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The virus is the smallest infectious particle, a single-celled, obligatory intracellular parasite. Allows you to see the morphology and structure of viruses in detail. Characters Viruses The size of viruses Form Viruses Structure Viruses - It consists of capsid, nucleic acid and enveloping. 1. The size of viruses is smaller than bacteria and they are filtered. The size of the virus is measured using ultrafiltration ultra-centrifugal electron microscopy, the size of viruses ranging from 20 nm to 300 nm. Examples of parvovirus size is 20 nm and it is the smallest virus. The size of the Pox virus is 300 nm and is the largest virus. 2. Form viruses there are different forms of viruses, mostly all animal viruses are roughly spherical, but there are also different forms of viruses. Various forms of viruses and their examples TMV Virus Rod Form Pox Virus Brick Form Rabies Virus Virus Bullet Form Virus Petal Form Rota Virus Is Wheel Form Astrovirus is the Star Form Of Ebola Virus Filamentous in Form 3. The structure of the virus virus basically consists of two components, and it is nucleic acid and capsida But some viruses may also possess envelop. Nucleic acid is enclosed with a protein coat called capsid, and this capsid can be surrounded by a layer of lipoproteins called enveloping. The enveloping comes from the host cell membrane, so the chemical structure of the virus shell is similar to the cell membrane of the host cell. Lets see the structural components in detail. 1. Capsid Capsid consists of a protein coat called capsomere. The chemical block of capsomers is a polypeptide molecule. Capsid shows two types of symmetry and which are) Icosahedral symmetry b) Helical symmetry a) Icosahedral symmetry It consists of 12 vertices and 20 sides. It shows two types of capping. 12 vertiary, consists of pentagonal capsomer. The number of pentons is fixed, which is 12. 20 sides consists of hexagonal capsules. The number of six-sleep can vary. b) Heli symmetry Here nucleic acid and capsomers are connected to each other to form a helico structure. It can get spiraled on itself or the spiral structure can be rigid. Some viruses may show complex symmetry. 2. Nucleic acid viral cells have only one type of genetic material that it can contain either DNA or RNA as a genetic material. Viruses do not contain enzymes that are important for the replication and multiplication of viruses. Thus, viral cells depend on the host cell for its multiplication and replication. DNA Viruses - All DNA viruses are twice as stranded except for parvovirus. Parvovirus has one stranded DNA. Examples of DNA virus - Vaccine virus, human papillomavirus, Parvovirus, simple herpes, hepatitis B virus, adenovirus. RNA virus - All have one copy of one stranded, unsegmented RNA. Examples of RNA virus - mumps virus, measles virus, influenza virus A,B, C, Rotavirus, Rotavirus, Human T lymphotropic virus, HIV, etc. 3. Enveloping is an external coating of viruses. Viruses that contain enveloping are called enveloping viruses. Viruses that do not have enveloping are called non-penetrating viruses. The shell of viruses consists of lipoprotein molecules, and this enveloping comes from the host cell membrane during the lyse of the cells. The chemical composition of the shell is similar to that of the host cell, as the shell comes from the host cell. Amos, Linda A. (1972) Bulletin on Physics, 23, 714-15. Google Scholar Arnott, H. J. and Smith, K. M. (1967) J. Ultrastruct. Res. 19, 173-95. CrossRefGoogle Scientist Arnott, HJ and Smith, K.M. (1968a) Virology. 34, 25-35. PubMedCrossRefGoogle Scientist Arnott, HJ and Smith, K. M. (1968b) J. Ultr. Res. 21, 251-68. CrossRefGoogle Scientist Bancroft, J. B. 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CrossRefGoogle ScholarPage 2 When preparing the fifth edition of The Virus Plant Master Plan Book has retained as it seemed to offer adequate opportunities for a book of this size. However, each section was given up to date with any new information that became available after the publication of the previous edition. Chapter 15 was added, which briefly explored two new areas of virus study, viruses affecting fungi and algae. Some plates have been replaced with more modern illustrations. The reference to the group of aster yellow diseases has been eliminated because these diseases are known to be now caused by mycoplasma infection, not viruses. The grateful recognition is associated with Dr. Aaron Klug, F.R.S. and his colleagues for allowing the use of their latest work on virus assembly. The confession also stems from several friends who provided prints of illustrations from his pub's lished work; credit was given to the authors in illustrations of legends. Cambridge K.M.S. Algae Mushrooms Classification Morphology Morphology morphology and ultrastructure of viruses ppt. define the general morphology and ultrastructure of viruses. general morphology and ultrastructure of viruses

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