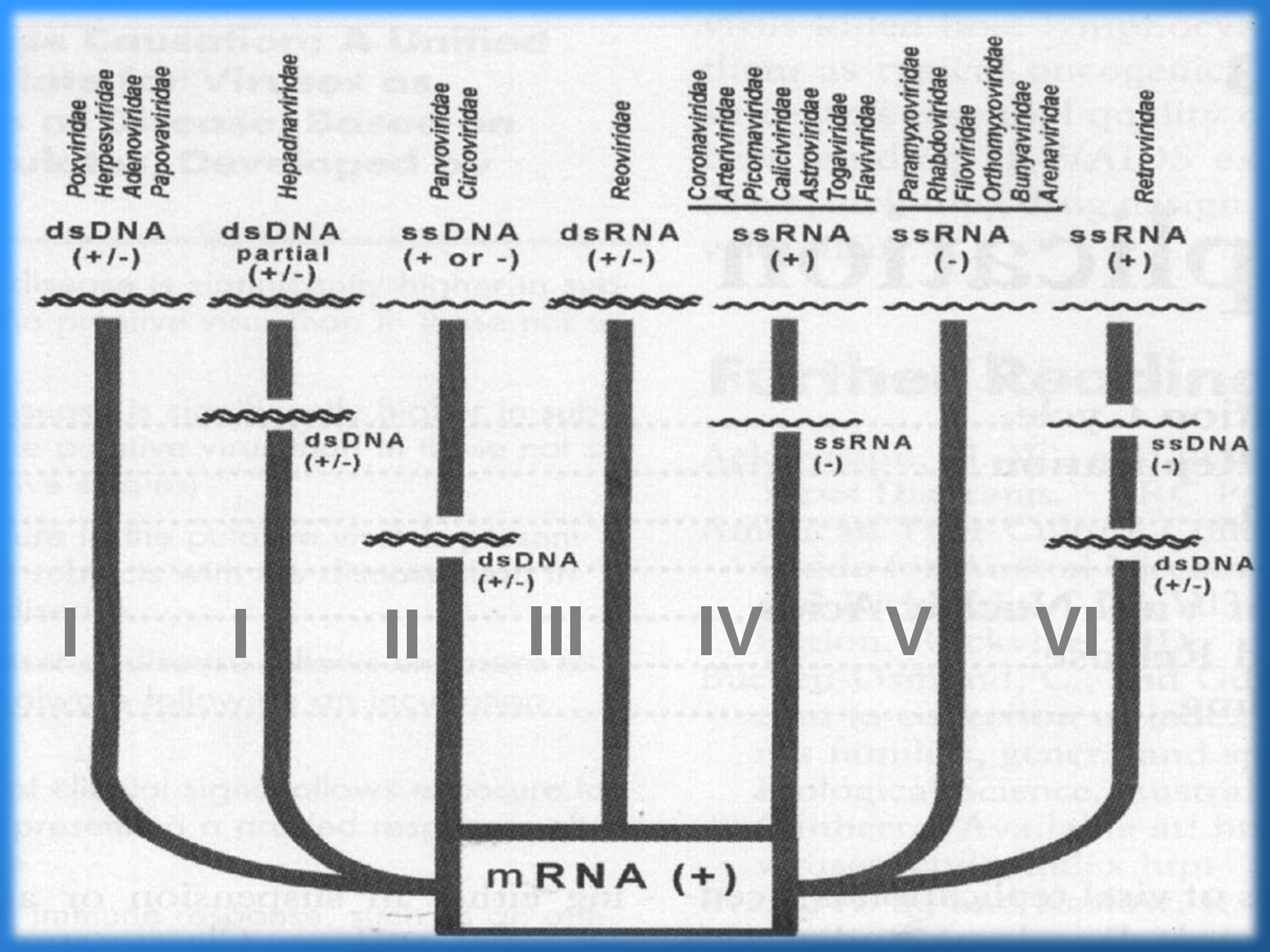
Main Topics of the lecture

- Introduction.
- One-step growth curve.
- Steps of multiplication cycle.
- Attachment.
- Penetration (entry).
- Uncoating.

Introduction

- Studies with the bacteriophages (at 1940/50s) and mammalian cell culture have revolutionized the progress of understanding virus replication.
- Every virus family employs a unique strategy for replication.
- One important concept to unify and simply the replication process was proposed by David Baltimore at 1978, to assign viruses to one of six classes based on their genome structure and the pathways they use to produce their mRNAs.


