

University of Massachusetts Medical School

eScholarship@UMMS

Open Access Articles

Open Access Publications by UMMS Authors

2015-07-16

Lv4 Is a Capsid-Specific Antiviral Activity in Human Blood Cells That Restricts Viruses of the SIVMAC/SIVSM/HIV-2 Lineage Prior to Integration

Massimo Pizzato
University of Trento

Et al.

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/oapubs>



Part of the Immunology of Infectious Disease Commons, Immunoprophylaxis and Therapy Commons, Infectious Disease Commons, and the Microbiology Commons

Repository Citation

Pizzato M, McCauley SM, Neagu MR, Pertel T, Firrito C, Ziglio S, Dauphin A, Zufferey M, Berthoux L, Luban J. (2015). Lv4 Is a Capsid-Specific Antiviral Activity in Human Blood Cells That Restricts Viruses of the SIVMAC/SIVSM/HIV-2 Lineage Prior to Integration. Open Access Articles. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050>. Retrieved from <https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/oapubs/2545>

Creative Commons License



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

This material is brought to you by eScholarship@UMMS. It has been accepted for inclusion in Open Access Articles by an authorized administrator of eScholarship@UMMS. For more information, please contact Lisa.Palmer@umassmed.edu.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Lv4 Is a Capsid-Specific Antiviral Activity in Human Blood Cells That Restricts Viruses of the SIV_{MAC}/SIV_{SM}/HIV-2 Lineage Prior to Integration

Massimo Pizzato^{1,2}, Sean Matthew McCauley³, Martha R. Neagu¹, Thomas Pertel¹, Claudia Firrito¹, Serena Ziglio², Ann Dauphin³, Madeleine Zufferey¹, Lionel Berthoux⁴, Jeremy Luban^{1,3*}

1 Department of Microbiology and Molecular Medicine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland, **2** Center for Integrative Biology, University of Trento, Trento, Italy, **3** Program in Molecular Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts, United States of America, **4** Laboratory of Retrovirology, University of Québec, Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Canada

* jeremy.luban@umassmed.edu



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Pizzato M, McCauley SM, Neagu MR, Pertel T, Firrito C, Ziglio S, et al. (2015) Lv4 Is a Capsid-Specific Antiviral Activity in Human Blood Cells That Restricts Viruses of the SIV_{MAC}/SIV_{SM}/HIV-2 Lineage Prior to Integration. *PLoS Pathog* 11 (7): e1005050. doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050

Editor: Michael Emerman, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, UNITED STATES

Received: November 10, 2014

Accepted: June 25, 2015

Published: July 16, 2015

Copyright: © 2015 Pizzato et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper.

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institute of Health (<http://www.nih.gov>) grant RO1AI59159 to JL, National Institute of Health (<http://www.nih.gov>) Grant DP1DA034990 to JL, and Swiss National Science Foundation (<http://www.snf.ch>) grant 3100A0-128655 to JL; European Union Marie Curie (http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm) Grant 237265 to MP and JL; European Union Career Integration (http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm) Grant

Abstract

HIV-2 and SIV_{MAC} are AIDS-causing, zoonotic lentiviruses that jumped to humans and rhesus macaques, respectively, from SIV_{SM}-bearing sooty mangabey monkeys. Cross-species transmission events such as these sometimes necessitate virus adaptation to species-specific, host restriction factors such as TRIM5. Here, a new human restriction activity is described that blocks viruses of the SIV_{SM}/SIV_{MAC}/HIV-2 lineage. Human T, B, and myeloid cell lines, peripheral blood mononuclear cells and dendritic cells were 4 to >100-fold less transducible by VSV G-pseudotyped SIV_{MAC}, HIV-2, or SIV_{SM} than by HIV-1. In contrast, transduction of six epithelial cell lines was equivalent to that by HIV-1. Substitution of HIV-1 CA with the SIV_{MAC} or HIV-2 CA was sufficient to reduce HIV-1 transduction to the level of the respective vectors. Among such CA chimeras there was a general trend such that CAs from epidemic HIV-2 Group A and B isolates were the most infectious on human T cells, CA from a 1° sooty mangabey isolate was the least infectious, and non-epidemic HIV-2 Group D, E, F, and G CAs were in the middle. The CA-specific decrease in infectivity was observed with either HIV-1, HIV-2, ecotropic MLV, or ALV Env pseudotypes, indicating that it was independent of the virus entry pathway. As₂O₃, a drug that suppresses TRIM5-mediated restriction, increased human blood cell transduction by SIV_{MAC} but not by HIV-1. Nonetheless, elimination of TRIM5 restriction activity did not rescue SIV_{MAC} transduction. Also, in contrast to TRIM5-mediated restriction, the SIV_{MAC} CA-specific block occurred after completion of reverse transcription and the formation of 2-LTR circles, but before establishment of the provirus. Transduction efficiency in heterokaryons generated by fusing epithelial cells with T cells resembled that in the T cells, indicative of a dominant-acting SIV_{MAC} restriction activity in the latter. These results suggest that the nucleus of human blood cells possesses a restriction factor specific for the CA of HIV-2/SIV_{MAC}/SIV_{SM} and that cross-species

322130 to MP; and Canadian Institutes for Health Research (<http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/193.html>) grant 102712 to LB. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

transmission of SIV_{SM} to human T cells necessitated adaptation of HIV-2 to this putative restriction factor.

Author Summary

HIV-1 and HIV-2, the two lentiviruses that cause AIDS in humans, are members of a family of such viruses that infect African primates. HIV-1 is a zoonosis that was transmitted to humans from chimpanzees. HIV-2 was transmitted to humans from sooty mangabey monkeys. In several documented cases of cross-species transmission of lentiviruses it has been shown that replication of the virus in the new host species necessitated that the virus adapt to species-specific antiviral factors in the host. Here we report that human blood cells possess an antiviral activity that exhibits specificity for viruses of the HIV-2/SIV_{MAC}/SIV_{SM} lineage, with restriction being greatest for SIV_{SM} and the least for epidemic HIV-2. Here we show that this dominant-acting, antiviral activity is specific for the capsid and blocks the virus after it enters the nucleus. The evidence suggests that, in order to jump from sooty mangabey monkeys to humans, the capsid of these viruses changed in order to adapt to this antiviral activity. In keeping with the practice concerning anti-lentiviral activities we propose to call this new antiviral activity Lv4.

Introduction

Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) is the major cause of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) pandemic. Among the immunodeficiency viruses that infect at least 40 of the primate species in sub-Saharan Africa, the simian immunodeficiency viruses (SIVs) found in central African chimpanzees and gorillas are monophyletic with HIV-1 [1,2]. Each of the four HIV-1 lineages (groups M, N, O, and P) is believed to have resulted from independent cross-species transmission of simian immunodeficiency viruses from chimpanzees (SIV_{CPZ}), and perhaps from gorillas (SIV_{GOR}) [3–6]. SIV_{CPZ} itself is probably a recombinant virus that resulted from co-infection of a chimp with viruses transmitted from a red-capped mangabey (SIV_{RCM}) and a greater spot-nosed monkey (SIV_{GSM}) [7]. Until recently it was believed that SIV_{CPZ} did not cause disease in chimpanzees but extensive observation of feral animals has demonstrated that this is not the case [8].

HIV-2, a second AIDS-causing virus that has highest prevalence in West Africa, was transmitted to people from sooty mangabey monkeys (*Cercocebus atys*) on multiple occasions [9–12]. There is no evidence for disease in sooty mangabey monkeys infected with SIV_{SM}, but cross-species transmission to another non-native host, rhesus macaques (SIV_{MAC}), resulted in AIDS [13,14].

Though transmission of primate lentiviruses to humans has occurred on multiple occasions and may still be occurring [15], these events are probably uncommon. Primate lentiviral sequences can be grouped into clades that are specific for a given host species [2]. Species cross-overs are prevented in part by innate immune mechanisms, of which restriction by intracellular proteins is an important component. Proteins of the TRIM (Tripartite Motif) family can disrupt retroviral replication in a species-dependent manner [16–18]. TRIM proteins displaying anti-retroviral activity are present in all primates tested so far [19]. Moreover, phylogenetically and functionally related genes have been found in cattle [20,21] and in rabbits [22]. TRIM5 α was the first member of this family to be identified as an anti-retroviral gene [23] and has been

extensively studied. It targets incoming susceptible retroviruses, trapping them in cytoplasmic bodies that seem to form around the virus [24]. Inhibition of retroviral replication requires specific recognition of retroviral capsid motifs, and a TRIM5 α -CA interaction can be detected in various settings [25–27]. Additionally, treatment with proteasome inhibitors partially relieves the restriction, suggesting that TRIM5 α targets susceptible retroviruses to a proteasomal degradation pathway [28–30]. Finally, TRIM5 α prevents nuclear transport of restricted retroviruses [28,30–32].

HIV-1 is inhibited by TRIM5 α from a number of African and Asian monkey species, such as rhesus macaques, African green monkeys, and sooty mangabeys [19,33]. The human orthologue of TRIM5 α restricts some non-primate lentiviruses such as the N-tropic strains of the murine leukemia virus (N-MLV) and the equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV) [34–36]. However, it has minimal activity against HIV-1 and various strains of SIVs such as SIV_{MAC} and SIV from African green monkeys (SIV_{AGM}) [32,36–39].

Thus, available data suggest that the early post-entry stages of SIV_{MAC} replication are not inhibited by TRIM5 α in human cells. These experiments, however, all used immortalized adherent cell lines such as TE671 (rhabdomyosarcoma) [32,40,41], HOS (osteosarcoma) [42] or HeLa cells (adenocarcinoma) [23,31,43]. Hofmann and colleagues compared the infectivity of vectors derived from SIV_{MAC} or HIV-1 in a range of mammalian cell lines [44]. They found that HIV-1 vectors were up to 9-fold more infectious than SIV_{MAC} vectors in several human cell lines, e.g. Raji (B lymphocyte) and in the T lymphocyte cell lines Jurkat, HuT78 and CEM. This raised the possibility that lentiviruses could be inhibited in a cell-type specific fashion in human cells. In the work presented here, we investigated restriction to SIV_{MAC} replication in peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs) as well as in various cell lines. Our data reveal a TRIM5 α -independent restriction activity targeting SIV_{MAC}, and the related SIV_{SM} and HIV-2, in human blood cells.

