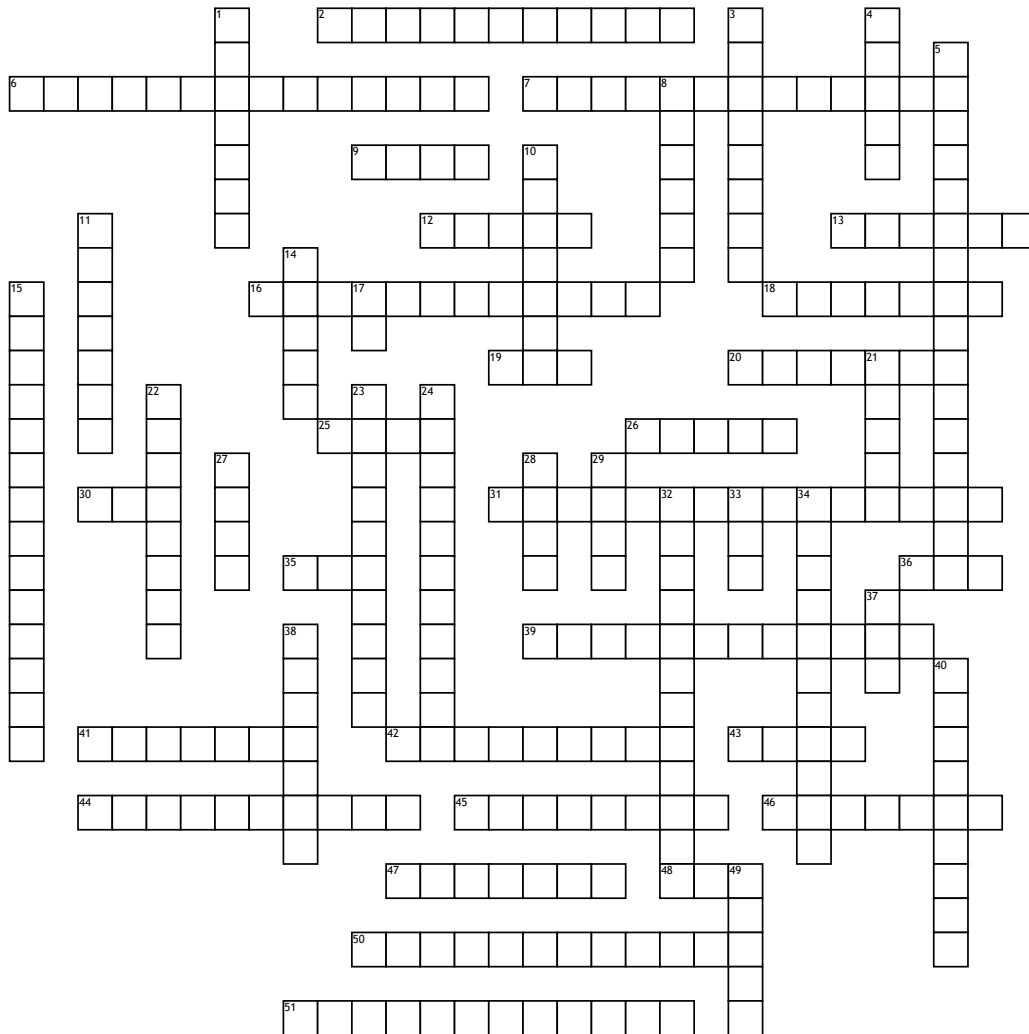


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Human Immunodeficiency Virus



