

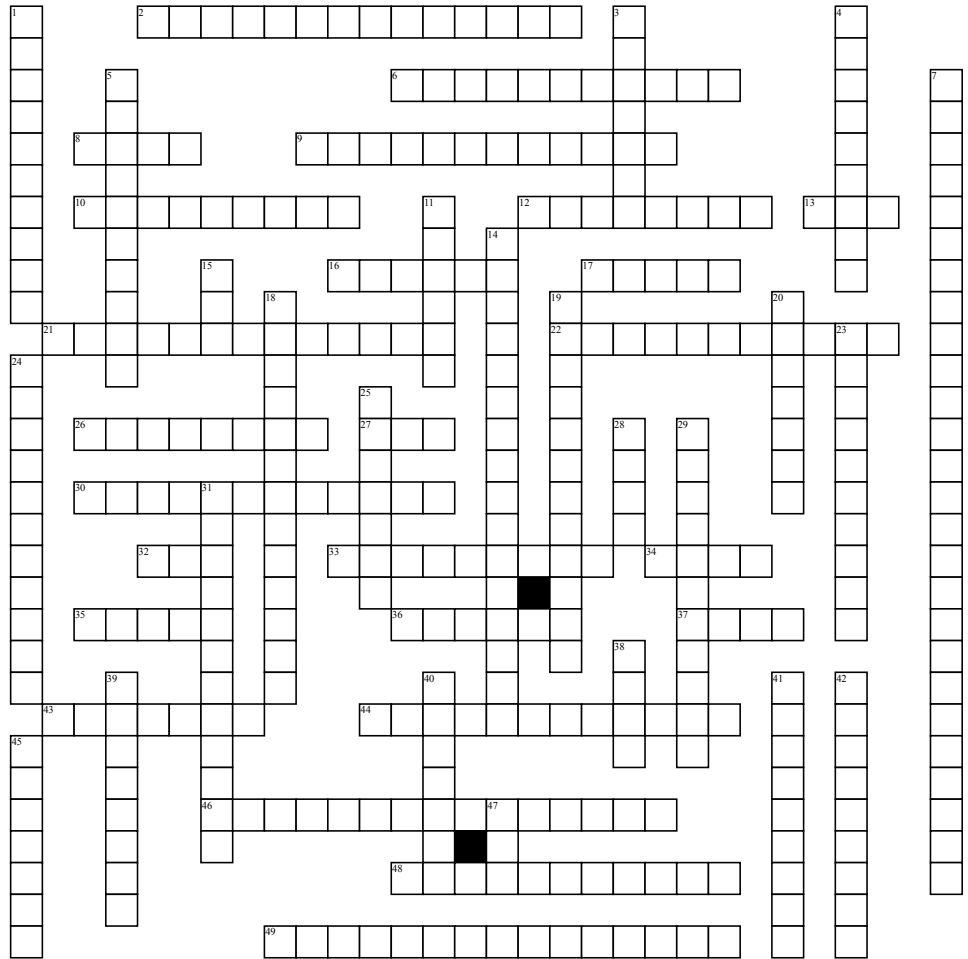
# Human Immunodeficiency Virus

## Across

2. individuals that have the virus create this type of antibodies to the virus  
 6. needs to be done to very understand the life cycle of the virus  
 8. the strength of the affinity for the binding of the viral envelope  
 9. the type of immune cells that play a major role in the virus  
 10. organization that is like other retroviruses found in humans  
 12. the component of the virus that must be bonded for the virus to start infections  
 13. the number of additional genes that effects the life cycle of the of human immunodeficiency virus  
 16. the life cycle of this species is used to under the life cycle of the virus  
 17. type of test needed to determine if an individual is infected with the virus  
 21. replication is dependent on this state of the infected cells  
 22. HIV creates these cells  
 26. the number of anti-lymphocytes needs to do this to help slow down asymptomatic features in individuals infected with the virus  
 27. responsible for the up keeping of viral RNA  
 30. termed deemed for a person who have virus but does not display any physical properties associated with the virus  
 32. the gene that determines the speed the infection will be spread  
 33. type of frameshift that aids in the pol gene being expressed  
 34. the accumulation of the virus can cause this disease  
 35. the number of regions that make up the long terminal region  
 36. type of cell doesn't allow infection to occur, but binding can occur  
 37. mechanism used in the humoral immune system  
 43. type of infection this virus produce  
 44. termed used to express the spread of the virus from one person to another  
 46. gene regulation at this phase has a mechanism that is not fully understood  
 48. property that differs dependent on where the virus is located  
 49. the position of the TATA box is a critical factor to start this process

## Down

1. cytopathic, virus can create three types of this effect  
 3. changes the cell cycle of uninfected cells as a disperse molecule  
 4. the amount of mutation strains of the virus



5. must happen for the uncoating, reverse transcription and integration  
 7. the viral agent that causes AIDS  
 11. the virus can find loopholes in this system and control to replicate in the body  
 14. used as a therapeutic for stopping human immunodeficiency virus  
 15. cause the virions to be unsuccessful in infecting healthy cells  
 18. type of mutation responsible for negative phenotypes  
 19. cell mediated, the type of immunity the virus can have in the latent stage  
 20. which major histocompatibility complex does binding take place  
 23. type of vaccine that need to be produce  
 24. type of cells that are depleted by the virus  
 25. the type of macromolecule that Rev and Rex are categorized as  
 28. type of therapy the virus has grown resistance to  
 29. determines if the virus will progress to the disease state  
 31. envelope proteins alter this property of the cell membrane  
 38. another factor produced by this cell plays a role in fusion  
 39. the genome of the virus is considered well defined because of this aspect  
 40. a development of this substance needs to be created to combat the spread of the virus  
 41. property of cytotoxic cells loose over time in infected cells  
 42. the number of people infected with this virus  
 45. the organelle that repressive coding sequences are found  
 47. the number of genes involved in replication