

Vírus

Professora: Cíntia Sousa

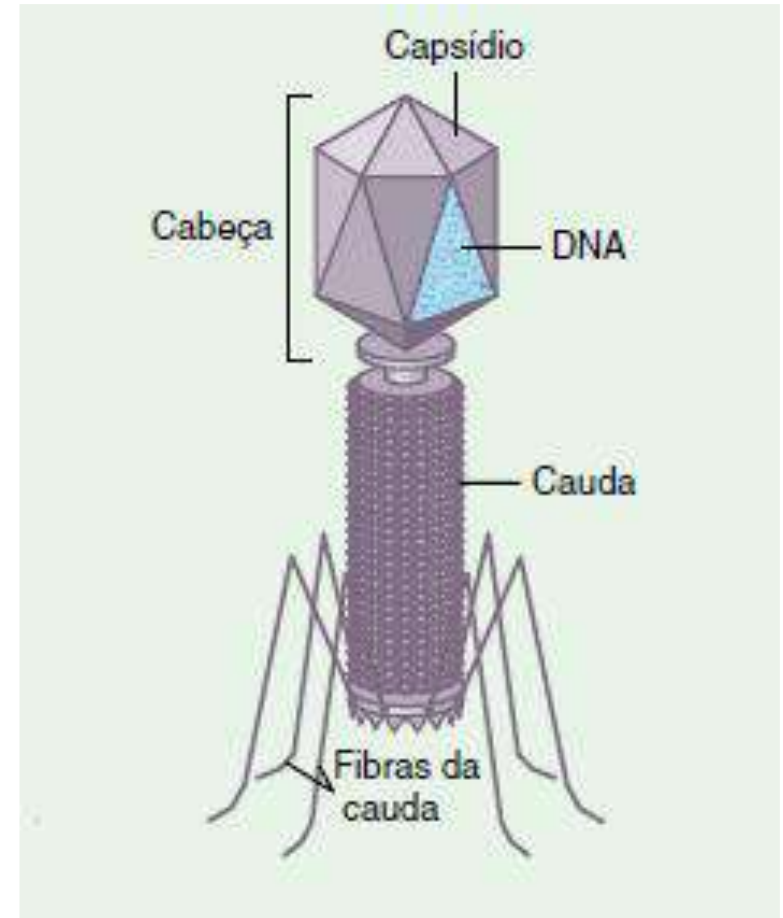


Características gerais:

