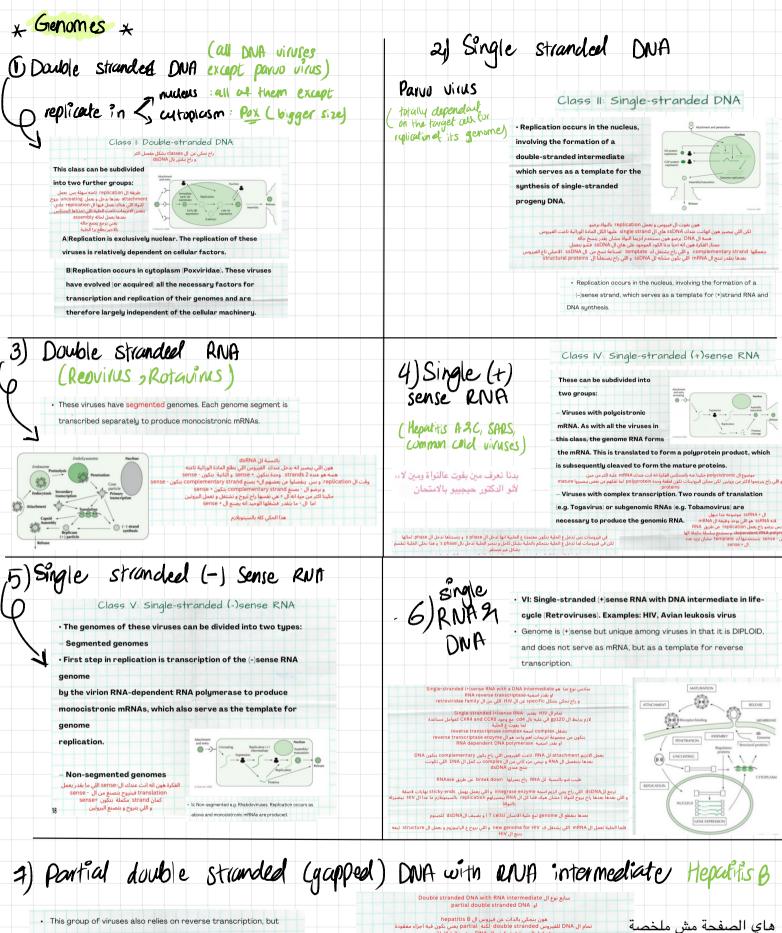
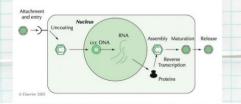
lec 24 2,25 (file 2) \* Terminologies \* 1) plaque firming cuit (pfu) \_ plaque is the lysed cell because of a nices, so pfu is measuring much viruses needed to form how many plagues in certain volume wo 2) Multiplicity of infection (MoI) -> infectious agents / infection targets 3) Eclipse phase - input virus becomes uncoated (period from entry to before 1st virus copy formation) 4) Synthetic phase \_\_\_\_ when particles are assembled 5) latent period -> copies of virus produced 6) Burst size \_\_\_\_ vins leaves the host cell with its copies Note: leaving the cell depends on type of vicus from dependent Note: - first chaymes produced are the early enzymes (such as DNA polymerase) so they can duplicate the genetic material/than produce structural protoins (Capsid & give proteins) • Remember -> envines: Non structural potions 7) host range: species hast a virus can intect 8) cellular tropism: the tissues of a host that a virus can utilize \* Replication cycle \* · Remember: maturation = infectious vinus 8 stages that all viruses undergo in order to replicate (the way of doing a step may differ) Replication cycle steps > 2) Penetration 1) Attachment VU O + this process needs energy = Adsorption. The virus attache b its host cell by specific binding f its spikes to cell receptors. (hanslocation', endourtosis, fusion) \* binding ut virus spikes or attachment proteins "antirecaptor" 2: most common, doesn't need other 2. Penetration. The virus is engulfe than binding proteins, for < naked to the host receptor, note: 1 3: for envelopel, and need other proteins complex viruses(pox, happes) use Por Firston, huppens citner & directly on cell surface untoplasmic vesice more than one receptor, Mainly Nucleus 3. Duplication/Synthesis. Under the control of viral genes, the cell synthesizes the basic components of new viruses: RNA one type of receptor is enough, Pusion 3 PH dependent PH-independent but HIV 9 hepatitis B use more and we need 71 interaction Assembly. Viral spike proteins are inserted into cell membrane for the vira envelope; nucleocapsid is formed from RNA and cansomere enveloped ->spikes nucled -> projections / grouves es 3) Uncouting \* releasing genetic material \*Note HIV targets Thelper cells • Note: viruses divided into 7 groups Details on Next Page J using the COy 2 chemokine co receptor (CCR5+CRCXU), 5) Release Influenza vinus receptor is siglic and 4) Assembly \* naked > lutic vivus (More than one virus may have some \* Collection of all components (assembly < nucleus or utoplasm) \*enveloped > budding (eceptor, repairing also use signic and ) EBV virus needs 2 receptors (C3d 2CR2) الnāked بتكونوا بس تتحلل الخلية و تطلع كل الفيروسات اللر ما ال enveloped بطلعوا وحدة وحدة و بوخذوا جزء من البلازما XNOTE in picomaviruses, poxviruses and reoviruses assembly occurs in the cytoplasm Influenza 2 measles viruses have same Gen verper viruses adenoviruses, polyomaviruses and parvoviruses it occurs in attachment protein -> HA Chomagliatining HIV ""> glycoprotein 120 cell RNA بالذات بخطرة مناعة الكبر على RNA early بالذات بخطرة مناعة ال verzym لانه ال NAD بعند ع الاتربيات بجودة اصلا بالخلية وما يصنه ا in fluon za vinus receptor binding mRNA and nonstructural protein synt for enzymes and nucleic acid-binding pro-Note : V ate mRNA and structural protein synthesis -translational modification of protein Assembly of virus • Lytic infections result in the destruction of the host cell أيسان Budding of enveloped viruses

