

Human gene that blocks HIV infection identified

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Another team of researchers at University of Alberta have identified a human [gene](#) [1]The most basic unit of genetic information. called TRIM 22 that blocks HIV infection in cell culture by preventing the assembly of the [virus](#) [2]A small infective organism which is incapable of reproducing outside a host cell..

This is a promising research as if you can prevent the viral assembly, then you are preventing the virus from leaving the cell and causing other cells to become infected. Identifying this gene opens the way to further work into natural ways of stopping the spread of HIV which are different and could mimic current approaches used by [antiviral](#) [3]A medication or substance which is active against one or more viruses. May include anti-HIV drugs, but these are more accurately termed antiretrovirals. therapy.

Researchers are currently trying to work out why this gene does not work in people living with HIV and seeing if they can switch it on hoping that if they are successful, then the research could lead to new treatments to prevent new HIV transmission and the spread of the virus within the body of those already infected.

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- [basic science](#)

Links:

[1] <http://www.napwa.org.au/glossary/term/126>

[2] <http://www.napwa.org.au/glossary/term/125>

[3] <http://www.napwa.org.au/glossary/term/123>