São acelulares

Não tem metabolismo

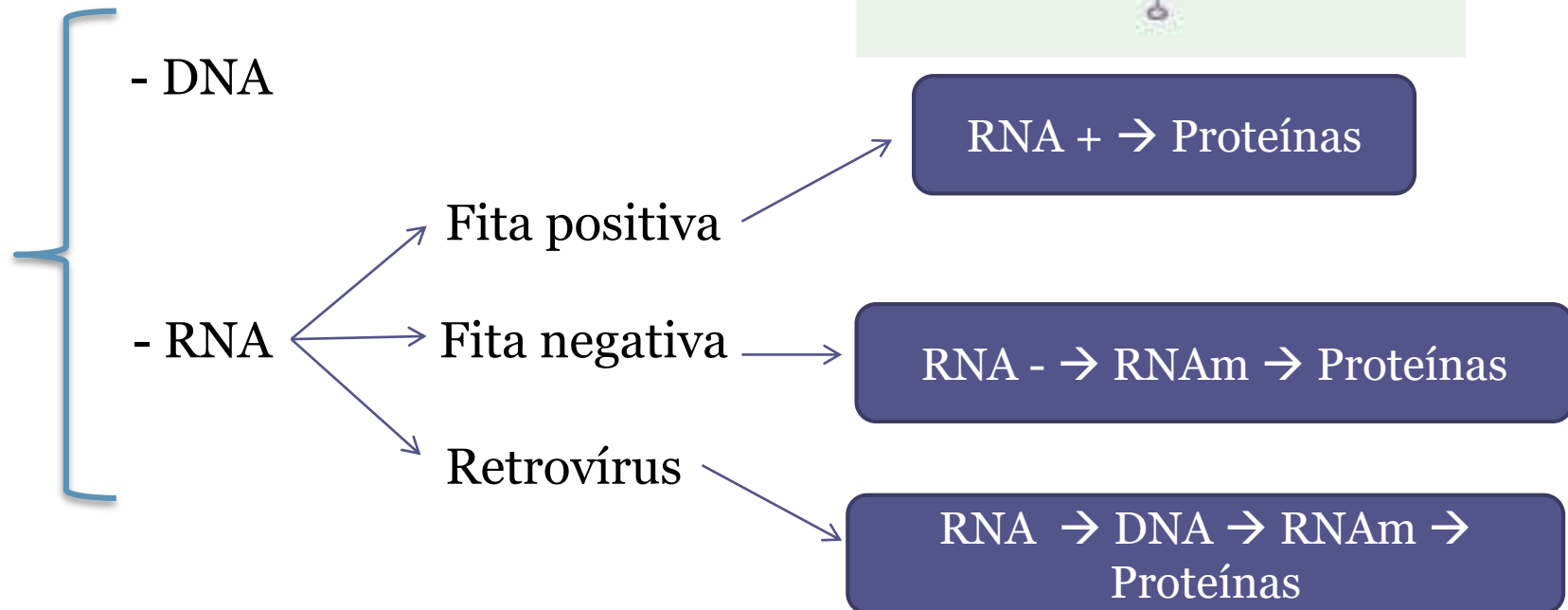
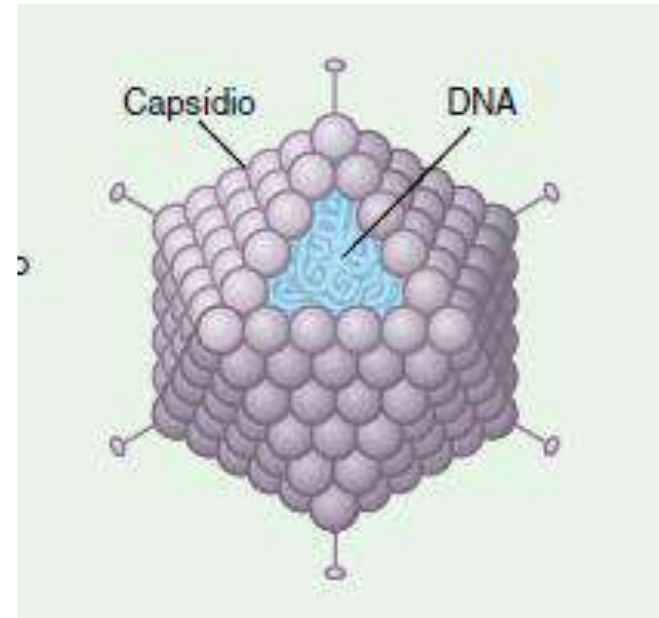
Parasitas intracelulares
obrigatórios



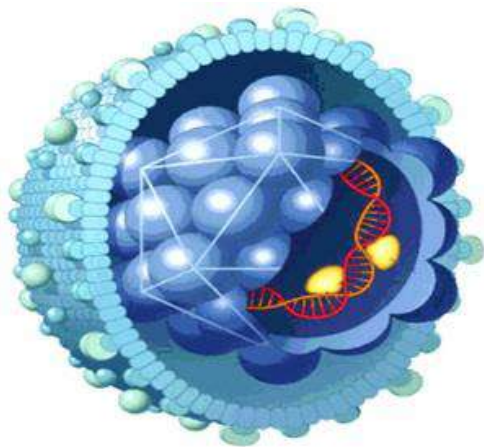
Bacteriófago: vírus de bactérias

Composição dos vírus:

- Capsídeo: envoltório proteico que protege o material genético
- Material genético

