

Virale replicatie

NB:

- Polymerase van 5' => 3' (monomeren worden aan de 3' kant aangekoppeld).
- Lineaire genomen: 'gevaar' van inkorten uiteinden bij replicatie.

Class I (dsDNA; *E. coli*):
Bacteriophage T4

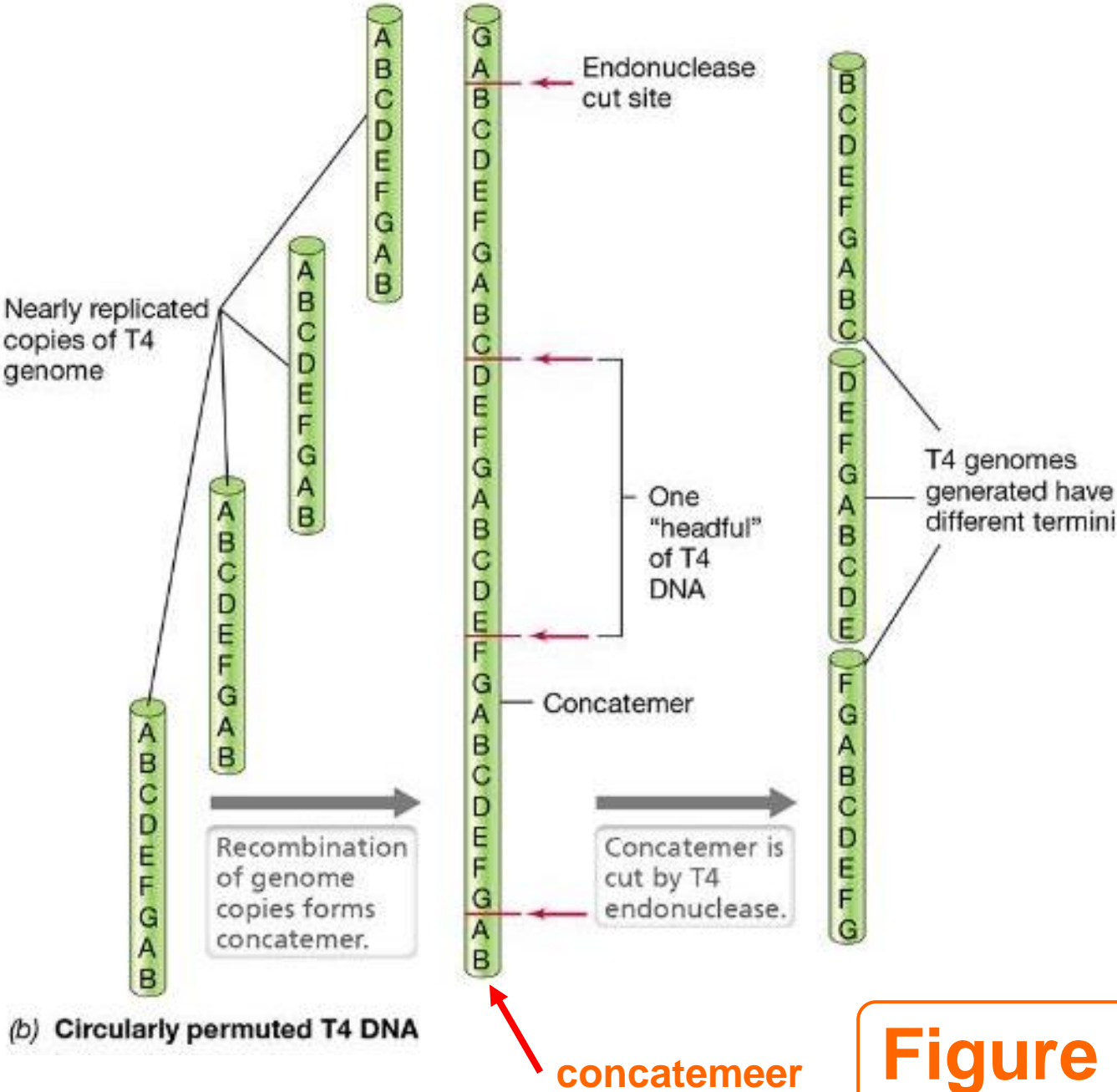


Figure 11.9

Class I (dsDNA):
Faag lambda (*E. coli*)
Herpes (animal)