Poxviridae
Herpesviridae
Adenoviridae
Papovaviridae
Hepadnaviridae
Parvoviridae
Circoviridae
Reoviridae
Coronaviridae
Arteriviridae
Picornaviridae
Caliciviridae
Astroviridae
Togaviridae
Flaviviridae
Paramyxoviridae
Rhabdoviridae
Filoviridae
Orthomyxoviridae
Bunyaviridae
Arenaviridae
Retroviridae
dsDNA (+/-)
dsDNA partial (+/-)
ssDNA (+ or -)
dsRNA (+/-)
ssRNA (+)
ssRNA (-)
ssRNA (+)
dsDNA (+/-)
ssRNA (-)
ssDNA (-)
dsDNA (+/-)
dsDNA (+/-)
I
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
mRNA (+)

Steps of Virus Replication

- Attachment to target cell.
- Penetration (entry) from cell membrane.
- Uncoating.
- Expression (transcription and translation) of viral proteins.
- Replication of the viral nucleic acid.
- Virus assembly
- Maturation and release.

Virus Replication

I. Virus Entry and Uncoating

Steps in Replication cycle of virus

خطوات دورة تكاثر الفيروس

Attachment

1. الأتصال

I - Through receptors

من خلال مستقبلات

CD4 —(T- cell)→ HIV

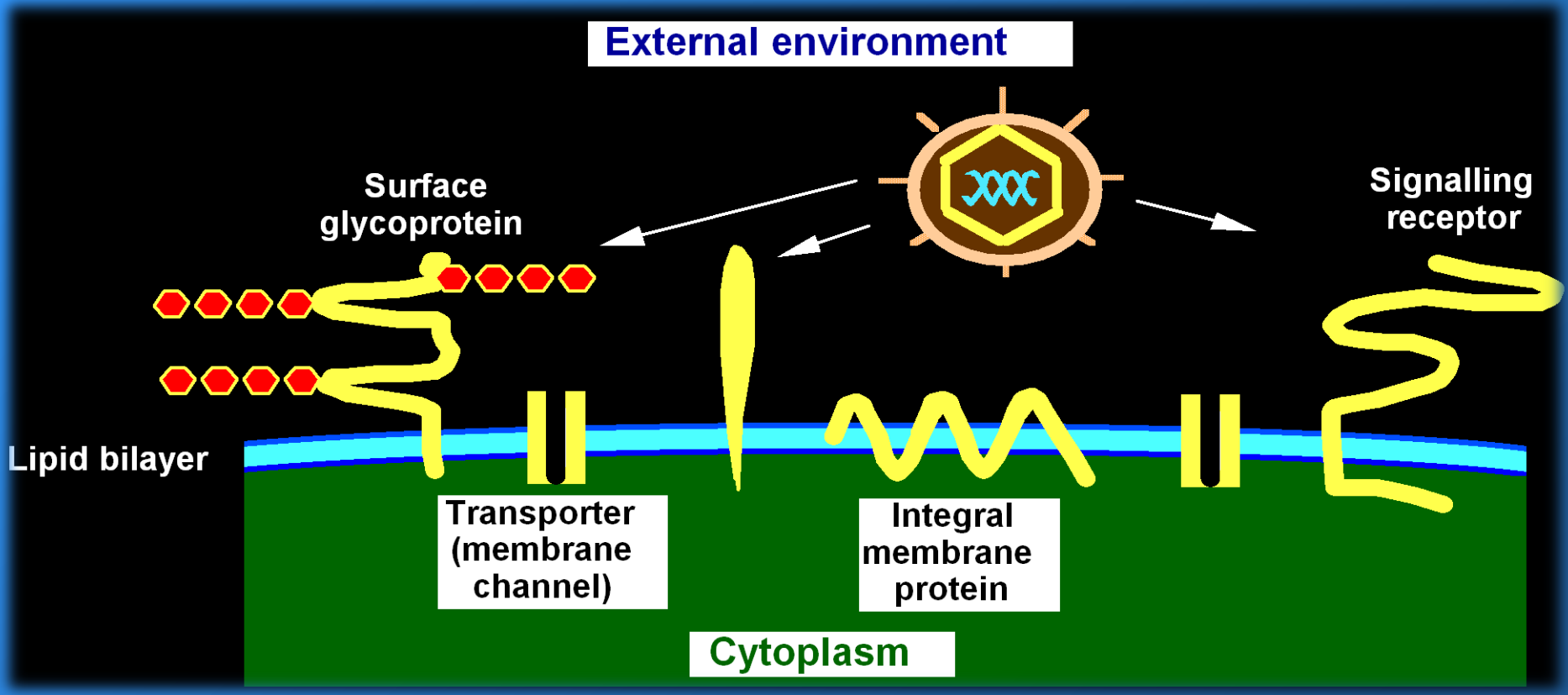
Ig → Poliovirus

Heparan sulfate → HSV, Adenovirus

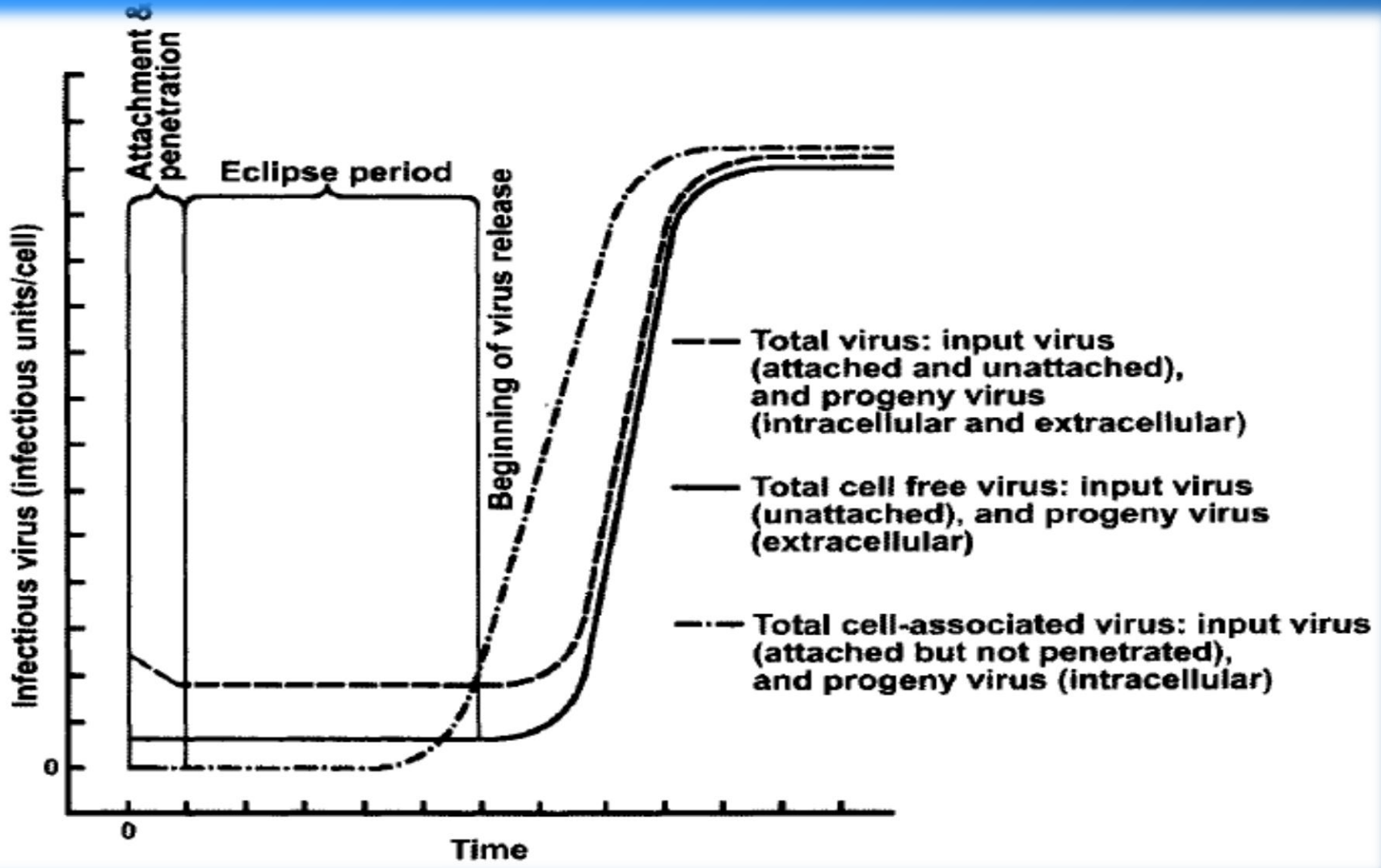
II - Random collision

التصادم العشوائي

Virus attachment



One-step Growth Curve

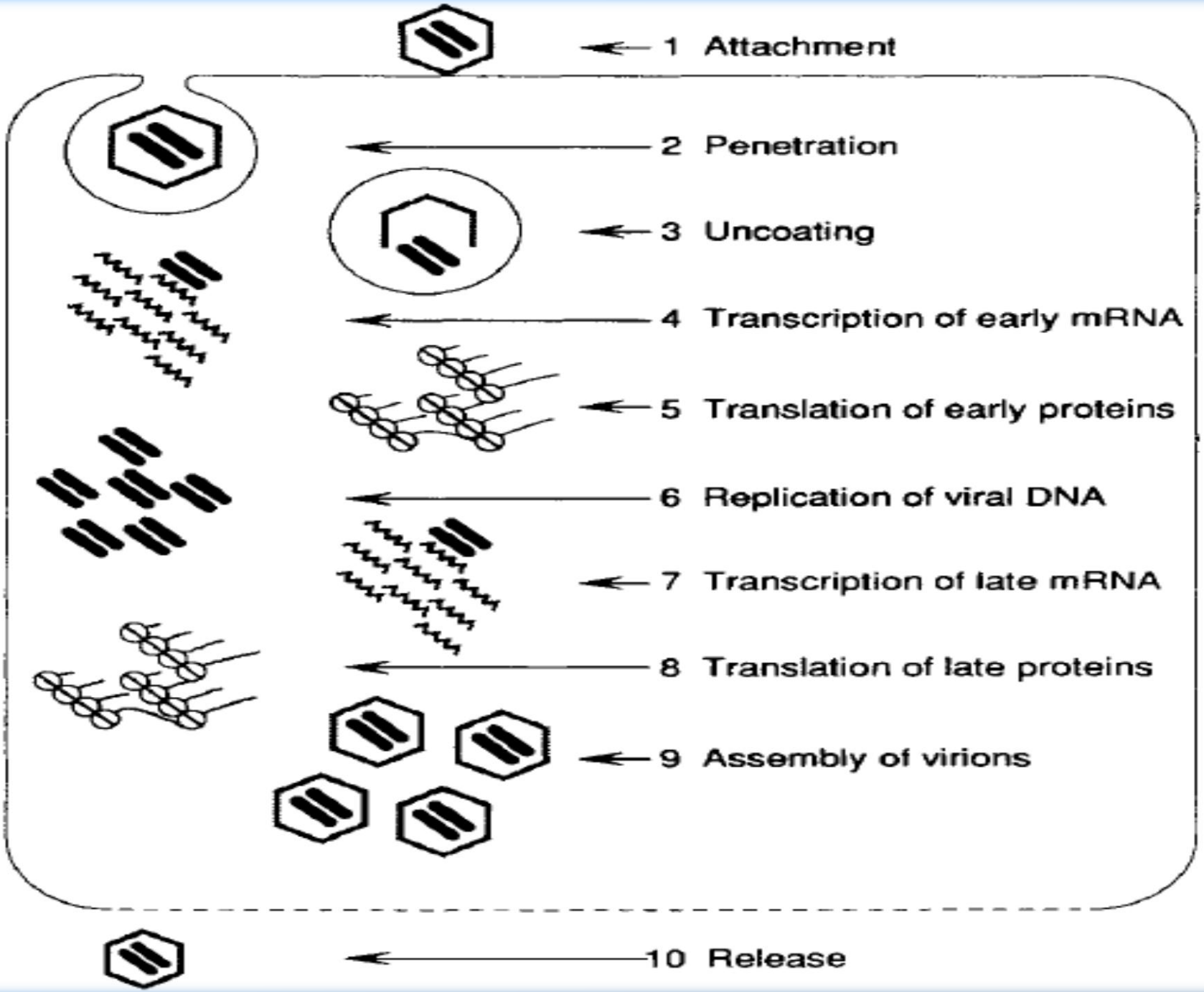


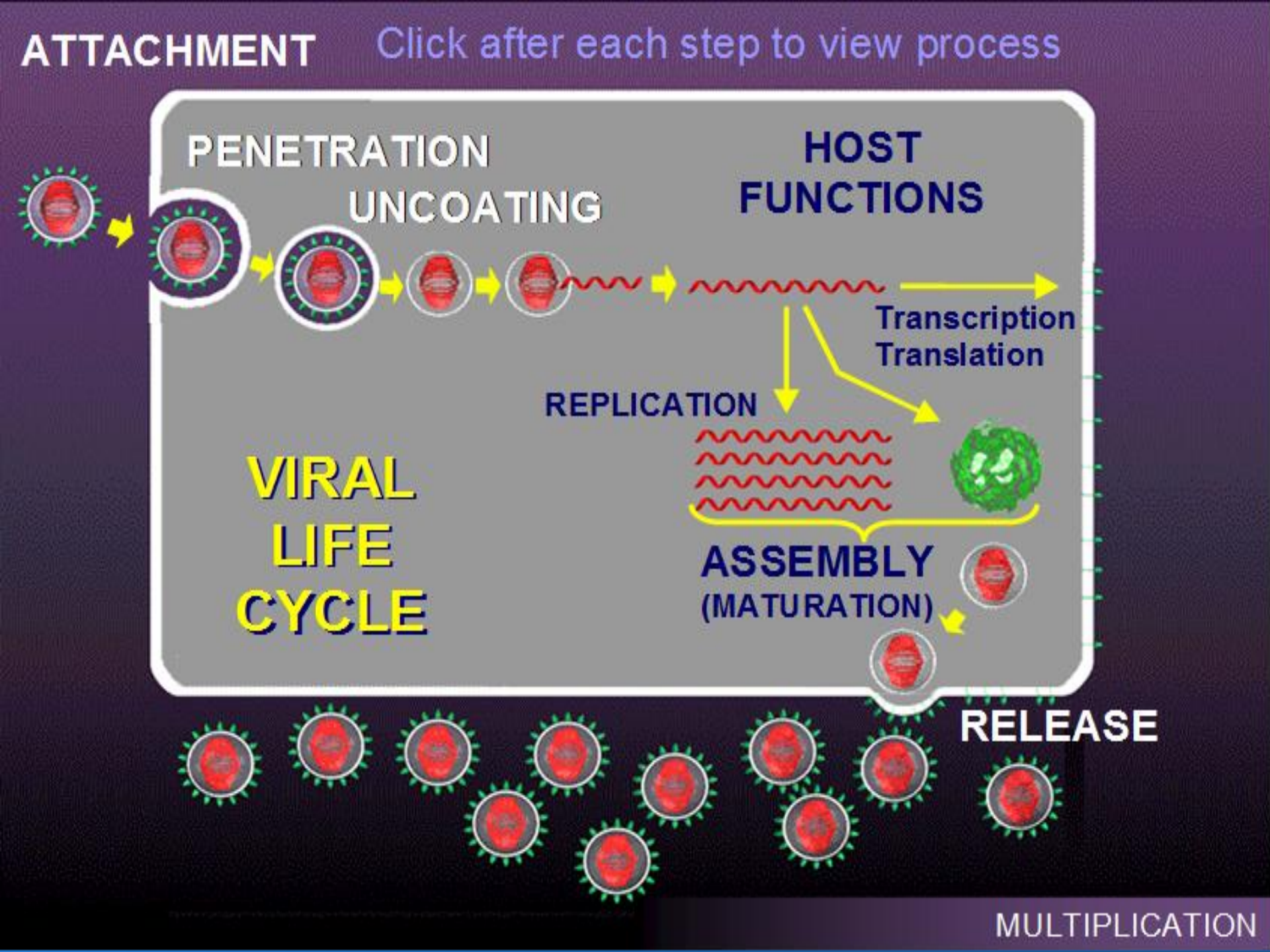
One-step Growth Curve

- Defined by classical studies on cell culture, in which multiple cultures are infected simultaneously.
