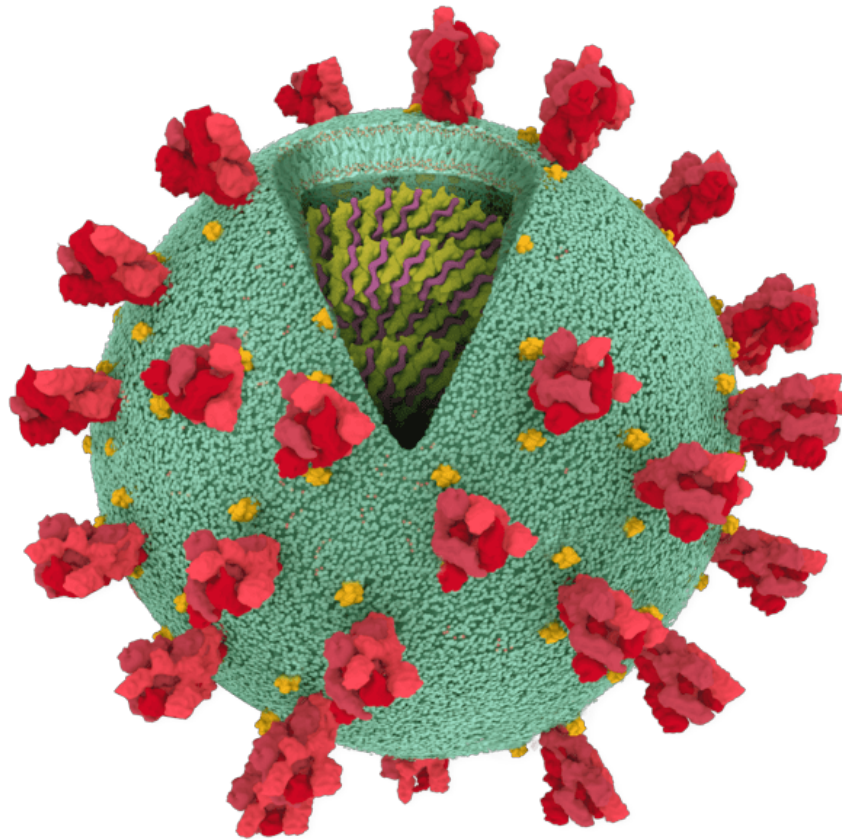


Detail of the genome SARS-CoV-2: Terrorists occupy human lung cells

Basically, these proteins are like a bunch of terrorists coming to take over factories inside the cell. There are proteins that will serve as a watchdog, have proteins that kidnap and threaten hostages, require the factory to obey them, others will disguise to distract the police, and have proteins that can be used.

Virus " *is simply a piece of bad news encapsulated in protein* ", which is the definition that biologists Jean and Peter Medawar wrote in 1977. The " *bad news* " they refer to is the data. transmission of viruses, contained in RNA that make up their genome. The RNA is located in the center of the viral particle, and is protected by many layers of proteins.

In January 2020, the scientists finally deciphered the very bad tidbit they received from the end of 2019: the entire genome of the SARS-CoV-2 virus caused the COVID-19 pandemic. This piece of news was passed on to a 41-year-old man working at the Huan Nam Seafood Market in Wuhan, China, one of the first cases of COVID-19 in the world.



Decoding the virus genome is the first step to understanding the disease it causes, how the virus enters the body, multiplies and causes disease. Scientists around the world are still trying to dig into each gene to find the weak spot of SARS-COV-2, where a drug or vaccine could target.

Fortunately, you don't need to be a scientist to follow this process now. The following article will decipher for you all the bad news that humanity has received in 2019. You will also see firsthand the proteins that SARS-CoV-2 is using to invade human cells.

Basically, these proteins are like a bunch of terrorists coming to take over factories inside the cell. There are proteins that will serve as a watchdog, have proteins that kidnap and threaten hostages, require the factory to obey them, others will disguise themselves to distract the police, and have proteins that open their way when they Mission accomplished:

SARS-CoV-2 RNA

As a virus, SARS-CoV-2 cannot live outside its host. It must take control of our cells to multiply and spread. When SAR-CoV-2 finds a suitable cell, it injects an RNA sequence containing its entire genome into the cell.