Results

Human blood cells are less permissive for SIV_{MAC}, SIV_{SM}, and HIV-2, than for HIV-1

Human cell lines were challenged with VSV G-pseudotyped, single-cycle vectors derived from HIV-1_{NL4-3} and SIV_{MAC}239, as previously described [45]. In each case, *nef* was replaced with GFP coding sequence, such that the fluorescent reporter was expressed from the respective LTR. The two vectors were produced in parallel by collecting supernatant from transfected 293T cells. The vector-containing supernatants were checked for reverse transcriptase activity [46], normalized for titer on highly permissive CRFK feline kidney epithelial cells [47], and then used to infect a panel of human cell lines by serial dilution (Fig 1).

SIV_{MAC} transduction efficiency was 4 to 20-times less than that of HIV-1_{NL4-3} when the two vectors were used to challenge any of a panel of T cell lines, including Jurkat, SupT1, and CEM-SS cells, the Burkitt lymphoma-derived B cell line Raji, or the myelomonocytic cell lines U937 and THP-1 (Fig 1). The infectivity of SIV_{MAC} was similar to that of HIV-1_{NL4-3} in adherent epithelial cell lines, including HeLa cells, HT1080 fibrosarcoma cells, TE671 rhabdomyosarcoma cells, U87 glioblastoma cells, and NP2 glioma cells (Fig 1).

Signal intensity by immunofluorescence microscopy of individual GFP-positive cells after SIV_{MAC} transduction was at least as great as that after HIV-1_{NL4-3} transduction (Fig 2A). Mean fluorescence intensity by flow cytometry was 219.6 +/- 15.5 for SIV_{MAC} and 170.3 +/- 11.3 for HIV-1_{NL4-3} (n = 6; p < 0.01, Mann-Whitney). Based on these parameters, the decrease in apparent infectivity of SIV_{MAC} did not appear to be explained by poor expression of the GFP reporter from the SIV LTR. The latter point was demonstrated more conclusively by using

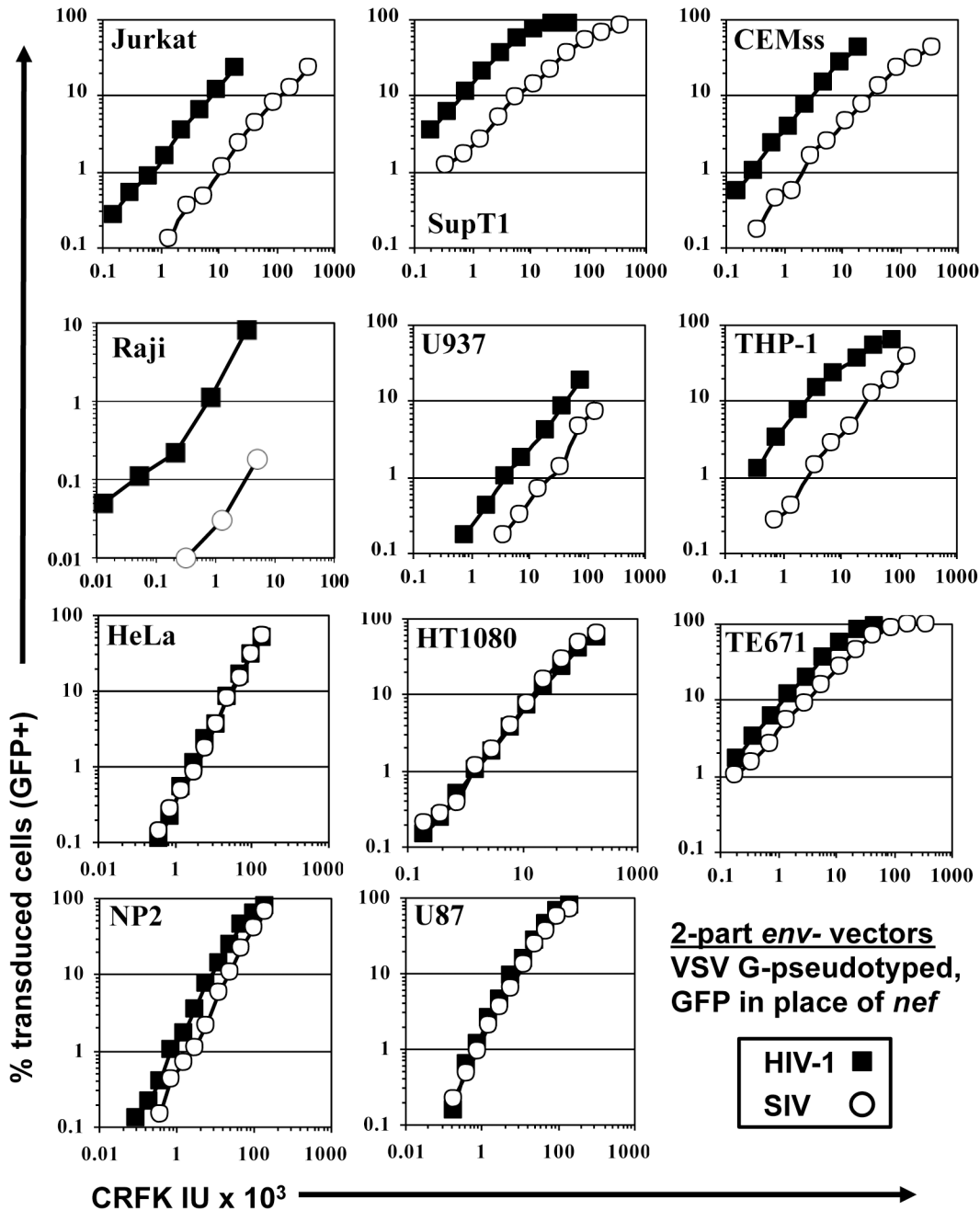


Fig 1. SIV_{MAC} transduction of human blood-derived cell lines is less efficient than is transduction by HIV-1. VSV G-pseudotyped HIV-1_{NL4-3}GFP (black squares) and SIV_{MAC}239GFP (white circles) were generated by plasmid transfection of 293T cells. In each plasmid, *env* was disrupted and *nef* replaced with GFP, such that the fluorescent reporter gene was expressed from the 5' LTR. Vector stocks were normalized by titer on CRFK cells, and then used to challenge the indicated cell lines. 48 hrs post vector challenge, the percentage GFP-expressing cells was determined by FACS. Data is plotted as percent GFP⁺ (infected) cells (Y axis) versus CRFK infectious units (IU) x 1,000 (X axis).

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050.g001

3-part lentiviral vectors in which the GFP reporter was expressed from the HIV-1 and SIV_{MAC} vectors using an identical spleen focus-forming virus (SFFV) promoter (Fig 2B); the relative decrease in CRFK-normalized, SIV_{MAC} infectivity on Jurkat with the 3-part vector was at least as great in magnitude as it was with the 2-part vectors.

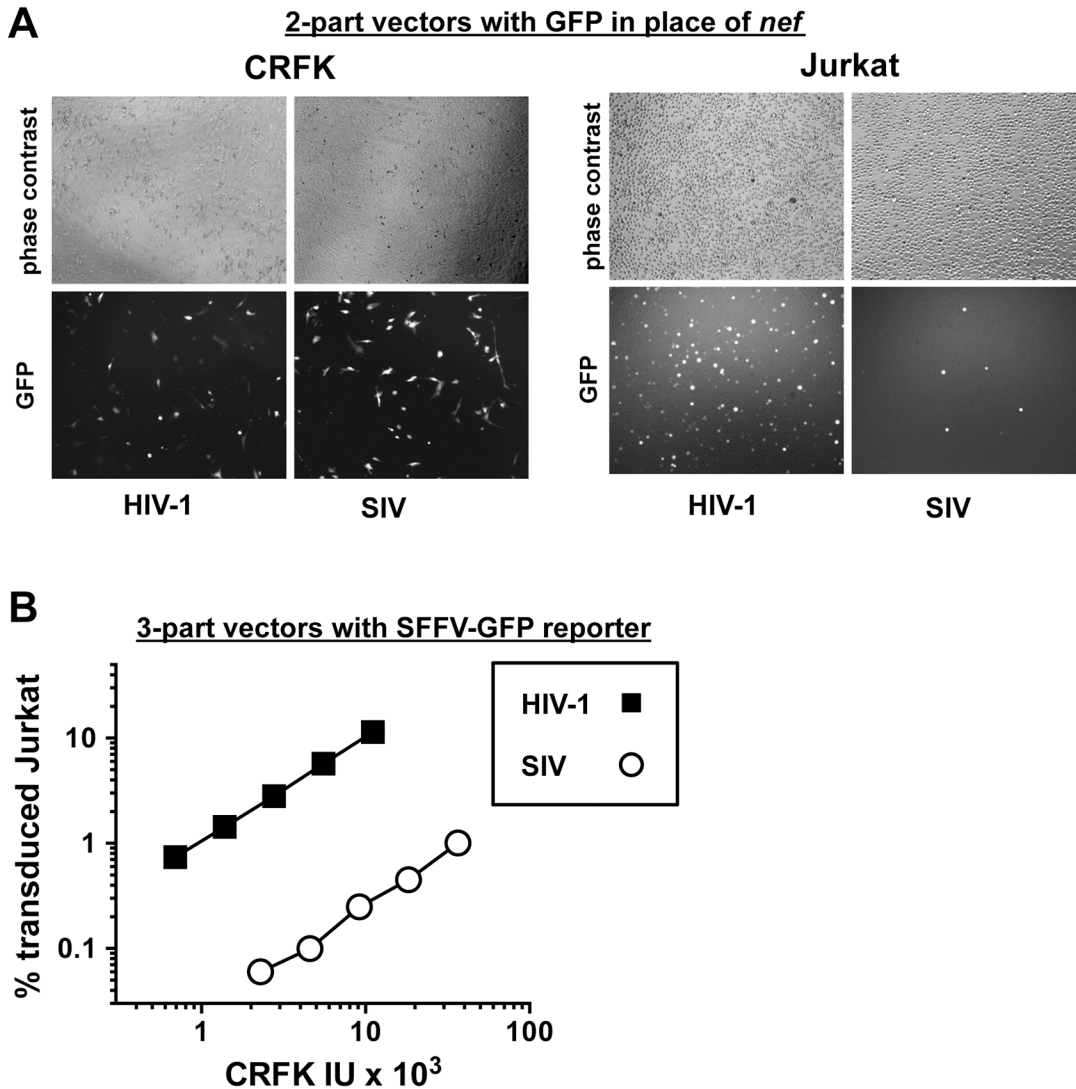


Fig 2. The decrease in T cell transduction efficiency by SIV_{MAC} is not explained by differences in reporter gene expression. (A) CRFK cells (left panel) and Jurkat T cells (right panel) were transduced with VSV G-pseudotyped, single-cycle, two-part HIV-1_{NL4-3}GFP or SIV_{MAC}239-GFP vectors, as in Fig 1. Virus stocks were normalized by reverse transcriptase activity prior to transduction. 48 hrs after transduction, cells were visualized by phase contrast and fluorescence microscopy. Shown are representative fields for each condition at 100x magnification. Fluorescence intensity of individual T cells transduced with SIV_{MAC}239-GFP is at least as strong as that in cells transduced with HIV-1_{NL4-3}GFP. (B) VSV G-pseudotyped, HIV-1_{NL4-3} (black squares) and SIV_{MAC}239 (white circles) three-part vectors were generated by plasmid transfection of 293T cells. In each case, the viral genomic RNA was designed to transduce an identical SFFV-GFP reporter gene. Vector stocks were normalized by titer on CRFK cells, and then used to challenge Jurkat T cells. 48 hrs post vector challenge, the percentage GFP-expressing cells was determined by FACS. Data is plotted as percent GFP⁺ (infected) cells (Y axis) versus CRFK infectious units (IU) x 1,000 (X axis).

