Chapter 18 Virus

What i	is a virus?		
•	: any living organism or pa	rticle that	Protein
	causes		DNA coat
•	<u>Viruses</u> are that cause dise	ase;	Sheath
	3 parts of a Virus		
	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
	particles that cause disease:: viruses that contain	and	Core
	produce their own DNA (some types of		Cell wall
•	: particle that causes disease	z in	
•	particle that causes disease by causing in the infected organism to		in the infected organism to fold
•	incorrectly; only made of protein. Always	•	
Γ	Are Virus	ses ALIVE?	
	Viruses		Living Cell
	No life: no	Carries out all	
	growth/development, no use of energy,		
	no response to environment, etc.		·
-	Reproductiona host cell to		does not
	carry out	require the use of	of a host cell
ŀ	Structurally, only made up of a	Cellular	with parts of
	surrounding a nucleic acid	a cell	
1. Very	do different viruses have in common?	•	
	icture/		
	& of a virus	determines what l	kind of host it infects and how it
nfects	s that host.		
	iophage		
	Viruses that infect		
		_	material into the cell
•	Enter a bacteria cell by injecting their	'	naterial into the cen
	Enter a bacteria cell by injecting their o viruses enter our bodies?	'	naterial into the cen
How do			naterial into the cen

How are virus-caused illnesses prevented? o The injection of a _____or ____ that produces immunity (_____) in the body against that _____ o Stimulate the ______ to recognize and destroy _____ VIRUS REPLICATION How do viruses infect a cell? 1. _____ Infection Cycle 3 things happen: 1. A virus enters a _____ 2. Makes _____ of itself 3. Causes the cell to _____ Infection Cycle 2. . Viral DNA enters a _____ cell and inserts itself into the host's _____ Just sits there until a _____ makes it go into the _____ (cold sores, HIV) This may take _____ so every time the cell divides the virus _____ The viral DNA that is _____ in the host's DNA is called a prophage