1 | Viral Genetic Mutations

1.1 | Genetic Shift

Whole segments of genome exchange abruptly as two flu viruses infect the same cell to create a new strand. There are two mechnisms by which happens — (#ASK) the **crossing-over mechnism** and **genome segment reassortment**

1.1.1 | Crossing-over

Self-mixing of ozaki fragments during viral recombination in the KBhBIO101DNAReplication process cause sudden mutations

1.1.2 | Genome Segment Reassortment

Two viruses coinfect the same cell, causing cross-talk in swapping segments

1.2 | Genetic Drift

This usually occurs due an error in a polymerase-driven process, where single/groups of nucleotides flip slowly over time due to mistakes in KBhBIO101RNAReplication.

The former is an environment-dependent process, where the latter is able to be modeled as it is due to predictable transcription mistake.

1.3 | Mutation w.r.t.

KBhBIO101TypesOfViruses :$\text{CUSTOM}_{\text{ID}}$: mutation-w.r.t.-filekbhbio101typesofviruses.orgkbhbio101typesofviruses

- **RNA viruses** could mutate more because it does not have checks
- **More complex+largest viruses** (DNA viruses) harder to mutate

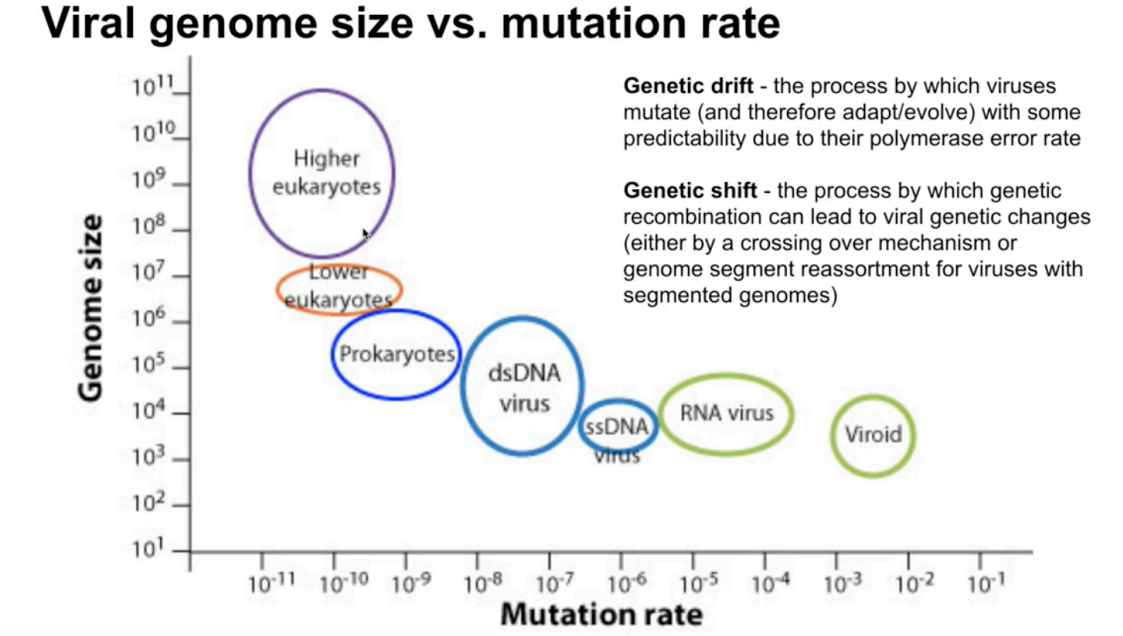

Figure 1: Screen Shot 2020-10-12 at 11.24.39 PM.png