

HW Set 7

Question 1

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, also called mad cow disease) and other similar diseases are caused by infectious particles called prions.

a) Prions are made of (circle one.)

Viruses bacteria DNA RNA protein lipid carbohydrate

b) True or false, if false **correct** the sentence:

T	F	Several new mutations arise in the brains of cows that become affected by BSE.
T	F	In BSE, viral factors convert proteins in the brain from one form to another.
T	F	BSE cannot be transmitted from one cow to another.
T	F	Spongiform encephalopathies cannot be transmitted from one species to another.

In yeast, there have been found prions that behave similarly to those that cause BSE. In the case of one yeast prion, one protein conformation causes the cells to be white and another conformation causes them to be red. This confers to colonies being red or white. Assume that the protein state analogous to the infectious form of BSE causes the yeast to be red.

You grow these yeast and you notice that individual colonies are mostly of a single color, but small white sectors arise within red colonies, and small red sectors arise within white colonies.

c) What causes red sectors to arise within white colonies?

d) If you took yeast from a red sector and replated them what color colonies would form and why?

e) What causes white sectors to arise within red colonies?

f) If you took yeast cells from a white sector and replated them, what color colonies would form and why?

Heat shock proteins help prevent the proteins present in cells from becoming aggregated and then degraded when cells are exposed to high temperature. They do this by unfolding and then refolding these proteins.

g) You find that when you express high levels of these heat shock proteins in red yeast cells (from above) and replate the yeast, now they grow into white colonies. Provide a possible explanation for this.

Question 2

AIDS is an immunodeficiency disease caused by infection by a retrovirus called HIV.

- a) What is the central dogma?
- b) How do retroviruses violate this principle?

Viruses require host cells for propagation. Each virus has a specific host cell type that it infects.

- c) How are viruses able to specifically infect only one cell type?
- d) What is the role of helper T_H cells in the immune system?
- e) What is the effect of loss of helper T_H cells?

Question 3

You have a new position at the Center for Disease Control. You have been assigned to characterize a new epidemic that has spread rapidly among workers at a chicken farm in California. All affected have high fever and a severe cough. A co-worker has given you a purified vial of the infectious material.

a) You add some of the infectious material to an agar plate containing all necessary nutrients, but nothing grows. Why is this?

b) You then add infectious material to a human cell line and see some cells begin to round up and die.

i) What is the likely infectious material and why didn't it grow on the agar plate?

The infectious material is a virus and it didn't grow on the agar plate because viruses need host cells to replicate.

ii) If the cells were put into a tube with the media they grew in and spun down, where would you find the material that could infect new cells?

In the media/supernatant

In the pelleted cells

(iii) Why?

The virus that hasn't exited the cells isn't fully formed.

c) You isolate the genetic material of the virus and send a portion off for sequencing. Your sequence contains Uracil instead of Thymine and it seems it is a single stranded genome.

i) How could you tell if this was a (+) or (-) sense RNA?

ii) You determined it was a (-) ssRNA. List the steps this virus must go through to replicate.

Question 4

I. Order the steps below in the life cycle of AIDS

- a) Viral RNA degrades
- b) cDNA integrated into host genome
- c) New virus buds from cell
- d) Viral proviral DNA becomes double stranded
- e) Viral RNA translated into protein
- f) Viral envelope fuses with host cell plasma membrane
- g) viral RNA produced from host genome
- h) Reverse transcriptase makes cDNA
- i) cDNA enters the nucleus
- j) New viruses are assembled
- k) HIV binds to CD4 proteins

II. The figure below shows the structure of the AIDS virus and the genome of the virus illustrating the essential genes.

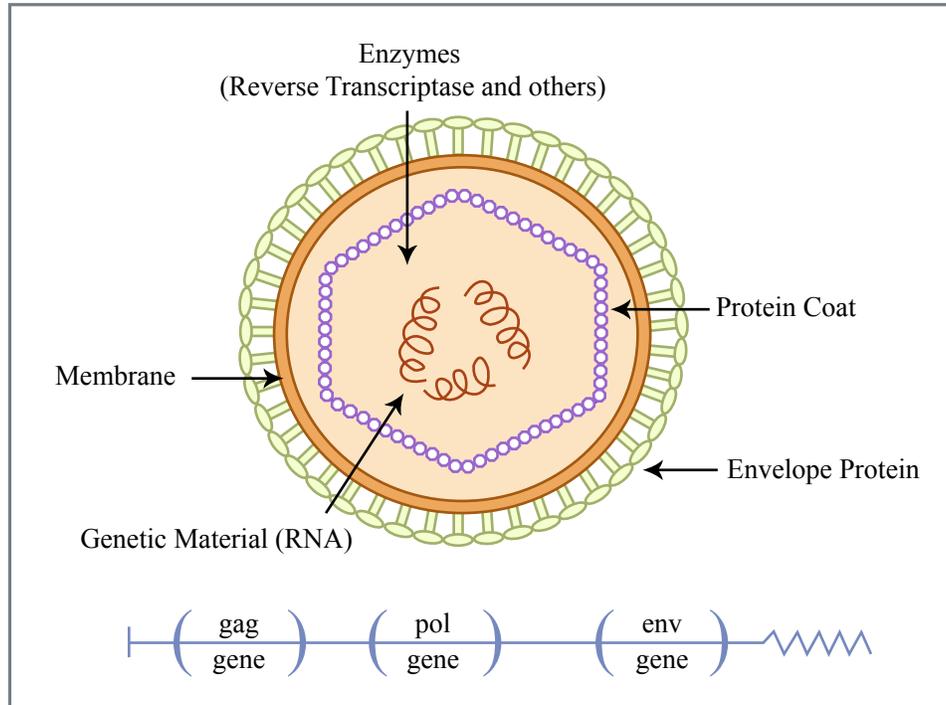


Figure by MIT OCW.

For each of the genes listed below explain what the function of the protein it encodes is:

gag gene

pol gene

env gene

III. Which steps of the AIDS life cycle would make good drug targets?

- (1) Attachment and penetration of virus
- (2) Reverse transcription
- (3) Transcription and translation
- (4) Viral Maturation, Transport & Packaging
- (5) Assembly and release

IV. How could you make a drug targeting the host cell recognition step of the virus life cycle?

V. Why is reverse transcriptase a good drug target?

VI. How do inhibitors of reverse transcriptase such as AZT work?

Question 5

Avian influenza virus is a flu virus that infects many species of birds, including both livestock and migratory birds. The virus is highly mutable, giving rise to strains of high or low pathogenicity. The more pathogenic strains of the virus can approach 100% mortality in a very short period of time.

- a) Is a more pathogenic form of this virus more likely appear on a commercial poultry farm, or in a wild population of ducks?

- b) Is the virus more likely to be spread worldwide by livestock or migratory birds?

- c) Avian virus was identified in Italy, over 100 years ago. Human infection did not occur until 1997. At a molecular level, why could it be difficult for avian virus to infect humans?

- d) While studying avian flu in the lab, you notice that replication of the viral genome happens using a very low fidelity polymerase. Could this confer any benefit to the virus? What?

- e) Given that there are indeed documented cases of human infection, what do you imagine occurred to facilitate this?

- f) Are humans more or less likely to contract avian flu from infected humans, or from infected poultry?

- g) What modern farm practices could lead to the prevalence of avian virus that can infect humans?

- h) Why don't the high levels of antibiotics pumped into commercial poultry reduce the incidence of avian flu?