

Keywords and Phrases for Viral Pathogenicity

Antibodies block viral adsorption to host cell receptors.

Causing nicks or breaks in the host cell's chromosomes

Changing the shape of their epitopes so that antibodies made against the original virus can no longer bind to the new strain of virus or stick the virus to phagocytes

CTLs bind to viral epitopes on MHC-I molecules and trigger apoptosis of viral-infected cells.

Lysis of syncytias

Producing microRNAs that block production of type-I interferons

Producing microRNAs that down-regulate the production of stress-induced proteins; NK cell does not bind to infected cell

Secreting molecules that bind and tie up cytokines

Stimulating body cells to release inflammatory cytokines and chemokines

Stimulating body cells to release inflammatory vasoactive peptides, bradykinins, histamines, etc.

Structural or functional defects in the infected host cell leading to cytolysis or altered cell functions

Viral proteins and glycoproteins changing the antigenic surface of the host cell's cytoplasmic membrane