- The increase in infectious virus over time is followed by sequential sampling and titration.

Cell-free and Cell-associated

- Shortly after infection, the inoculated 'Cell-free' virus disappears (extra- and intra-cellular).
- This period extends for 2-12 hours, until first progeny viruses become detectable (Eclipse Period)


1 Attachment
2 Penetration
3 Uncoating
4 Transcription of early mRNA
5 Translation of early proteins
6 Replication of viral DNA
7 Transcription of late mRNA
8 Translation of late proteins
9 Assembly of virions
10 Release


ATTACHMENT
Click after each step to view process
PENETRATION
UNCOATING
HOST
FUNCTIONS
Transcription
Translation
REPLICATION
VIRAL
LIFE
CYCLE
ASSEMBLY
(MATURATION)
RELEASE
MULTIPLICATION

1- Attachment

- To initiate infection, the virus must be able to bind to target cell.
- Binding occurs between:
  - Ligands on the virus surface
    (viral attachment proteins)
  - Receptors on the plasma membrane of cell.
- Although there is a degree of specificity, quite different viruses may utilize the same receptor and, conversely, viruses in the same family or genus may use different receptors

Examples:

- **Influenza viruses:**
  Viral Haemagglutinin (HA) peplomer

  Sialic acid containing cell receptor

- **HIV:**
  Viral surface glycoprotein gp120 subunit SU binds to cellular CD4 receptor.

  Then the complex binds to a second cell receptor 'fusin' which displaces SU and brings TM subunit into contact with cell membrane.