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050.g002

Next, the infectivity of SIV_{MAC} was compared with that of HIV-1_{NL4-3} in primary human blood cells using the two-part vectors. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were prepared, stimulated with PHA for three days, and challenged with the single-cycle vectors. SIV_{MAC} transduction was less efficient than for HIV-1_{NL4-3} (Fig 3A). The magnitude of this difference was ~20-fold. Similar magnitude differences were observed when three-part vectors were used to challenge human, monocyte-derived dendritic cells in the presence of Vpx⁺-VLPs (Fig 3B). The dendritic cell experiments were carried out as previously described by providing SIV Vpx *in trans* using SIV VLPs [48–50].

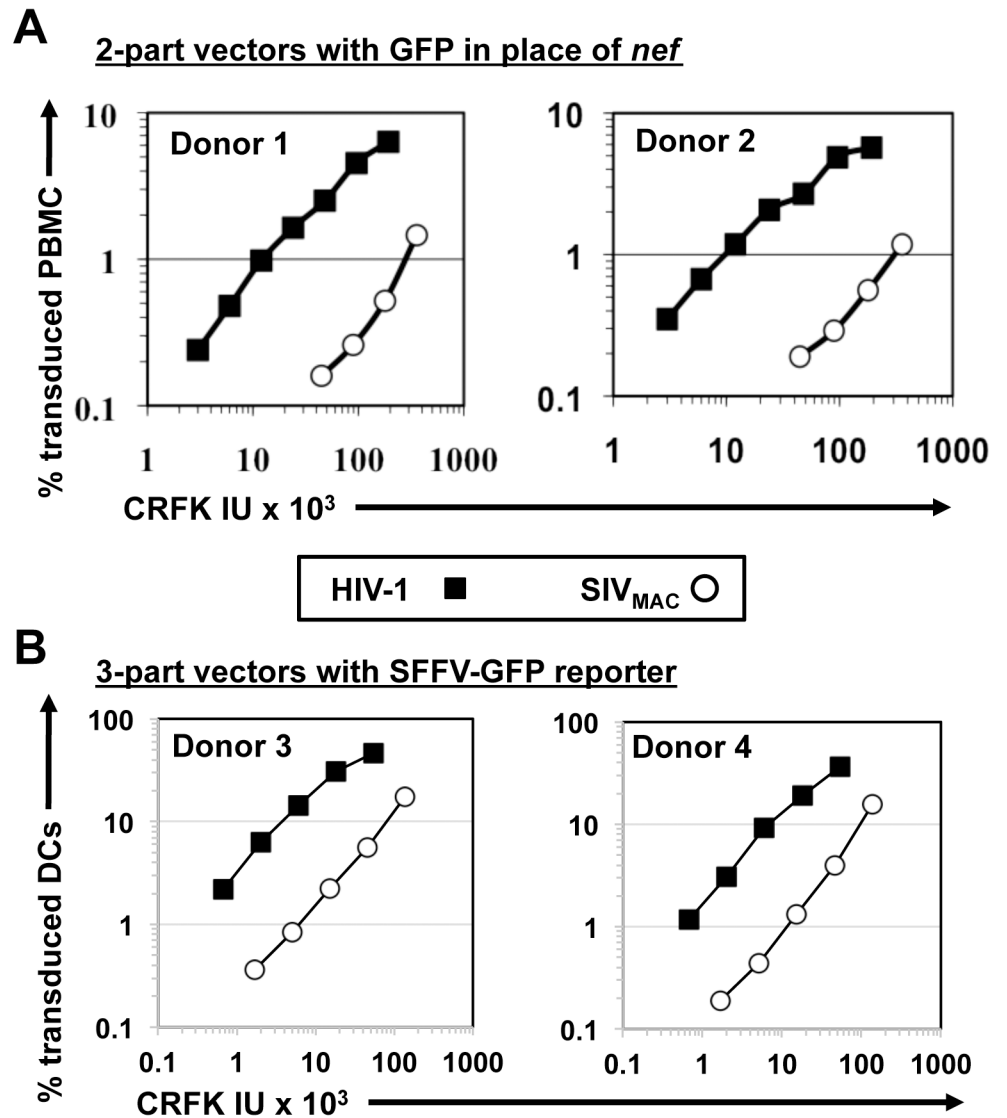


Fig 3. SIV_{MAC} transduction of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells or of monocyte derived dendritic cells is less efficient than by HIV-1. (A) VSV G-pseudotyped HIV-1_{NL4-3}GFP (black squares) and SIV_{MAC}239GFP (white circles) two-part vectors were generated by plasmid transfection of 293T cells. Vector stocks were normalized by titer on CRFK cells, and then used to challenge human peripheral blood mononuclear cells. (B) VSV G-pseudotyped, HIV-1_{NL4-3} (black squares) and SIV_{MAC}239 (white circles) three-part vectors were generated by plasmid transfection of 293T cells. In each case, the viral genomic RNA was designed to transduce an identical SFFV-GFP reporter gene. Vector stocks were normalized by titer on CRFK cells, and then used to challenge monocyte derived dendritic cells (DCs). 2 days post-challenge, the percentage of GFP-expressing cells was determined by FACS. Data is plotted as percent GFP⁺ (infected) cells (Y axis) versus CRFK infectious units (IU) x 1,000 (X axis). Shown are representative data with cells from 4 independent blood donors.

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050.g003

SIV_{MAC} and HIV-2 are believed to have arisen from cross-species transmission of SIV_{SM} from sooty mangabey monkeys to rhesus macaques and humans, respectively [1,2]. We therefore investigated to what extent other members of the SIV_{SM} lineage are capable of transducing Jurkat cells. An *env*-minus, VSV G-pseudotyped HIV-2_{ROD} vector, in which *nef* was replaced with GFP, was normalized to the HIV-1_{NL4-3}GFP and SIV_{MAC}239GFP vectors by transduction titer on CRFK and used to transduce Jurkat T cells. The normalized titer for SIV_{MAC} was

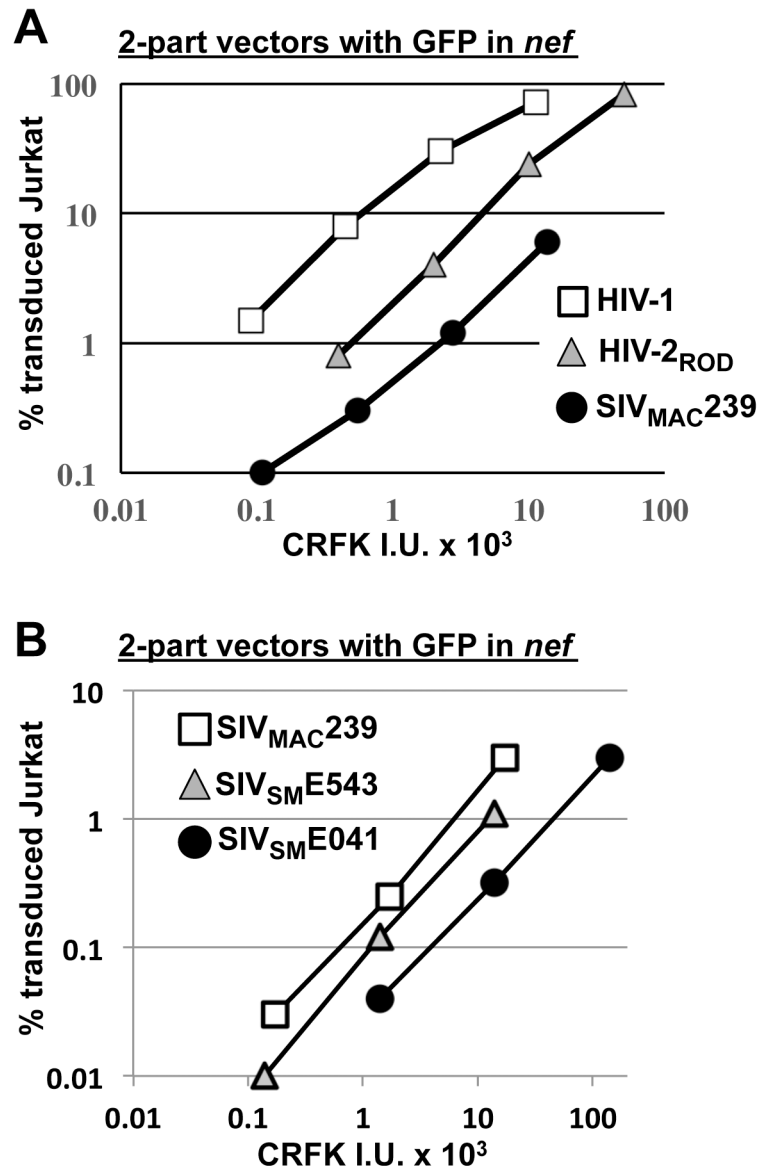


Fig 4. SIV_{MAC}, HIV-2, and SIV_{SM} transduction of human T cells is less efficient than transduction by HIV-1. (A) Transduction efficiency of VSV G-pseudotyped two-part vectors for HIV-1_{NL4-3}GFP (white squares), HIV-2_{ROD}GFP (grey triangles), or SIV_{MAC}239GFP (black circles) on Jurkat T cells. (B) Chimeric vectors were generated in which *gag-pol* of SIV_{MAC}239GFP (white squares) was replaced with *gag-pol* from SIV_{SM}E543 (grey triangles) or SIV_{SM}E041 (black circles). In each case (A and B), VSV G-pseudotyped vectors were generated by plasmid transfection of 293T cells. Vector stocks were normalized by titer on CRFK cells, and then used to challenge Jurkat T cells. 48 hrs post-challenge, the percentage of GFP-expressing cells was determined by FACS. Data is plotted as percent GFP⁺ (infected) cells (Y axis) versus CRFK infectious units (IU) x 1000 (X axis).

