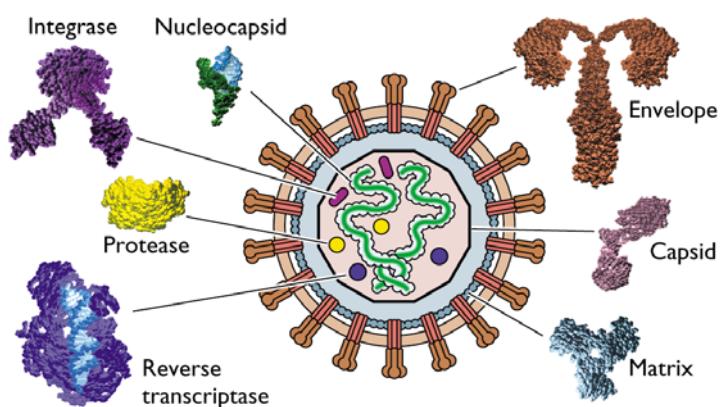


Parte II: Armazenamento e transmissão da informação

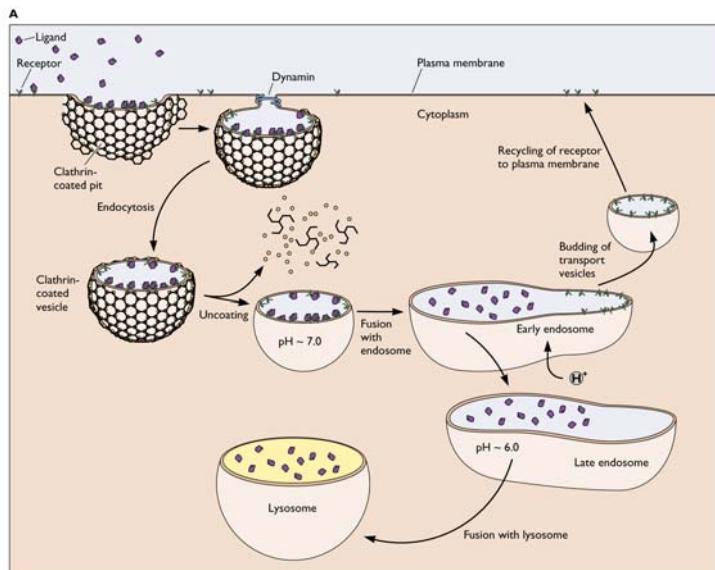
Biologia Molecular do HIV

I. Estrutura do vírus



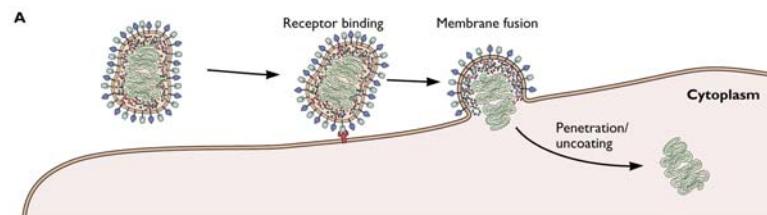
Adapted from H. Berman et al., *Am. Sci.* 90:350–359, 2002, with permission.