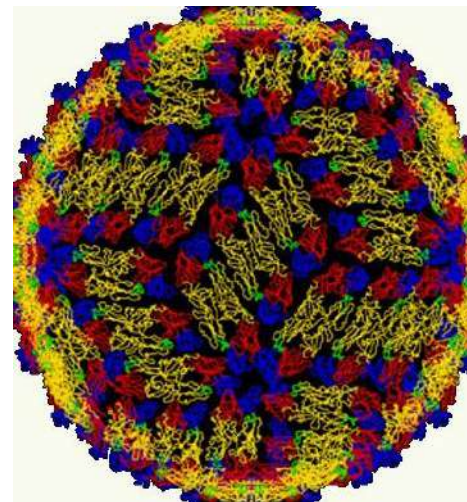


Vírus de
DNA



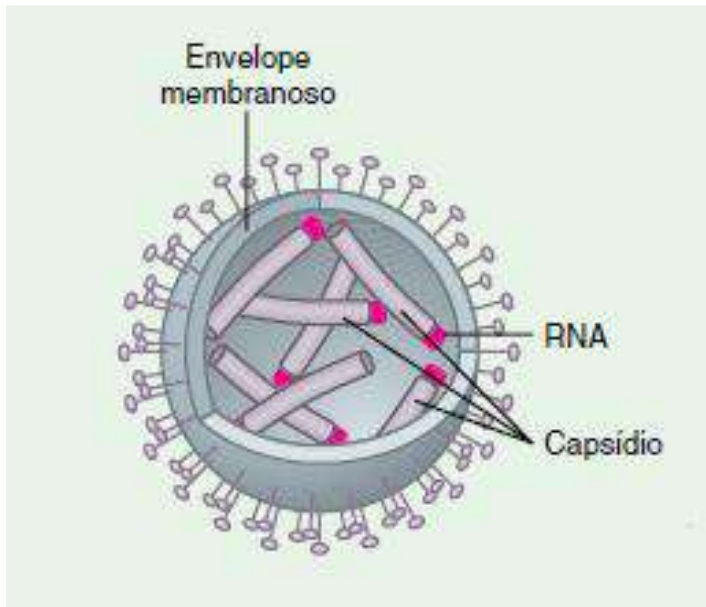
Hepatite B

Vírus de
RNA Fita +



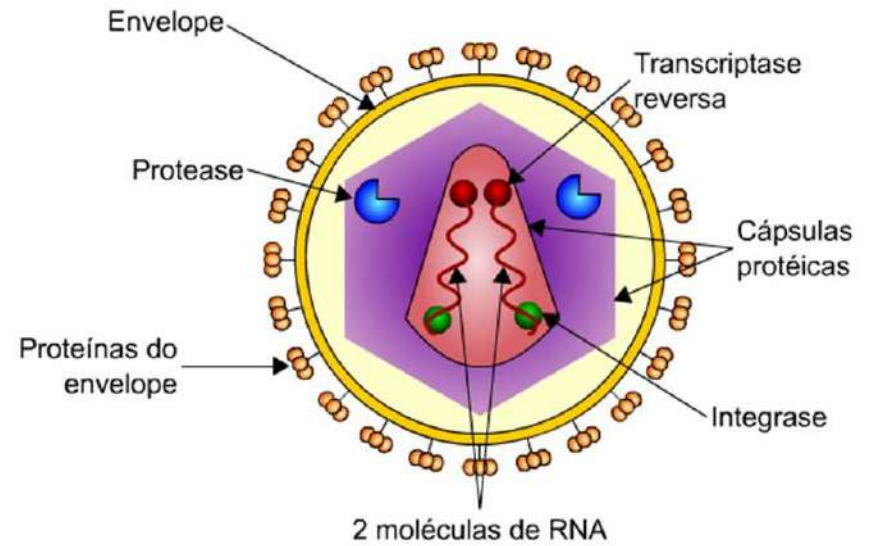
Dengue

Vírus de RNA fita -



Gripe

Retrovírus



Aids

Reprodução dos vírus

Ciclo Lítico

