





1892, Dmitri Ivanovski extracted the juice from diseased plants and identified tiny particles in the juice he believed were causing the disease...

virus= poison

1935, Wendell Stanley observed that these tiny particles could crystallize and therefore are not alive...

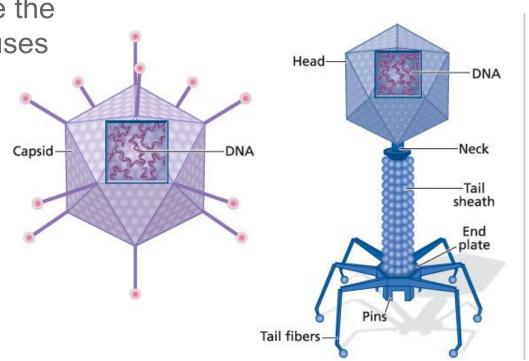


<u>Virus</u>: tiny particles of nucleic acids, proteins, and sometimes lipids that are **not** living

 Enter living cells and use the cell to produce more viruses

 Composed of a core of DNA or RNA surrounded by a protein coat

• Capsid: protein coat

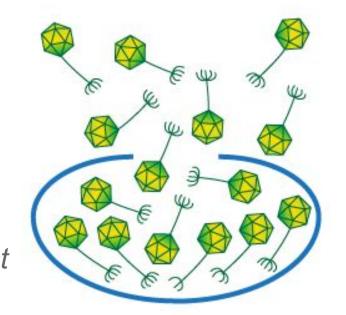


2 TYPES OF VIRAL INFECTIONS

Lytic infection:

virus enters a cell makes copies of itself and causes the cell to burst... *kills*the cell

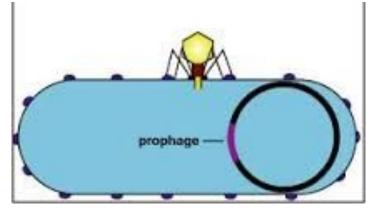
Lyse= to burst



Lysogenic infection:

virus integrates its DNA into the DNA of the cell and the viral genetic information is replicated with the host cell.

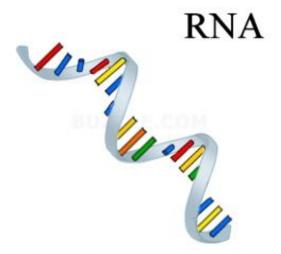
Prophage: injected viral DNA

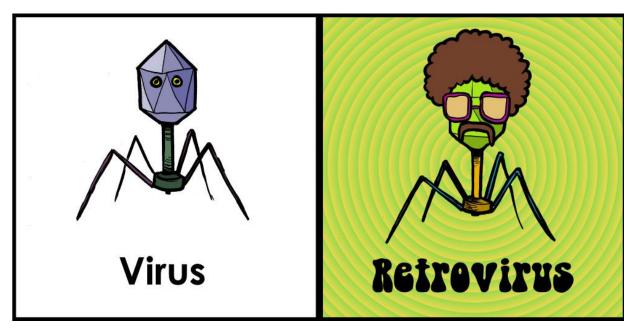


Retroviruses: contain RNA

Once they enter a cell they can make a DNA copy of their RNA and insert it to host DNA (like a prophage)

