

Download Plant Virology Protocols From Viral Sequence To Protein Function

Plant viruses are obligate parasites being largely dependent on their host for translation, replication, encapsidation, movement, and long-distance infection. A virus is a small infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of an organism. Viruses can infect all types of life forms, from animals and plants to microorganisms, including bacteria and archaea. A genome sequence is the complete list of the nucleotides (A, C, G, and T for DNA genomes) that make up all the chromosomes of an individual or a species. Virus-induced diseases cause severe damage to cultivated plants, resulting in crop losses. Certain plant–virus interactions allow disease recovery at later stages of infection and have the ...