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How hiv infects cells worksheet

Fast facts HIV infects white blood cells in the body's immune system called T-coabol cells (also called CD4 cells). The LIFE cycle of HIV refers to the different steps the virus has taken to make copies of itself. First, the virus catches itself with the T-helper cell; It then fuses with it, takes control of the DNA, creates copies of itself and releases more HIV into the blood. HIV drugs target different stages of the HIV life cycle, so knowing how HIV infects the body can help you understand different prevention and treatment options. HIV infects a type of white blood cell in the body's immune system called a T-coabol cell (also called CD4 cell). These vital cells keep us healthy by fighting infections and diseases. HIV cannot reproduce on its own. Instead, the virus attaches itself to the T-aid cell and fuses with it (joins together). He then controls the cell's DNA, makes copies of himself inside the cell, and finally releases more HIV into the blood. HIV will continue to multiply and spread throughout the body — a process called the HIV life cycle. In this way, HIV weakens the body's natural defenses and severely damages the immune system over time. The speed of development of the virus depends on a person's overall health, how quickly they are diagnosed, the start of antiretroviral therapy, and how consistent they are. Antiretroviral therapy and the life cycle of antiretroviral virus combine several different types of drugs, each targeting a different phase of the HIV life cycle. This means that the frequency of HIV depends on multiple fronts, making it very effective. If taken correctly, it keeps the immune system healthy, prevents AIDS-related symptoms and diseases from developing, and means that people can enjoy a long and healthy life. If someone doesn't take treatment properly or consistently (just in time every day), the level of HIV in their blood may increase and medications may no longer work. This is known as drug resistance development. Stages of the HIV-binding lifecycle and fusion (attachment) HIV attached to the T-coaper cell. It then integrates into it and releases its genetic information into the cell. The types of drugs that stop this phase of the life cycle are called fusion or the entry of inhibitor drugs – because they prevent HIV from entering the cell. Reverse transcription (conversion) and once integration within the T-coaper cell, HIV converts genetic material into HIV DNA, a process called reverse copying. The new HIV DNA then enters and controls the host cell nucleus. The types of drugs that stop this phase of the life cycle are called NRTIs (neocleide reverse inhibitors), NNRTIs (non-nuclear reverse inhibitors) and ingoinhibitor drugs. Copy (replication) The infected T-helper cell then produces HIV proteins that are used to produce more HIV molecules within the cell. The assembly, in its infancy and maturation the new HIV virus is put together and then released from the T-coagulator cell into the bloodstream to infect other cells; This is how the process begins again. The type of drugs that stop this phase of the life cycle are called protease inhibitors (PI) drugs. To learn more about the HIV life cycle, see the HIV lifecycle chart. Photo credit: ©iStock.com/Rost-9D HIV is a retro virus, which means it carries a single stranded RNA as a genetic material instead of human dna stranded double-carrying. Retroviruses also have a reverse enzyme, which allows them to copy RNA into DNA and use DNA that copy to infect humans, or hosts, cells. When HIV infects a cell, it first attaches to the host cell and integrates it. Viral RNA is then converted to DNA and the virus uses host cell machines to replicate itself during a process called reverse copying. The new versions of HIV then leave the host cell and are transmitted to infect other cells. Save time and discover an attractive curriculum for the semester. Reviewed and classified by trusted and trusted teachers. Try it for free.

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