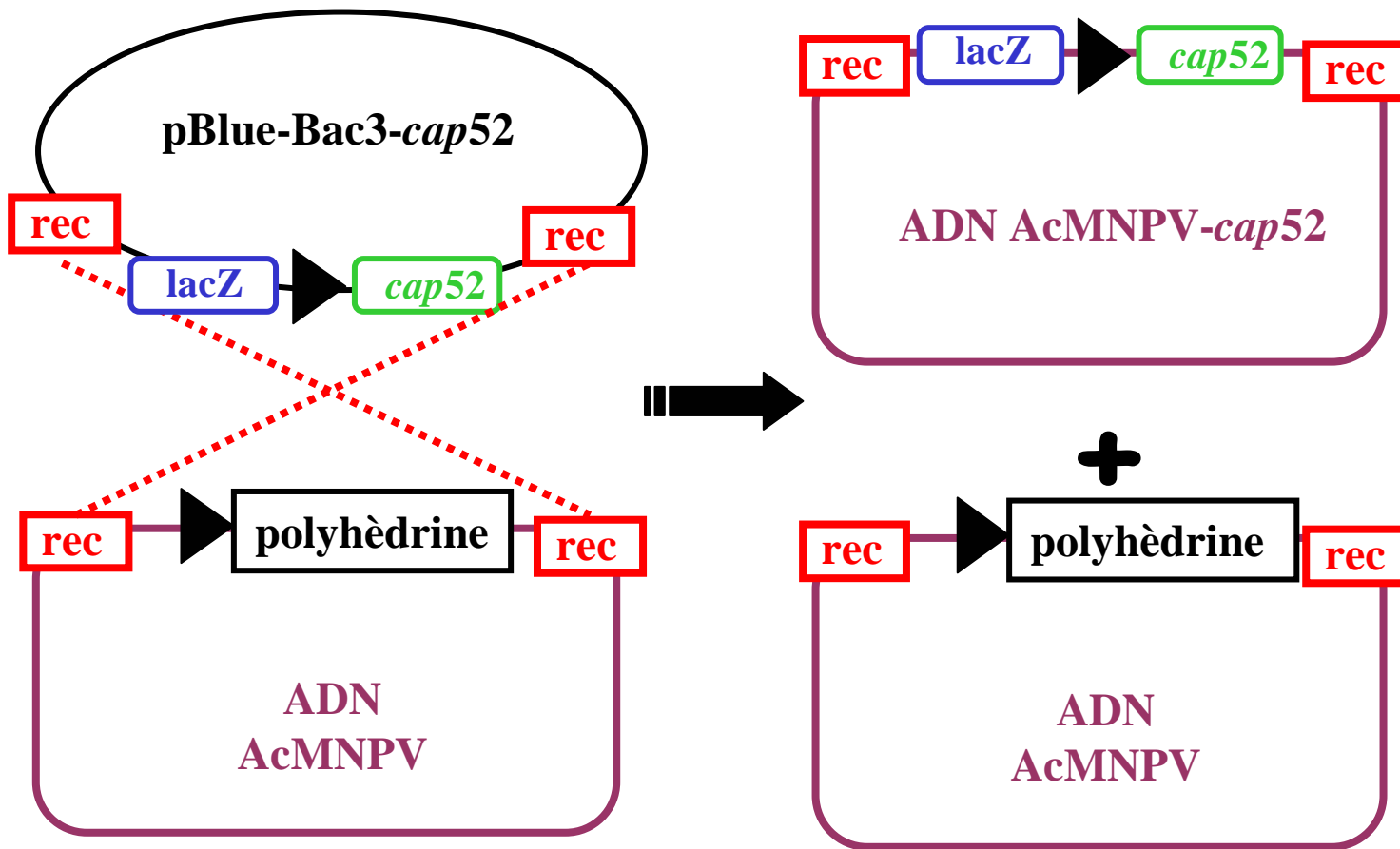
Occlusion polyédrique dans une cellule infectée

# NPV infection of an insect host





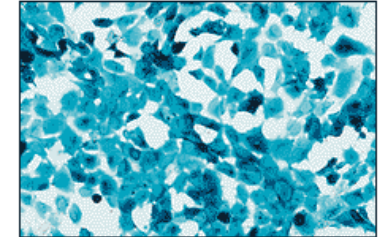
## Co-transfection



## Selection

Cellules  
bleues

C. Human kidney cell line 293



Cellules  
«noires»



Mécanisme de recombinaison homologue permettant l'obtention d'un baculovirus recombinant

