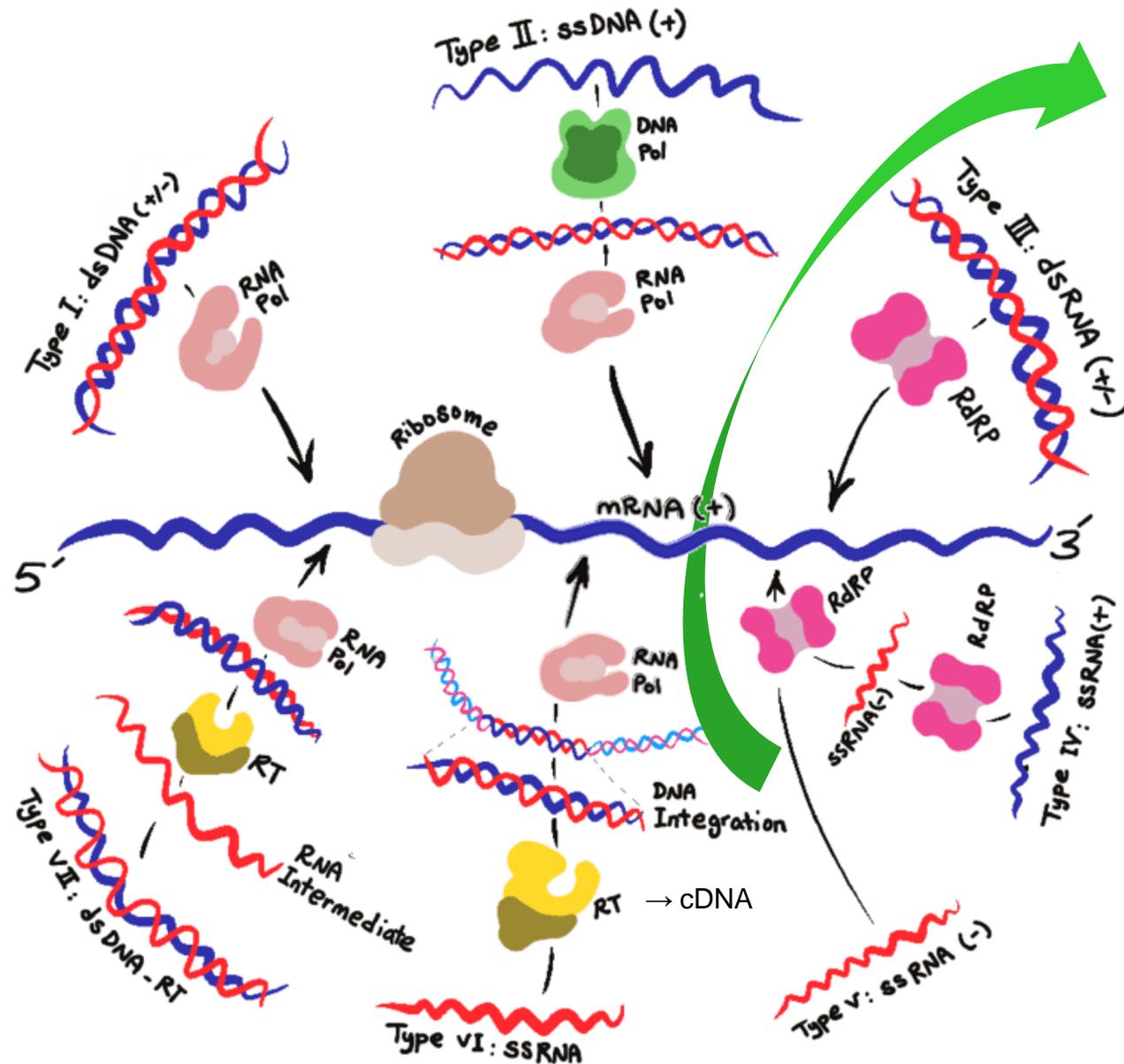


# Classificazione dei virus secondo Baltimore

- dsDNA = DNA a doppio filamento
- ssDNA = DNA a singolo filamento
- dsRNA = RNA a doppio filamento
- ssRNA(+) = RNA a singolo filamento codificante (5' → 3')
- ssRNA(-) = RNA a singolo filamento non codificante (3' → 5')



il risultato è un **provirus**  
(profago per i batteriofagi)