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050.g004

roughly 20-fold lower than that for HIV-1_{NL4-3} on Jurkat cells (Fig 4A). HIV-2_{ROD} transduction was nearly 10-fold lower than HIV-1_{NL4-3} on Jurkat cells (Fig 4A).

SIV_{MAC}239, the virus utilized in the experiments above, is highly adapted to rhesus macaques, having been passaged many times in these animals since the 1960s [13,51]. SIV_{SM}E041 is a virus that was isolated directly from sooty mangabey monkeys [52]. SIV_{SM}E543 was passed twice through rhesus macaques [53] and would therefore be expected to have a

modest level of adaptation to the new host. As compared with SIV_{MAC}239, a three-part vector generated from the non-adapted SIV_{SM}E041 [54] had decreased Jurkat-specific transduction efficiency (Fig 4B). A three-part vector generated from SIV_{SM}E543 [54], the SIV_{SM} virus that had been serially replicated in a non-native host (macaques), had transduction activity more similar to that of SIV_{MAC}239 (Fig 4B). These results suggest that, in order to efficiently infect humans or rhesus macaques, SIV_{SM} must acquire resistance to a putative restriction activity present in blood cells.

The capsid of SIV_{MAC}, HIV-2, or SIV_{SM} is sufficient to decrease HIV-1 transduction efficiency in a T cell-specific manner

The experiments described above suggest that SIV_{MAC}, SIV_{SM}, and HIV-2 transduction is sensitive to a restriction activity that is elaborated by human blood cells. Since capsid (CA) is the retroviral determinant that confers sensitivity to several restriction factors, including Fv1 [17], TRIM5 [23,45], and Mx2 [55–57], the transduction efficiency of the 2-part HIV-1 vector described above was compared with that of an isogenic vector in which CA coding sequence was replaced with that from SIV_{MAC}239 or HIV-2_{ROD}. Neither of the two chimeras had transduction activity on CRFK cells or on HeLa cells.

Since restriction factor sensitivity determinants are often located within the N-terminal two-thirds of CA [58], we then trimmed the C-terminal coding sequences of HIV-2_{ROD} and SIV_{MAC}239 CA back to amino acid 202, using HIV-1 CA sequences to encode amino acids 203 to 230 (Fig 5A). When normalized by RT activity [46] the two chimeras exhibited transduction efficiency on CRFK and HeLa cells very similar to the parental vector (Fig 5B and 5C, respectively). In contrast, the chimeric vectors bearing SIV_{MAC}239 or HIV-2_{ROD} CA transduced Jurkat T cells less efficiently, with a magnitude reduction that correlated with the respective parental vectors (Fig 5D).

Having established that CA from either SIV_{MAC}239 or HIV-2_{ROD} is sufficient to reduce Jurkat T cell transduction efficiency by a 2-part HIV-1 vector (Fig 5D), fifteen additional chimeras were generated in the context of a 3-part HIV-1 vector using CA coding sequences from nine different HIV-2 Groups (Fig 5E). Many of the non-epidemic HIV-2 Groups in the database consist of single isolates, for which only partial HIV-2 CA sequences (encoding amino acids 1 to 162) are available [11]. In the case of these partial CAs, HIV-2_{ROD} sequence was substituted for the missing HIV-2 sequences (amino acids 163 to 202). As with the 2-part vectors, no infectivity was observed unless CA amino acids 203–230 were provided by HIV-1. Among the chimeras generated, representatives from Groups AB, A, D, E, F, and H, and from a primary SIV_{SM}, were sufficiently infectious to evaluate CRFK-normalized transduction efficiency on Jurkat T cells. As a general trend, chimeras generated with CA from the epidemic Groups (A and B) were the most infectious on Jurkat T cells, those from the non-epidemic Groups (D, E, F, and H) were less infectious, and that from SIV_{SM} was the least infectious (Fig 5F). These results suggest that SIV_{SM} must acquire resistance to the putative CA-specific restriction activity present in human blood lymphoid cells in order to efficiently infect human blood cells.

The defect in Jurkat transduction associated with SIV_{MAC} CA is independent of the viral entry pathway

All of the experiments above were conducted with vectors pseudotyped with VSV G. To determine if the decreased transduction efficiency associated with the SIV_{MAC} CA is observed with other glycoproteins, a two-part, *env*-minus HIV-1 vector with GFP in place of *nef*, or an isogenic vector in which CA¹⁻²⁰² coding sequences were replaced with those from SIV_{MAC}239, were pseudotyped with Env glycoproteins from either HIV-1_{HXB2}, HIV-2_{MEN}, ecotropic MLV,

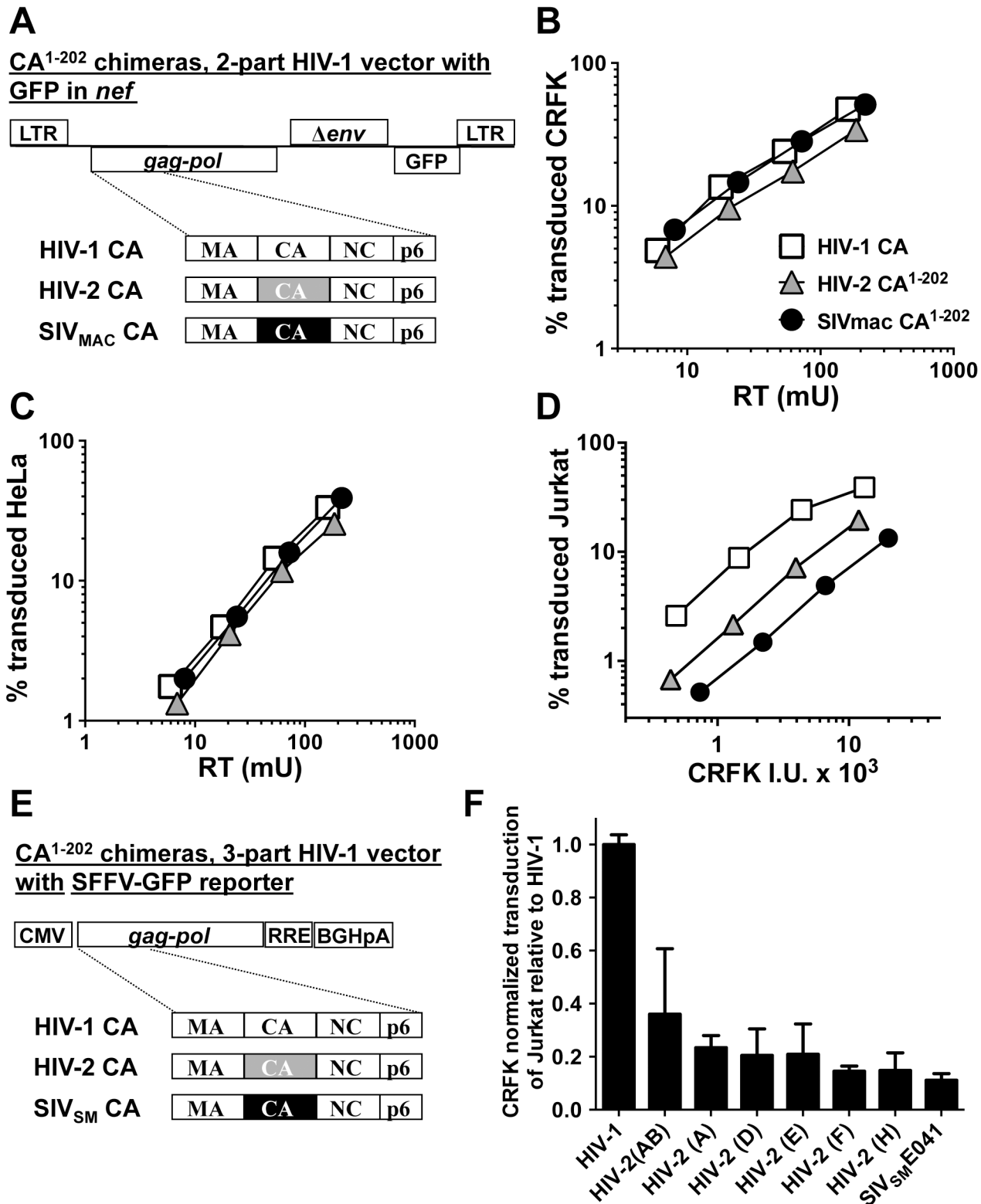


Fig 5. The capsid of SIV_{MAC}, HIV-2, or SIV_{SM} is sufficient to decrease HIV-1 transduction efficiency in a T cell-specific manner. (A) Chimeric vectors were generated in which the coding sequence for HIV-1 CA amino acid residues 1 to 202 of the two-part HIV-1_{NL4-3}-GFP vector (white squares) was replaced with sequence encoding the corresponding amino acid residues from HIV-2_{ROD} (grey triangles) or SIV_{MAC}239 (black circles). VSV G-pseudotyped vector was generated for each by transfection of 293T cells. Stocks were normalized by RT and used to challenge CRFK cells (B) or HeLa cells (C). Stocks were

then normalized for CRFK transduction activity and used to challenge Jurkat T cells (D). 48 hrs post-challenge, the percentage of GFP-expressing cells was determined by FACS. Data is plotted as percent GFP⁺ (infected) cells (Y axis) versus RT activity (B and C), or versus CRFK infectious units (IU) x 1000 (X axis). (E) Chimeric vectors were generated in which the coding sequence for HIV-1 CA amino acid residues 1 to 202 of the HIV-1 *gag-pol* expression vector (white) was replaced with sequence encoding the corresponding amino acid residues from various HIV-2 isolates (grey) or SIV_{SM}E041 (black). Three-part, VSV G-pseudotyped, SFFV-GFP bearing vectors were generated for each CA chimera by transfection of 293T cells. Stocks were then normalized for CRFK transduction activity and used to challenge Jurkat T cells. 48 hrs post-challenge, the percentage of GFP-expressing cells was determined by FACS. Data is plotted as CRFK normalized transduction of Jurkat cells, relative to the parental HIV-1 vector (F). Accession numbers for the different CA coding sequences are as follows: HIV-2(AB), 731744; HIV-2(A), GH123; HIV-2(D), L33083; HIV-2(E), L33087; HIV-2(F), U75441; HIV-2(H), AY5308; SIV_{SM}E041, HM059825.