II: Entrada do vírus na célula



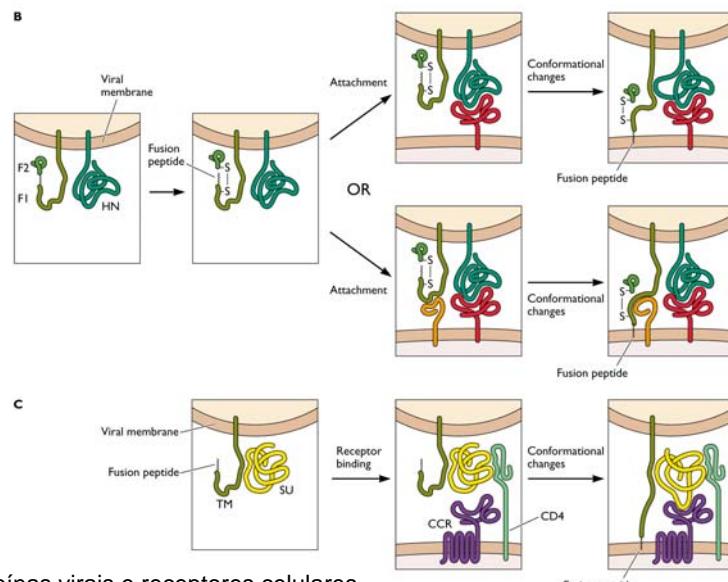
Via celular da endocitose mediada por receptores

II: Entrada do vírus na célula

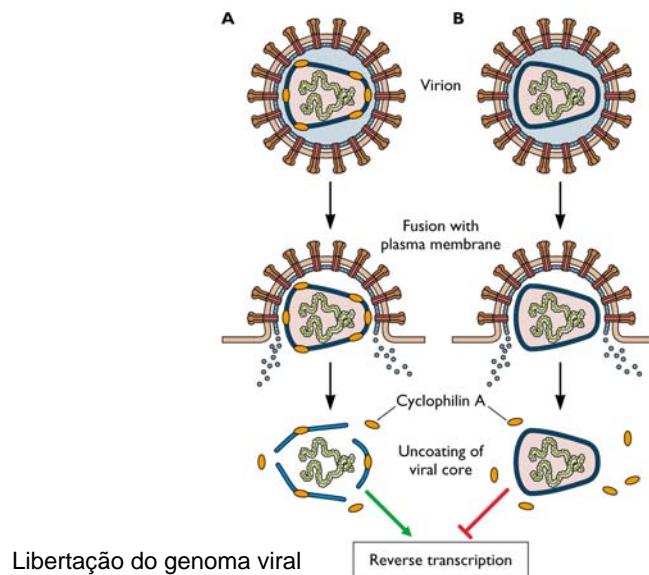


Visão geral do processo de entrada do vírus

II: Entrada do vírus na célula

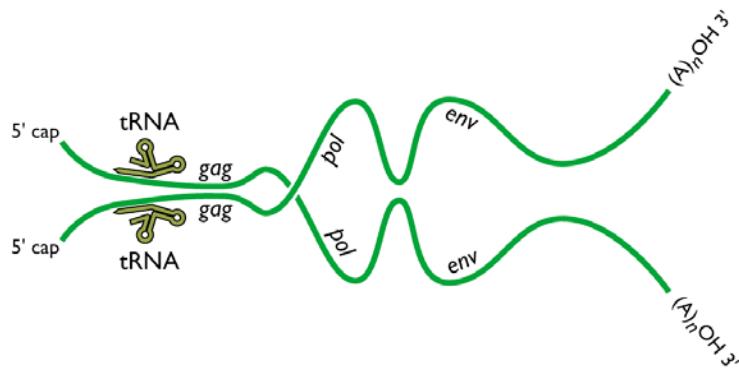


II: Entrada do vírus na célula



Adapted from J. L. Luban, *Cell* 87:1–20, 1996, with permission.