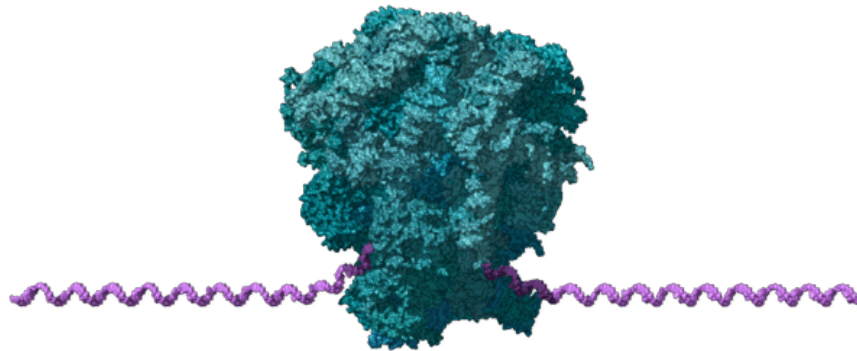


The SARS-CoV-2 genome contains about 30,000 characters. (In comparison, our genome contains over 3 billion). The scientists identified the gene encoding up to 29 proteins. Not only do proteins wrap around to protect RNA, they also do a range of tasks from copying copies of viruses, to blocking the immune response of the human body against them.

