1. ReoviridaeVirus(Sedoreoviridae)

Ảnh có chứa Phụ kiện thời trang, vàng, tác phẩm nghệ thuật

Mô tả được tạo tự động

* Discovery : The viruses were first discovered in the stool of children and can produce respiratory and enteric infection whereas others behave as orphan viruses thus leading to the acronym REOvirus (Respiratory, Enteric, and Orphan Virus).
* Data: Reovirus infections occur often in humans, but most are mild or subclinical. The virus is detected efficiently in feces. It may also be recovered from nasal or pharyngeal secretions, urine, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and various organs obtained at autopsy. Despite the ease with which reoviruses are detected in clinical specimens, their role in human disease remains uncertain. Reovirus infections have been observed in patients with various conditions such as fever, exanthema, upper and lower respiratory tract illnesses, gastrointestinal illness (including steatorrhea), hepatitis, pneumonitis, keratoconjunctivitis, neonatal cholestasis, meningitis, encephalitis, myocarditis, and Burkitt's lymphoma. Their role as agents of such illnesses remains unclear since convincing evidence of an etiologic association remains elusive. Thus, it is generally considered that although reoviruses can readily infect humans, they are not important agents of human disease.
* Structure

Ảnh có chứa biểu đồ, hàng, ảnh chụp màn hình

Mô tả được tạo tự động

* How ReoviridaeVirus infect a cell:

Reoviruses attach to host cells via the filamentous attachment protein, σ1. The σ1 protein of all reovirus serotypes engages junctional adhesion molecule-A (JAM-A), an integral component of intercellular tight junctions. The σ1 protein also binds to cell-surface carbohydrate, with the type of carbohydrate bound varying by serotype

(Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l2SHajAlsEM>)

**KEY FACT**

**The Reoviridae is a family of viruses that can infect an extremely broad range of hosts including vertebrates, invertebrates and plants. The name “Reoviridae” is derived from respiratory, enteric, orphan viruses. Reoviridae consists of 15 genera that were ratified by the ICTV to be grouped into two subfamilies Spinareovirinae and Sedoreovirinae based on the presence or absence of a “turret” protein on the inner capsid, respectively.**