

ABSTRACT

A virus infection model which overcomes the drawbacks of conventional hepatitis virus infection models is provided.

A method for constructing a virus infection model capable of recapitulating a viral life cycle, comprising infecting a cell condensate formed by culturing a tissue or organ cell *in vitro* with a virus. A virus infection model capable of recapitulating a viral life cycle, comprising a virus-infected cell condensate, wherein the cell condensate is formed by culturing a tissue or organ cell *in vitro*. A method of screening for substances with antiviral activity, comprising using the virus infection model.