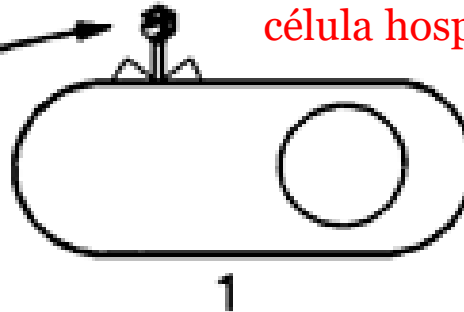
Liberação

A célula hospedeira rompe-se e os novos vírus são liberados



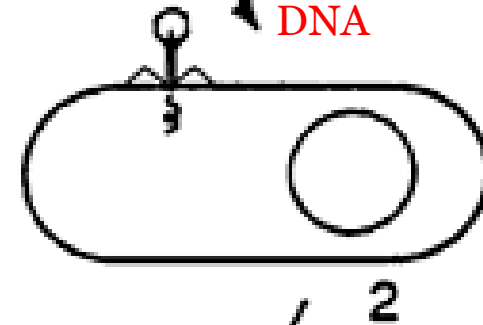
Adesão

O vírus adere à célula hospedeira



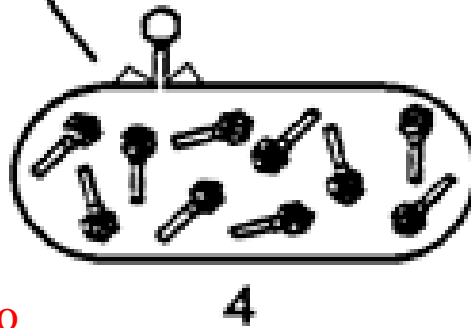
Penetração

O vírus perfura a célula hospedeira e injeta seu DNA