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050.g005

or ALV-A (Fig 6). The transduction titer of each pseudotyped vector was first measured on HeLa cells bearing either human CD4, murine mCAT1 ecotropic receptor, or avian TVA receptor. Each was then used to challenge Jurkat T cells that had been stably transduced to bear the cognate receptors, as appropriate. 48 hrs post-challenge, the percentage of GFP-expressing cells was determined by FACS. In each case, the chimeric vector bearing SIV_{MAC} CA¹⁻²⁰² was as defective as the VSV G-pseudotyped vector (Fig 6A–6D). These results demonstrate that the Jurkat transduction defect associated with the SIV_{MAC} CA is independent of the pathway of viral entry.

As₂O₃ increases SIV_{MAC} transduction of human blood cells

Given the results described above, evidence was sought that the cell type-specific defect in SIV_{MAC} transduction efficiency might be due to a dominant-acting, human blood-specific, restriction factor. Restriction activity of the capsid-specific restriction factors Fv1 and TRIM5 is saturated by large quantities of virus-like particles (VLPs) bearing restriction-sensitive cores [17]. Flat, epithelial cells work well as viral targets in TRIM5 saturation experiments; in contrast, saturation experiments have not been possible in T cell lines [59,60]. Attempts here to saturate putative SIV_{MAC}-specific restriction activity in Jurkat T cells with SIV VLPs were also unsuccessful.

As₂O₃ rescues retroviruses from CA-specific restriction by TRIM5 but has no effect on retrovirus transduction efficiency in the absence of TRIM5-mediated restriction [31,35,47,61,62]. The exact mechanism by which As₂O₃ blocks TRIM5-mediated restriction is not known, though the effect results in increased reverse transcription and correlates with disruption of mitochondrial membrane potential [31,61].

To test the hypothesis that SIV_{MAC} transduction of human blood cells might be restricted by TRIM5, or by a cellular factor with similar properties, the effect of As₂O₃ on SIV_{MAC} transduction was assessed. As₂O₃ had no effect on the transduction efficiency of VSV G-pseudotyped, 2-part vectors for either SIV_{MAC}239 or HIV-1_{NL4-3} in TE671 (Fig 7A), an adherent rhabdomyosarcoma cell line in which SIV_{MAC} infectivity was equivalent to that of HIV-1_{NL4-3} (Fig 1). In contrast, As₂O₃ increased SIV_{MAC} transduction of Jurkat T cells 3-fold, and transduction of PBMCs or primary CD4⁺ T cells 7-fold (Fig 7B–7D). HIV-1_{NL4-3} T cell transduction of any of these cells was increased less than 2-fold by As₂O₃ (Fig 7B–7D). Thus, As₂O₃ enhanced SIV_{MAC} transduction of human blood cells in which relative transduction efficiency of SIV_{MAC} was compromised. These results are consistent with the presence of a TRIM5-like, SIV_{MAC}-specific, restriction factor in human blood cells.

SIV_{MAC} transduction efficiency in human CD4⁺ T cells does not increase with disruption of endogenous TRIM5α or CypA

TRIM5 is a well-characterized host cell restriction factor that decreases retroviral transduction in a capsid-specific fashion [23,45]. Though ectopic expression of human TRIM5α in adherent cell lines shows minimal restriction activity against SIV_{MAC} [23,34] it was important to

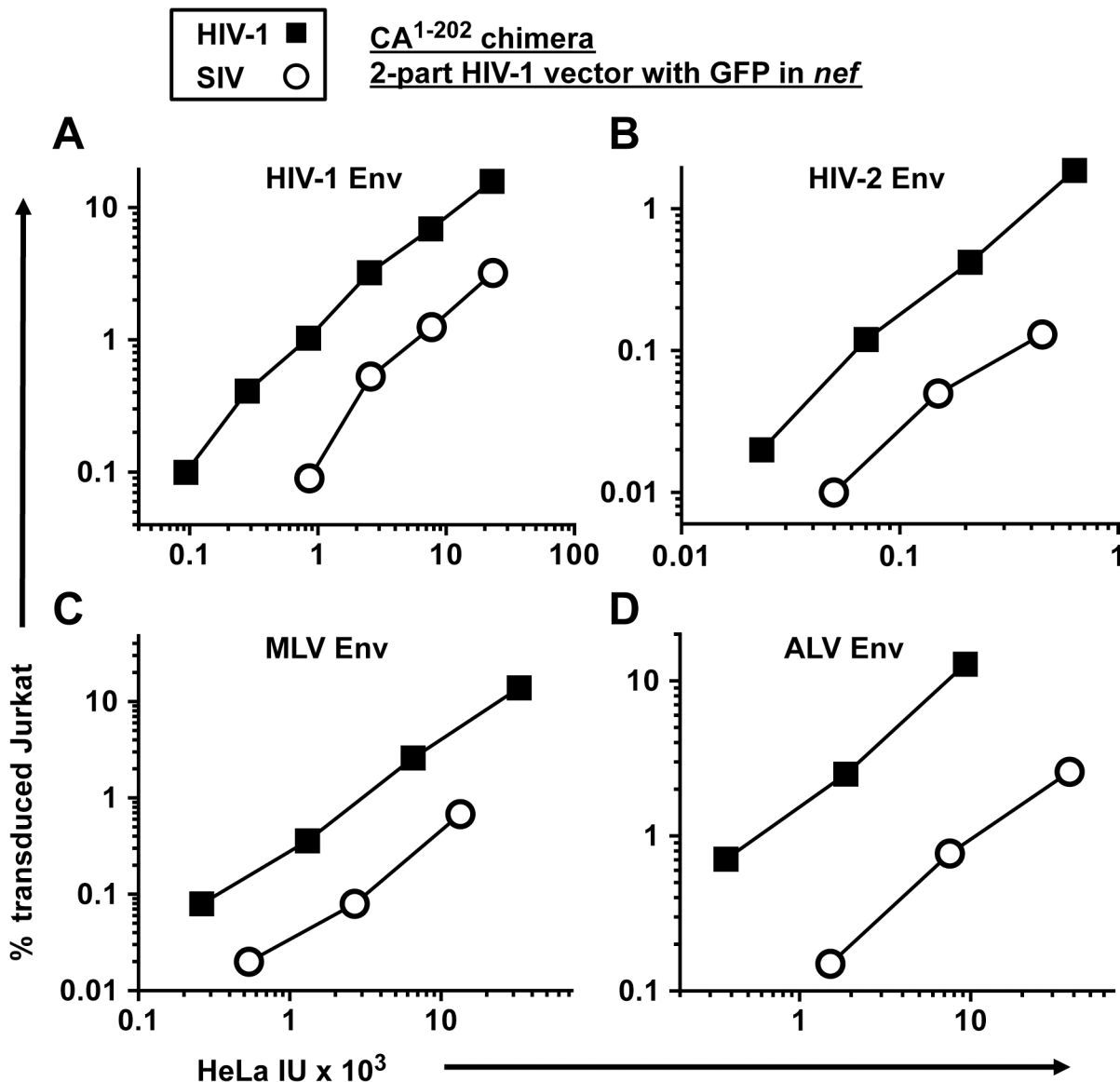


Fig 6. The transduction defect associated with SIV_{MAC} CA is independent of the virus entry pathway. A two-part, *env*-minus HIV-1 vector with GFP in place of *nef* (black squares), or an isogenic vector in which CA¹⁻²⁰² coding sequences were replaced with those from SIV_{MAC}239 (white circles), were produced by 293T transfection. Each vector was pseudotyped with Env glycoprotein from either HIV-1_{HXB2} (A), HIV-2_{MCN} (B), ecotropic MLV (C), or ALV-A (D) and transduction efficiency was measured on HeLa cells bearing human CD4 (A and B), the mCAT1 ecotropic receptor (C), or the avian TVA receptor (D), and then used to challenge Jurkat cells bearing the same receptors. 48 hrs post-challenge, the percentage of GFP-expressing cells was determined by FACS.

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050.g006

determine whether endogenous human TRIM5 α contributes to the SIV_{MAC} transduction block in human blood cells. To investigate this possibility, a miR30-based TRIM5 knockdown cassette was delivered to Jurkat T cells using a lentiviral vector as previously described [48,63,64] (Fig 8). The vector also expresses a puromycin-resistance gene that was exploited to select pools of transduced cells. Cyclophilin A (CypA), an HIV-1 capsid binding protein [65] that promotes TRIM5-mediated restriction in some cell types [66], and appears to protect against an unknown restriction activity in other cells [17], was also targeted for knockdown with a lentiviral vector. As a control for miR30 lentiviral vector transduction and puromycin selection,

