

23

2018 March

Friday

uncertain in animal cells

February

2018

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

viroids

Viroids are single stranded, circular and non coding RNAs that infect plants. They replicate in the nucleus or chloroplast and then traffic cell-to-cell through plasmodesmata and long distance through the phloem to establish systemic infection. They

24 Saturday also cause diseases in certain host.

Viroids are ^{still} uncertain in animal cells (2020).

Viroid, an infectious particle smaller than any of the known viruses.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
2	3	4	5	6	7
9	10	11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21
23	24	25	26	27	28
30					

Viroids occur in animal cell is still uncertain.

Viroids are smaller than viruses, which was found to be a free RNA. Viroids lacked the protein coat that is found in viruses, hence the name viroids.

Character General:

- ① Viroids are smallest infectious pathogens known.
- ② They are composed solely of a short strand of circular, single stranded RNA.
- ③ They have no protein coating

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Tuesday

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All known viroids are

inhabitants of higher plants, in which most cause disease, ranging in economic importance.

Example of viroids -

① coconut cadang-cadang viroid (which causes a lethal infection of coconut palm).

28 Wednesday and Apple scar skin viroid (which cause an infection that results in visually unappearing apples). The 30 known viroids were two families

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29	30					

Structure and fn

Despite their small size, viroids replicate autonomously in cells of susceptible plant species. Covalently closed circular, as well as linear, RNA molecules with extensive regions of intramolecular complementarity. They exist in their native state as highly base-paired rods.