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Disabling virus through modifying host factors

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A successful virus infection means that viruses takes over the host cell and convert it into a factory producing new viruses. Changing some essential part on the host machinery to make it incompatible for viruses will result in resistance. Turnip mosaic virus is a virus of great agricultural concern that infects cruciferous crops globally. It relies on either one of the host factors to translate its genetic RNA into protein: eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E (eIF4E) or its isoform. Modifying or deleting eIF4E or its isoform by genetic modification or editing, to date is one of the most common strategies to provide resistance against this virus, while plant host survives by the remaining one of the isoforms. I am looking for other host factors important for virus infection that are associated with eIF4E or its isoform to complement and provide back-ups for our current antivirus host targets in crops.

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