This is the first sequence of characters in SARS-CoV-2 RNA:

```
auuaaagguuuuauaccuucccagguaacaaaaccaaccauuucgaucucuuguagaucuguucucuaa  
acgaacuuuaaaaucuguguggcugucacucggcugcaugcuuagugcacucacgcaguaauuuuaa  
acuaauuacugucguugacaggacacgaguaacucgucuaucuuucugcaggcugcuuacgguuucguc  
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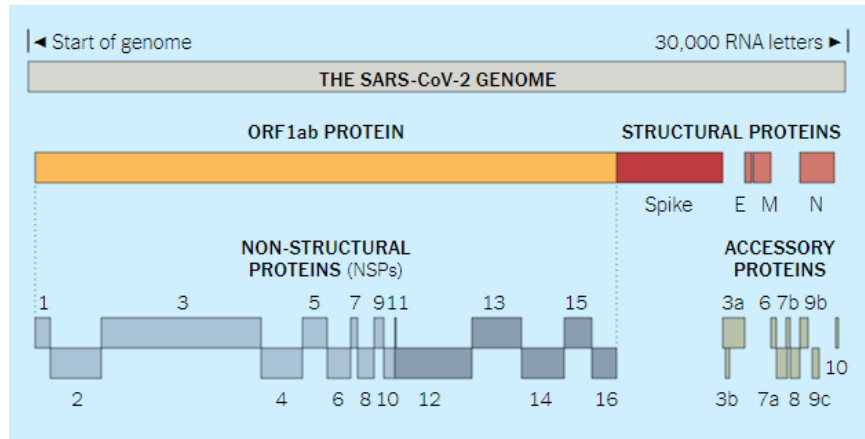
As soon as the virus injects RNA into the cell, this sequence will recruit the organelles - the biosynthetic machinery system in the infected cell - to read the viral RNA characters - including a, c, g and u - and then translate them into viral proteins.



Meaning that the organelles are working to produce proteins for the cells, they are now hypnotized by the first code of SARS-CoV-2 to switch to producing proteins for viruses including:

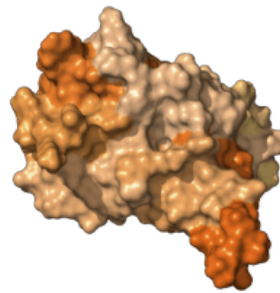
Protein chain · ORF1ab

The first SARS-CoV-2 viral protein created inside the infected cell is actually a chain of 16 proteins joined together. Two of these proteins act like scissors, cutting the bonds between these proteins and releasing them so they can begin to do their job.



Previous studies of the corona virus family have helped scientists understand what SARS-CoV-2 proteins are doing in human cells. But this virus still has some other more mysterious proteins, and some proteins seem to do nothing.

Protein destroys cells · NSP1

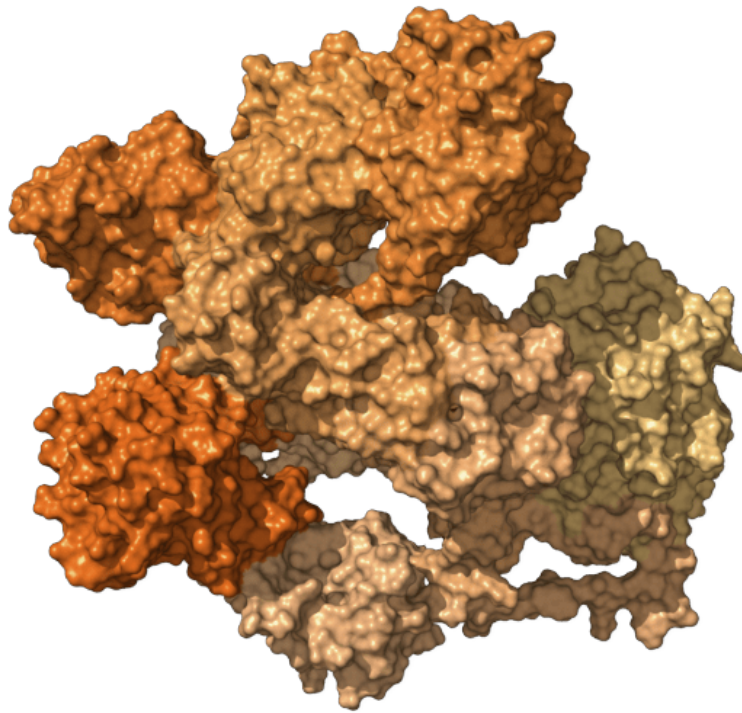


This protein of SARS-CoV-2 is responsible for slowing down the process by which infected organelles produce its own protein. The slowing down will force infected cells to increase the viral protein's production capacity, and prevent cells from assembling anti-virus proteins.

A cell can be understood as a factory with many workshops. SARS-CoV-2, after capturing the first few workshops, will send NSP1 to harass the remaining workshops, including a cell factory producing weapons to fight the virus. Through this harassment, the cell is increasingly turning its factories into producing proteins for viruses, which neglect their own work.

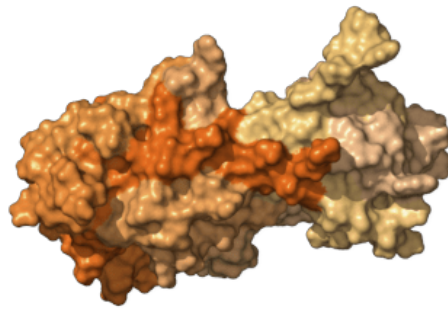
```

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aaagauggcacuuguggcuuaguagaaguugaaaaaggcguuuuugccuacuuagaacagcccuugug
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gaucuaaagucuuuugacuuaggcgacgagcuuggcacugaucuuuugaaguuuucaagaaaaacugg
aacacuaaaacauagcagugguuguuaccggugaacucaugcgugagcuuaacggaggg
    
