## Significance of viruses

Viruses in vaccine production – vaccine is the substances that helps to protect against certain diseases by simulating the production of antibodies and provide immunity against a disease.

Types of vaccines -

- 1) live attenuated vaccines
- 2) Inactivated vaccine
- 3) recombinant vaccines
- 4) toxoid viruses.
- 1) <u>Live attenuated vaccines</u>;-live vaccine virus in attenuated state that create a strong and long lasting immune response. It protect against viral diseases like MMR, Rota viral disease, Small pox, chicken pox etc.
- 2)<u>Inactivated vaccines</u>-it contain killed version of virus. These vaccines are mainly used against viral disease like hepatitis-a ,flu, polio, rabies etc.
- 3) Recombinant vaccines— it contains sub units of pathogenic virus. These vaccine is used to protect against 1) Hepatitis-A, 2) HPV 3) Whooping cough 4) shingles.
- 4) <u>Toxoid vaccines</u>- in these vaccine toxin is made from the germ that cause a disease. These vaccines are used against Diphtheria, Tetanus diseases.

<u>Importance of viral vaccines</u>; it is the one of the most striking success stories in the history of medicine; having reduced the threat of many common disabling and even fatal viral infections.

## Viruses as biopesticides

These are natural substances that control pests. These are prepared by employing living organisms(fungi, bacteria, viruses etc)

Biopesticides are classified in to three categories-

- 1)microbial pesticides
- 2) plant incorporated protectants
- 3)biochemical pesticides

**BACULOVIRUSES** is playing a major role presently important biopesticides.

MSMy



- Baculovirus are present in invertebrates primarily insect species
- They are not infectious for vertebrates & plants
- Genome is covalently closed circular double stranded of 134 kbp, due to its small it can accommodate large fragments of foreign DNA
- They are divided into two groups on the basis of their structure as-:

Nucleopolyhedroviruses (NPV)

Granuloviruses

These NPV are mainly used as expression vectors i.e. Autographa californica NPV (AcMNPV) isolated from the larva of the alfalfa looper

Baculo viruses are limited to tackle lepidopteran pests of vegetables, rice, cotton.

| pest                   | Common name             | crop                |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Heliothis sp           | Cotton bollworm         | Cotton              |
| Anti carsia gemmatilis | Velvet bean caterpillar | Soya bean           |
| Mamestra brassicae     | Cabbage moth            | Vegetables          |
| Trichoplusiani         | Cabbage looper          | Brassica            |
| Spodotera exigua       | Beet army worm          | Vegetables, flowers |

## Advantages of baculovirus based biopesticides;

- 1.these viruses do not affect non targeted organisms.
- 2.they act as powerful tools to control disease causing germs.
- 3.they are eco friendly
- 4 play vital role in crop improvement.

## Virus as cloning vectors

In gene cloning the vector is a dna molecule that serves as the carrier for transfer or insertion of foreign genes in to another cell, where it is replicated and expressed.

Viruses are among the essential tools for gene cloning. Generally cloning vector is dna taken from viruses, plasmids or cells to be inserted with foreign dna fragments for gene cloning purposes.

Viruses which infect bacteria are called bacteriophages.

Along with bacteriophages, plasmids, cosmids, phagemids, bac, yac etc also acts as cloning vectors.

Cosmids are plasmids that contain lambda phage.

Phagmids are artificially prepared vectors like cosmids by combining the features of phages and plasmids.

Cloning vectors derived from bacteriophages are mainly filamentous type (m13 and f1), lambda,

Bacteriophages as vectors are more advantageous and are widely used vectors

Importance of viral vectors;

1) they act as important elements in gene cloning technology.

2)this method is useful for producing transgenic plants with desirable characters

3)they play important role in agriculture and medicine..

| 1)The term vaccine was derived      | by (1)                            |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 edward jenner                     |                                   |
| 2 alexander flemming                | 9//04/11/11/11                    |
| 3 Iouis Pasteur                     | es a cucued Apricia doines em 15. |
| 4 none of the above                 | zerjenige» =                      |
| 2)Example for live attenuated va    | ccine a(1) desired                |
| 1 MMR vaccine                       | cagsing nitrater di               |
| 2 rabies vaccine                    | spinentas                         |
| 3 hepatitis vaccine                 | This is not true about planning   |
| 4 polio vaccine                     | l em ra genetic material          |
| 3)Viral biopesticides comes unde    | r this category (3) :: (3)        |
| 1 plant incorporated protectants    | Spresent in virus                 |
| 2 biochemical pesticides            | galtschapt the d                  |
| 3 microbial pesticides              | s)Erompres for cioning vectors    |
| 4 none of the above                 | 1 bacteriophages                  |
| 4)Baculo virus is effective against | the (4) bimes 4 5                 |
| 1 arthropods                        | s cosmids                         |
| 2 annelids                          | s all of the above                |
| 3 lepidopteran                      |                                   |
| all the above                       |                                   |

