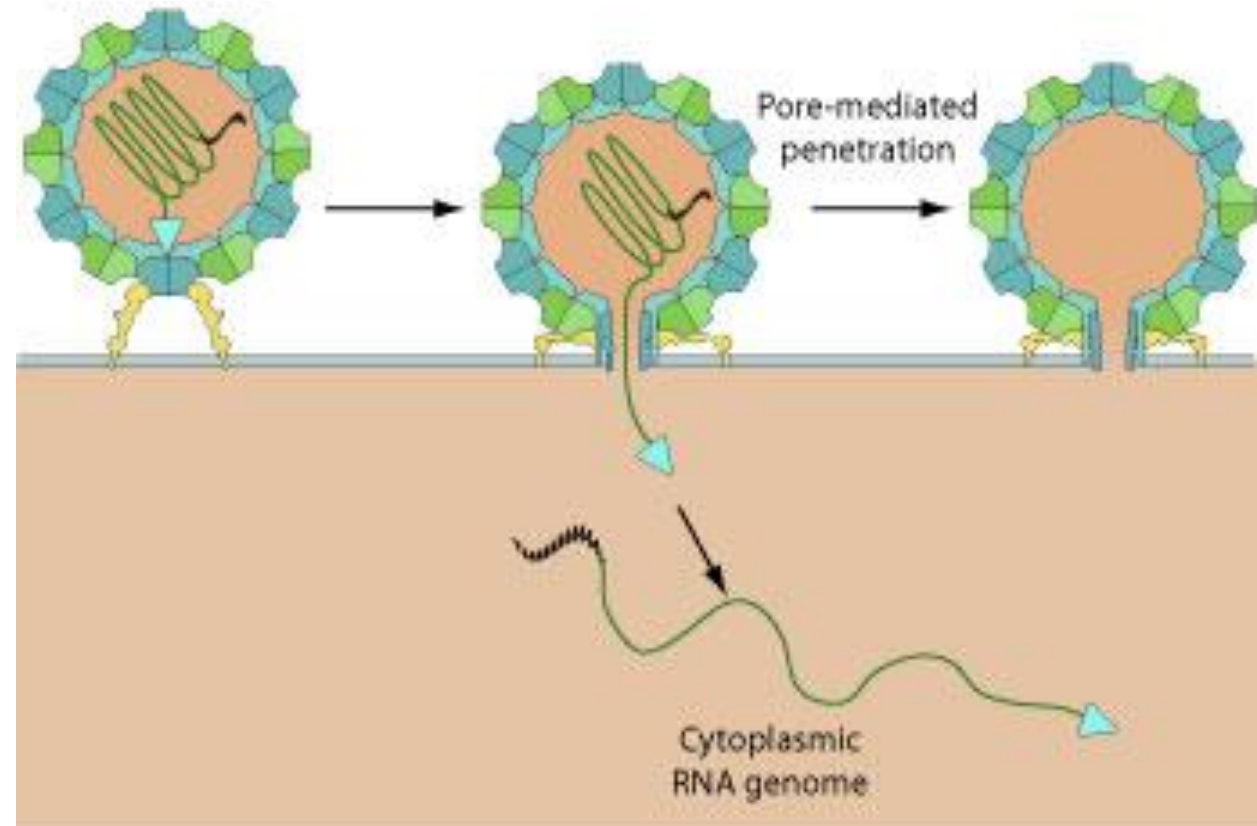
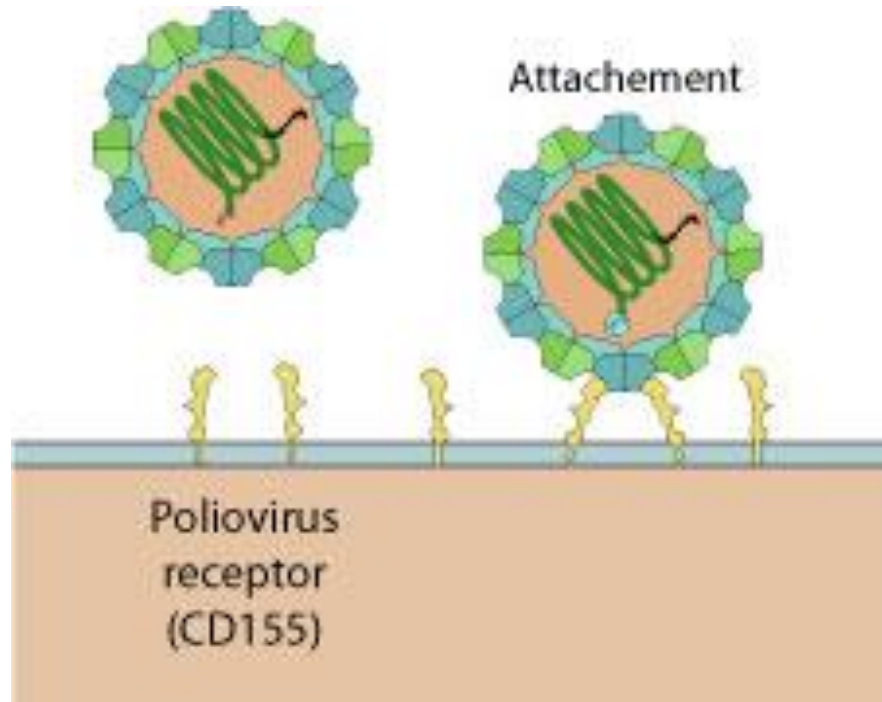