2-part vectors with GFP in place of *nef*

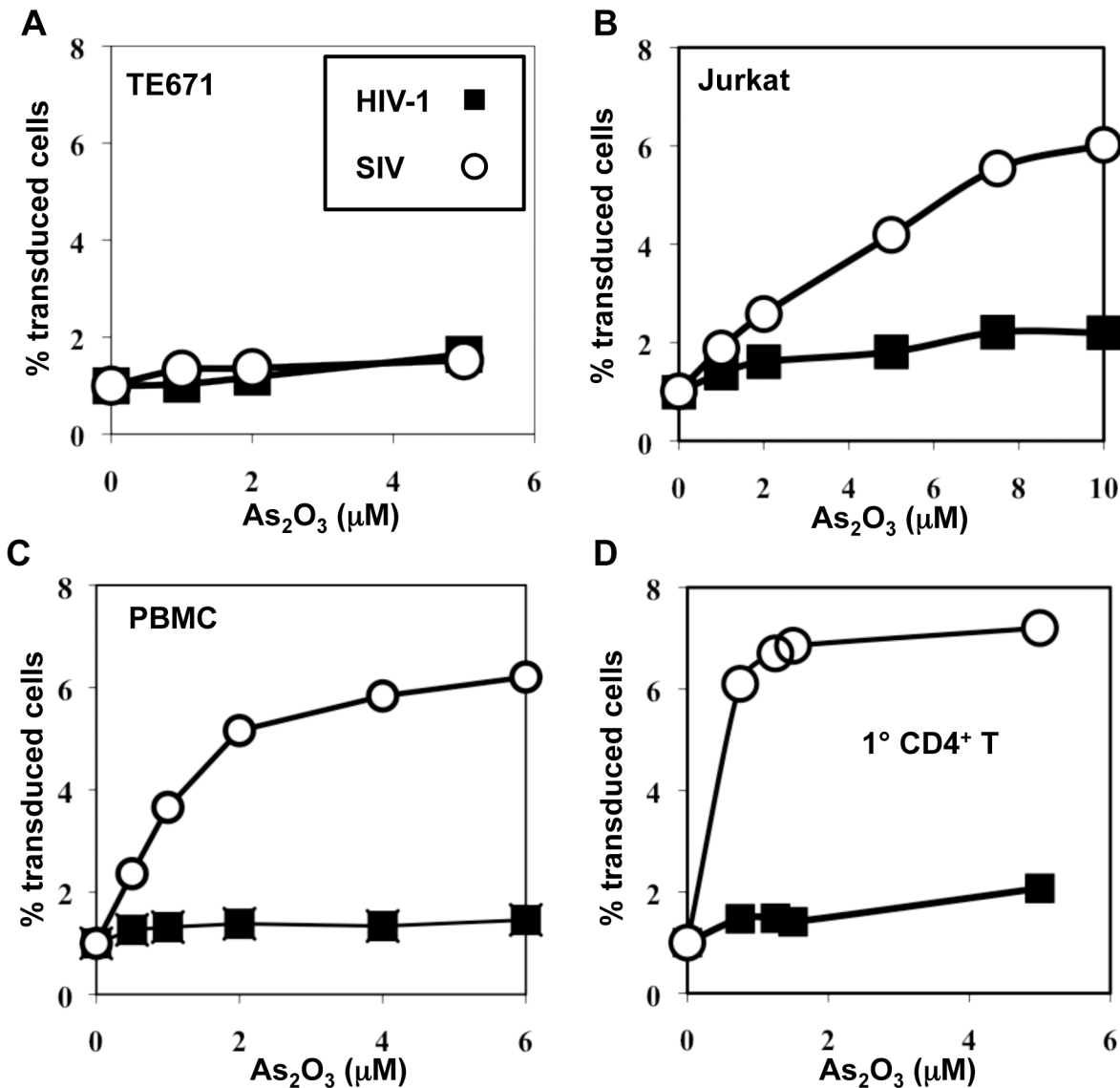


Fig 7. As₂O₃ specifically increases SIV_{MAC} infectivity in human blood cells. TE671 cells (A), Jurkat T cells (B), human PBMC (C), or human CD4⁺ T cells (D) were transduced with two-part, VSV G-pseudotyped HIV-1_{NL4-3}-GFP or SIV_{MAC}GFP vectors using a predetermined quantity of virus such that 1% of cells were infected. As₂O₃ was added 1 hr prior to vector challenge and maintained for 12 hrs post-infection, at the concentrations indicated on the X axis. 48 hrs post-challenge the percentage of GFP-expressing cells was determined. The Y axis shows the fold increase relative to infection without As₂O₃.

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050.g007

Jurkat T cells were transduced with an otherwise isogenic lentiviral vector targeting luciferase (Luc), a gene that is not present in these cells.

TRIM5 knockdown efficiency in Jurkat T cells cannot be assessed by western blot since endogenous human TRIM5 is not detectable in these cells using available antibodies. Instead, knockdown efficiency can be deduced by comparing the infectivity of a pair of viruses, one of which is restricted by human TRIM5 (N-MLV), and the other which is not restricted (B-MLV) [59]. The three pools of puromycin-resistant Jurkat T cells—either knocked down for TRIM5, CypA, or Luc—were therefore challenged with N-tropic or B-tropic MLV-GFP reporter viruses. As shown previously [59], N-tropic MLV was much less infectious than B-tropic MLV

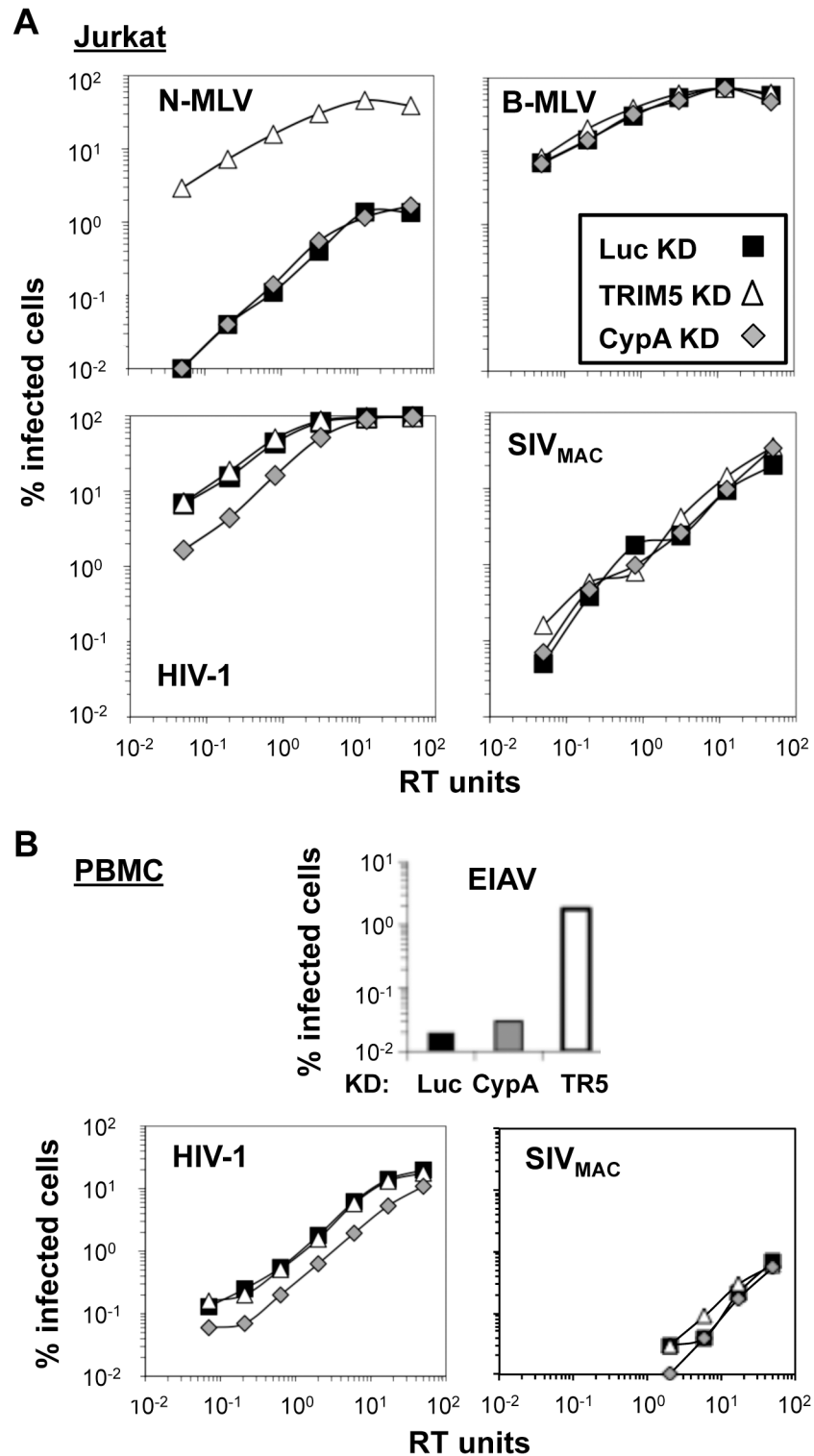


Fig 8. Knockdown of TRIM5 or of cyclophilin A has no effect on SIV_{MAC} transduction of Jurkat CD4⁺ T cells. Jurkat T cells (A) or primary human CD4⁺ T cells (B) were transduced with lentiviral vectors bearing a puromycin resistance cassette and miR30-based knockdown cassettes targeting either luciferase (black squares), CypA (gray diamonds), or TRIM5 (white triangles). Puromycin-resistant pools of transduced cells were challenged with VSV G-pseudotyped N-MLV_{GFP}, B-MLV_{GFP}, HIV-1_{NL-GFP}, SIV_{mac-GFP}, or EIAV_{GFP}, as indicated. The percentage of GFP⁺ (infected) cells at 48 hrs is reported. HIV-1_{NL-GFP} and SIV_{mac-GFP} vectors were two-part vectors, with GFP in place of *nef*. N-MLV_{GFP}, B-MLV_{GFP}, and EIAV_{GFP} were three-part vectors.

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050.g008

in the control (luciferase) knockdown cells (Fig 8A). TRIM5 knockdown increased N-MLV transduction efficiency up to the level achieved by the non-restricted B-tropic MLV (Fig 8A) but no effect on the transduction efficiency of HIV-1_{NL4-3} or SIV_{MAC} was observed (Fig 8A). Also, as shown previously (3, 4), knockdown of CypA had no effect on N-tropic MLV, B-tropic MLV, or SIV_{MAC} (Fig 8A), though CypA knockdown decreased HIV-1_{NL4-3} transduction efficiency by 3 to 4-fold (Fig 8A). Thus, the low relative transduction of Jurkat T cells by SIV_{MAC} was not increased by knockdown of TRIM5 or CypA.

To extend these findings to primary cells, human CD4⁺ T cells were enriched from peripheral blood by positive-selection with magnetic beads, stimulated with plate-bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 antibodies, and transduced with the same lentiviral vectors for stable knockdown of TRIM5, CypA, or luciferase, as previously described [67] (Fig 8B). Transduced cells were propagated in puromycin-resistant pools. Transduction with a control vector in which the puromycin resistance cassette was replaced with GFP demonstrated that primary transduction efficiency, in the absence of drug selection, was greater than 90%. Growth of transduced CD4⁺ T cells in tissue culture was maintained in an ongoing fashion by TCR re-stimulation every two weeks [67].

CD4⁺ T cells from one of two representative blood donors are shown in Fig 8B. The titer of the N-tropic and B-tropic MLV vectors on the stably-transduced, primary human CD4⁺ T cells, was not sufficient to assess the efficiency of TRIM5 knockdown. Instead, a lentiviral vector derived from the equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV-GFP) was utilized [68]. As previously shown in human HeLa cells [34], knockdown of TRIM5 increased EIAV-GFP transduction efficiency (Fig 8B). Though the absolute infectivity of EIAV-GFP in the luciferase and CypA knockdown cells was at the limit of detection, it was possible to document an increase in EIAV-GFP transduction efficiency of at least 50-fold in the TRIM5 knockdown cells, confirming that the TRIM5 knockdown was robust. As expected, CypA knockdown caused a modest reduction in HIV-1_{NL4-3} infectivity (Fig 8B). SIV_{MAC} was 50- to 100-times less infectious than HIV-1_{NL4-3} in all of the CD4⁺ T cell knockdown lines tested (Fig 8B). Thus, neither TRIM5 knockdown nor CypA knockdown increased SIV_{MAC} transduction efficiency, in Jurkat T cells or in primary CD4⁺ T cells.

