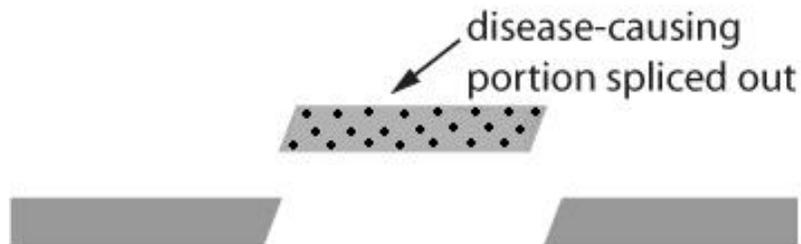


- A** The intact virus is made up of a protein coat containing a strand of DNA.



- B** The viral DNA is isolated and the disease-causing portion of the viral genome (red) is spliced out. Genes coding for the enzymes that allow the virus to insert its DNA into the genome (blue) of its host cell are left intact.



- C** A working human gene (green) is inserted into the viral genome. The modified viruses are then cultured with human cells. Some of the viruses will transfer the new gene into the cells' genome.