

Source: [\[KBhBIO101Diseases\]](#)

1 | Viruses

Definition 1 · **Viruses** Acellular Macromolecular Assemblies

Viruses...

- ...contain protein coat called **capsid**
- ...use DNA or RNA, but not both
- ...are obligate parasites that could only replicate within host

Assembled and mature viral particles => **virions**. They usually have three different parts

1. Capsid — the protein coat
2. Genetic material — what they are transmitting/replicating
3. Occasionally outside lipid layer

=> Viruses exist on the nanometre scale, but they are difference in share and size

1.1 | Structure of Viruses

See [\[KBhBIO101StructureOfViruses\]](#)

1.2 | Types of Viruses

Two types of viruses: the prokaryote-frequenting **DNA viruses** which replicates themselves using DNA and the eukaryote-frequenting **RNA viruses** which replicates themselves using RNA.

See [\[KBhBIO101TypesOfViruses\]](#)

1.3 | Virus Lifecycle + Infectivity

How do viruses infect people? Basically, they come into your body, hijack the [\[KBhBIO101CentralDogma\]](#) system of your body, and leverage it to create more copies of itself.

To see more about this, head on over to [\[KBhBIO101ViralInfection\]](#). This is important and cool.

1.4 | Viral Genetic Shift + Viral Genetic Drift

Viruses modulate themselves, which make them particularly hard to deal with as their DNA may change every so often to the bewilderment of the immune system.

There are two ways by which this happens — genetic Shift and Genetic Drift. See [\[KBhBIO101ViralGeneticModulationMutation\]](#)

1.5 | Retroviruses

Viruses are special types of viruses that not only infect people, but also hijack cell DNA by inserting their own genetic code into them. They are particularly terrible because they cause the infected cell and its offsprings to inadvertently create more copies of the virus slowly as daily [\[KBhBIO101CentralDogma\]](#) happens.

See [\[KBhBIO101Retroviruses\]](#)