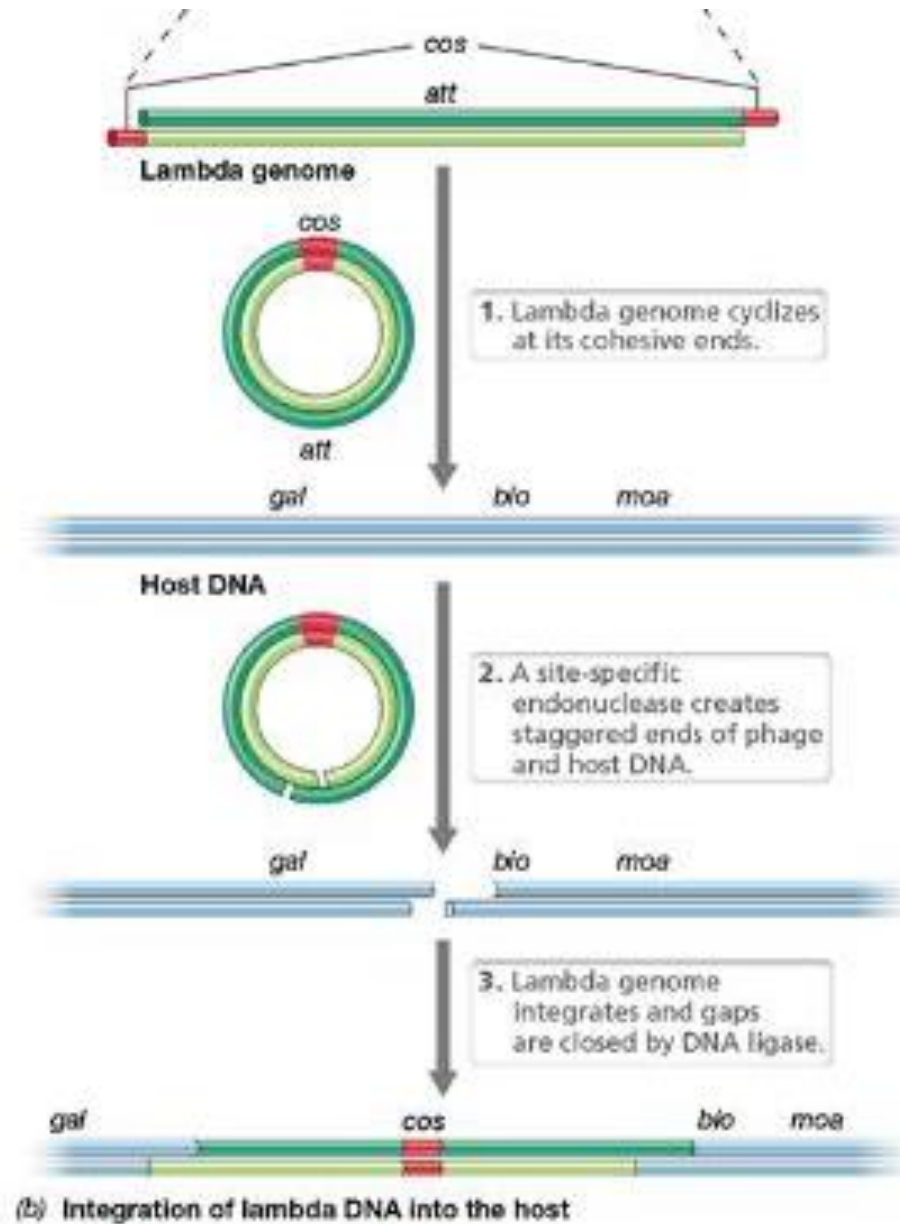
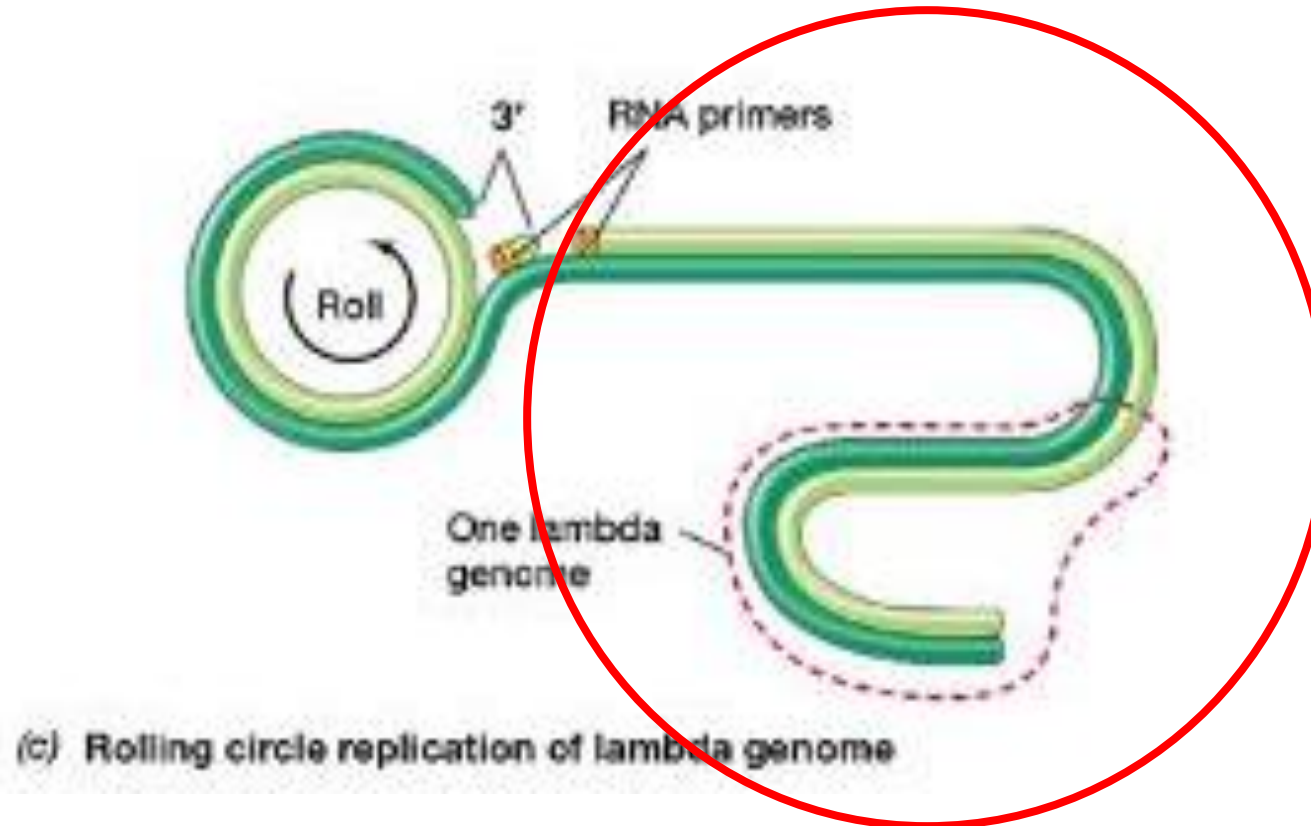