```

NSP3 is a large protein that undertakes two important tasks. First, it will go to see if any viral proteins are entangled and will cut them apart to go on a mission. Second, it also alters many proteins of the infected cell.

Normally, a healthy cell will regularly filter out its aging proteins, tag them for self-destruction. But the corona virus can remove these tags, thereby causing the infected cell to become unbalanced, weaken it and reduce its ability to develop mechanisms to fight the virus.

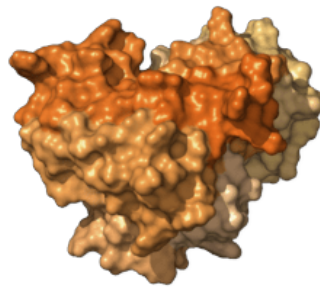


This protein is a pair of scissors that cut the ribbon, releasing other NSP proteins so they can do their own thing.

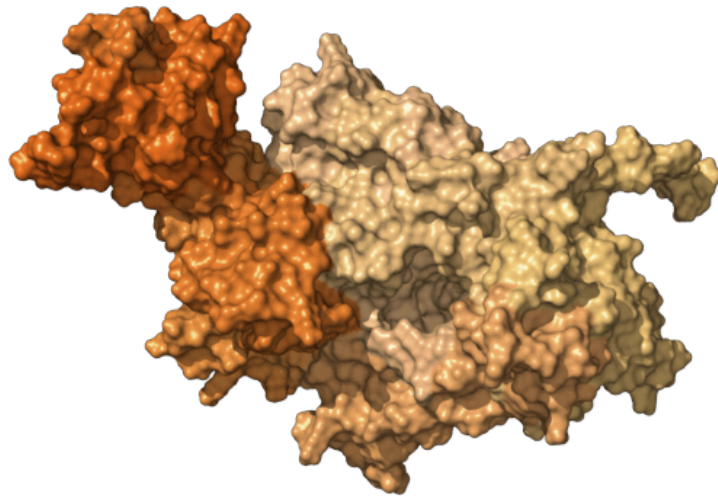
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agugguuuuagaaaauggcauucccaucugguaaagugagggguugaugguacaaguaacuuggu
acaacuacacuuaacggucuuuggcuugaugacguaguuuacuguccaagacaugugaucugcaccucu
gaagacaugcuuaaccuaauuaugaagauuuacucauucguaagucuaaacaauuuucugguacag
gcugguaauguuaacucaggguuauuggacaauucuaugcaaaaauuguguaauaagcuuaagguuga
acagccaauccuaagacaccuaaguaaaaguuuuucgcauucacacaggacagacuuuuucagugua
gcuuguaacaauugguucaccaucugguguuuaccaaugugcuauagaggcccauuuacuauuagggu
ucauuccuuuauugguucaugugguaguguuugguuuuuacauagaauaugacugugucuuuuuuguuac
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uuguacgcugcuuuuuuuuaggagacagguguuucuaucgauuuaccacaacucuaaugacuuu
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ucugcuaaacuggaaauugccguuuuagauaugugugcuucauuuuuagaaauucugcaaaaugguau
aauggacguaccuauuuggguagugcuuuuuuagaagaugaauuuuacacuuuuuaguuuguaagaca
ugcucaggguuacuuccaa
  
```

Bubble factory · NSP6



This protein works with NSP3 and NSP4 to create viral production bubbles.



This protein aggregates the genetic characters into the genome for the new virus. Researchers have discovered that Remdesivir can interfere with the NSP12 protein of other corona virus strains. Therefore, they are testing to see if this drug can slow down the reproduction of SARS-CoV-2.

