Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

The retroviral RNA genome encodes for three enzymes essential for virus replication: (i) the viral protease (PR), that converts the immature virion into a mature virus through the cleavage of precursor polypeptides; (ii) the reverse transcriptase (RT), responsible for the conversion of the single-stranded genomic RNA into double-stranded proviral DNA; and (iii) the integrase (IN) that inserts the proviral DNA into the host cell genome. All of them are important targets for therapeutic intervention. Knowledge on their structure and mechanism of action should help us to design better drugs against AIDS and other diseases caused by retroviruses.

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Guest Editor
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