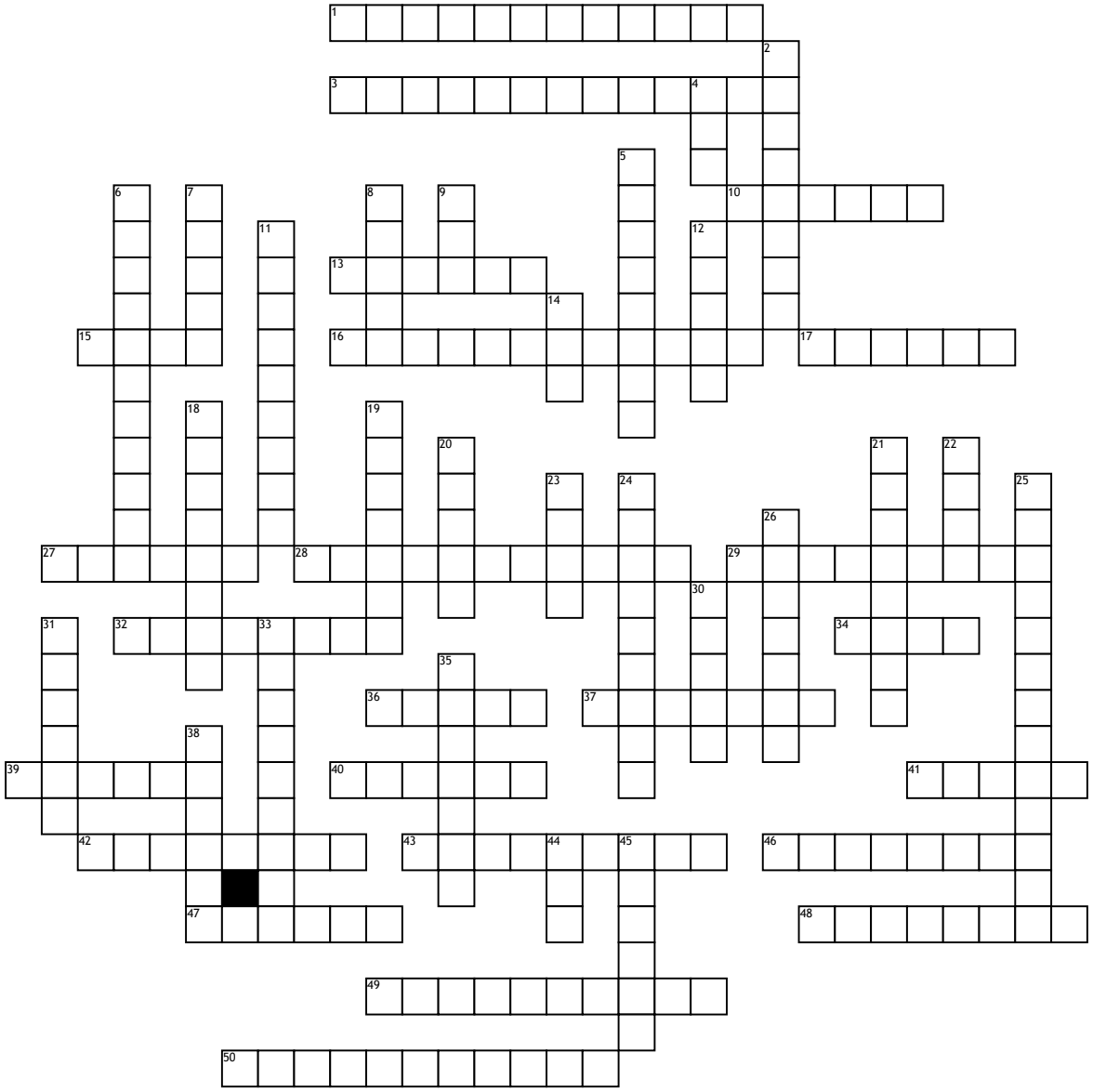
Name: _____ Date: _____

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)



Across

1. the family that HIV belongs to is _____

3. People with aids are more prone to _____ infections.

10. RNA is a ____ stranded molecule.

13. A way of HIV transmission is from mother to infant via _____ milk.

15. ____ is caused if HIV is not treated.

16. Human tumor viruses, specifically human _____ were aimed to be identified by the U.S Virus Cancer program.

17. The ____ contains two copies of HIV RNA.

27. The time in which the infection is present, but antibodies are not detectable, yet, can be referred as the serological "_____period".

28. _____ is the most powerful weapon of HIV.

29. Infection of the _____cells and CD4+ lymphocytes occurs through receptor-dependent mechanisms.

32. Stage 2 of HIV is also called _____ latency.

34. virus RNA is detectable in the blood by RT-PCR amplification methods, after 10-12 _____ from infection,

36. The number of strains acquired _____ after infection correlates with factors present at the time of estimated acquisition.

37. One of the symptoms of HIV infection is _____(synonym of tiredness).

39. DNA strands form a _____ helix DNA molecule.

40. Getting _____ is the only way, an individual can be sure whether they have HIV to not.

41. In the acute stage of HIV infection, an individual has a large amount of HIV in their _____.

42. Viral replication can be influenced by the factors of the innate and acquired antiviral _____.

43. As an individual's CD4 cell count drops to 200 cells/mm, they tend to receive AIDS _____.

46. Shorter _____ (s) with less glycosylation are generally more neutralization sensitive and that infected subjects develop neutralizing antibodies against previously circulating strains.

47. Viruses increase envelope _____ and glycosylation.

48. Antibodies specifically bind to HIV _____.

49. the genus that HIV belongs to is_____

50. T cells, _____, and dendritic cells, likely varies in genital secretions, breast milk and blood, which will impact the source of the acquired virus.

Down

2. AIDS stands for _____ Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

4. _____ is the stage at which HIV can be transmitted.

5. The_____ particles of RNA migrate towards the cell surface.

6. HIV viruses are characterized by other accessory/ regulatory genes that play key roles in modulating virus_____.

7. Symptoms of HIV can last anywhere from a few days to several _____.

8. A person with AIDS, can typically survive ____ years without being treated.

9. Vpr protein enables the transcribed _____ to gain access to nucleus in non-dividing cells such as macrophages, a function that is performed by Vpx in HIV-2.

11. New information about virus_____ and replication.

12. How many stages of HIV are there?

14. A virus that attacks the body's immune system.

18. What properties of the virus isolate are highly dependent on transmission of HIV ?

19. The cell-free viruses are suppressed by the _____ immune response.

20. The amount of HIV in the blood is called _____ load.

21. HIV RNA plasma viremia levels rapidly and predictably _____up to a peak level over 100 million copies per cubic centimeter.

22. HIV-1 genotype diversifies at a relatively _____rate.

23. All type 1 HIV virus contain _____ -free virus and infected cells.

24. Viral messenger RNA coding for long fragments migrates into the _____.

25. The HIV RNA is combined with a _____.

26. What central _____ system is more frequent in HIV 2 infection

30. Latent infection can be established by the _____ of infected cells.

31. Sexual contact remains the most _____ route for HIV-1 acquisition.

33. the main target of _____ of Activated CD4+ T-cells.

35. The Rev _____, coded by the rev gene, ensures the export from nucleus to cytoplasm of the correctly processed messenger and genomic RNA.

38. A way through which HIV can be transmitted is _____ contact.

44. The _____protein has multiple functions.

45. Stage 3 of HIV is the most_____ severe phase of HIV infection.