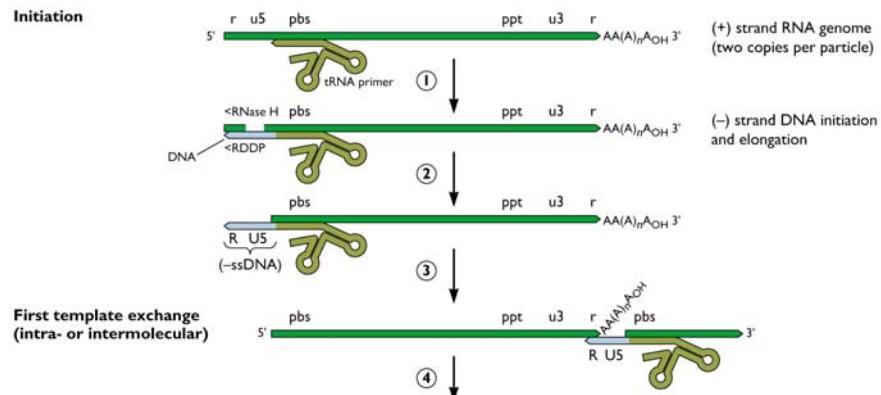
III: Transcrição reversa



From J. M. Coffin, p. 1767–1848, in B. N. Fields et al. (ed.), *Fields Virology*, 3rd ed. (Lippincott-Raven, Philadelphia, Pa., 1996), with permission.

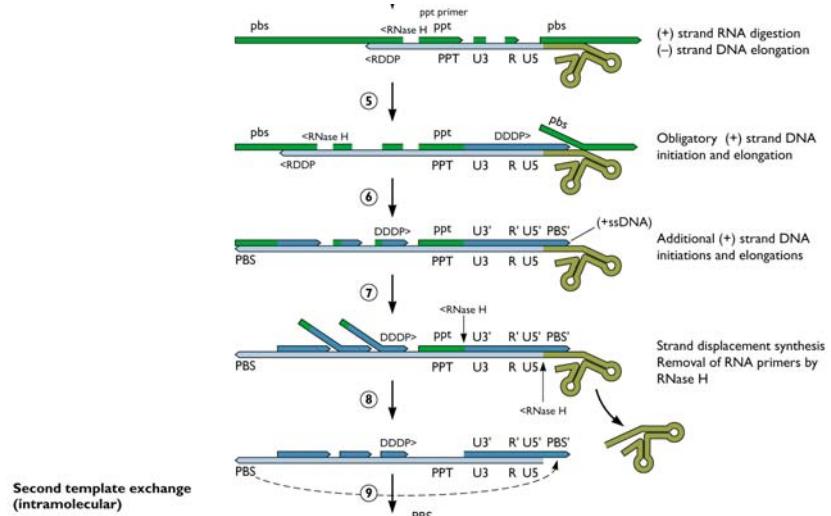
Genomas virais e seus primers de tRNA

III: Transcrição reversa

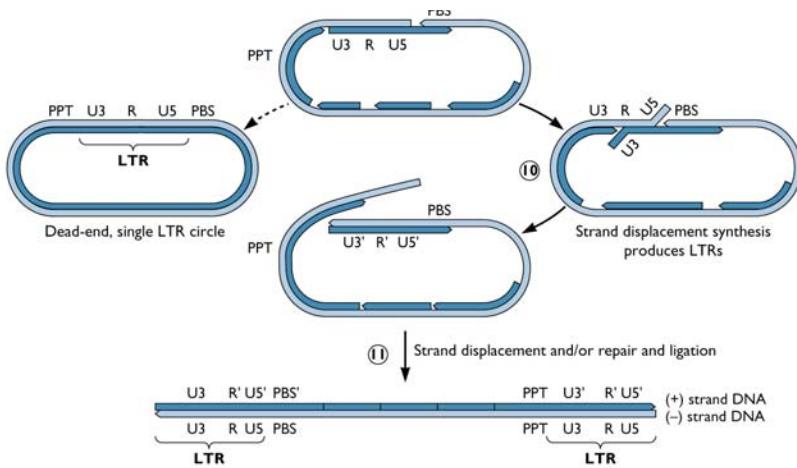


Da iniciação à primeira transição do local de priming

III: Transcrição reversa



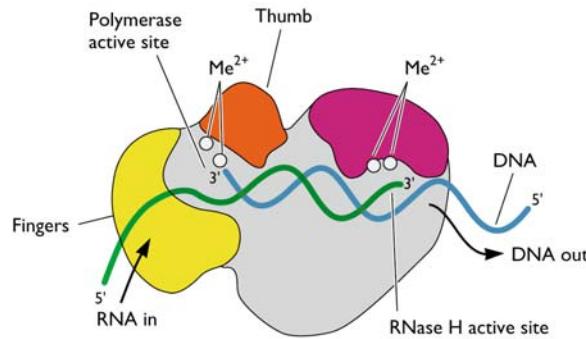
III: Transcrição reversa



Adapted from R. A. Katz and A. M. Skalka, *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 63:133–173, 1994, with permission.