recettore



Tipologie di virus in base alla struttura

con pericapside = *envelope* a dsDNA



Herpesvirus

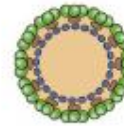


Hepadnavirus

nudi a dsDNA



Adenovirus



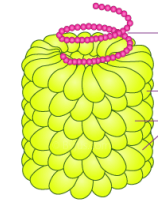
Polyomavirus

nudi a ssDNA



Parvovirus

nudi a ssRNA



virus del
mosaico del
tabacco



Picornavirus

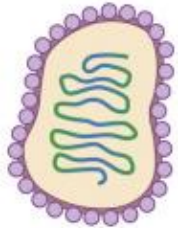


Calicivirus

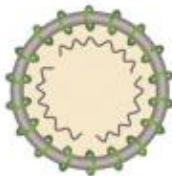
con pericapside = *envelope* a ssRNA



Coronavirus



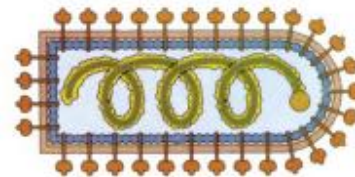
Paramixovirus



Bunyavirus



Retrovirus



Rhabdovirus



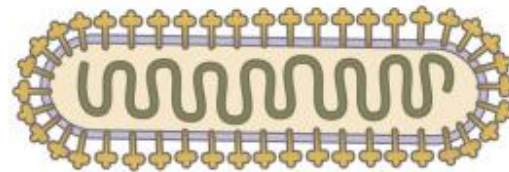
Orthomyxovirus



Togavirus

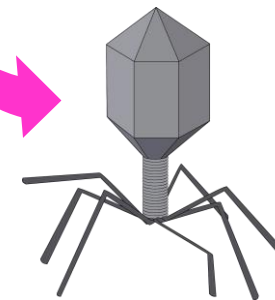


Flavivirus



