Name:	_ Period:	Date:	2	Donavin Bau Biologu
12.1 Student Notes		/		Penguin Bay Biology - Biology Class Simplified -

Genetic Engineering				
	is the	e process of manipulati	ng	
directly				
	which are made ur	o of	are the	
organism can be				
put into another kind of or				
o <u>Example</u> :			are rout	inely transferred
into		in order to sy	nthesize products	s for medical and
commercial use.				Viral Vector
Vectors	ave weed	Packaging cell		Target cell
by genetic engineers to	are used			
	into a			
	The most common	molecular vectors are		and
Genetically engineered vec	tors contain		DNA or F	RNA.
		ongin	eered from	
	are known as	engin	<u></u>	
Plasmids				
	are o	louble stranded		
capable of				
within		cells.		



	of foreign plasm	nids are		each time
infect	ed bacteria	·		
			are used to dete	rmine if a
			has been succes	sfully
	into a ce	:II.		
0	Example: Scientists make the insulin (engineering a			Type 1 Diabetics by
	and inserting it into a			out into a
			and allowed to f	
	insulin is harvested and purified for medical u		and another to :	
Virus	res			——— Glycoprotein ——— Envelope
Α	is composed of	a	Strang Strangs	Viral genome
	of genetic mate	rial	"25.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	
	) and an outer	8	Services Contract Con	Capsid
	n coat ().			Viral tegument
		o ,		J
	es that infect	,	0 8 8 0	
	have an outer			
	that is m	nostly derived fro	om	
	·			
The		alı	ong the	
	fy and bind to			
	pranes.			
meme	runes.			
0	Example:		have promising a	applications in the
	future of			disorders caused by
	in DNA,	such as cystic fib	prosis and hemophilia	A, might one day
	be treated by viral vectors delivering			
	of theset	o the patient's c	cells.	

Vectors



### Are Viruses Alive?

Since viruses are incapable of		,
they are generally regarded as		
However, viruses do contain		Most
viruses contain in their n	nucleic acid core, while some contain	·
In order to	, a virus must	
	into a	
Viral Reproduction	Attachment and Entry	
Once a virus has invaded a host cell, its	RNA	
(capsid) is stripped off by cell	Protein	Release
releasing viral		Release
into the cell.		
Viruses rely on the host cell's natural	Endoplasmic Nucleus Reticulum	
machinery to	 from its exposed	genetic
material.	<del></del>	_
Viral mRNA	the cell to produce the	
	ry for complete viral	
	produced by the	cell are
assembled into complete virus particles known		
Once mature virions within an	either rei	main
	from the	
	s by means of	
or "" (		
	/-	



are viruses that  infect	nead 🦠
infect  Using its	ning 🦒
a bacteriophage	ONA '
bacterium anditsinto the host cell.  Once maturehave been assembled, they either remainor are	collar
bacterium anditsinto the host cell.  Once maturehave been assembled, they either remainor are	tail
Once mature have been assembled, they either remain or are from the cell.  Virions are typically released from bacteria cells by means of, a in the bacteria cell's membrane due to a compromise in  Retroviruses  A is a type of virus that uses genetic material.  After a host cell, retroviruses use an to ma to ma to ma to ma to ma typical, retroviruses are hig	
assembled, they either remain or are from the cell.  Virions are typically released from bacteria cells by means of, a in the bacteria cell's membrane due to a compromise in  Retroviruses  A is a type of virus that uses genetic material.  After a host cell, retroviruses use an to ma to ma to ma to ma to ma typical, retroviruses are hig	e binding
or are from the cell.  Virions are typically released from bacteria cells by means of, a in the bacteria cell's membrane due to a compromise in  Retroviruses  A is a type of virus that uses genetic material.  After a host cell, retroviruses use an to ma to ma to ma to ma to ma to ma typical, retroviruses are hig	proteins
from the cell.  Virions are typically released from bacteria cells by means of, a	
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in the bacteria cell's membrane due to a compromise in  Retroviruses  A is a type of virus that uses genetic material.  After a host cell, retroviruses use an to ma to ma of its, retroviruses are hig	
A is a type of virus that uses genetic material.  After a host cell, retroviruses use an to ma to ma to ma typical , retroviruses are hig	
After a host cell, retroviruses use an to ma to ma typical , retroviruses are hig	
After a host cell, retroviruses use an to ma to m	_ as its
called	
Because reverse transcription lacks the, retroviruses are hig	
Because reverse transcription lacks the, retroviruses are hig	ke a
typical, retroviruses are hig	
	_of
These westerland makes street in the boundary of the boundary	hly
prone to These mutations make retroviruses highly	,
to treatment and vaccination.	



		HIV Retrovirus
HIV Retrovirus is a	gp120 Docking Glycoprotein	
that attacks cells in the human	gp41  Transmembrane Glycoprotein	RNA Lipid Membrane
HIV's high	1 10	2
rate and fast result in high		
This means that many of HIV	- / can be generated in a	infected
individual in just		
Over time, an, a progressive		
Lentiviruses		
	_, such as HIV, are a type of	
characterized by a long span of time (		
between	to the virus and the first	:
Lentiviruses are an efficient method of		
can	_ a large amount of	into host cell
o Example: Genes required for		
		and a second second
		ent potential
	·	