Da segunda transição à síntese dos LTRs

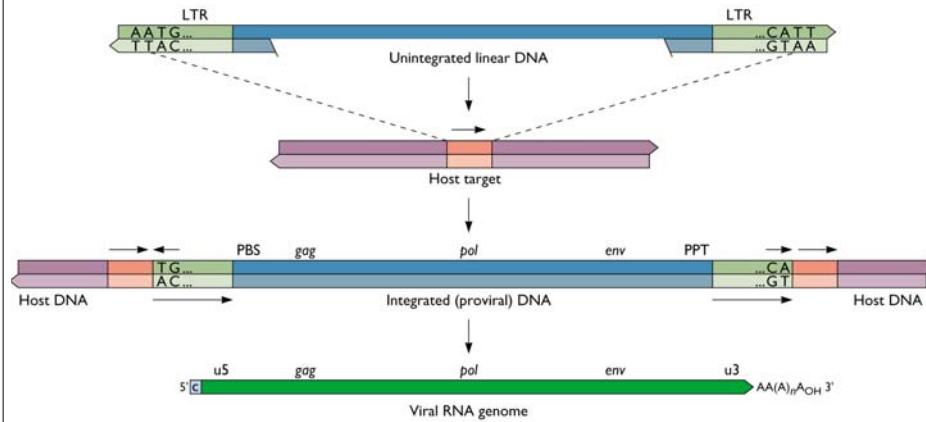
III: Transcrição reversa



Adapted from L. A. Kohlstaedt et al., p. 223–250, in A. M. Skalka and S. P. Goff (ed.), *Reverse Transcriptase* (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1996), with permission.

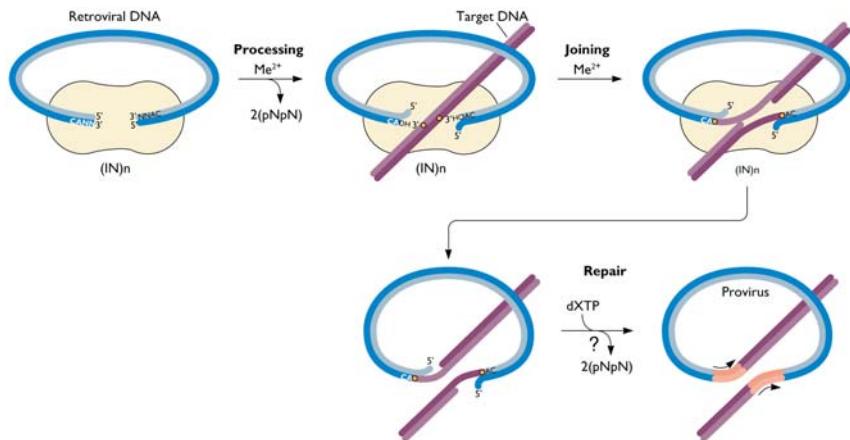
Estrutura da transcriptase reversa: DNA polimerase dependente de RNA e RNase

IV: Integração



Visão geral do processo de integração e expressão génica

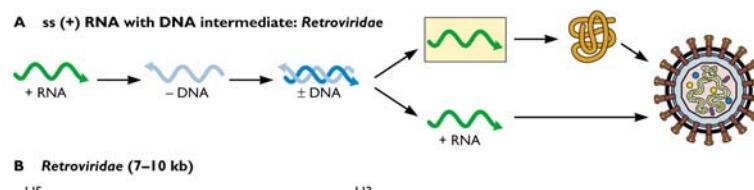
IV: Integração



Adapted from N. D. Grindley and A. E. Leschziner, *Cell* 83:1063–1066, 1995, with permission.