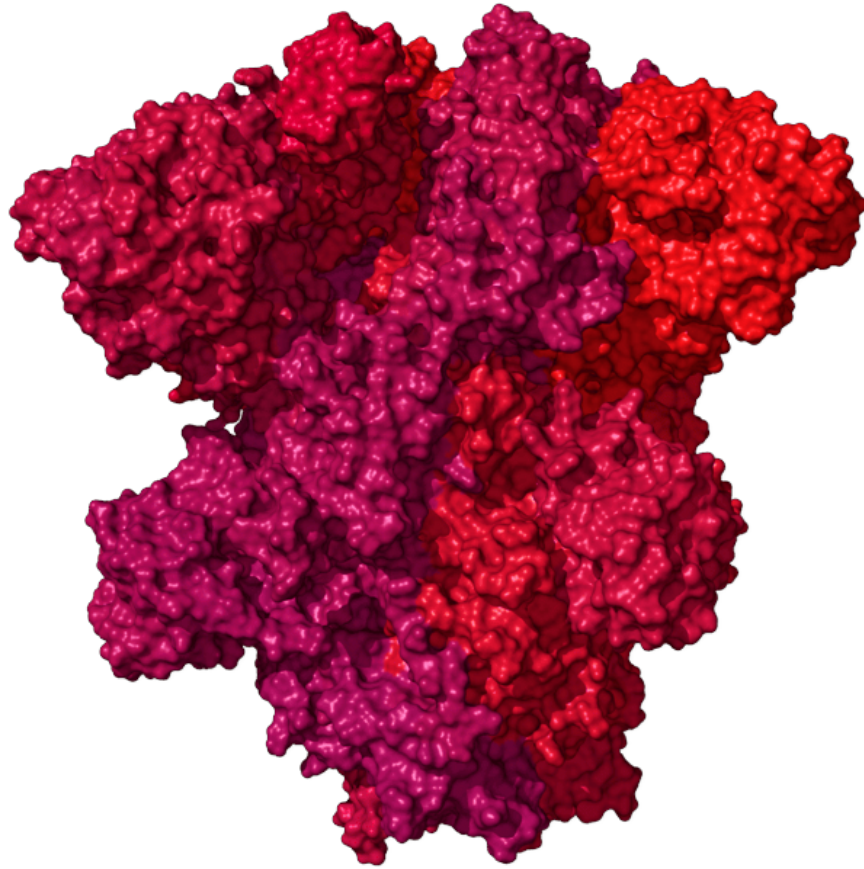
When a SARS-CoV-2-infected cell reads the virus's genome, it reads it to NSP12, beginning with the sequence:

```
ucagcugaugcacaaucguuuuaaac...
```

Then continue with a letter c and continue:



The S proteins stack up in triples, and it is this trio that creates a spine protruding from the virus surface. Crown-shaped thorns help corona viruses get their names.



A part of the thorn can expand and attach to a protein called ACE2 (yellow inside), in the human lungs. The virus can then invade the cell.



The genetic sequence encoding the SARS-CoV-2 prickly protein has a 12-character insertion sequence: ccucggcgggca. It is a mutation that helps the spines connect closely with human cells - an important step in the evolution of corona virus from a strain that infects bats and other species to infect and cause disease in humans. .

Several scientific groups are currently designing vaccines that can prevent these prickly proteins from sticking to human cells. If unable to stick, the virus simply cannot enter our lungs.



The SARS-CoV-2 genome also encodes a group of proteins called accessory proteins. They help change the environment inside the infected cell, to make it easier for viruses to copy and multiply.

The ORF3a protein pokes a hole in the infected cell membrane, making it easier for the new virus to replicate. It also causes inflammation, one of the most dangerous symptoms of COVID-19.

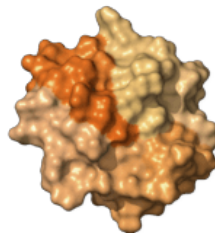
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auggauuuuuuuugagaauucucacaaauuggaacuguaacuuugaagcaaggugaaaucaaggaugcu
acuccuucagauuuuuugucgcuacugcaacgauaccgauacaagccucacuccuuucggauggcuu
auuguuggcguugcacuucuuugcuguuuuuucagagcgcuuccaaaaucauaaccuccaaaaagagugg
caacuagcacucuccaaggguguucacuuuguuugcaacuugcuguuguuuuuuuaacaguuuacuca
caccuuuugcucguugcugcuggccuugaagccccuuuucucuaucuuuuugcuuuagucuaucuuuug
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gcacaagcugaugaguacgaacuu

