

The important outcomes of lysogenic conversion of a bacteria by a bacteriophage are:

- 1) Bacteria become immune to further attack by similar phage virus
- 2) The temperate phage becomes incorporated into the new host structure along with a viral gene that codes for a protein that suppresses phage expression. This incorporated phage is now called a prophage
- 3) The lysogenic temperate phage may be carrying a gene from a previous host cell that provides a new phenotype expression for the infected host.