Figure 11.11

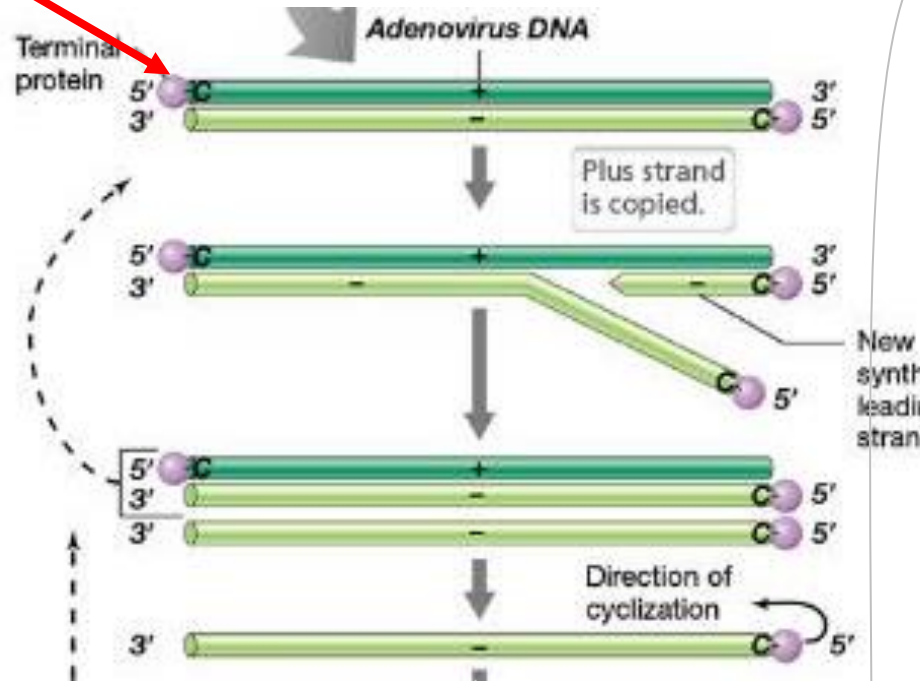
Class I (dsDNA):
Faag lambda (*E. coli*)
Herpes (animal)