TABLE 1. *Protein viral receptors and coreceptors*

Virus	Family	Receptor	Function
G-protein-coupled receptors			
HIV	*Retroviridae*	CXCR4	Chemokine receptor
HIV	*Retroviridae*	CCR3	Chemokine receptor
HIV	*Retroviridae*	CCR2b	Chemokine receptor
HIV	*Retroviridae*	CCR8	Chemokine receptor
HIV/SIV	*Retroviridae*	CCR5	Chemokine receptor
HIV/SIV	*Retroviridae*	Bonzo/STRL-33/TYMSTR	Chemokine receptor
HIV/SIV	*Retroviridae*	BOB/GPR15	Chemokine receptor
SIV	*Retroviridae*	GPR1	Chemokine receptor
Proteins with multiple membrane-spanning domains			
GALV/FeLV-B/SSAV	*Retroviridae*	PiT-1	Phosphate transport
MLV-E	*Retroviridae*	MCAT-1	Cationic amino acid transport
MLV-A	*Retroviridae*	PiT-2	Phosphate transport
MLV-X/MLV-P	*Retroviridae*	XPR1/Rmc1/SYG1	Transporter
Immunoglobulin-related proteins			
Poliovirus	*Picornaviridae*	PVR	Unknown
PRV/BHV-1	*Herpesviridae*	PVR	Unknown
HSV-1/HSV-2/PRV	*Herpesviridae*	Prr2/HveB	Unknown
HSV-1/HSV-2/ BHV-1/PRV	*Herpesviridae*	Prr1/HveC	Unknown
Coxsackie B	*Picornaviridae*	CAR	Unknown
Ad-2/Ad-5	*Adenoviridae*	CAR	Unknown
MHV-A59	*Coronaviridae*	MHVR/Bgp1 (a)	Biliary glycoprotein
Major rhinoviruses	*Picornaviridae*	ICAM-1	Cell adhesion/signaling
HIV/SIV	*Retroviridae*	CD4	T-cell signaling
HHV-7	*Herpesviridae*	CD4	T-cell signaling
Low-density lipoprotein receptor–related proteins			
ALV-A	*Retroviridae*	TVA	Unknown
Minor rhinoviruses	*Picornaviridae*	LDLR/α2MR/LRP	Lipoprotein receptors
Integrins			
Adenovirus	*Adenoviridae*	αvβ3	Vitronectin binding
Coxsackie A9	*Picornaviridae*	αvβ3	Vitronectin binding
Adenovirus	*Adenoviridae*	αvβ5	Vitronectin binding
Echoviruses-1/-8	*Picornaviridae*	α2β1	Collagen/laminin binding
Tumor necrosis factor receptor–related proteins			
ALV-B/D/E	*Retroviridae*	TVB	Apoptosis-inducing receptor
HSV-1	*Herpesviridae*	HveA	LIGHT receptor
Small consensus repeat–containing proteins			
EBV	*Herpesviridae*	CR2	C3d/C3dg/iC3b binding
Measles	*Paramyxoviridae*	CD46	Complement inhibition
Echoviruses	*Picornaviridae*	CD55	Complement inhibition
Coxsackie B-1/-3/-5	*Picornaviridae*	CD55	Complement inhibition
Miscellaneous			
BLV	*Retroviridae*	BLVRcp1	Unknown
Coronavirus-229E/TGEV	*Coronaviridae*	Aminopeptidase-N	Metalloproteinase
LCMV/lassa fever virus	*Arenaviridae*	α-Dystroglycan	Laminin/agrin binding
Sindbis	*Togaviridae*	Laminin receptor	Laminin binding

TABLE 2. *Carbohydrate viral receptors*

Virus	Family	Receptor
Influenza A	*Orthomyxoviridae*	Sialic acid–containing oligosaccharides
Sendai	*Paramyxoviridae*	Sialic acid–containing oligosaccharides
Reovirus-3	*Reoviridae*	Sialic acid–containing oligosaccharides
Murine polyomavirus	*Papovaviridae*	Sialic acid–containing oligosaccharides
Canine parvovirus	*Parvoviridae*	Sialic acid–containing oligosaccharides
Influenza C	*Orthomyxoviridae*	9-O-acetylsialic acid
Human/bovine coronaviruses	*Coronaviridae*	N-acetyl-9-O-acetylsialic acid
HIV	*Retroviridae*	Galactosyl ceramide
HSV	*Herpesviridae*	Heparan sulfate
Human CMV	*Herpesviridae*	Heparan sulfate

HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; HSV, herpes simplex virus; CMV, cytomegalovirus.

2- Penetration (Entry)

- Following attachment, the virus enters the cell by one of two means:

1- Endocytosis:

- Receptor mediated endocytosis is a normal cell mechanism for the uptake of macromolecules.
- Many enveloped and nonenveloped viruses use this essential cell function to initiate infection.

Steps of Endocytosis:

1- Virion attachment to receptors, which cluster at clathrin-coated pits.

2- Endocytosis into clathrin-coated vesicles.

3- Vesicles enter the cytoplasm

4- After removal of the clathrin coat, vesicle fused with the endosome (acidic prelysosomal vacuoles).

5- Acidification within the vesicle triggers changes in virion proteins and surface structures.

6- These changes lead to the release of virus in the cytoplasm (e.g. fusion with the endonsomal membrane in influenza).

