

Main body of the document containing dense text, likely a technical document or a large list of items.

Document containing a large amount of repetitive text, likely a placeholder or a corrupted page. The text is mostly illegible due to its repetitive nature.

... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 ...

Genomic organization of the influenza A virus genome. The genome consists of eight RNA segments, each encoding one or more proteins. The segments are: PB1, PB2, PA, PB1-2, HA, HA2, NS, NP, and M. The PB1, PB2, and PA segments are located at the 5' end of the genome, followed by the HA1 and HA2 segments. The NS and NP segments are located between the HA1 and HA2 segments. The M segment is located at the 3' end of the genome. The PB1, PB2, and PA segments encode the polymerase subunits PB1, PB2, and PA, respectively. The HA1 and HA2 segments encode the hemagglutinin (HA) protein. The NS and NP segments encode the nucleoprotein (NP) and nucleoprotein (NP) proteins, respectively. The M segment encodes the matrix (M) protein. The PB1, PB2, and PA segments are located at the 5' end of the genome, followed by the HA1 and HA2 segments. The NS and NP segments are located between the HA1 and HA2 segments. The M segment is located at the 3' end of the genome. The PB1, PB2, and PA segments encode the polymerase subunits PB1, PB2, and PA, respectively. The HA1 and HA2 segments encode the hemagglutinin (HA) protein. The NS and NP segments encode the nucleoprotein (NP) and nucleoprotein (NP) proteins, respectively. The M segment encodes the matrix (M) protein.