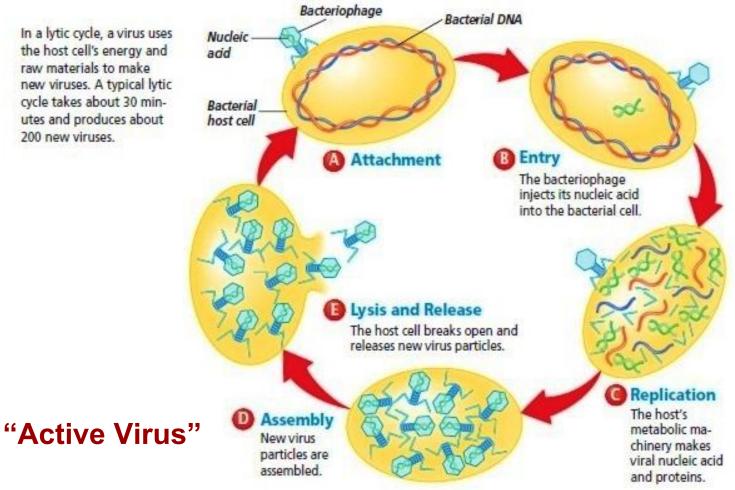
Retro = backwards

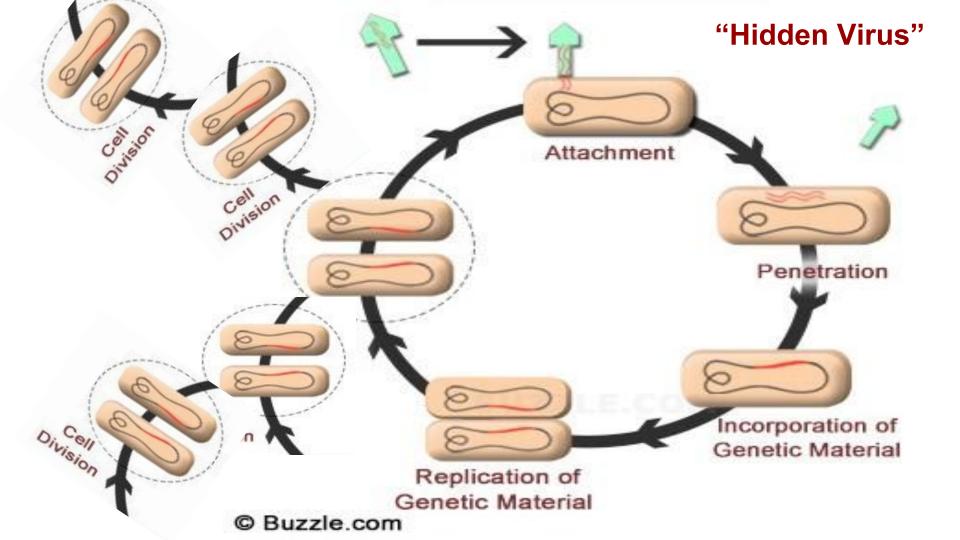


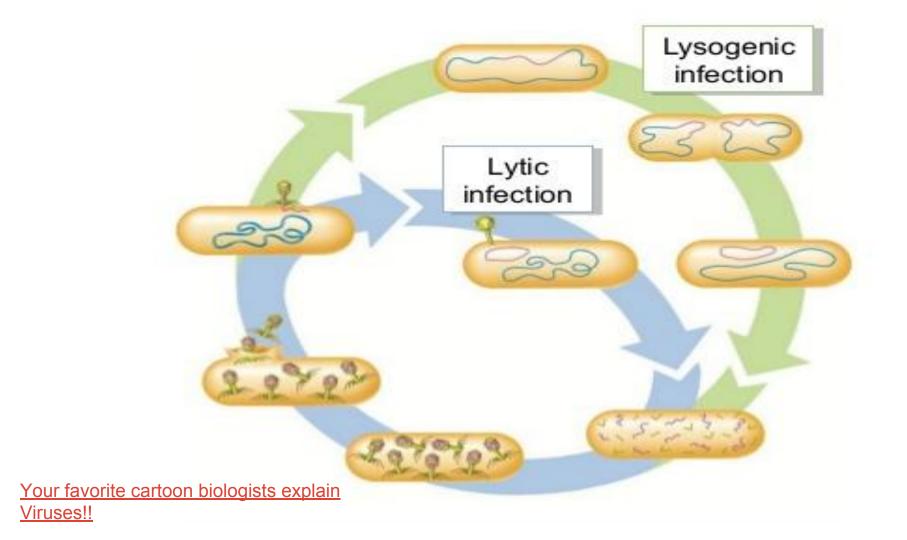


DNA RNA

In a lytic cycle, a virus uses the host cell's energy and raw materials to make new viruses. A typical lytic cycle takes about 30 minutes and produces about 200 new viruses.







VIRUS REVIEW:

What sort of living thing could you compare a virus to?

Are viruses alive? Why or why not?

How can we compare viruses to living cells?