Entry

2. الدخول

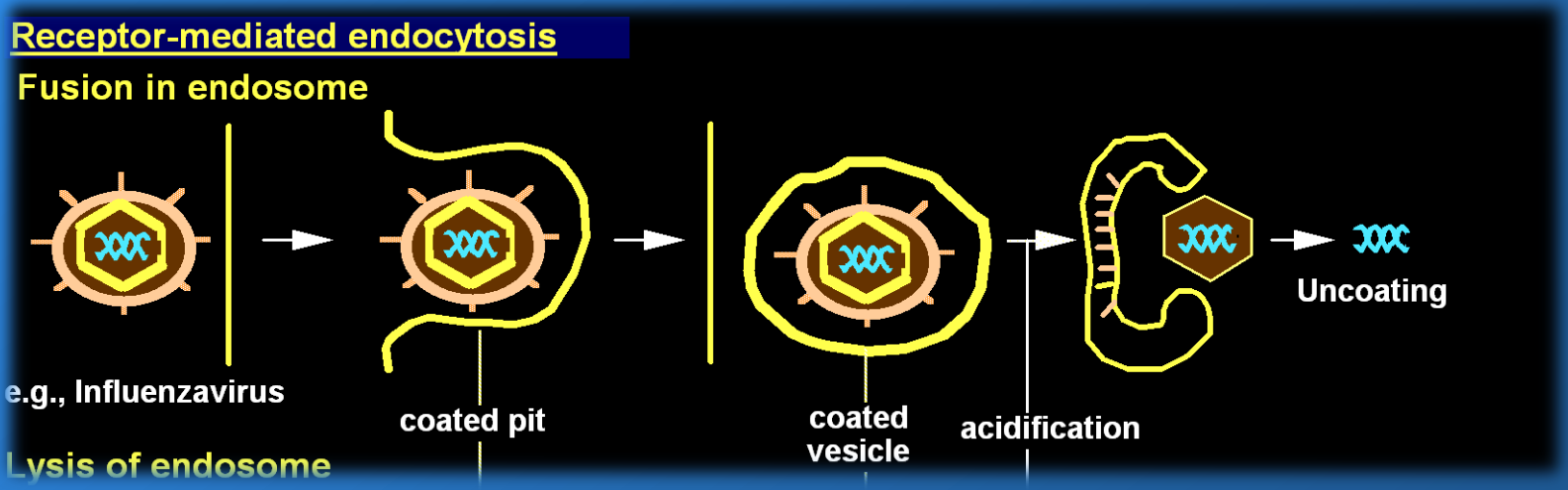
Receptor-mediated Endocytosis

II- التحوصل من خلال مستقبلات

Fusion in Endosome

الاندماج في الأ ندوسوم

Influenza virus



Entry

2. الدخول

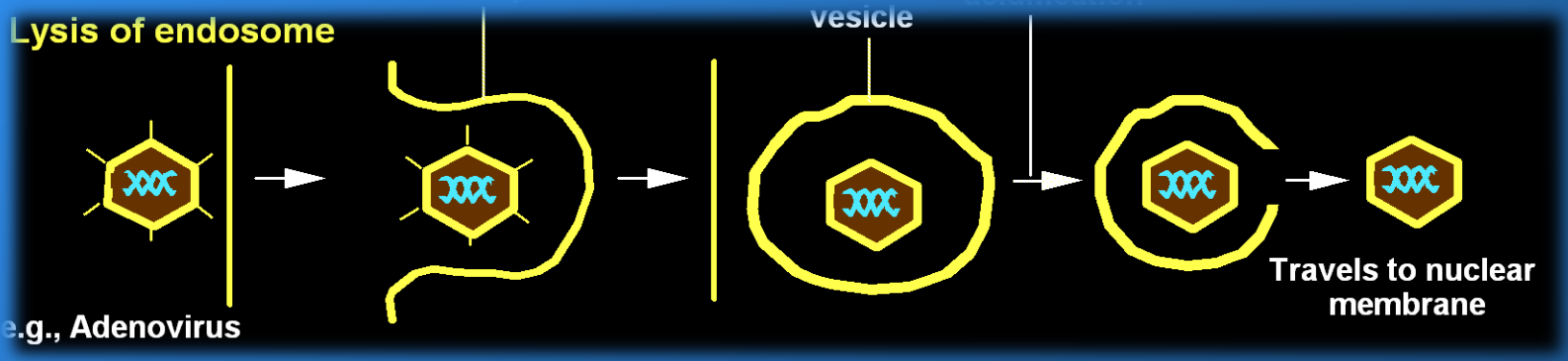
Receptor-mediated Endocytosis

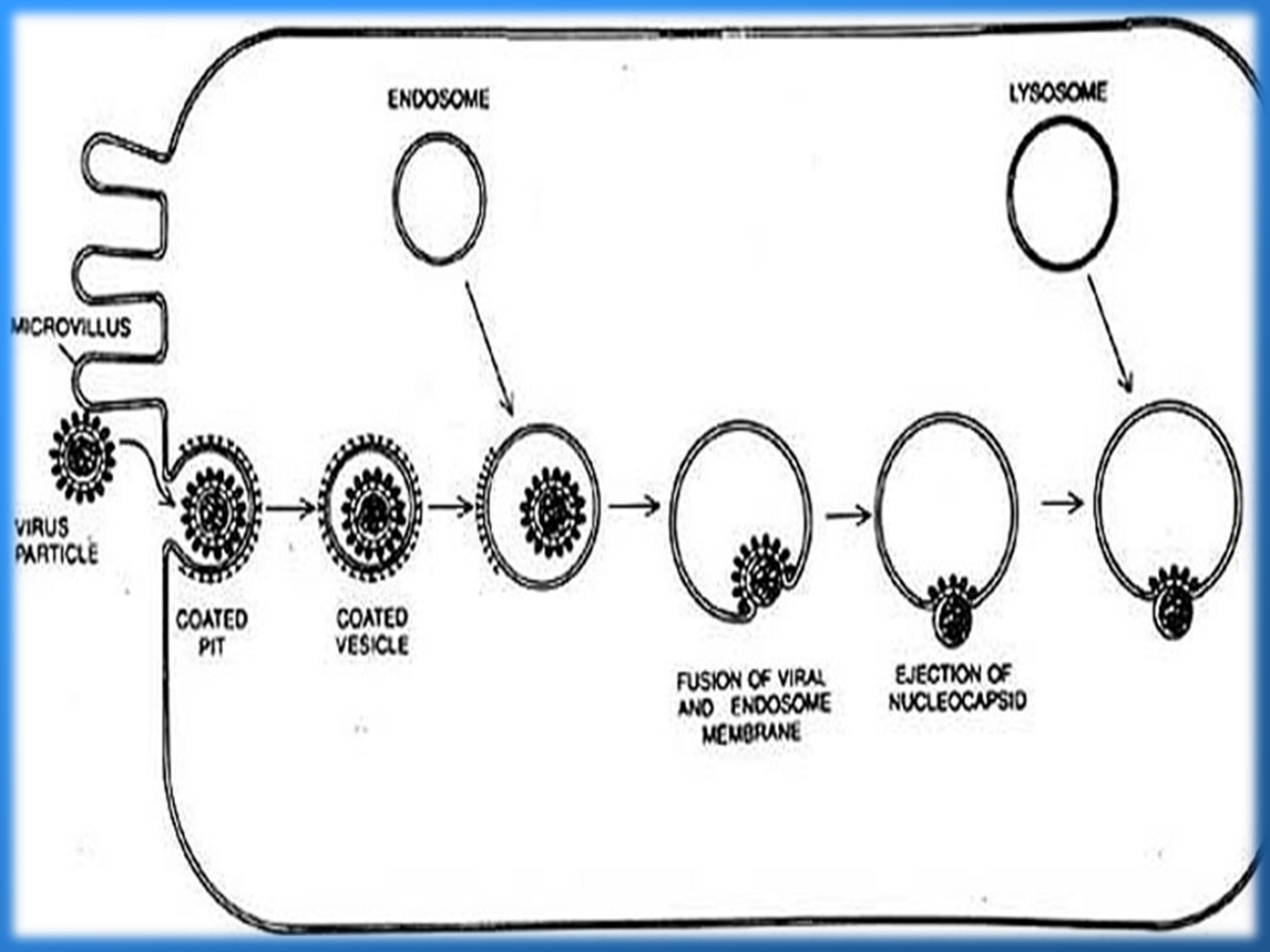
II- التحوصل من خلال مستقبلات

Lysis of Endosome

Adenovirus

تحلل الاندوسوم




ENDOSOME
LYSOSOME
MICROVILLUS
VIRUS PARTICLE
COATED PIT
COATED VESICLE
FUSION OF VIRAL AND ENDOSOME MEMBRANE
EJECTION OF NUCLEOCAPSID

2- Fusion:

- F (fusion) glycoprotein present in some viruses causes the envelope of these viruses to fuse directly with the plasma membrane of the cell.
- This allows the nucleocapsid to be released directly into the cytoplasm.
- e.g. Paramyxoviruses and some other enveloped viruses

Entry

2. الدخول

Membrane Fusion

I- الاندماج الغشائي

Paramyxovirus + HIV