| 5)This is true about baculo virus        | (4)                                  |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 eco friendly                           |                                      |
| 2 species specific                       | STORE AND A STREET CONTRACTOR OF THE |
| 3 play important role in agriculture     | tenning tiskubb ?                    |
| 4 all the above                          | gramment securities &                |
| 6)Virus which attack bacteria are called | (3) 250 dino E                       |
| 1 zoophages                              | enous of the above                   |
| 2 phytophages                            | 2) Example for five attenu           |
| 3 bacteriophages                         | eniousy Style i                      |
| 4 phagemids                              | 2 robles vacane                      |
| 7)This is not true about plasmids        | 2 hepapuis <b>(E)</b> vine           |
| 1 extra genetic material                 | d notice vaccine                     |
| 2 circular dna yrogano adpastana au      | 3)Vital binpesticides com            |
| 3 present in virus                       | Lulant Incorporated and L            |
| 4 self replicating                       | 2 bicchemical perticipes             |
| 8)Examples for cloning vectors           | 3 microbial (8) sticides             |
| 1 bacteriophages                         | a none of the apove                  |
| 2 Plasmids(4)                            | 1)Baculo virus is effective          |
| 3 cosmids                                | Larthropods                          |
| 4 all of the above                       | abilenns S                           |
|  | ) ispidopteran                       |
|  | avods art its a                      |

# True or talse questions on significance of virus

|  |   | Virus           |
|--|---|-----------------|
| <ol> <li>A virus that attack bacteria is<br/>True/false</li> </ol> | s called bacteriophages                 |                 |
| 2) extra chrom-  |   |                 |
| 2) extra chromosomal genetic m<br>Truc/false                       | aterial found in bactorie is            | IA) True        |
|  |   | plasmid         |
| 3) plasmid with cos site is called                                 | plasmid                                 | 2A) True        |
| True/false   |   |                 |
| 4) Baculo virus is best example                                    | for biopesticide                        | 3A) False       |
| True/false   | • | 1112 7 1910     |
| 5) MMR vaccine is example for                                      |   | 4A) True        |
| True/false   | attenuated vaccine                      |                 |
| A 9  |   | 5A) True        |
| <ol><li>6) plasmid combined with phag</li></ol>                    | e is called plasmids                    |                 |
| True/false   |   | 6A) False       |
| 7) plants produced with desired                                    | l genetical characters are called tra   | ansgenic plants |
| True/false   |   | 7A) True        |
| 8) the vaccine for hepatitis is ex                                 | ample for attenuated vaccine            |                 |
| True/false   |   | 8A) False       |
| 9) viral biopesticides comes und                                   | der microbial pesticides                |                 |
| True/false   |   | 9A) True        |
| 10) YAC is called as yeast artifi                                  | icial chromosome                        |                 |
| True/false   |   | 10A) True       |
|  |   |                 |

| 1 | ĺ |   | ì |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| 4 | ľ | 3 |   |  |
|   |   | • |   |  |
|   |   |   |   |  |

|                               | -             | diptheria                   |  |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1)Bacteriophages              |               | insertion of foreign gene   |  |
| 2) plasmids 3) rabies vaccine |               | lepidopterons               |  |
| 4)viral biopesticides         | 7 - 1         | microbial pescticides       |  |
| 5) baculovirus                |               | yeast artificial chromosome |  |
| 6) cosmids                    |               | bt cotton                   |  |
| 7) gene cloning               |               | in activated vaccine        |  |
| 8) yac                        |               | plasmid with cos site       |  |
| 9) transgenic plant           |               | bacteria                    |  |
| 10) toxoid vaccine            | - white items | virus which attack bacteria |  |

### **ANSWERS**

1)10 2) 9 3) 7 4) 4 5) 3 6) 8 7) 2 8) 5 9) 6 10) 1

|               | this said combines with phoge is called pleasaid   |
|---------------|--|
| 6a) False     | true fider   |
| antly herears | i proces pendireed with desired penetical etc. cover a new collect   |
| and the       | A TEST AND E   |
|               | Stilbe accide for hepatitis is example for attenuated carriage   |
| NA) Palse     | pale Total   |
|               | 9) virui bi pesticules conces under microbial posticides   |
| VA) Tene      | The state of the s |
|               | the back is called as yeast artificial chromosome  |
|               |  |

(b, b) True

