

# SARS-CoV-2 501Y.V2 variants lack higher infectivity but do have immune escape

With the beginning of 2020, the corona virus appeared, which led to great loss of life around the world so we had to understand what virus was and what change caused it and the solution to it.

## Abstract:

The corona virus has led to some change resulting in many mutations, and experiments on these variants have shown that they don't prevent infectivity in multiple cells, the rate of overstimulation as mice. Also as result of those experiment:

The monoclonal experiment was greatly reduce and the ability of serum neutralized and the reason for that neutralization was to link mutation in clone and its resistance. it indicated the possibility of effective variables penetrating antibodies and serums.

## Introduction:

Corona virus is a member of the family that carries the largest genome among the RNA viruses and has a checking activity unlike other viruses. This activity, although it prevents them from mutating, but it show some mutations that increase the infection by increasing some of the molecules in protein (s), also appear as other mutations resulting from the antibodies stimulated by SARAS antibody through additional infection, such as vaccinations and linking the receptors, and those transforming the bodies into monoclonal antibody and transporter sera, and some mutations also appeared at the end of the first stage, which led to the spread of the disease significantly and the reason for the difference that was made reformatting it in the amino acid sequence between the different Corona strains, and by mean of amino acid mutation, it is possible to identify the variable that appeared as result of the deletion of a protein and compared to the original protein, it was found that there are four localized mutations of what previously noted for the biological importance of the research was based on pseudo type viruses and a model was formed as an element the assays were judged by analyzing the infection into hyper cellular cells and system-forming proteins. Anti-monoclonal anti-serum.