The block to SIV_{MAC} transduction in Jurkat T cells occurs prior to establishment of the provirus, but after entry into the target cell nucleus

To determine where in the retroviral replication cycle the relative block to SIV_{MAC} transduction occurs, CRFK cells and Jurkat T cells were challenged with the single-cycle, 2-part, HIV-1_{NL4-3} GFP reporter vector, or the isogenic vector bearing the SIV_{MAC}239 CA, that were diagrammed schematically in Fig 5A. Full-length linear viral cDNA, 2-LTR circle viral cDNA, and proviral DNA as assessed by Alu-PCR were quantitated by real-time PCR, using previously described protocols [69,70]. The relative level of PCR product obtained with the vector bearing SIV_{MAC}239 CA was expressed as a percentage of that obtained with the vector bearing HIV-1_{NL4-3} CA, with the latter set at 100%. In CRFK cells, infection with the two vectors resulted in comparable amounts of full-length linear and 2-LTR circles (Fig 9A). As compared with the vector bearing HIV-1_{NL4-3} CA, transduction of Jurkat T cells with the vector bearing SIV_{MAC}239 CA resulted in the same amount of full-length linear cDNA and 2-LTR circles, but 10-fold less product for Alu-PCR (Fig 9A).

Since Alu repeats are primate-specific [71], Alu-PCR could not be performed using the feline CRFK cells as transduction targets. Therefore, similar experiments were performed with HeLa cells (Fig 9B). In addition, a PCR protocol for 2-LTR circles was used in which one of the PCR primers spans the circle junction; this distinguishes bona fide 2-LTR circles from

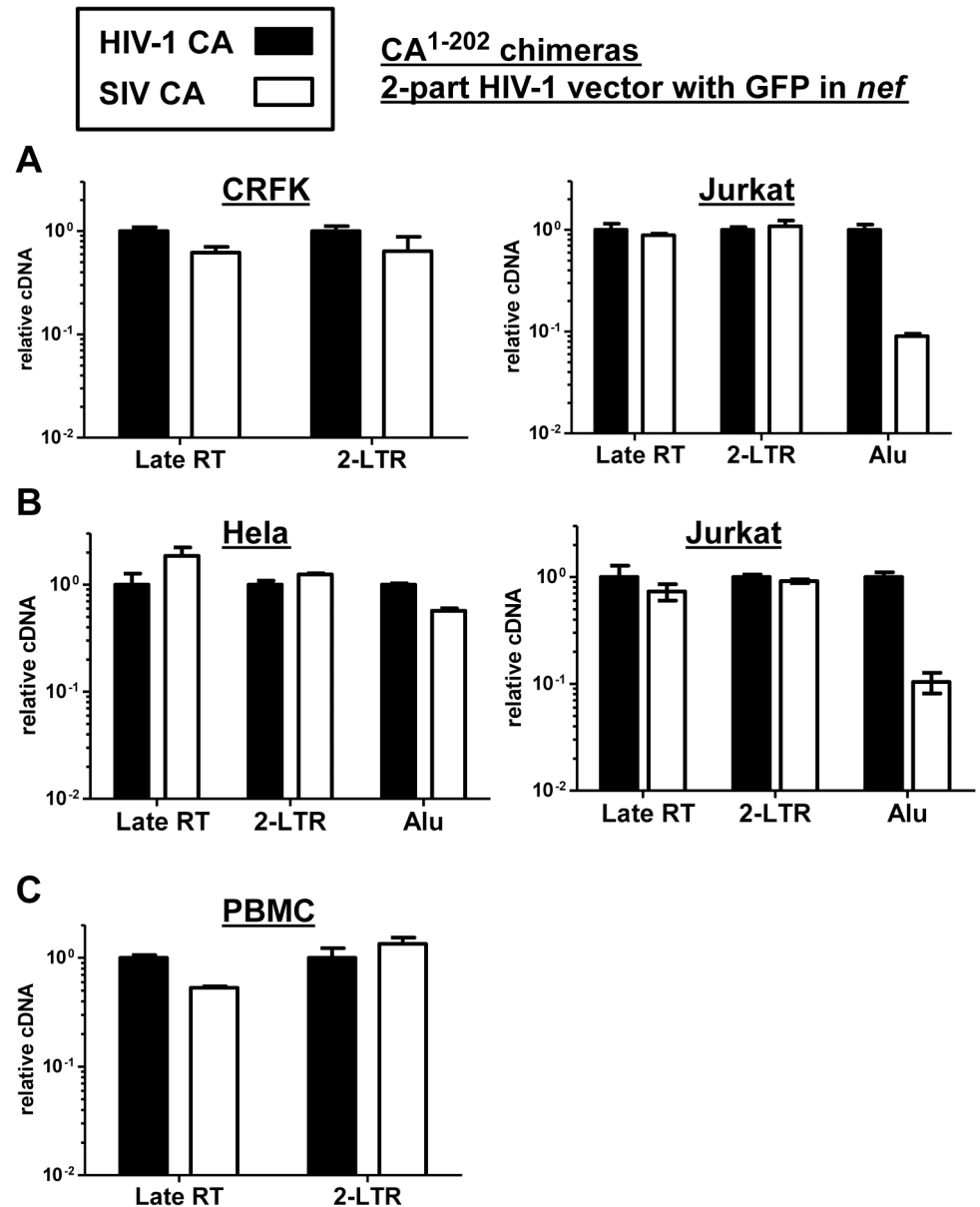


Fig 9. The block to SIV_{MAC} infection of Jurkat T cells occurs after formation of 2-LTR circles. CRFK and Jurkat (A), or HeLa and Jurkat (B), or PBMCs (C) were infected with VSV G-pseudotyped HIV-1_{NL4-3}-GFP, or with isogenic vector bearing the SIV_{MAC}239 CA residues 1 to 202. 24 hrs post-infection, DNA was collected from the cells and subjected to qPCR using primers specific for full-length linear viral cDNA, 2-LTR circles, or proviral DNA, as indicated. Shown is the abundance of signal from vector bearing the SIV_{MAC}239 CA¹⁻²⁰², relative to the amount of signal from HIV-1_{NL4-3}-GFP. In each case, infection was performed in the presence of an RT inhibitor to control for background levels of signal.

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050.g009

auto-integrants [72]. No defect in full-length linear cDNA or 2-LTR circles was detected when transduction of Jurkat cells with the vector bearing SIV_{MAC}239 CA was compared with the vector bearing HIV-1_{NL4-3} CA (Fig 9B). As compared with HeLa cells, a specific defect in provirus establishment in Jurkat T cells by the vector bearing SIV_{MAC}239 CA was observed (Fig 9B). Similar results were obtained using human PBMCs as target cells, though the signal from Alu-PCR was insufficient to quantitate the magnitude difference between HIV-1 and SIV_{MAC}.

(Fig 9C). These results indicate that reverse transcription and nuclear transport by particles bearing SIV_{MAC} CA is equivalent to that of particles bearing HIV-1_{NL4-3} CA, and that the relative block to SIV_{MAC} transduction likely occurs after entry into the nucleus, prior to integration.

Poor relative infectivity of SIV_{MAC}239 in human blood cells results from a dominant-acting restriction activity

Human blood cells such as Jurkat T cells might be less permissive for SIV_{MAC} transduction because they lack a factor, which is present in epithelial cell lines such as HeLa, that promotes SIV_{MAC} transduction. Alternatively, human blood cells might possess an inhibitor of SIV_{MAC} transduction that is absent from the adherent cell lines. To determine which of these two possibilities is correct, Jurkat T cells were fused with HeLa cells using polyethylene glycol. The resulting heterokaryons were then challenged with the single-cycle, HIV-1_{NL4-3} GFP reporter vector (hCA-GFP), or the isogenic vector bearing the SIV_{MAC}239 CA (sCA-GFP), that were shown schematically in Fig 5A.

A flow cytometry-based assay was established that discriminates infected heterokaryons from those cells that fail to form heterokaryons (Fig 10). Primary flow cytometry data for a single representative experiment is shown in Fig 10A; Fig 10B shows a bar plot of the results for three independent experiments. The HeLa cells that were used in the fusion stably synthesized TagRFP-657, a far-red fluorescent protein [73]. The Jurkat T cells that were used in the fusion stably bore the avian leukosis virus TvA receptor on their surface. The HIV-1 CA-GFP and SIV CA-GFP vectors were pseudotyped with avian leukosis virus subtype A (ALV-A) Env so that the vectors were able to enter Jurkat-TvA cells but not the HeLa-RFP cells. Heterokaryons formed by fusion of the two cell types would bear the cognate receptor for ALV-A Env and would also be positive for RFP. Infected heterokaryons, then, would be positive for GFP and RFP.