اي فايروس بالعالم ، L يدخل على الخلية بكون عنده هدفين الأول انه يصنع بروتين ، و الثاني و عشان يصنع بروتين ، لازم ينتج positive sense RNA ، يلي هو mRNA

persistent infections.



This group of viruses also relies on reverse transcription, but unlike the Retroviruses, this occurs inside the virus particle on maturation. On infection of a new cell, the first event to occur is repair of the gapped genome, followed by transcription.



هون بنحكي بالذات عن فيروس ال hepatitis B تمام ال NA للفيروس كافعة العالم في فيروس ال NA للفيروس DNA للفيروس عني بكون فيه اجراء مفقودة شوفوا بالصرة وفي فيك ال NA مل من ارزة كمامة هسه بما انه NA مل راح بيروح ع البوأة بعمل شعله هناك راح بجن إلى امم NA بحل في ال NAN مل ملول و يعما بدا تسويل ال NAN مل ميلو راح بيتج عنا 4 strands من ال NAN من مي

بخط الايد و حطيتهم من

تفاريغ برجس **لأن**ه مكتوب

بإحدى التفاريغ انه الدكتور

ما قرأهم فما بعرف مطلوبة

تفاصيلهم أو لا ، لكن

للاحتياط هيهم موجودين

ثلاثة منهم راح يروجوا ع الرايبوزومات مشان نصنع ال و وحدة راح تروح للسيانيوبلازم بسميها genomic RNA

ممتاز هسه الفيروس دايما الشكل اللي فات فيه ع الخلية هو الشكل اللي لازم يطلع فيه فلازم نصبع partial DNA

negative مشان اقدر اصنع positive مشان اقدر اصنع negative مشان اقدر اصنع positive مشان اقدر اصنع positive مشان ا اللي حصنع منه positive