concatemeer

Figure 11.11

Eiwitprimer



Class I (dsDNA; animal):
Adenovirus

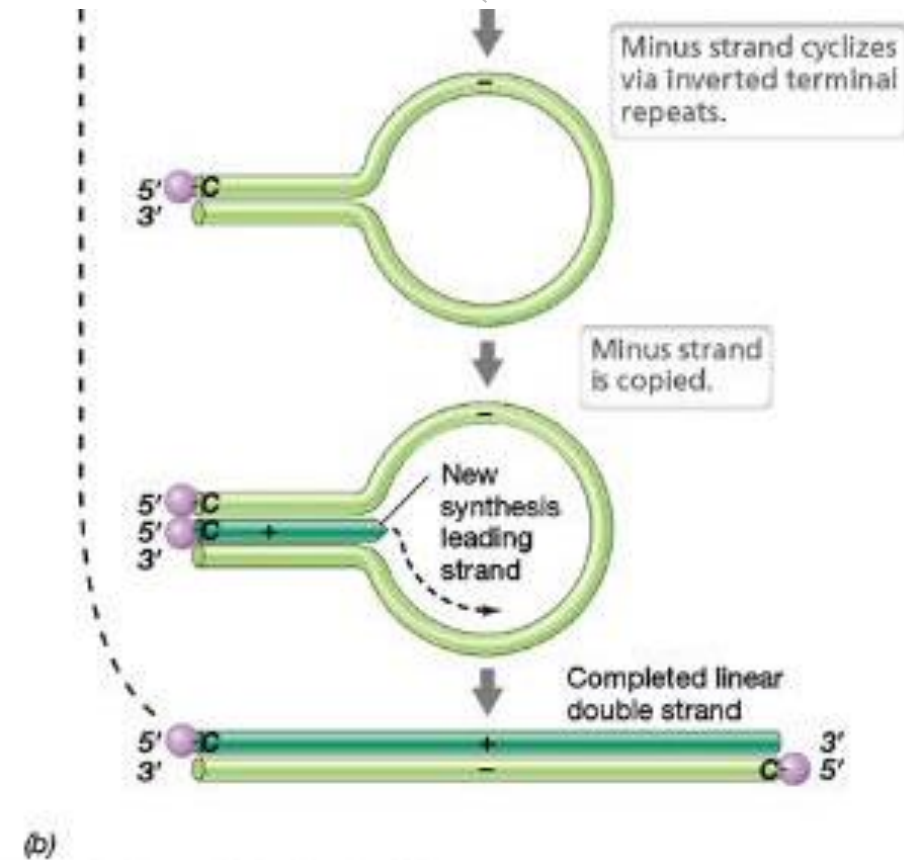
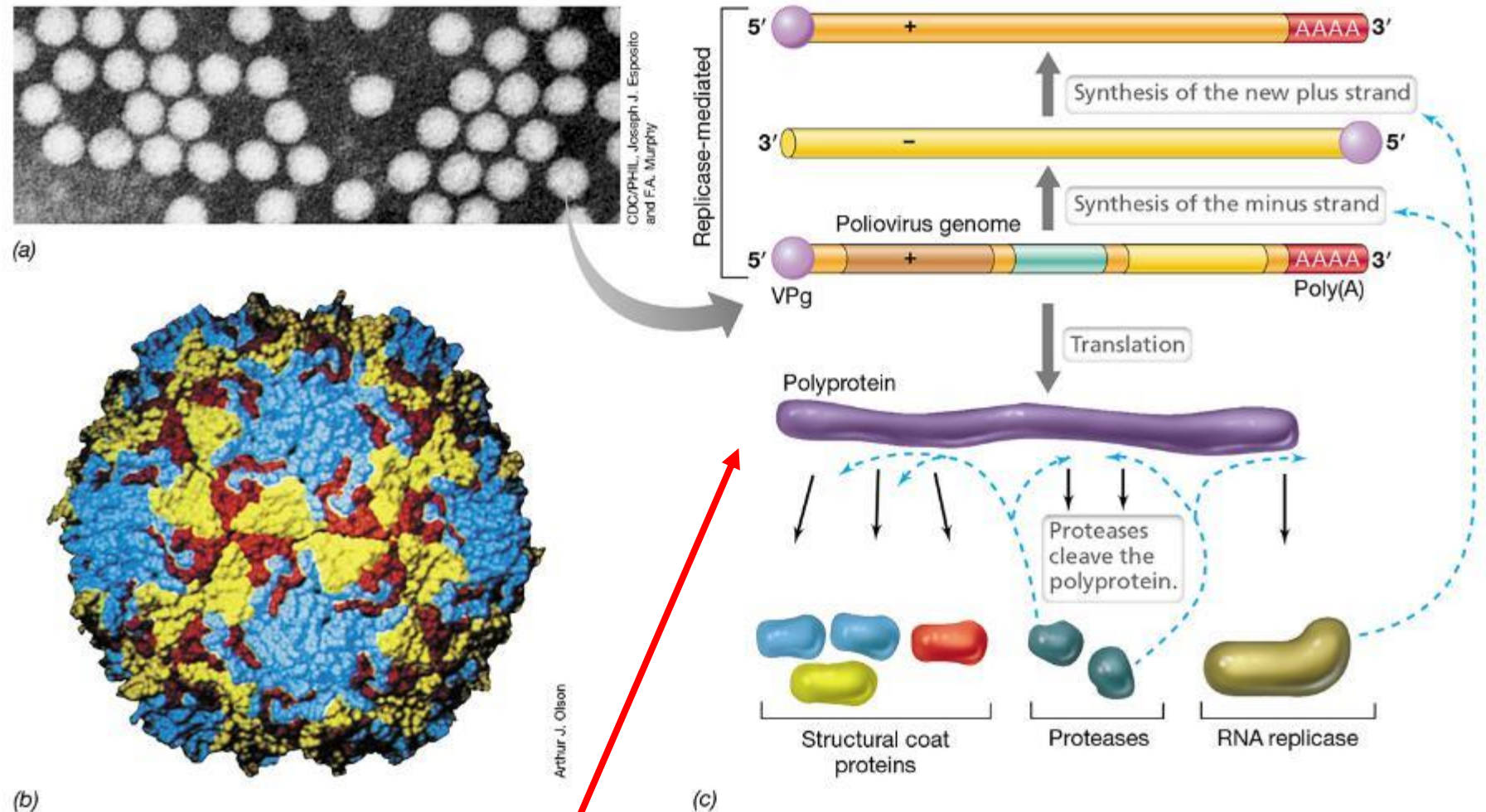