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



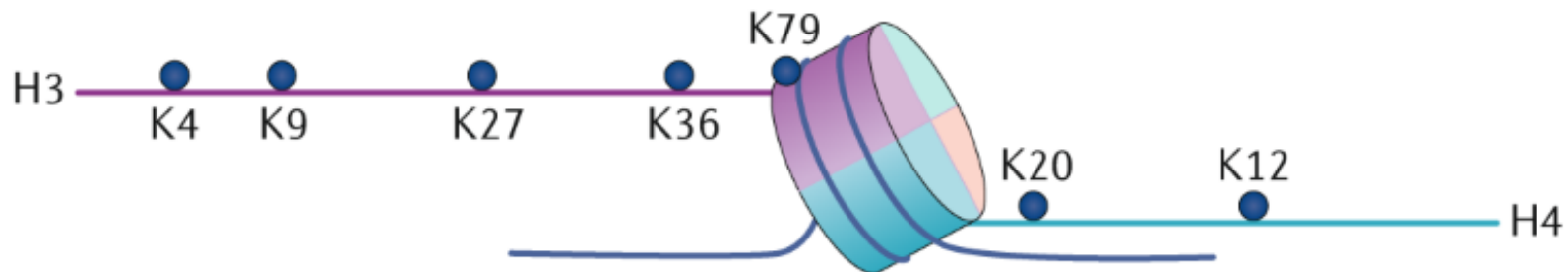
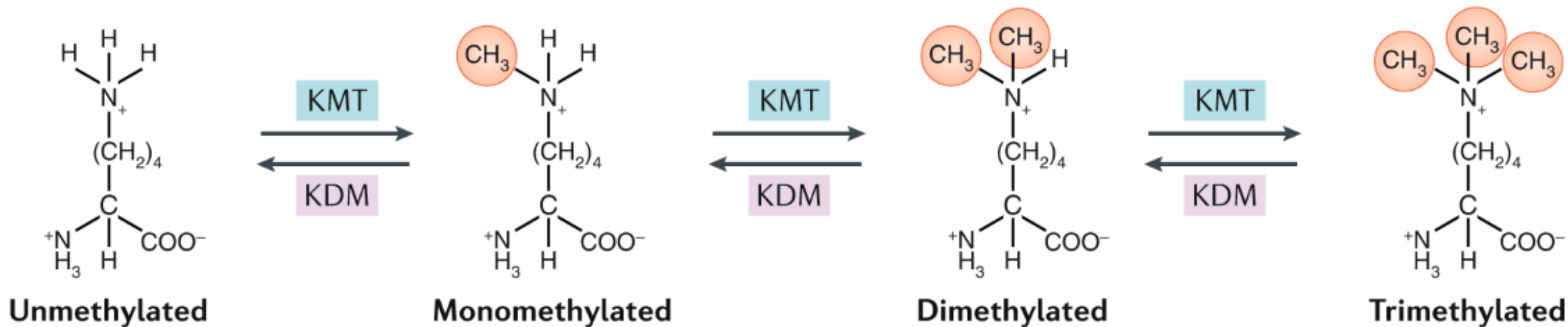
nudi a dsRNA



Reovirus



eterocromatina



epistasi

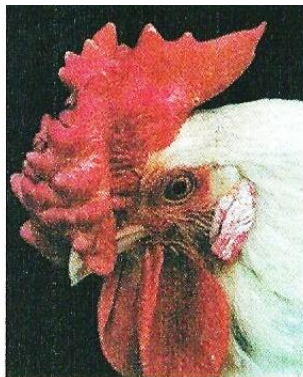
Si verifica quando un gene, detto **epistatico**, controlla l'espressione di un altro gene, l'ipostatico:

gene epistatico —| gene ipostatico —> fenotipo

A seconda del tipo di allele del gene epistatico, da cui dipende il fenotipo risultante a prescindere dagli alleli del gene ipostatico, può essere dominante o recessiva.



I genotipi *rr* e *pp* danno una cresta semplice.



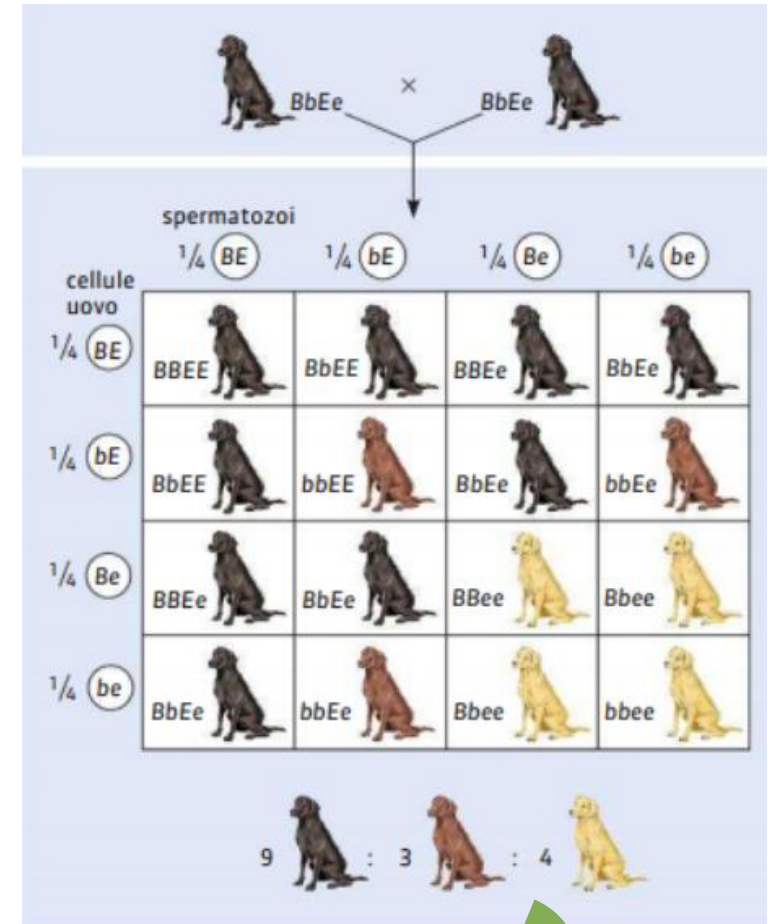
I genotipi *RR* e *Rr* danno origine alla cresta a forma di rosa.

