An article written by *The New York Times* called **The Coronavirus Unveiled** shows the breakdown and making of the virus. A scientist named Dr. Sat Li was a structural biologist at Tsinghua University in Beijing, who was able to get a glimpse of the coronavirus structure. Dr Li was in a biosafety lab in Hangzhou, where he joined forces with other virologists. Virologists would douse the virus with chemicals until it became harmless and sent them to Dr. Li to inspect. He placed the virus under a microscope and described it as a pack of jellybeans in a jar.

Over the following weeks, Dr. Li and his colleagues were able to study the virus and its proteins. He stated that the virus looked like eggs in a nest, which meant there were multiple virus strands all packed together as one. Rommie Amaro, a computational biologist at the University of California at San Diego, directed their attention to the virus protein called spikes. Spike, which are known as the S protein, are the sole viral membrane protein responsible for cell entry. Spike has an important role to play: They latch on to cells in our airways so the virus can slip inside. The spike protein is not sharp, narrow, or rigid. It has a tulip shaped structure. The virus also has a sugar shield that swirls around the protein and hides them from antibodies. The coronavirus has a complex structure. A sample of the virus infected human cells that made thousands of new RNA strands. Studies show that these knots allow the virus to control our ribosomes, the tiny cellular factories that pump out proteins. After the virus enters the human cell, our ribosomes attach to its RNA strand as the ribosomes pass over the genetics letters. They build proteins with corresponding structures. In a matter of hours, an infected cell can make thousands of new viral genomes. The cell’s ribosomes read their genes, spewing out even more viral proteins. Eventually, some of those proteins and the new genomes assemble themselves to make new viruses. When infected people exhale, talk, or cough, they release tiny drops of water laden with viruses. We do not know how long Covid-19 can survive these droplets, but we do know it can infect others. Coronavirus has a role in pathogenesis, which is the manner of development of a disease. Coronavirus is a respiratory disease that infects the epithelium of the upper and lower airways with diffuse alveolar damage as the predominant pulmonary pathology.

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