Mutated COVID-19 may foretell a great risk for mankind in the future

Abstraction

- Coronavirus disease 2019 SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) is a zoonotic virus causing a variety of severe respiratory diseases,. SARS-CoV-2 is closest to SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV in structure ,by evaluating 11 complete genome sequences of different coronaviruses using BAST and MAFFT software, they conclude that COVID-19 might produce new mutations, specifically in glycoproteins, so caution and complete preparation by health authorities is required.

Introduction

- Coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) first emerged on 31 December 2019 in Wuhan city, China. COVID-19 is classified as the seventh member of the subfamily Orthocoronavirinae under the family Coronaviridae. Most members of this family are zoonotic viruses transmitted to humans through contact with infected animals Comparison of the lipid rafts of coronaviruses has indicated that the new strain COVID-19 has 80% identity with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) ,Lipid molecules have a fundamental role in the internalization of viruses ,These molecules are involved in the entry of viruses into host cells COVID-19 seems to need to bind to a receptor on the membrane host cell enable it to infect the host cell