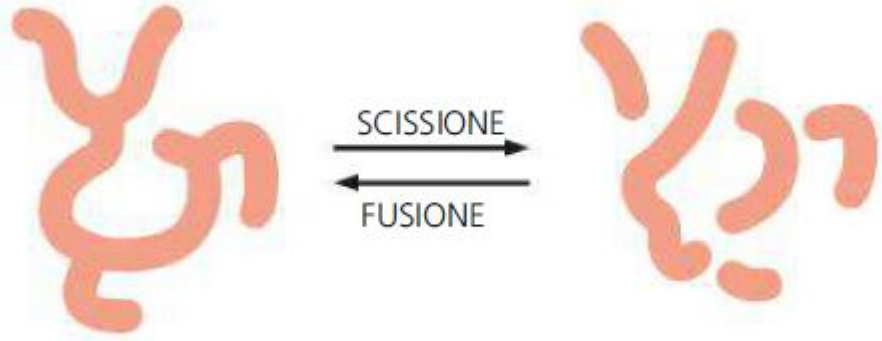


I genotipi *PP* e *Pp* corrispondono alla cresta a forma di baccello.

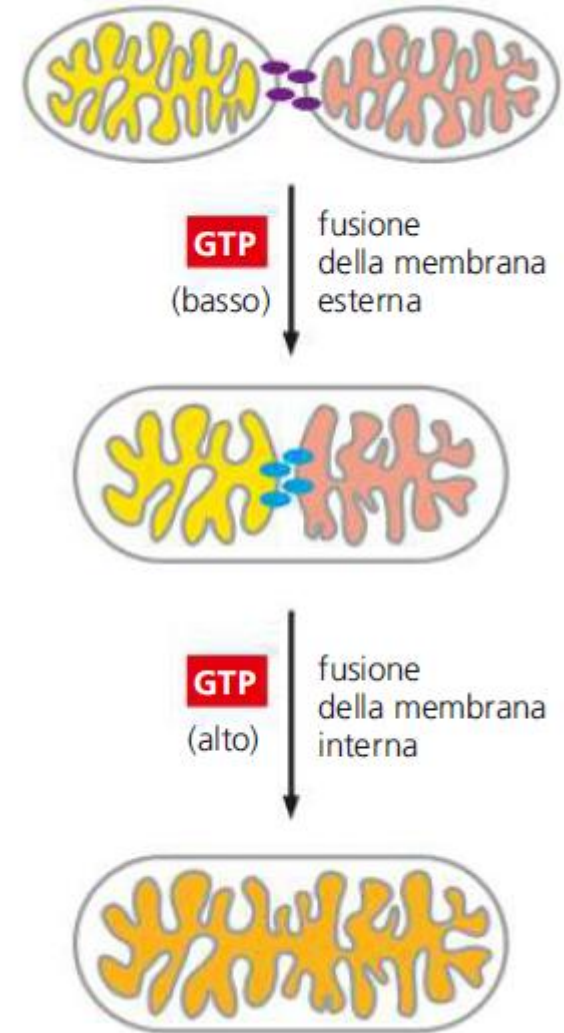
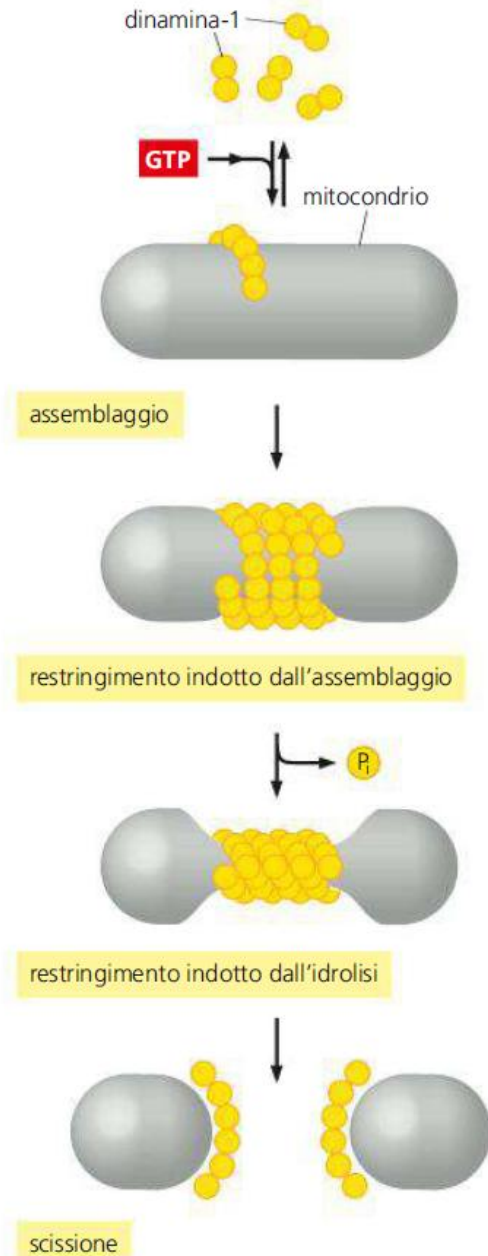


