Source: KBhBIO101Viruses

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** (self-mixing of polyprotein sections or ozaki fragments? I think the latter) and **genome segment reassortment** (I think that's where the same virus with many sections (I think that's where two viruses coinfect the same cell, causing cross-talk)

1.2 | Genetic Drift

This usually occurs due an error in a polymerase-driven process.

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 transcription mistake.

1.3 | Mutation w.r.t. KBhBIO101TypesOfViruses

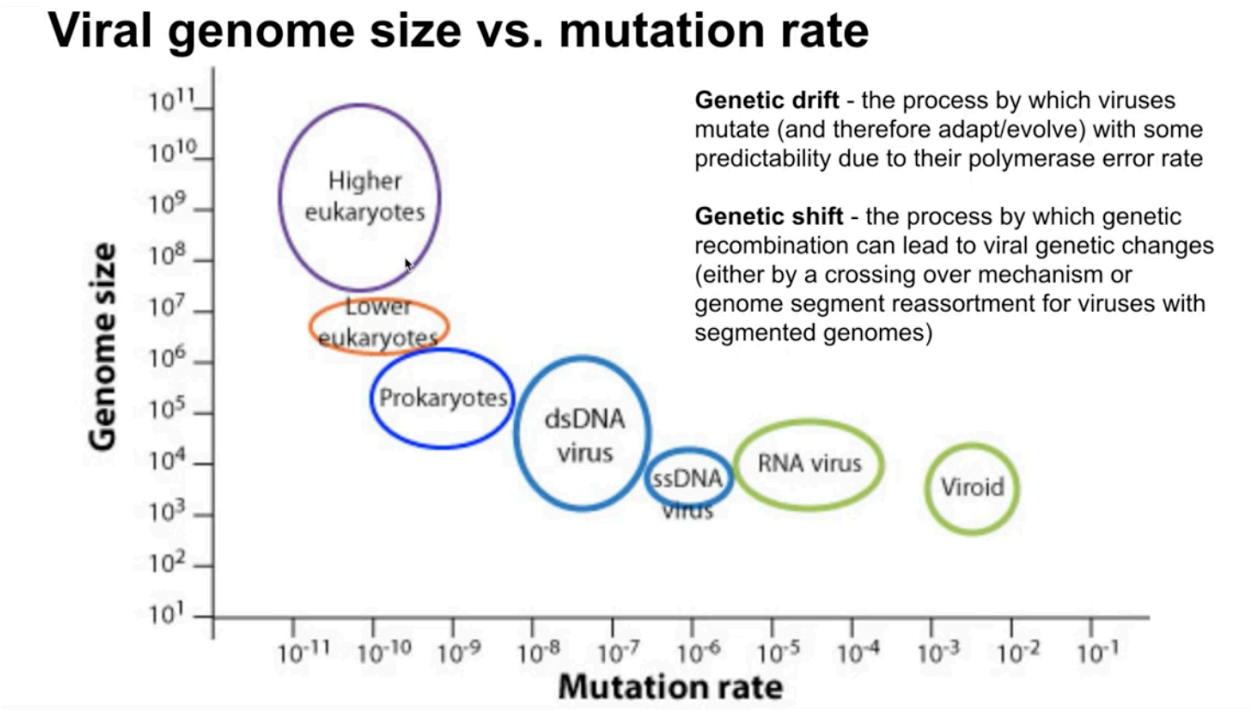

Figure 1: Screen Shot 2020-10-12 at 11.24.39 PM.png

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