Collection: 025001; Video Rate:25 fps; Master Digital Formats: 1920 x 1080 Uncompressed 10-bit 4:2:2. Prores((HQ); Acquisition Format: TIFF seq

025001-VC01C001_S1: Cells start to clump together as infection takes hold and the cells then start to die within the clumps. X20Phase Contrast Microscopy Mouse Norovirus. 025001-VC01C001 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

025001-VC01C001: Cells start to clump together as infection takes hold and the cells then start to die within the clumps. X20Phase Contrast Microscopy Mouse Norovirus. Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

025001-VC02C003: Cells start to clump together as infection takes hold and the cells then start to die within the clumps. X20Phase Contrast Microscopy Mouse Norovirus. Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

025001-VC02C004_S1: Cells already clump together as infection takes hold and the cells then start to die within the clumps. X40Phase Contrast Microscopy Mouse Norovirus. 025001-VC02C004 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

025001-VC02C004: Cells already clump together as infection takes hold and the cells then start to die within the clumps. X40Phase Contrast Microscopy Mouse Norovirus. Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

025001-VC02C005: Cells growing and dividing normally and then very quickly round up and die as infection kills them. (around 30 seconds in). X20 Differential Interference Contrast Microscopy (DIC) Mouse Norovirus. Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

025001-VC03C002_S1: Infected cells within a sheet of normal cells start to form a syncytium as the cells are merged together by the virus.This the large structure in the centre of the screen. In life the syncytial layer would slough away from the normal tissue and die. X20Phase Contrast Microscopy Respiratory Syncytial Virus. Cause an ailment similar to a severe cold in humans. 025001-VC03C002 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

025001-VC03C002: Infected cells within a sheet of normal cells start to form a syncytium as the cells are merged together by the virus.This the large structure in the centre of the screen. In life the syncytial layer would slough away from the normal tissue and die. X20Phase Contrast Microscopy Respiratory Syncytial Virus. Cause an ailment similar to a severe cold in humans. Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

025001-VC03C003_S1: Infected cells within a sheet of normal cells start to form a syncytium as the cells are merged together by the virus.This the large structure in the centre of the screen. In life the syncytial layer would slough away from the normal tissue and die. X20 Differential Interference Contrast Microscopy (DIC) Respiratory Syncytial Virus. Cause an ailment similar to a severe cold in humans. 025001-VC03C003 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

025001-VC03C003: Infected cells within a sheet of normal cells start to form a syncytium as the cells are merged together by the virus.This the large structure in the centre of the screen. In life the syncytial layer would slough away from the normal tissue and die. X20 Differential Interference Contrast Microscopy (DIC) Respiratory Syncytial Virus. Cause an ailment similar to a severe cold in humans. Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.