Mecanismo de acção da integrase

V: Expressão génica



Genome configuration

- Virions contain two copies of the (+) strand RNA genome, each bound with a tRNA primer
- Virions contain reverse transcriptase

Degree of dependence on host for replication

- RNA genome is not mRNA upon infection, even though it is (+) sense, capped, and polyadenylated
- The genome is the template for reverse transcription into dsDNA, which is integrated into the host genome

- Host RNA polymerase II transcribes the DNA into the genomic RNA

Gene expression strategies

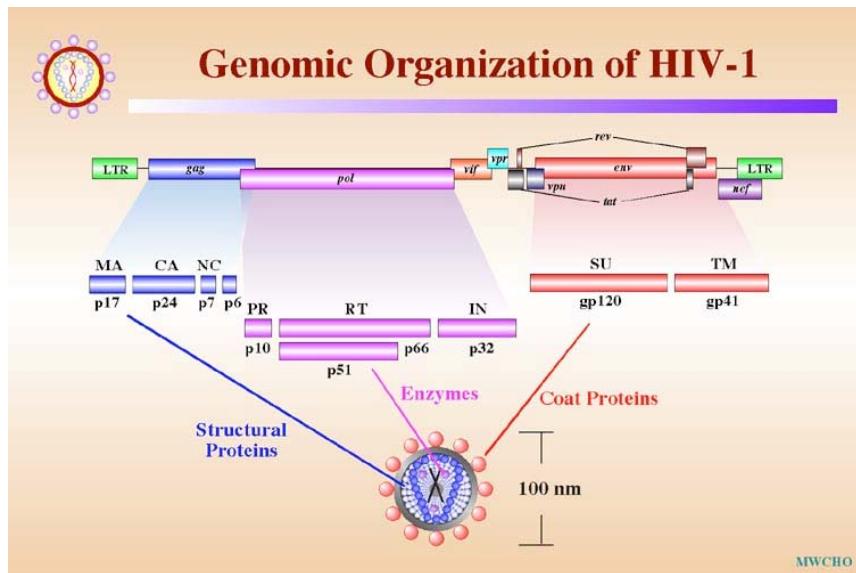
- Splicing, mRNA transport, translational regulation, and posttranslational regulation
- Posttranslational tactics: polyproteins, frameshifting, suppression of termination

Noteworthy features of the interaction with the host

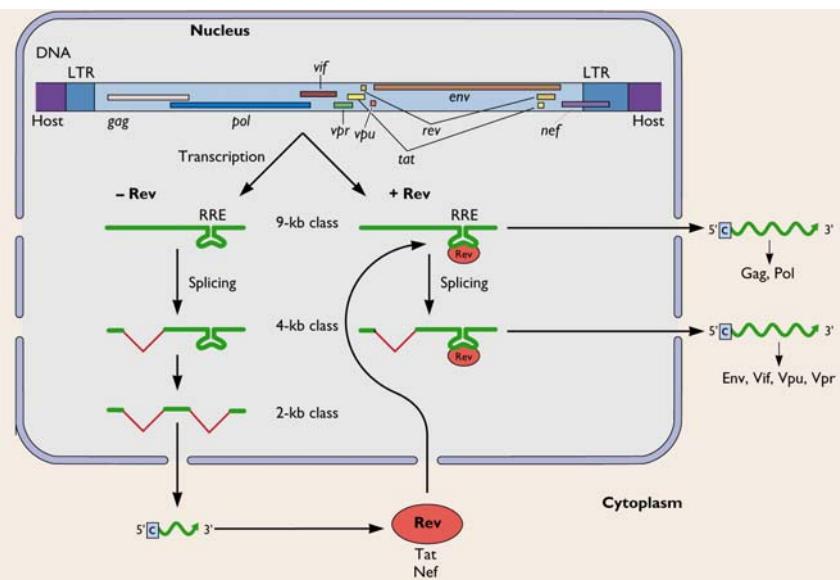
- May lead to oncogenic transformation of cells