Quando *R* e *P* sono contemporaneamente presenti nello stesso individuo, compare un nuovo fenotipo, la cresta a forma di noce.

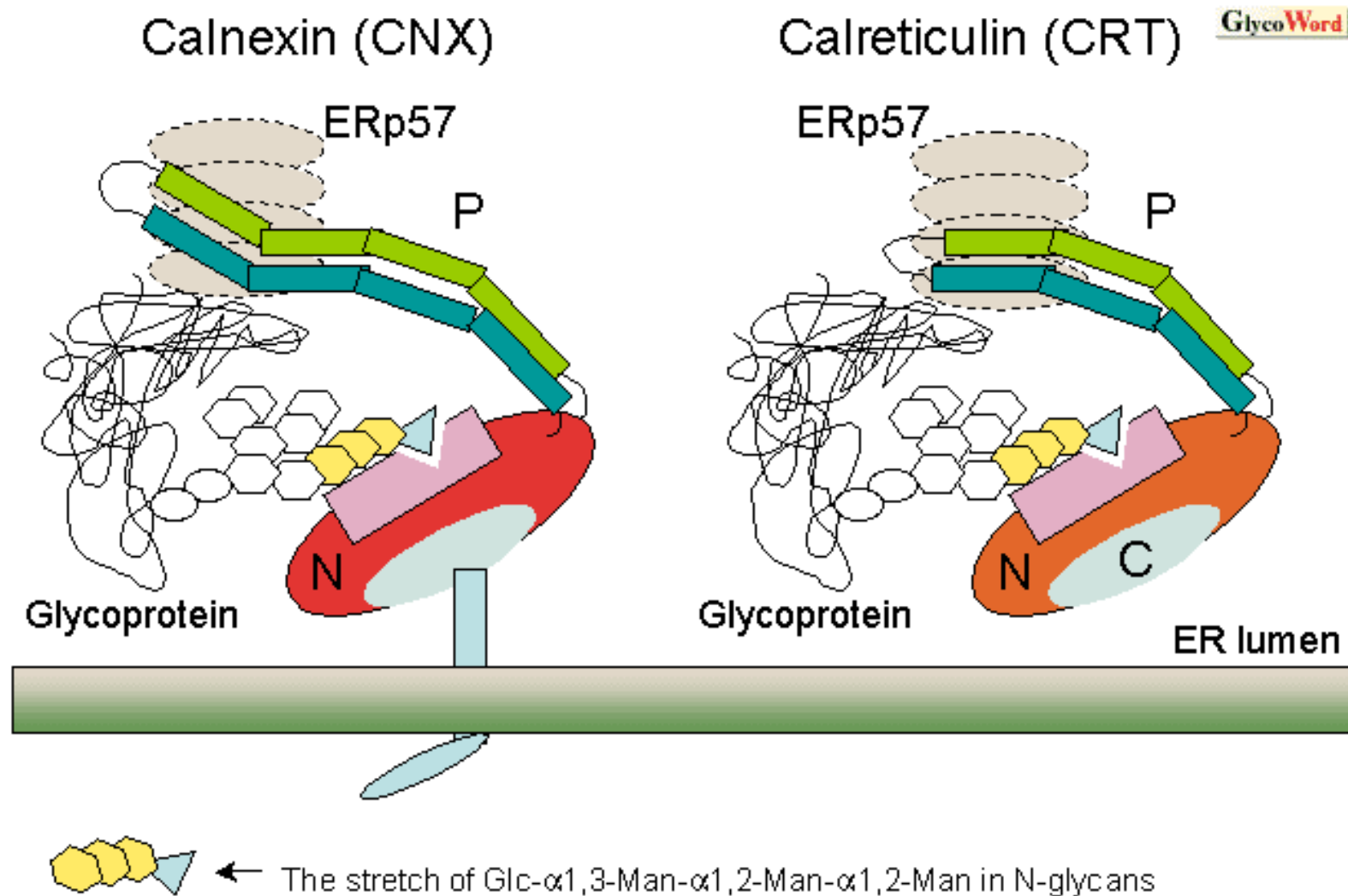




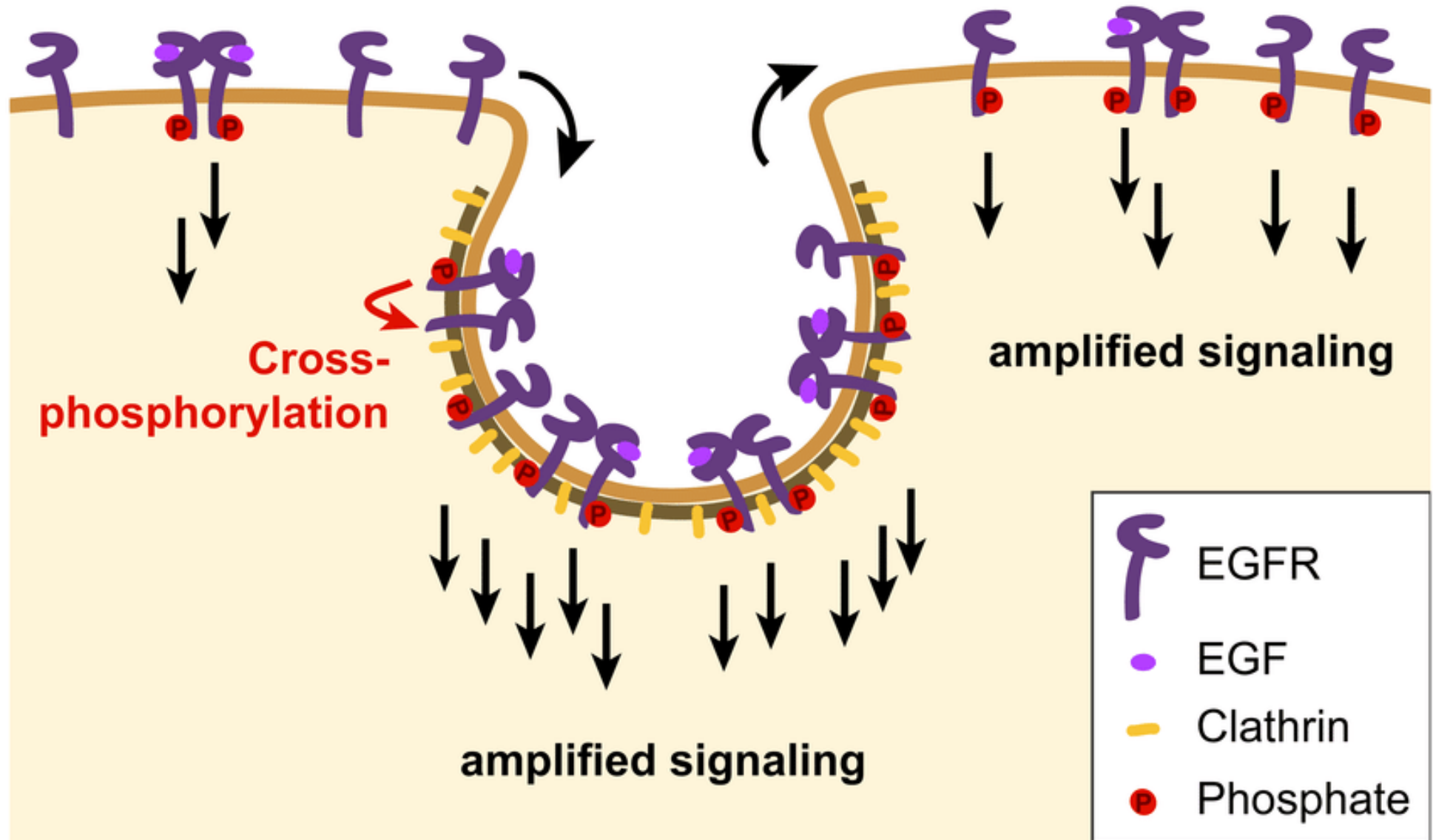
fusione



calreticulina