- RdRP = RNA polimerasi RNA dipendente

mRNA che fa sintetizzare alla cellula le proteine del virus

- RT = retrotrascrittasi = trascrittasi inversa

# Tipologie di virus in base alla struttura

con pericapside = *envelope* a dsDNA



Herpesvirus

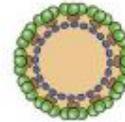


Hepadnavirus

nudi a dsDNA



Adenovirus



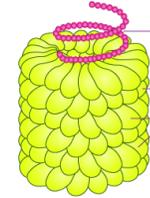
Polyomavirus

nudi a ssDNA



Parvovirus

nudi a ssRNA



virus del  
mosaico del  
tabacco



Picornavirus

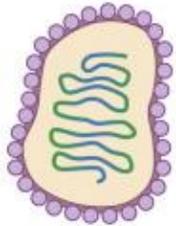


Calicivirus

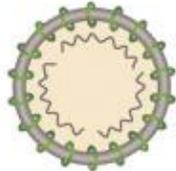
con pericapside = *envelope* a ssRNA



Coronavirus



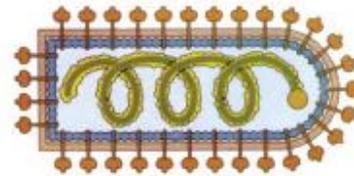
Paramixovirus



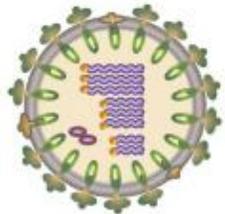
Bunyavirus



Retrovirus



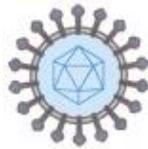
Rhabdovirus



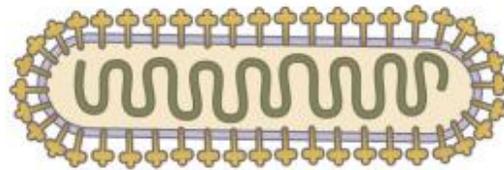
Orthomyxovirus



Togavirus

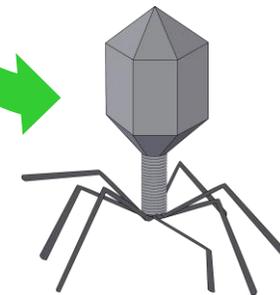


Flavivirus



Filovirus

- I batteriofagi = virus (nudi) dei batteri possono avere genoma a DNA, lineare o circolare, o a RNA, entrambi a singolo o a doppio filamento