Retrovírus: da estrutura à estratégia de replicação

V: Expressão génica

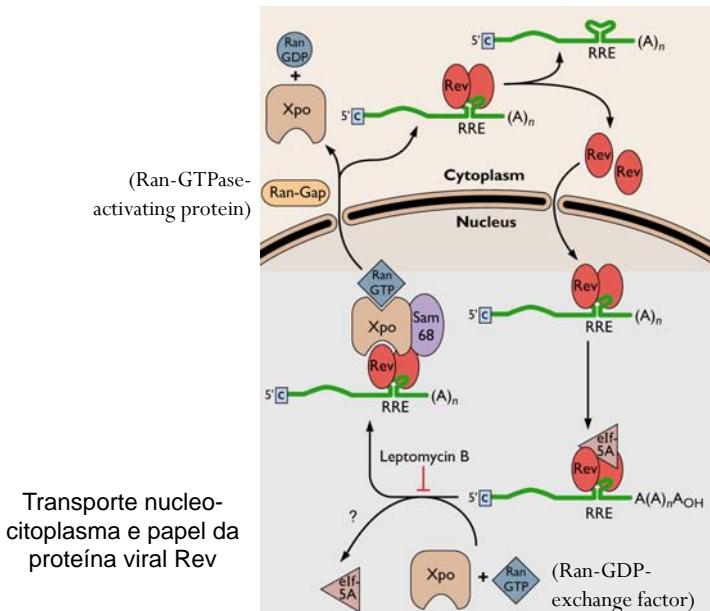


V: Expressão génica

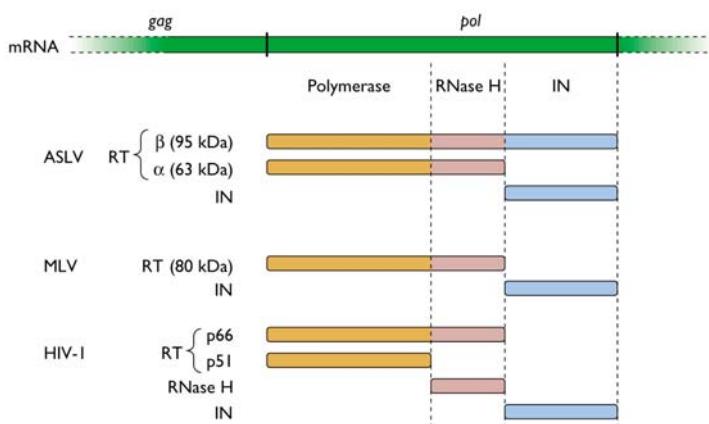


Expressão e exportação dos RNAs virais: mRNAs vs genoma

V: Expressão génica



V: Expressão génica



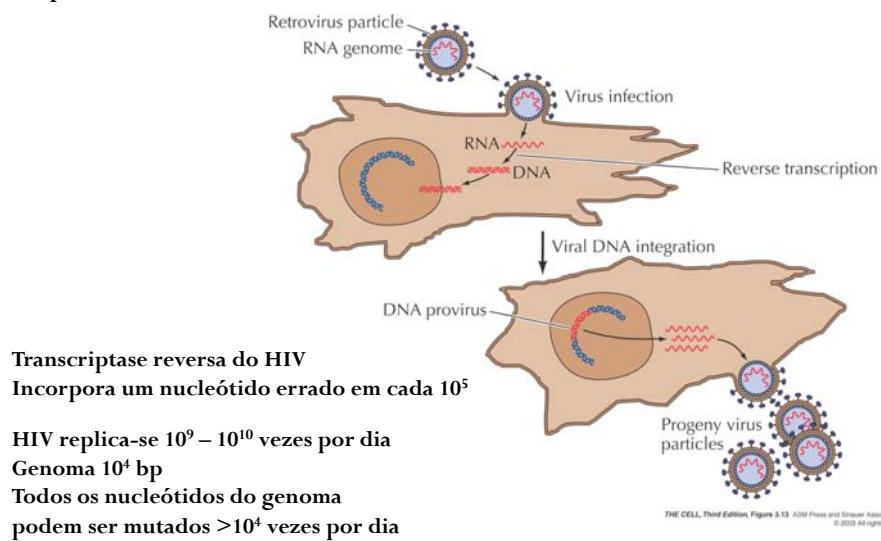
Adapted from R. A. Katz and A. M. Skalka, *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* **63**:133–173, 1994, with permission.

A poliproteína pol em diferentes retrovírus:
regulação pós-traducional da expressão génica

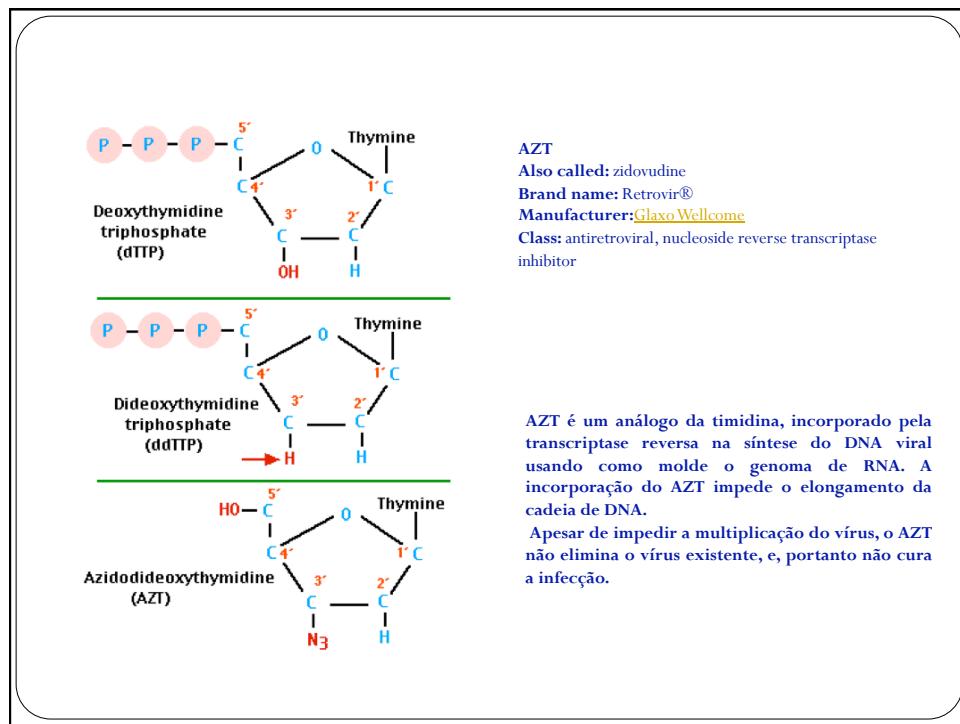
Aplicação ao caso de estudo:

- Origem da grande capacidade de mutação do HIV
- Mecanismo de ação do AZT
- Outras terapêuticas baseadas no conhecimento da Biologia Molecular do vírus

A importância do erro...



Terapêutica com AZT: enganando a transcriptase reversa...



AZT é um análogo da timidina, incorporado pela transcriptase reversa na síntese do DNA viral usando como molde o genoma de RNA. A incorporação do AZT impede o elongamento da cadeia de DNA.

Apesar de impedir a multiplicação do vírus, o AZT não elimina o vírus existente, e, portanto não cura a infecção.