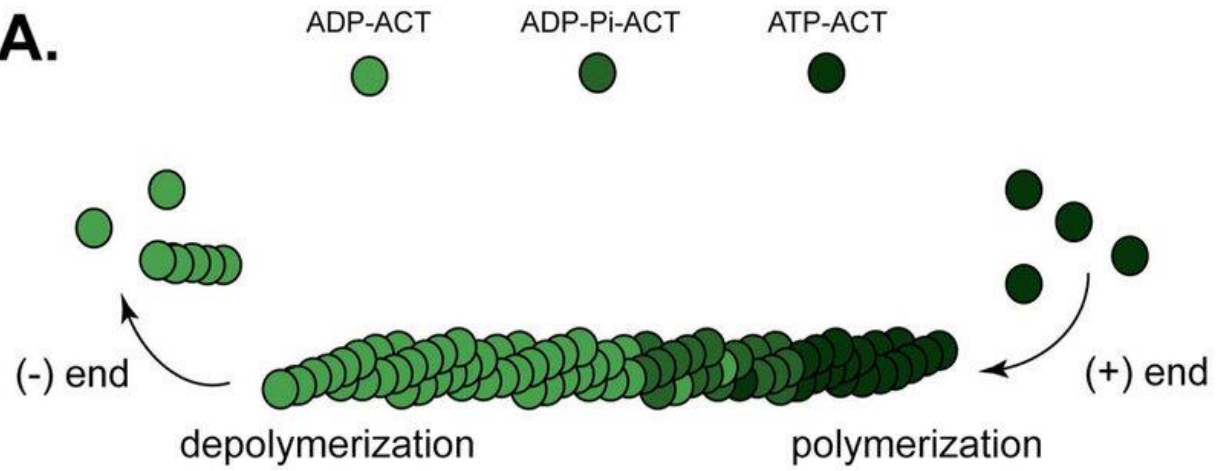


EGF

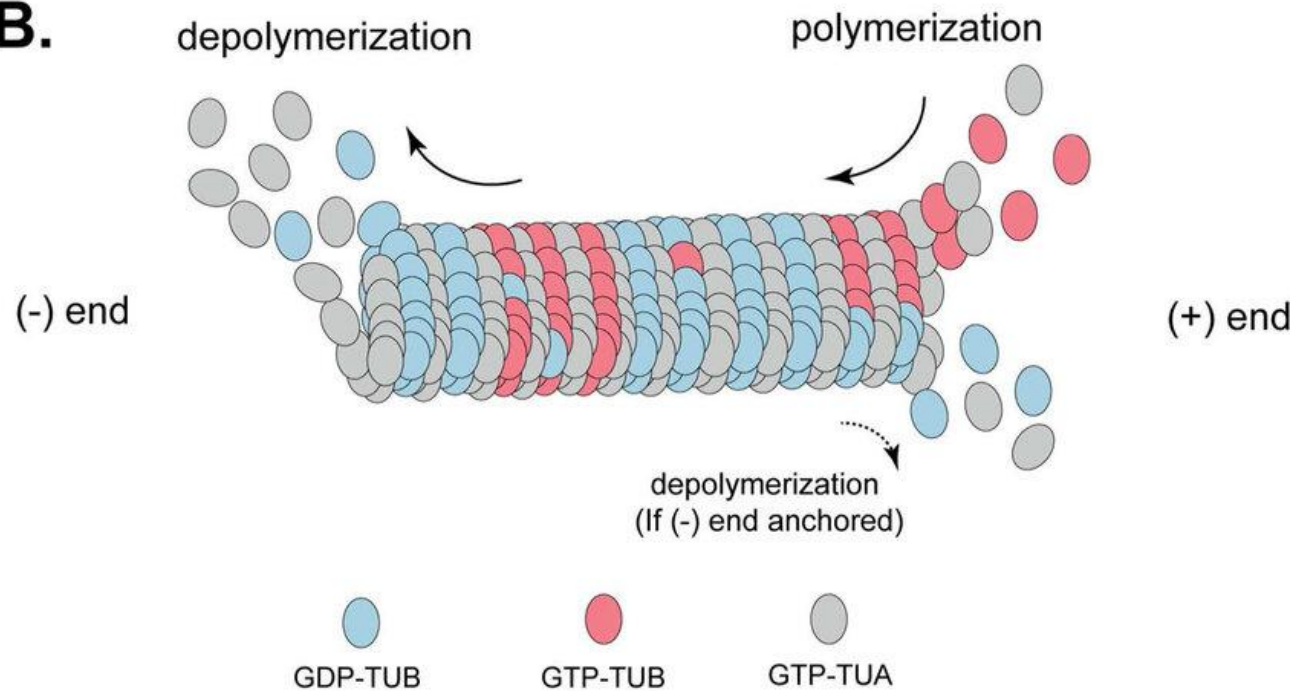


tubulina

A.



B.



chemiotassi

