



Ebolavirus

This tubular virion of Zaire Ebola is about 80 nanometers in diameter and up to 1400 nm long, and consists of a viral envelope, a matrix, and a nucleocapsid, with glycoprotein spikes protruding from its surface.

VIRAL ENVELOPE

Glycoprotein —
Lipid bilayer —

MATRIX

NUCLEOCAPSID

The virus begins its attack by attaching to host receptors through its **GP** (glycoprotein, above and detail, right). The **lipid bilayer** buds off from the host cells. Structural proteins linking the viral envelope with the core make up the **matrix**, important in virus

assembly. The **nucleocapsid** is a series of viral proteins attached to the viral RNA. The virus replicates not by division but by using a combination of host and virally encoded enzymes to produce multiple copies of itself, which self-assemble in the host cell.

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