Related work

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41577-020-(١٣)(١,٣,٤,٥,٦,٧,٩,١٠,١٤,١٥,١٧,١٨,٢٠,٢٤,٢٥)
0311-8?fbclid=IwAR006BPp8mRx8nAxiOljiN8dlYJjNncQ4zj4N8mvi1VN9gMFrcSRuIpnTWk

nature.com - MZ Tay, CM Poh, L Rénia, PA MacAry… - Nature Reviews …, 2020

The extreme acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 is the origin of the latest coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic (SARS-CoV-2). Understanding the basic physiological and immunological mechanisms underlying COVID-19's clinical manifestations, as well as research into the virology of SARS-CoV-2, is important for early detection and rational treatment design. This article discusses the pathophysiology of SARS-CoV-2 infection. We .describe how SARS-CoV-2 interacts with other viruses

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2169-(٢٣)
0?fbclid=IwAR0hWbG3yE2sg1eBRpQtUMK5W4Vc5Ooygm6f0zSUhJBKrGZ-_aLtPS9dLsw

nature.com - TTY Lam, N Jia, YW Zhang, MHH Shum, JF Jiang… - Nature, 2020

A new coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2 1, is linked to the ongoing viral pneumonia epidemic in China and around the world. The selling of wild animals may be the source of zoonotic infection in this outbreak, which has been tentatively linked to a seafood market in Wuhan, China. 2. While bats are likely SARS-CoV-2 reservoir hosts, the identification of any intermediate hosts that may have facilitated transmission to humans is unknown. SARS-CoV- .2-related coronaviruses have been found in Malayan pangolins, according to this report

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-020-0820-(٢٢)،(١١)،(٢)
9?fbclid=IwAR3w65RgILi01mVjIMQ2LKeZS4xUkLz5LRBinImTKRPOWSnCqIQWw_hDzR0

nature.com - KG Andersen, A Rambaut, WI Lipkin, EC Holmes… - Nature medicine, 2020

To the Editor—Since the first reports of novel pneumonia (COVID-19) in Wuhan, Hubei province, China 1, 2, there has been considerable discussion on the origin of the causative virus, SARS-CoV-2 3 (also referred to as HCoV-19) 4. Infections with SARS-CoV-2 are now widespread, and as of 11 March 2020, 121,564 cases have been confirmed in more than 110 countries, with 4,373 deaths 5.SARS-CoV-2 is the seventh coronavirus known to infect .humans; SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 can cause severe disease, whereas

https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmc2004973 (٨)

Mass Medical Soc - N Van Doremalen, T Bushmaker… - New England journal …, 2020

In this research letter, the SARS-CoV-2 Aerosol and Surface Stability Investigators discuss the stability of SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV-1 under experimental conditions. The viability of the .two viruses was tested in aerosols, rubber, stainless steel, iron, and cardboard

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1198743X20302317(١٢)

Elsevier - M Cevik, C Bamford, A Ho - Clinical Microbiology and Infection, 2020

Foreground The COVID-19 pandemic, which was caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, is now a major concern for global health, economics, and culture. Since its launch in December 2019, a wealth of data has been produced, and clinicians must keep up with this data from around the world at a time when guidance and clinical practise are constantly changing. aims and objectives In this article, we provide clinicians with an update on recent advances in virology, .diagnostics, clinical presentation, viral shedding, and treatment options for

(١٦)[معلومات الإصدار] Ethnic and socioeconomic differences in SARS-CoV-2 infection: [prospective cohort study using UK Biobank. medRxiv [Internet

Niedzwiedz CL, O'Donnell CA, Jani BD, et al. Ethnic and socioeconomic differences in SARS-CoV-2 infection: prospective cohort study using UK biobank. BMC Med 2020

(١٩) https://www.eurosurveillance.org/content/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.3.2000045?crawler=true

eurosurveillance.org - VM Corman, O Landt, M Kaiser, R Molenkamp… - …, 2020

Foreground The ongoing epidemic of the newly emerging novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) presents a challenge for public health laboratories because virus isolates are inaccessible, and there is growing evidence that the outbreak is more widespread than previously believed, with international spread already occurring by travellers. Objective Without virus content, we wanted to create and deploy a reliable diagnostic technique for use in public .health laboratories. We present a validated diagnostic workflow in this section

(٢٦)،(٢٩)(٢٧)-https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev-virology-100114-055218

Am Soc Microbiol - SG Sawicki, DL Sawicki, SG Siddell - Journal of virology, 2007

Coronaviruses are a family of enveloped, plus-stranded RNA viruses with helical nucleocapsids and extraordinarily large genomes. The hallmark of coronavirus transcription is the production of multiple subgenomic mRNAs that contain sequences corresponding to both ends of the genome.(Transcription is defined as the process whereby subgenome- sized mRNAs are produced, and replication is the process whereby genome-sized RNA, which also .functions as mRNA, is produced.) Thus, the generation of subgenomic mRNAs

(٢٨)https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev-virology-100114-055218

annualreviews.org - I Sola, F Almazan, S Zuniga… - Annual review of …, 2015

Replication of the coronavirus genome requires continuous RNA synthesis, whereas transcription is a discontinuous process unique among RNA viruses. Transcription includes a template switch during the synthesis of subgenomic negative-strand RNAs to add a copy of the leader sequence. Coronavirus transcription is regulated by multiple factors, including the extent of base-pairing between transcription-regulating sequences of positive and negative .polarity, viral and cell protein–RNA binding, and high-order RNA-RNA interactions