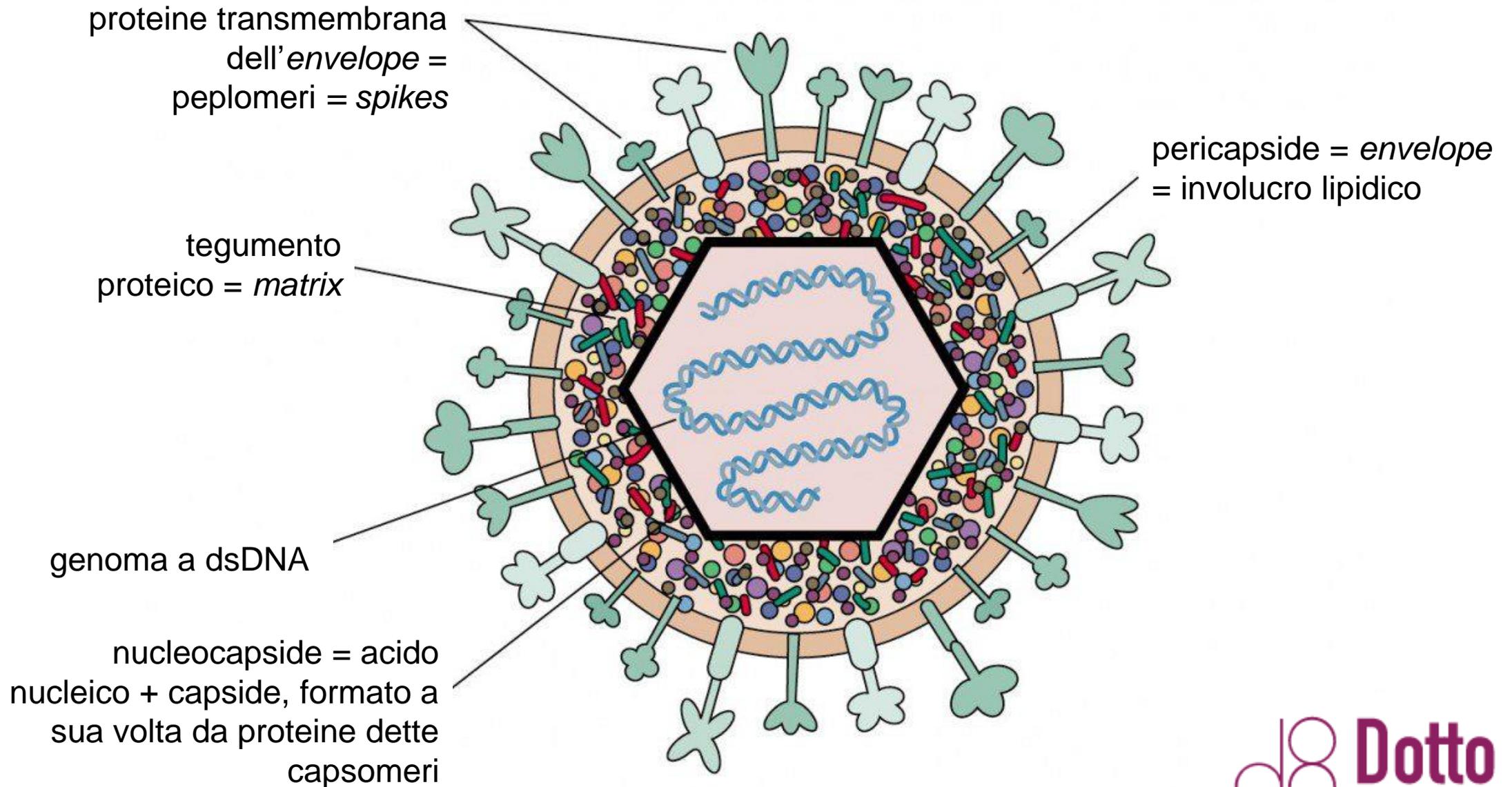


nudi a dsRNA

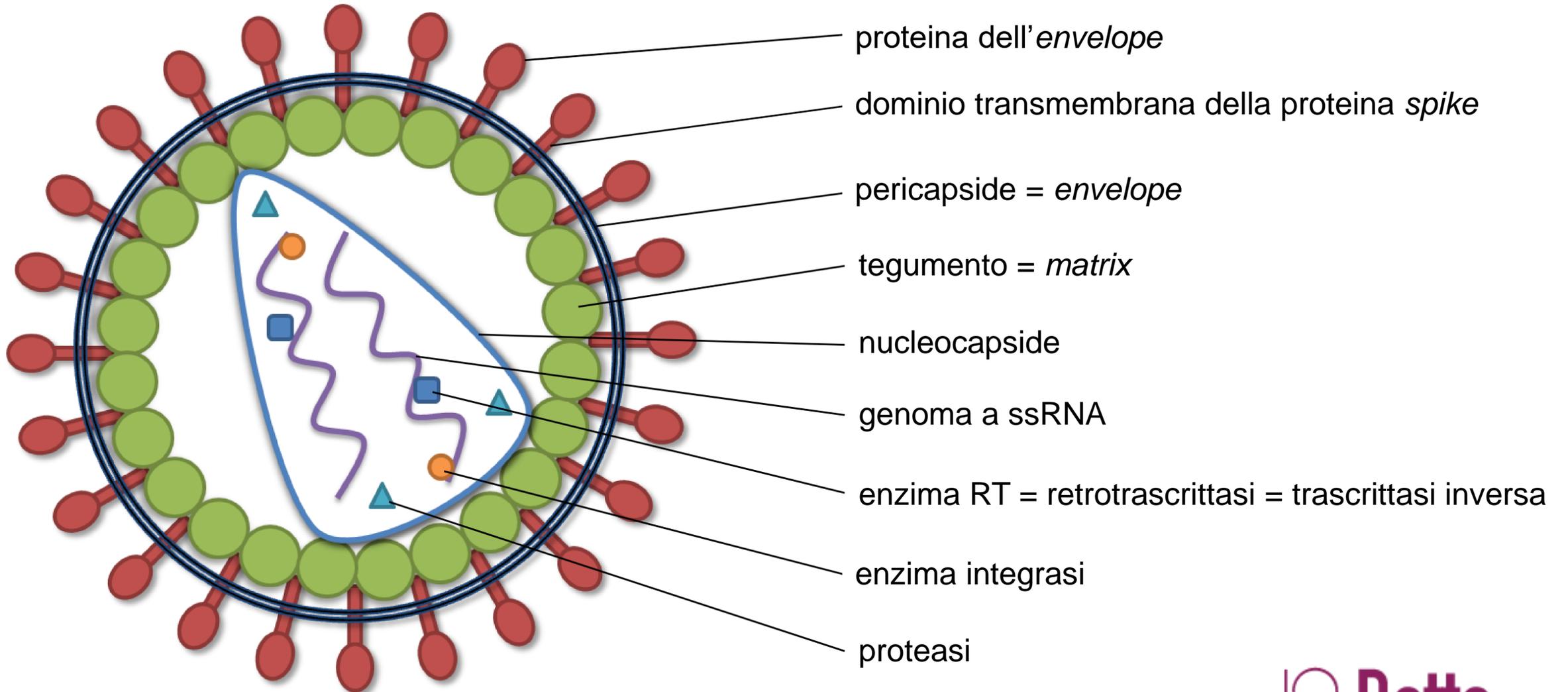


Reovirus

# Struttura dell' **Herpesvirus**

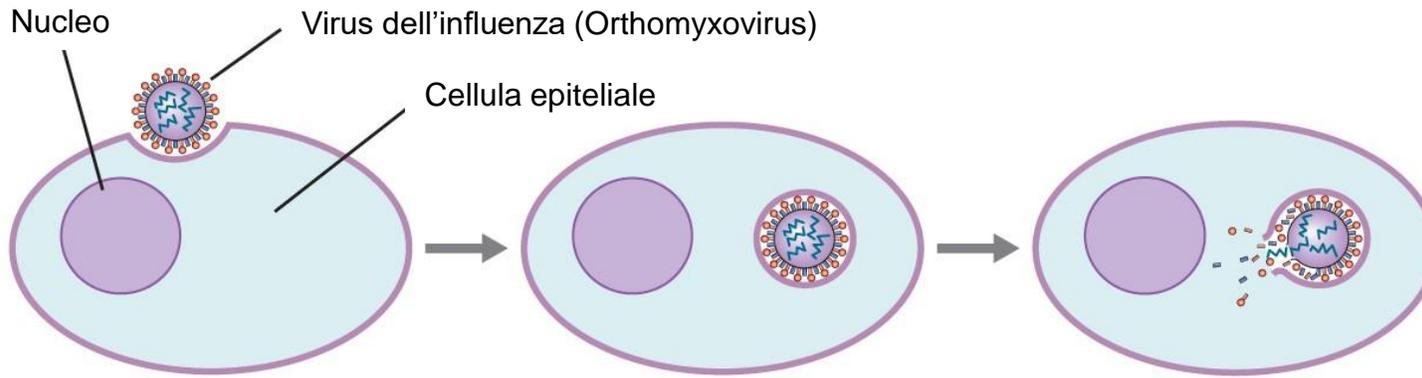


# Struttura del **Retrovirus HIV**



# Fasi dell' **infezione virale**

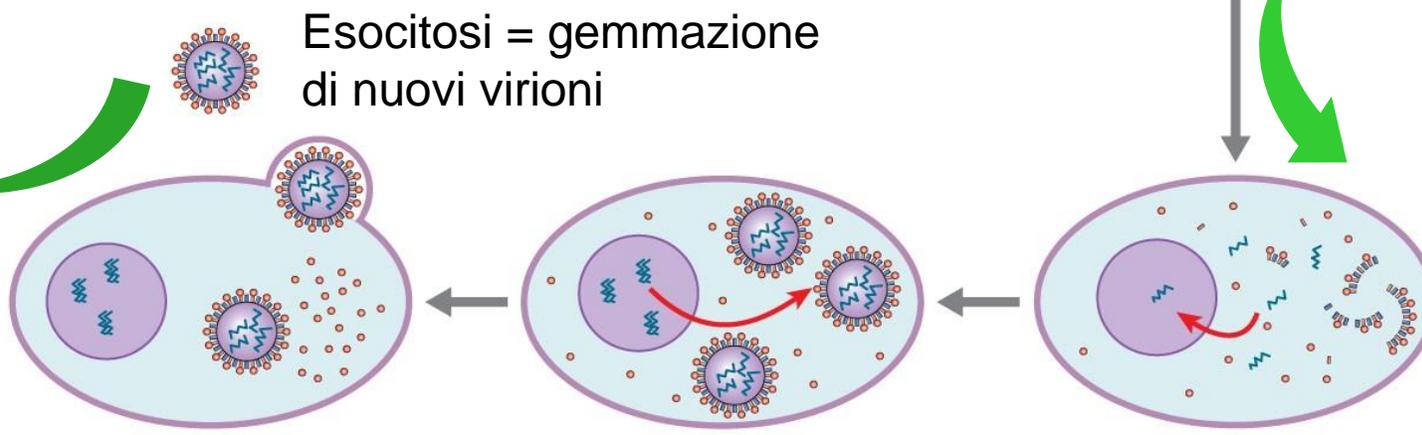
Nel ciclo lisogeno il genoma virale si integra, mantenendo i suoi geni inattivati fino a condizioni avverse alla cellula ospite, le quali determinano il ciclo litico.  
Prima di ciò, con la divisione cellulare anche il DNA virale viene trasmesso alle cellule figlie.



**1 Attachment**  
Influenza virus becomes attached to a target epithelial cell.

**2 Penetration**  
The cell engulfs the virus by endocytosis.

**3 Uncoating**  
Viral contents are released.



**6 Release**  
New viral particles are made and released into the extracellular fluid. The cell, which is not killed in the process, continues to make new virus.

**5 Assembly**  
New phage particles are assembled.

**4 Biosynthesis**  
Viral RNA enters the nucleus, where it is replicated by the viral RNA polymerase.

Molti virus invece fuoriescono dalla cellula lisandola = uccidendola.

Il virus acquisisce così il pericapside, una parte della membrana della cellula ospite.

Esocitosi = gemmazione di nuovi virioni