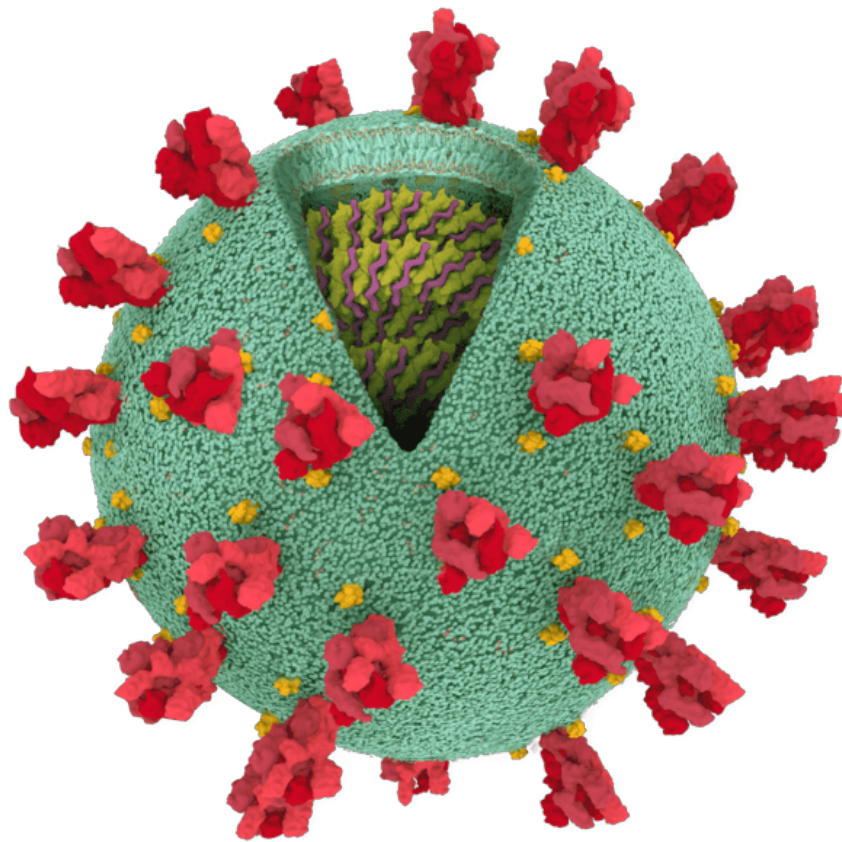
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The ORF3b code also has duplicates on RNA, but scientists are not sure whether SARS-CoV-2 will use this gene to make proteins.

Protein shell • E



Shell protein is a structural protein that helps form the virus's oil bubble. But once the virus invades infected cells, this protein also undertakes another task. Researchers have discovered that the E-envelope protein binds to proteins that turn on and off human genes, altering our cell's genetic activity patterns.



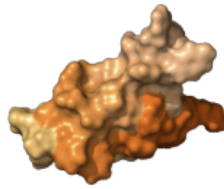
```

augucugauaauggacccccaaaaucagcgaaaugcaccgccgcauuacguuugguggaccucagauuca
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aaauaacugcgcuuugguucaccgcucucacucaacauggcaaggaagaccuuuuuuuccucgagga
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gugacucuuuuucugcugcagauuuggauguuucuccaaacaaauugcaacaauccaugagcagugcu
gacucaacucaggccuaaacuagcagaccacacaaggcag

```

The accessory proteins ORF9b and ORF9c have RNA duplicates. ORF9b blocks interferon, an important molecule that helps cells fight viruses, but it is unclear whether ORF9c is useful.

Secret protein • ORF10



The SARS-CoV-2 closely related corona viruses do not have this small accessory protein-coding gene, so it is difficult to know what role it plays.

```
augggcuaauaaacguuuucgcuuuccguuuacgauauuagucucucuuugcagaaugaauuc  
cguaacuacauagcacaaguaguguuuacuuuuuucucacauag
```

The line ends



The corona virus genome ends with a piece of RNA that shuts down the cell's protein-making machinery. Then, it encloses a string of repeated aaaaaaaaaa characters:

```
caauuuuauucaguguguuacauuagggaggacuugaagagccaccacauuuucacccaggccacgc  
ggaguacgaucgaguguacagugaacaaugcuagggagagcugccuaauuggaagagcccaauugua  
aaaaaaaauuuuaguagugcuaucccaugugauuuuuuuagcuuuuaggagaugacaaaaaaaaa  
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
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