

Table 1
 Characteristics of prophage-like gene transfer agents (GTA)^a

GTA/phage	Size (nm)		Capsid DNA size (kb)	Bacterial host		Ref.
	Head diameter	Tail length		Species	Habitat/niche	
Lambda	60	150	48.5	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Intestinal tract, facultative anaerobe	[54]
P1	87	226	97	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Intestinal tract, facultative anaerobe	[54]
RcGTA	30	50	4.5	<i>Rhodobacter capsulatus</i>	Free-living, aquatic; nonsulfur, purple photosynthetic	[27]
VSH-1	45	64	7.5	<i>Brachyspira hyodysenteriae</i>	Swine intestine; anaerobic spirochete pathogen	[34]
Dd-1	43	7	13.6	<i>Desulfovibrio desulfuricans</i>	Free-living, soil, aquatic; anaerobic sulfate reducer	[46]
VTA	40	61	4.4	<i>Methanococcus voltae</i>	Free-living, aquatic; archaeobacterium, methanogen	[45]

^aFor the sake of comparison with GTAs, properties of functional prophages λ and P1 are included in the table. λ is a specialized transducing prophage and P1, a generalized transducing prophage of *E. coli*.