

A functional genetic approach suggests a novel interaction between the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) Tat protein and HIV-1 TAR RNA in vivo. ^[1]

Submitted by [Mariano Garcia-Blanco](#) ^[2] on 9 October 2012 - 5:49pm



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Authors	Lund, LH ^[3] , Wahren, B ^[4] , García-Blanco, MA ^[5]
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Abstract Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) Tat and human Cyclin T1 form a complex and together recognize the viral TAR RNA element with specificity. Using HIV-1/equine infectious anaemia virus TAR chimeras, we show that in addition to the well-characterized interaction with the bulge, Tat recognizes the distal stem and the loop of TAR. These data support previously proposed, but unproven, molecular models.

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