A process in which phages (viruses) carry bacterial DNA from one bacterial cell to another.	A molecule that binds specifically to another molecule, usually a larger one.
An enzyme that transfers phosphate groups from ATP to a protein, thus phosphorylating the protein.	The synthesis of RNA using a DNA template.
A regulatory protein that binds to DNA and affects transcription of specific genes.	Type of chemicals that are formed in specialized cells and travel to act on specific target cells in other parts of the body.
A molecule that is released from the synaptic terminal of a neuron, diffuses across the synaptic cleft, binds to the postsynaptic cell and triggers a response.	The synthesis of a polypeptide using the genetic information encoded in an mRNA molecule.
The ability of a single gene to have multiple effects.	An additive effect of two or more genes on a single phenotypic character.
A protein that inhibits gene transcription.	A protein that binds to DNA and stimulates gene transcription.

A specific small molecule that binds to a bacterial repressor protein and changes the repressor's shape so that it cannot bind to an operator. Turns the operon on.	A change in the nucleotide sequence of an organism's DNA or in the DNA or RNA of a virus.
In a bacterial and phage DNA, a sequence of nucleotides near the start of an operon to which an active repressor can attach stopping the transcribing the genes of the operon.	A unit of genetic function found in bacteria and phages, consisting of a promoter, an operator, and a coordinately regulated cluster of genes whose products function in a common pathway.
Inheritance of traits transmitted by mechanisms not directly involving the nucleotide sequence of a genome.	Describing a cell that can give rise to many, but not all, parts of an organism.
A relatively unspecialized cell that can both reproduce itself indefinitely and, under appropriate conditions, differentiate into specialized cells.	An infectious particle incapable of replicating outside of a cell. Consists of RNA or DNA genome surrounded by a protein coat (capsid).

An RNA virus that replicates by transcribing its RNA into DNA and then inserting the DNA into a cellular chromosome, class of cancer causing viruses.	Mendel's 2nd law, states that each pair of alleles segregates (assorts) independently of each other pair during gamete formation.
Type of phage replication cycle resulting in the release of new phages by lysis of the host cell.	Type of phage replication cycle in which the viral genome becomes incorporated into the bacterial host chromosome as a prophage, is replicated along with the chromosome, and does not kill the host.
Type of gene interaction in which the phenotypic expression of one gene alters that of another independently inherited gene.	The reciprocal exchange of genetic material between non-sister chromatids during prophase 1 of meiosis.
A chromosome created when crossing over combines DNA from two parents into a single chromosome.	A series of steps linking a mechanical, chemical, or electrical stimulus to a specific cellular response.

A virus that infects bacteria.	