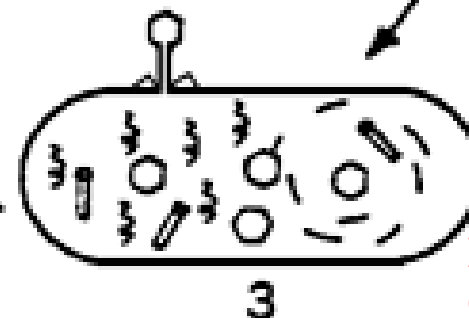
Maturação

Novos vírus são montados na célula hospedeira

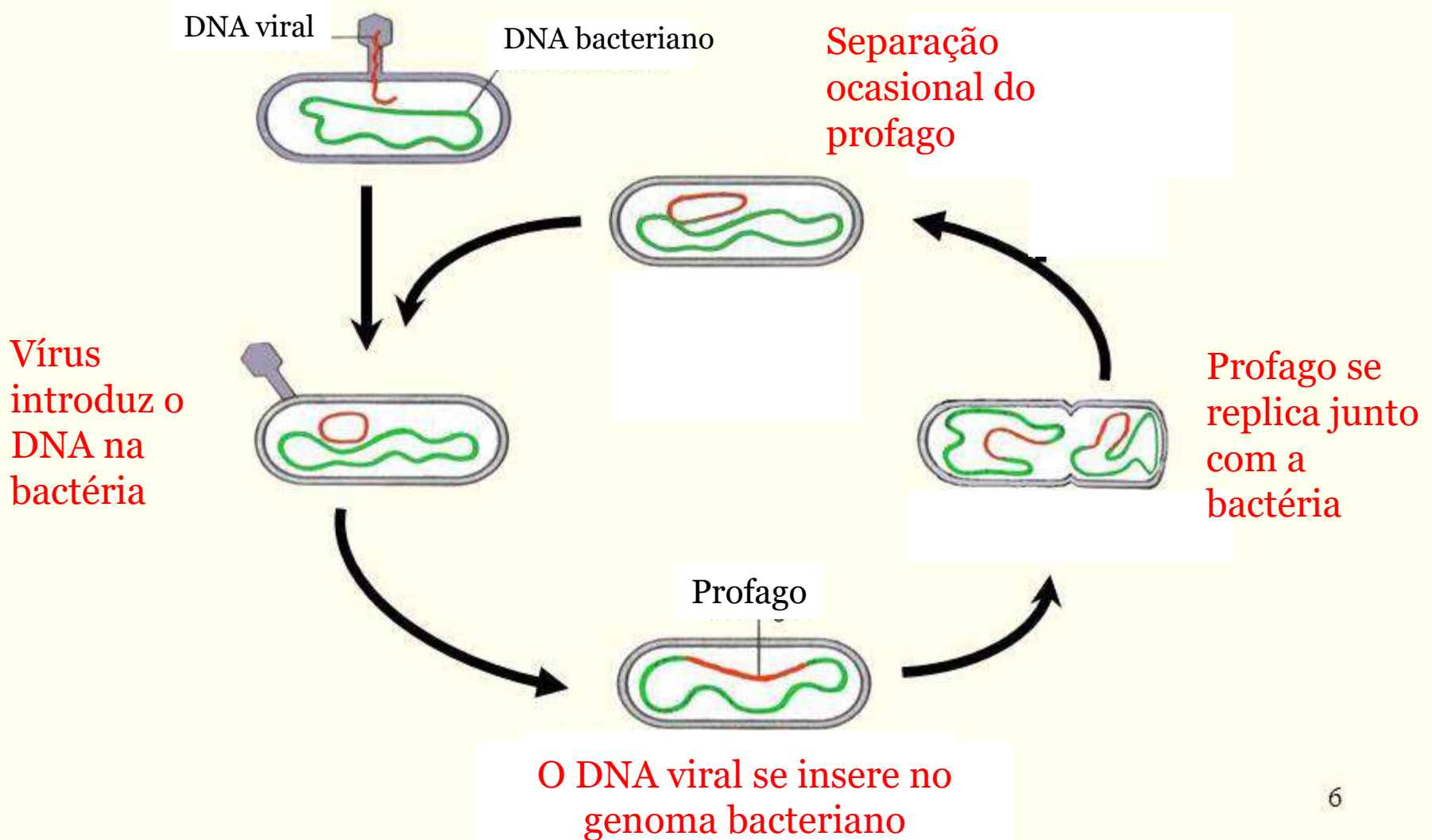


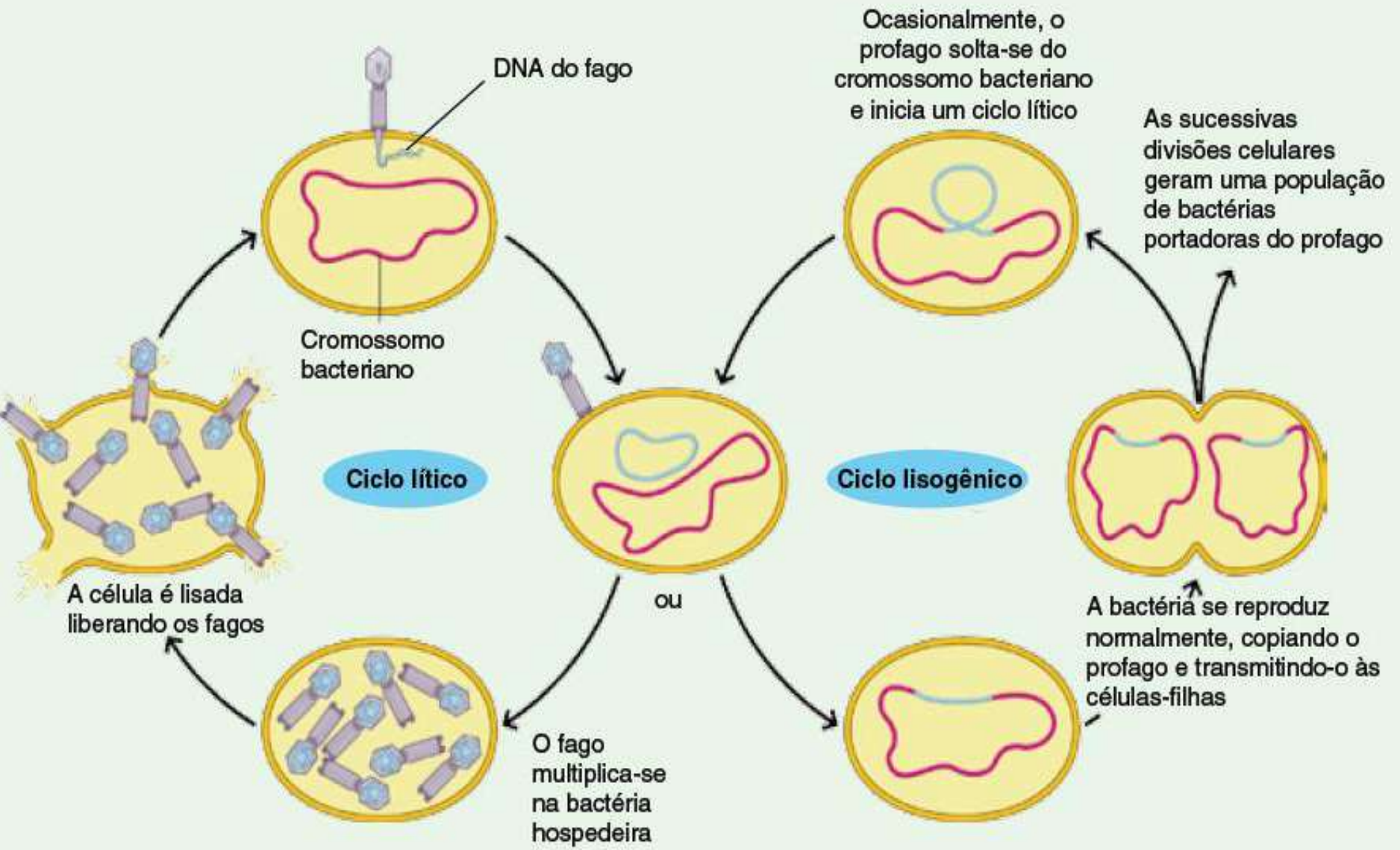
Biossíntese

O DNA viral coordena a síntese dos componentes virais



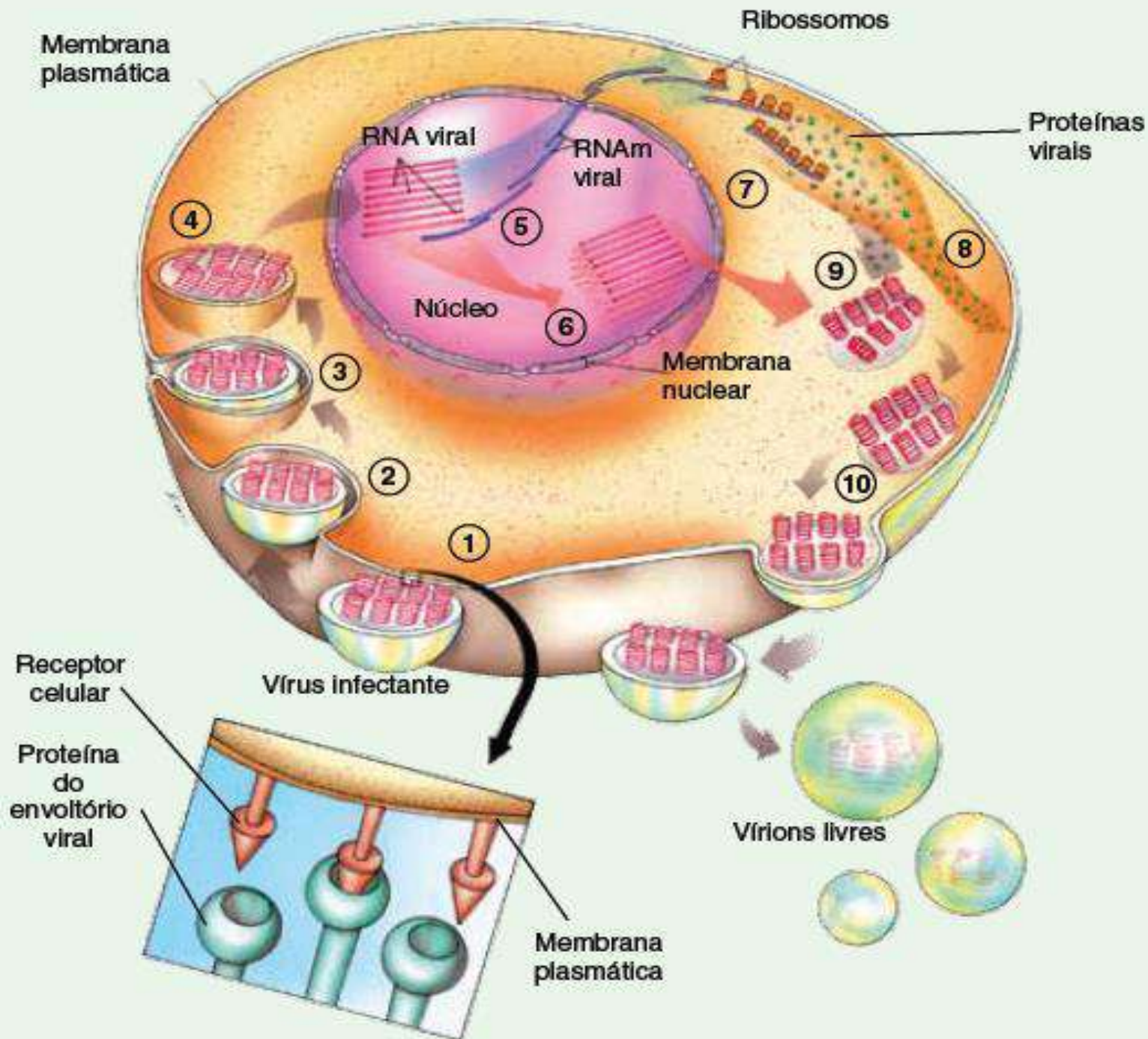
Ciclo lisogênico





O Profago (ciclo lisogênico) pode, a qualquer momento, se soltar do DNA bacteriano e iniciar o ciclo lítico

Rep



Reprodução do vírus da AIDS

- Retrovírus

RNA → DNA → RNAm →
Proteínas

- Invade células do sistema imunológico
(linfócitos T CD4)