Figure 11.17

Class IV (+ssRNA):
Poliovirus



Polyprotein

Figure 11.21

Class IV (+ssRNA):
Coronavirus

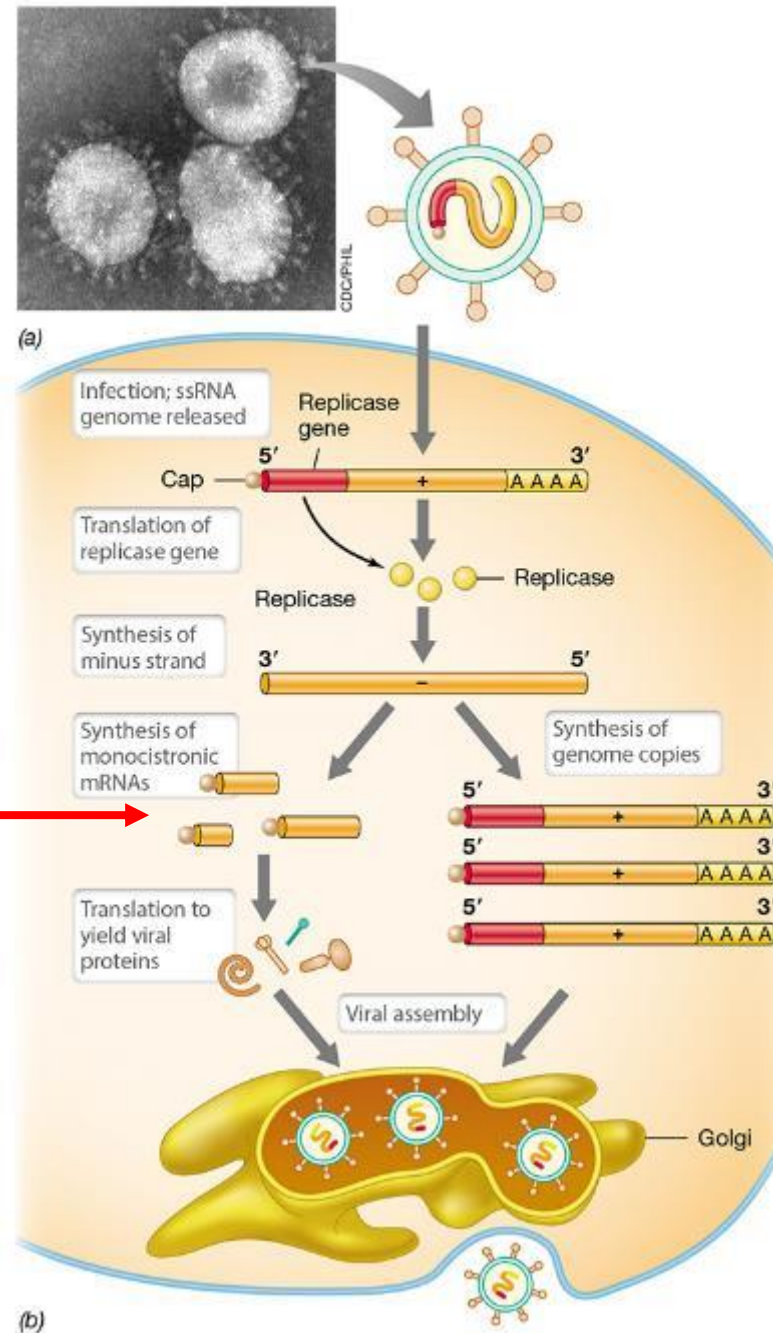
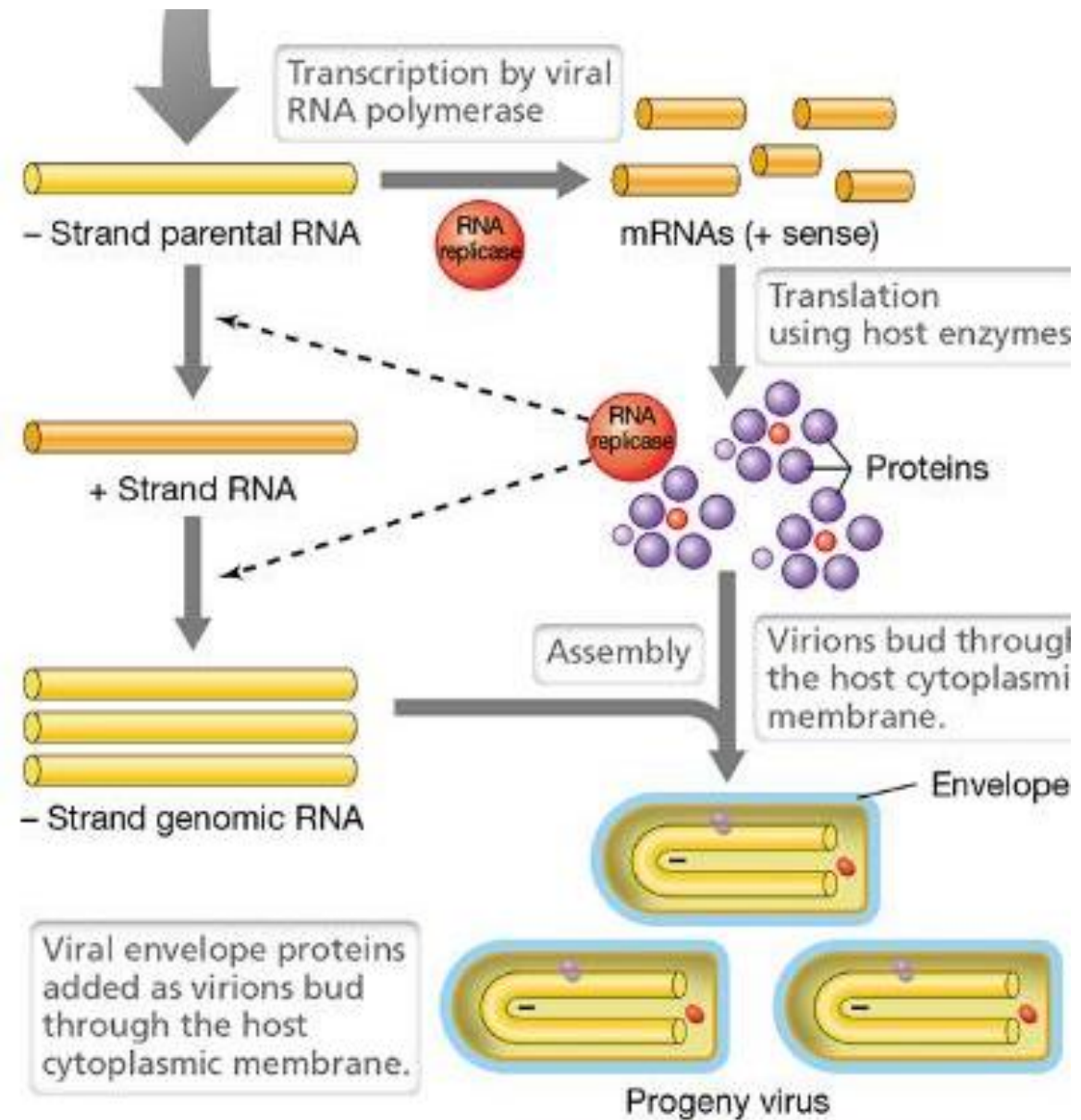