## Across

2. TB can increase the levels of HIV \_\_\_\_\_.  
 6. What infected humans from primates in the 20th century?  
 7. SAMHD1 restricts HIC-1 reverse \_\_\_\_\_.  
 9. RNA sensors include: TLR7, RIG-1, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 12. BnAb antibodies develop two to four years \_\_\_\_\_ HIV infection.  
 13. What is protein is the main target for BnAb antibodies?  
 16. HIV infection of macrophages attenuate \_\_\_\_\_ and killing via autophagy pathway.  
 18. Vectors are one of the most important parts of a successful \_\_\_\_\_.  
 19. Primary target cells for HIV  
 20. SAMHD1 has what type of activity that depletes nucleotide cells needed for DNA synthesis?  
 25. Parental formulation can help the success rate of preventing the spread of HIV infection. (True or False)  
 26. DNA sensors include: cGAS, PQBP1, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 30. Correlated with a fast rise in HIV plasma viremia.  
 31. What cytokines play in regulating HIV expression in tissues?  
 35. HIV is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ leading causes of death around the world.  
 36. Macrophages stops the HIV response to type- \_\_\_\_\_ interferon  
 39. HIV infection can lead to active \_\_\_\_\_

41. The diversity of HIV has become a problem because the virus \_\_\_\_\_ are included in different subtypes.  
 42. These cells are part of the initiation of HIV infection in CD4+ T cells  
 43. Neutralizing \_\_\_\_\_ bind to diverse strains HIV virions and become inactive  
 44. HIV-1 activates innate \_\_\_\_\_ responses through PRRs  
 45. ART is hard to sustain economically because it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 46. \_\_\_\_\_ delivers HIV antigen to the host cell and create immune response.  
 47. HIV affects 36.7 \_\_\_\_\_ people all around the world.  
 48. The HIV strain subtypes differ in their \_\_\_\_\_ proteins.  
 50. \_\_\_\_\_ analysis is a way to identify and breakdown HIV-1 transmission clusters.  
 51. This type of reaction happens in HIV immune response  
**Down**  
 1. After \_\_\_\_\_ infection, acute viremia happens.  
 3. A reacting antiretroviral formulation  
 4. ART help decrease the risk of infecting the \_\_\_\_\_ from the mother.  
 5. What response influence primary HIV-1 viraemia suppression?  
 8. What is the active endonuclease in anti-dividing cells?  
 10. Retrovirus that does not affect SAMHD1 restriction can infect non-dividing \_\_\_\_\_ cells.  
 11. HIV-1 infection is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ inflammatory disease which develops into immunodeficiency.  
 14. Current ART regimen includes how many antiretroviral drugs?

15. Current \_\_\_\_\_ therapy suppresses replication of HIV  
 17. In what states does the macrophage enter leading to the SAMHD1 activity downregulating?  
 21. Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors is one of a long-acting antiretroviral \_\_\_\_\_  
 22. Evolution of \_\_\_\_\_ responses is the main difference between acute and early HIV infection.  
 23. Infection of what kind of cells happen in the bone marrow and thymus lead to reactivation of immune cells?  
 24. In vivo, macrophages harbor \_\_\_\_\_ HIV infection.  
 27. The hypothesis of HIV-1 infection of macrophages doesn't happen in \_\_\_\_\_  
 28. \_\_\_\_\_ is a way to help prevent HIV infection  
 29. HIV treatment regimens can be limited to one- \_\_\_\_\_, daily dosing.  
 32. RNA \_\_\_\_\_ help identify subset in alveolar macrophages infected with HIV-1 in vivo.  
 33. Current antiretroviral therapy  
 34. What is infected by HIV-1 that are important in pathogenesis in HIV-1?  
 37. The downregulated SAMHD1 leads to cells proactive to \_\_\_\_\_  
 38. Transmission \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of HIV-1 aggregated sequences in a nonrandom pattern  
 40. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) cannot cure or completely destroy HIV because of the continual latent viral  
 49. What binds to the HIV-1 at gp120 CD4 binding site, having the most human passive immunotherapy?

## Word Bank

DDX3	Progenitor	overreaction	SAMHD1	ART	replication	after	True
million	dNTPase	retrovirusHIV1	chronic	ten	HIVenv	tuberculosis	one
BnAb	lifelong	antiretroviral	myeloid	IFI16	Macrophages	three	vaccine
AH1	PrEP	replicative	G1	Vectors	fluorescence	VRC01	Primary
agent	innateinterferon	HIV	CD4	parental	Transcription	antibody	Phylogenetic
interferon	Proinflammatory	strains	pill	Dendritic	cluster	Vivo	Env
phagocytosis	child	reservoir					