# Cheatography

# The Viral World-L2 Cheat Sheet by Morghay123 via cheatography.com/53154/cs/14540/

# Common Features of a Virus

# 1. Genome

- Could be ssDNA, dsDNA, dsRNA, ssRNA

- Viruses are particles and there is a question about if they are living or non-living (need a host cell for reproduction)

- Our genome is DNA, viruses can harm different types
- --> Always a nucleic acid
- What does the genome do?
- Codes for proteins to run the virus
- --> genome is the smallest

# 2. Capsid

- a virally coded protein coat, shell, or sheath that surrounds the nucleic acid

Capsid= protein coat surrounding genome

Protects genome from breakdown and facilitates entry

## Some viruses have membrane

#### **Virus Diversity**

#### Rod

- RNA
- Capsomere of capsid
- ex: Tobacco mosaic virus

# Simplest virus

- Adenoviruses
- Capsomere
- DNA
- Glycoprotein

- Cause us to get sick

- **Circle Virus**
- Membranous envelope
- RNA
- Glycoprotein
- Capsid
- ex: Influenza Viruses

- Affect animals= have membrane around capsid

## Moon Landing Shaped One

- DNA
- Tail sheath
- Head
- Tail fiber
- ex: Bacteriophage T4
- Phages are viruses that collect bacteria
- --> bacteriophages

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## Genome of HIV Virus

#### gag

#### Components of capsid

- Matrix
- Capsid
- Nucleocapsid
- Vpr-binding protein

## pol

Proteins required for reverse transcription and integration into host DNA

- Protease
- Reverse transcriptase
- Integrase

#### env

Surface Proteins

- Surface glycoprotein
- Transmembrane glycoprotein

#### Infection Cycle

Infects human white blood cells

- Immune System deficiency

#### Viral Genome Classification

#### Virus Classes

- Class 1
- > Double-Stranded DNA (+)

#### Class 4

- > Single-Stranded RNA (+)
- Class 5
- > Single-Stranded RNA (-)
- Class 6
- > Single-Stranded RNA (+)
- --> SPECIAL "retro virus"

#### Use genome (DNA and RNA) of virus to classify the bacteria

#### Must ask:

- How is genome made? Poly. used?
- How is the mRNA made? Poly. used?
- Are the poly derived from the host or virus genome?

#### **D.S. DNA Viruses**

- Genome: D.S. DNA (what comes into host)
- --> DdDp needed for virus (host has this)
- mRNA: D.S. DNA --> mRNA
- --> DdRp (already has this in host)

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# Viral Genome Classification (cont)

# RNA

- ss(+) RNA virus=> many bacteria phages
- Genome:ss(+) RNA=>template(-)RNA=>(+)RNA
- --> RdRp: has to be virally encoded. Does not have to be carried in by virus since (+) RNA can be read by mRNA

# ss(-)RNA=>(+)ssRNA=>(-)ssRNA

- RdRp: has to be brought in by virus

## Retrovirus

- even though they are (+) RNA they dont follow pattern.
- Be integrated into host genome and replicate the provirus with it
- (+)ssRNA=>DNA=>Protein
- > Reverse transcriptase carried by virus (after +ssRNA)
- > DNA integrated intermediate host genome

# Influenza Virus

#### H and N

- > glycoproteins on the surface of the glycoprotein
- > HA- 16 common variants of the protein
- > NA- 9 common variants of the protein

(-) ssRNA virus with a genome with 8 segments

- > Newly released influenza viruses will be genetically heterogenous enabling a high rate of evolution
- > HA and NA may not be detectable by our immune system due to antigenic drift

#### 0

- --> Enters via fusion --> Carries own polyperase
- ---> doesnt have proofreading mechanism

#### high mutation rate

- Viral reassortment may lead to antigenic shift (a new influenza subtype)
- different strains for humans and animals

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# **Basic Viral Infection Cycle**

1. Entry and uncoading

- 2. Replication
- 3. Transcription and manufacture of capsid proteins
- 4. Self-assembly of new virus particles and their exit from the cell

Phages are the best understood of all viruses

Entry: Mechanism to the virus that attaches to the host cell and into the cytoplasm

- Viruses that have membranes can be receptor mediated (\*endocytosis)

- Bacteria phage injection genome
- --> can be replicated, always ends up in cell bursting

Flu Virus= membrane fusion membranes fuse together and go into cell

#### Receptor-Mediated Mechanism

Replication = DNA replication. Every time a cell divides

Central Dogma

-DNA

--Transcription (DdRP RNA Polymerase)

-RNA

--Translation(*Ribosomes, tRNA...Always sue ribosomes from the host*) -Protein

DdDp ==> DNA dependent DNA polymerase

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