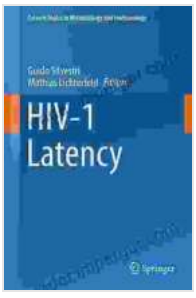
Hiv Latency: Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology 417

HIV latency is a major obstacle to the eradication of the virus. Latent HIV-infected cells are not actively producing virus, and they are therefore not susceptible to antiviral therapy. These cells can persist in the body for many years, and they can reactivate and produce infectious virus if the patient stops taking their medication.

The molecular mechanisms of HIV latency are not fully understood, but it is thought that the virus integrates its genome into the DNA of the host cell and then enters a state of transcriptional silencing. This silencing is mediated by a number of factors, including the host cell's chromatin structure and the activity of viral and cellular proteins.

There are a number of different reservoirs of latent HIV-infected cells. These reservoirs include resting CD4+ T cells, macrophages, and dendritic cells. The size of these reservoirs can vary significantly from patient to patient, and it is thought that the size of the reservoir is a major factor in determining the risk of HIV reactivation.



HIV-1 Latency (Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology Book 417) by Lauris Christopher Kaldjian

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 3394 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Print length	: 258 pages

There are a number of potential strategies for reversing HIV latency and curing HIV infection. These strategies include:

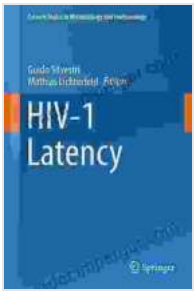
- **Shock and kill:** This strategy involves using a combination of drugs to activate latent HIV-infected cells and then kill them with antiviral therapy.
- **Block and lock:** This strategy involves using drugs to prevent latent HIV-infected cells from reactivating.
- **Cure:** This strategy involves using drugs to eliminate all latent HIV-infected cells from the body.

The development of effective strategies for reversing HIV latency and curing HIV infection is a major priority for HIV research. The book "Hiv Latency: Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology 417" provides a comprehensive overview of the latest research on this topic.

2. Molecular Mechanisms of HIV Latency
3. Reservoirs of Latent HIV-Infected Cells
4. Strategies for Reversing HIV Latency
5. Clinical Trials of HIV Latency Reversal Strategies
6. Future Directions for HIV Latency Research

The book "Hiv Latency: Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology 417" is a valuable resource for researchers and clinicians who are

interested in the latest advances in HIV latency research. The book provides a comprehensive overview of the molecular mechanisms of latency, the different reservoirs of latent virus, and the potential strategies for reversing latency and curing HIV infection.



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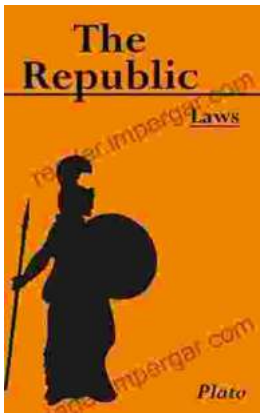

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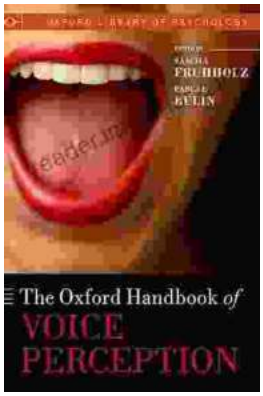

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