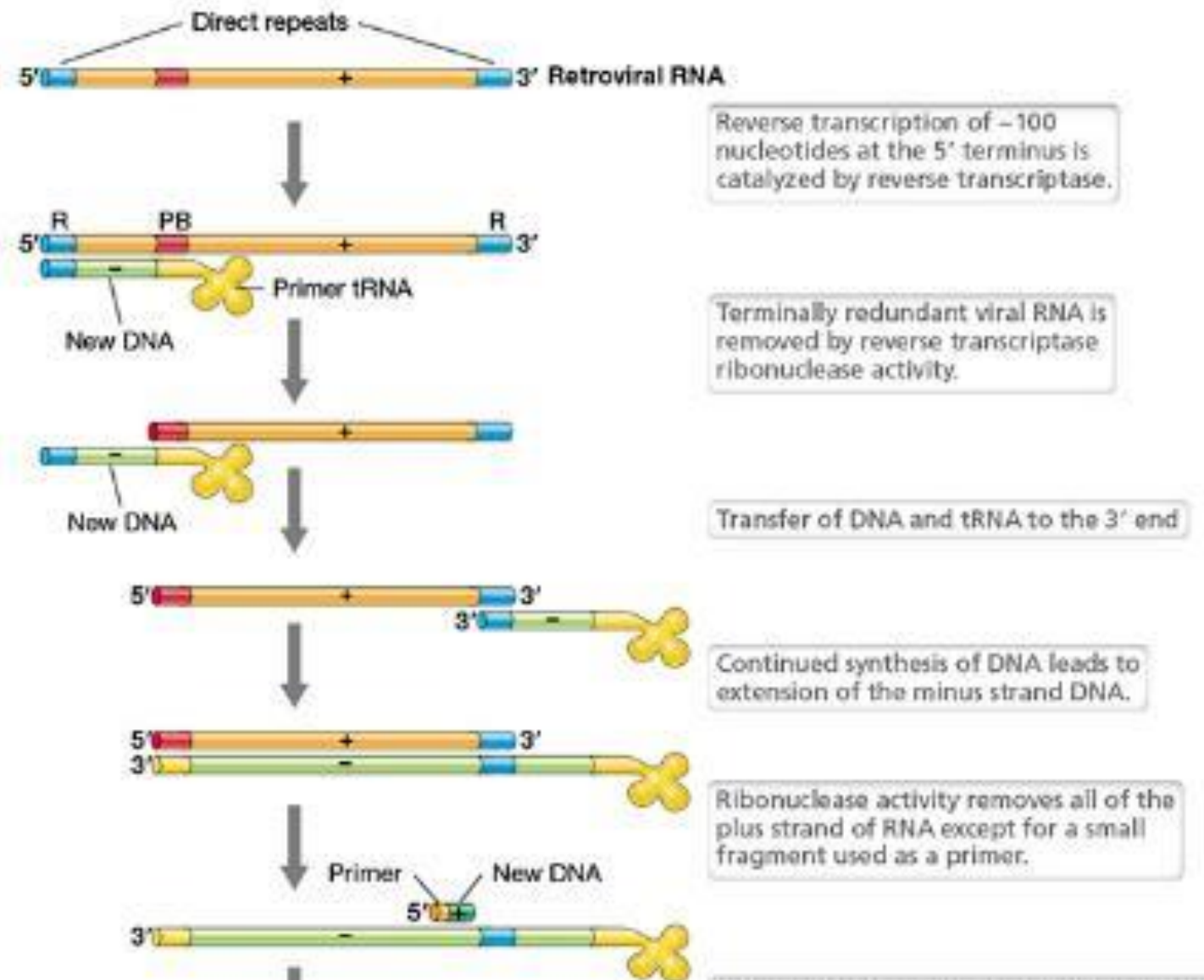
Figure 11.22

Class V (-ssRNA):
Rhabdovirus (e.g. **Rabies**)



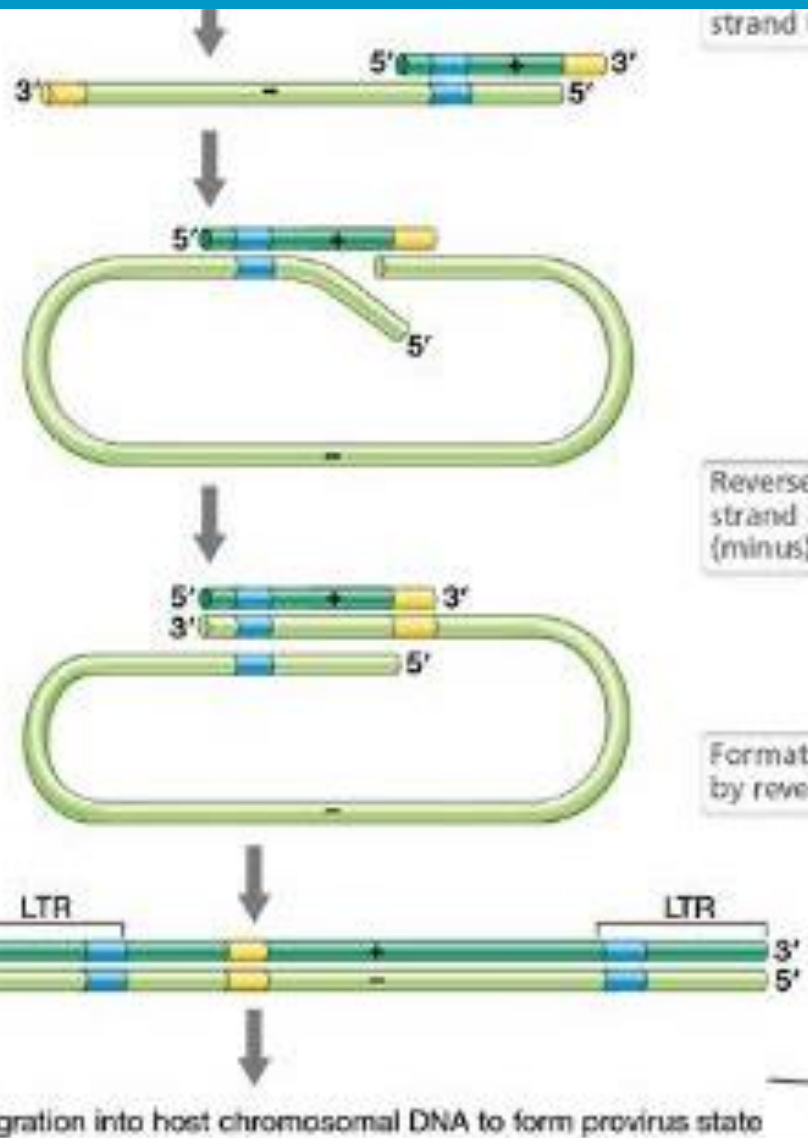
(b)

Figure 11.23



Class VI:
Retrovirus (e.g. HIV)