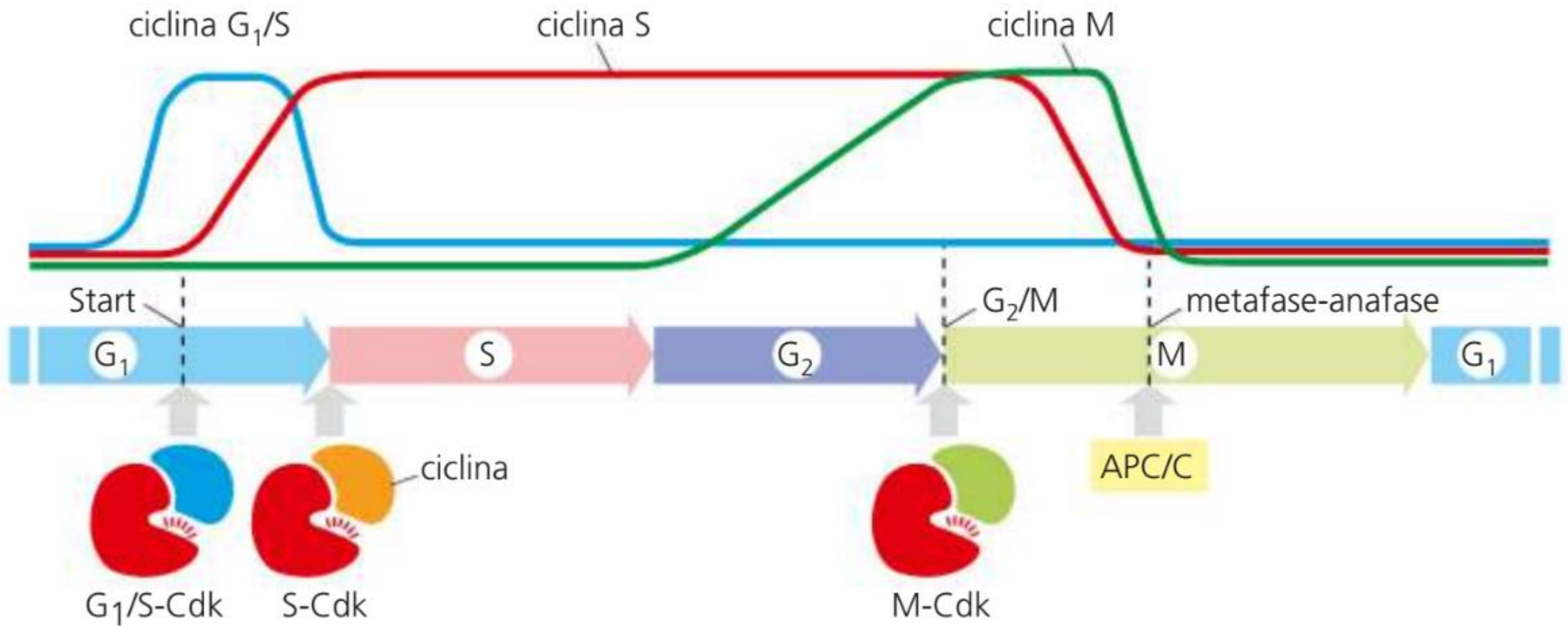
Effect of chemoattractants



Effect of chemorepellents



ciclina



fuso