Figure 11.27

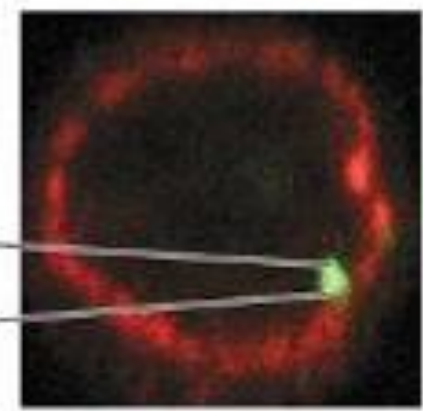


strand DNA and removal of both primers

Reverse transcriptase moves to the other strand and completes complementary (minus) strand DNA synthesis.

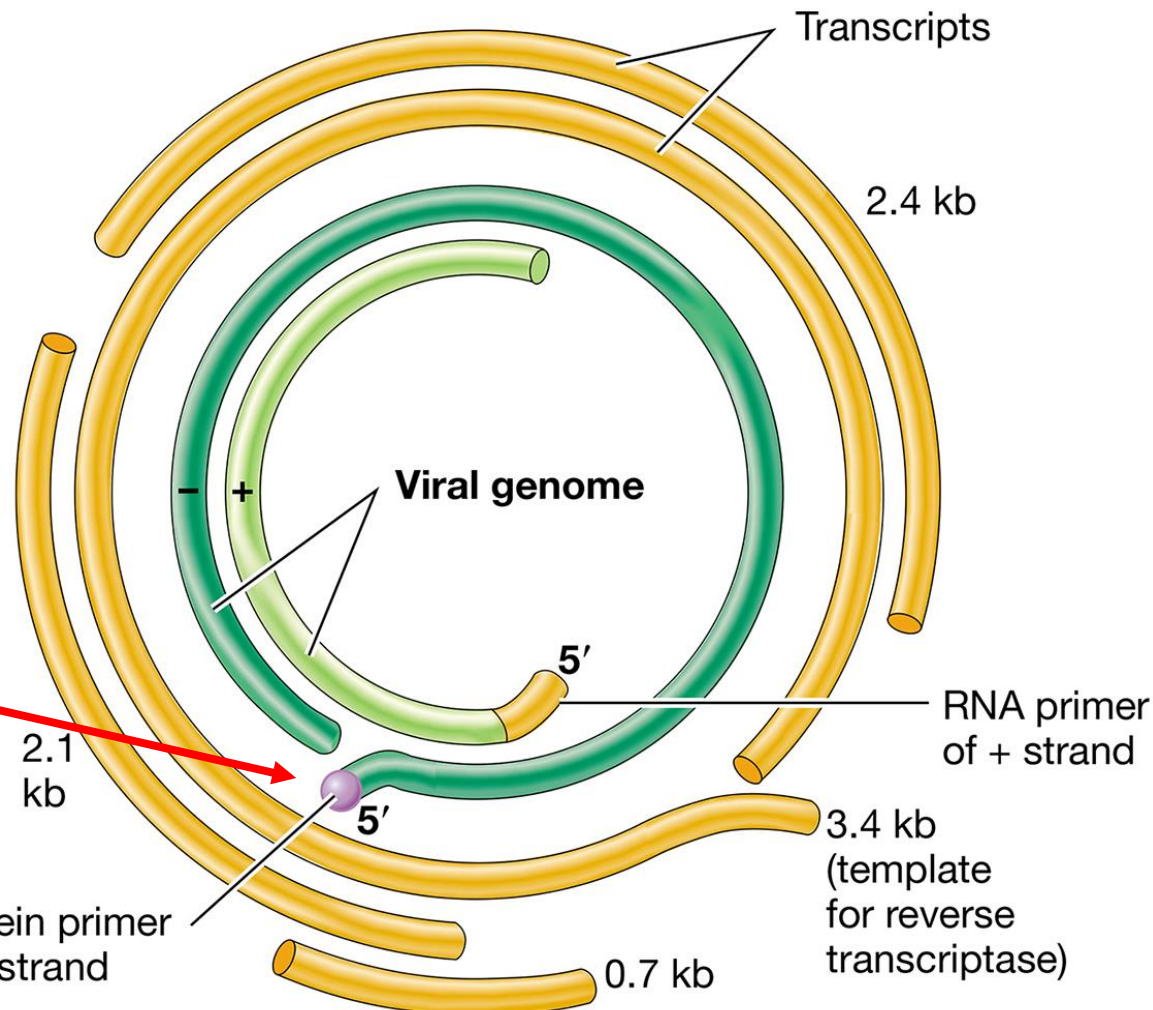
Formation of double-stranded DNA by reverse transcriptase activity

Integration into host chromosomal DNA to form provirus state



Class VI:
Retrovirus (e.g. HIV)

Figure 11.27



Class VII:
Hepadnavirus (e.g.
hepatitis B)

(b)
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Figure 11.28