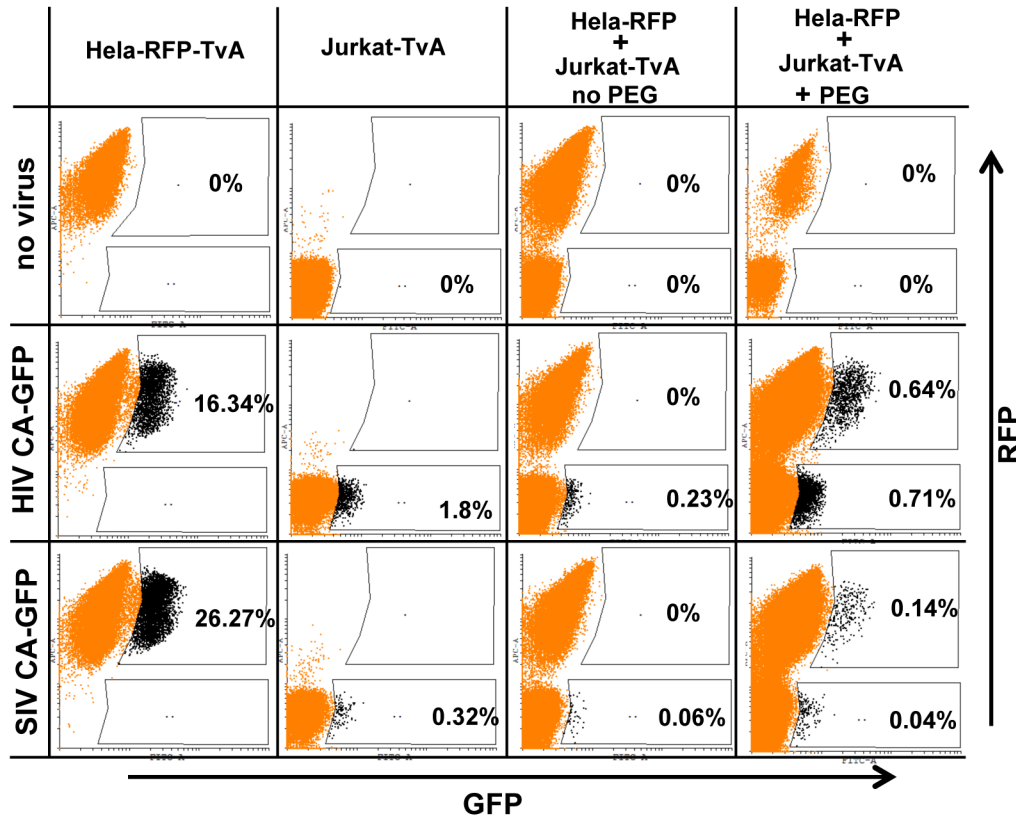
As a control, HeLa-RFP cells were engineered to express TvA (HeLa-RFP-TvA); in these cells, transduction with SIV CA-GFP was 1.6-fold higher than with HIV-1 CA-GFP (Fig 10A). Challenge of the Jurkat-TvA cells with HIV-1 CA-GFP and SIV CA-GFP recapitulated the phenotype of the parental Jurkat cells. That is, transduction of Jurkat-TvA cells with SIV CA-GFP was 5.6-fold less efficient than with HIV-1 CA-GFP, though, when these values are corrected for the transduction efficiency on HeLa-TvA, the difference is 9-fold (Fig 10A). When Jurkat-TvA cells were mixed with HeLa-RFP cells in the absence of polyethylene glycol, no GFP/RFP double-positive cells were detected, and transduction with SIV CA-GFP was 6-fold (corrected) less efficient than with HIV-1 CA-GFP (Fig 10A). When Jurkat-TvA cells were mixed with HeLa-RFP cells in the presence of polyethylene glycol, GFP/RFP double positive cells were detected, and transduction of this population with SIV CA-GFP was 7.3-fold (corrected) less efficient than with HIV-1 CA-GFP (Fig 10A). The bar graph in Fig 10B shows the results for three experiments with the standard deviation. The results of this heterokaryon assay indicate that Jurkat T cells possess a dominant-acting restriction activity specific for SIV CA.

Discussion

The characteristics of a previously unreported retroviral restriction activity in human blood cells are described here. The first clue to the existence of this restriction activity was that SIV_{MAC}239 transduced human blood cells less efficiently than did HIV-1. Lower SIV_{MAC}239 transduction efficiency relative to HIV-1 was observed with all human blood-derived cells tested here, including cell lines of lymphoid and myeloid lineage, human PBMCs and primary

A

CA¹⁻²⁰² chimera, 2-part HIV-1 vector with GFP in *nef*



B

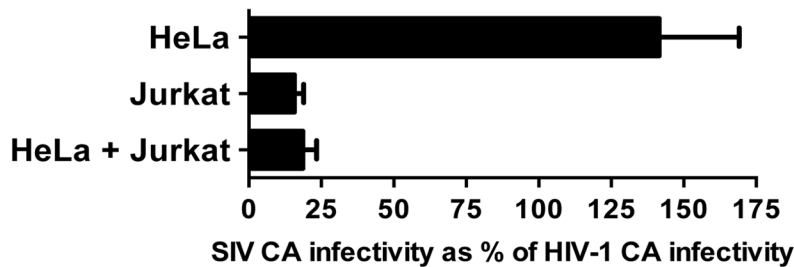


Fig 10. Evidence for a dominant-acting, capsid-specific, restriction activity in Jurkat T cells. (A) Jurkat and HeLa cells stably expressing the ALV-A receptor (TvA) or TagRFP-657, as indicated, were fused by treatment with PEG and transduced with ALV-A Env-pseudotyped HIV-1_{NL4-3}-GFP, or with isogenic vector bearing the SIV_{MAC}239 CA¹⁻²⁰². Shown are flow cytometry dot plots obtained 48 hrs post-transduction. HeLa-TagRFP-657 cells are only permissive to infection with ALV-A Env-pseudotyped vectors after fusion with Jurkat-TvA. Infected heterokaryons were visualized as GFP and TagRFP-657 double-positive cells. As a positive transduction control, TagRFP-657 and TvA were also co-expressed in HeLa cells, as indicated. The percentage of transduced cells are indicated. (B) Bar graph showing the infectivity of the SIV_{MAC}239 CA¹⁻²⁰²-bearing vector relative to the isogenic vector bearing HIV-1 CA, for the HeLa, Jurkat and heterokaryons. Data from the flow cytometry data shown in A, and two repeat experiments, is shown with the standard deviation.

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005050.g010

CD4⁺ T cells, and, as previously described [49,50,74], monocyte-derived dendritic cells and macrophages. In contrast to blood-derived cells, fibroblasts, fibrosarcoma, epithelial carcinoma, and glioblastoma cell lines were transduced as efficiently by SIV_{MAC}239 as by HIV-1.

The presence of a dominant-acting, SIV_{MAC}239-specific, restriction factor in human blood cells—as opposed to the lack of a cofactor for SIV_{MAC}239 replication in these cells—was supported by the finding of a block to SIV_{MAC}239 replication in Jurkat/HeLa-heterokaryons of equal magnitude to the block in Jurkat T cells. Similar heterokaryon experiments demonstrated the presence of a dominant restriction activity prior to the cloning of the retroviral restriction factors APOBEC3G, TRIM5, and TETHERIN [42,43,75,76]. Several methods for quantitating transduction of heterokaryon target cells were tried here, all of which gave similar qualitative results. Of these assays, the heterokaryon assay presented in Fig 10 gave us the clearest assessment of heterokaryon transduction efficiency; it exploits the specificity of the ALV/TVA interaction [77], and the clean spectral separation of GFP from the far-red fluorescent protein TagRFP-657 [73].

As is the custom for naming dominant-acting, lentiviral restriction activities of unknown identity [40,43,78,79], the SIV_{MAC}239-specific restriction activity described here will be called Lv4. Whether this activity is due to a single factor, or due to a multi-factor complex, remains to be determined. Knockdown experiments presented here showed that Lv4 is distinct from TRIM5 (Fig 8), the protein responsible for Lv1 activity [23,45]. Lv2 is an HIV-2 *env*-specific restriction activity [80]. Lv4 restricts vectors that are pseudotyped with VSV G or with Env from Lv2-resistant HIV-2 clone MCN (Fig 6) so it must be distinct from Lv2. For that matter it also restricts vectors pseudotyped with HIV-1 Env, MLV ecotropic Env, or ALV-A Env (Fig 6) so it acts independent of the viral entry pathway. Lv3 restricts HIV-1 in an *env*-specific fashion [79] and so it must also be distinct from Lv4.

SIV_{MAC}239 CA was sufficient to transfer Lv4-sensitivity when it was substituted for HIV-1 CA (Fig 5). This observation puts Lv4 in good company with a growing family of restriction factors that target the retroviral CA. The CA-specific restriction factors Fv1 and TRIM5 can be saturated by virus-like particles (VLPs) bearing restriction-sensitive CA [40,43,81,82]. Attempts to saturate Lv4 with SIV_{MAC}239 virus-like particles were unsuccessful, though this result was not unexpected since Lv4 was only observed in blood cells, and saturation of CA-specific restriction activities in non-adherent cells that grow in suspension has not been reported [59].

Others have shown that SIV transduces human T cell lines less efficiently than HIV-1 and they provided suggestive evidence that this difference was independent of TRIM5 and CypA [83]. Here, after demonstrating that Lv4 activity does not require TRIM5 through knockdown experiments in either Jurkat or PBMC (Fig 8), our attention was directed to other potential CA-specific candidates. Disruption of TNPO3 results in accumulation of the CA-binding protein CPSF6 in the cytoplasm and an associated block to HIV-1 nuclear entry [72]. Though inhibition of SIV_{MAC} by CPSF6 was slightly greater than that of HIV-1 [84], this differential effect was much smaller than was observed with Lv4. Additionally, Lv4 blocks SIV_{MAC} at a later stage in the lentiviral life cycle than does CPSF6 (Fig 9), as demonstrated using the same assay for *bona fide* HIV-1 2-LTR circles [72]. In response to the identification of MX2 in a targeted screen for HIV-1 inhibitors among interferon stimulated genes (ISGs) [85], and prior to identification of MxB as a lentivirus CA-specific inhibitor [55–57], MX2 was found to inhibit HIV-1 and SIV equally well when ectopically expressed in either HT1080 or HeLa cells, and thus ruled out as Lv4.

Like the restriction activity conferred by TRIM5 [47,61,67], Lv4 was suppressed by arsenic (Fig 5). Efficient knockdown of TRIM5 in Jurkat T cells or in primary CD4⁺ T cells, though, had no effect on SIV_{MAC} titer (Fig 8), indicating that Lv4 is distinct from TRIM5. How arsenic works to suppress restriction activity is not known. Among its many effects, arsenic inhibits NFκB signaling by oxidizing a critical cysteine in IKKα/β [86]. This suggests that arsenic might inhibit TRIM5 restriction activity by oxidizing critical cysteines. The fact that Lv4 is inhibited

by arsenic suggests that, like TRIM5, it too might be a cysteine-containing protein. Attempts to identify the host factor responsible for Lv4 activity by ectopically expressing a panel of 36 TRIM family members [87], each of which possess cysteine-rich zinc-fingers and b boxes, has so far failed to identify an SIV_{MAC}-specific inhibitor. That being said, the cell type-specific suppression of TRIM5 restriction activity by arsenic [47] suggests that arsenic targets a common cellular co-factor required for TRIM5 and Lv4 restriction activity. Such a co-factor might be an innate immune signaling molecule like those shown to be required for TRIM5-mediated restriction [48].

TRIM5 blocks retroviruses soon after entry into the cell cytoplasm [88]. This is evident as a block to the accumulation of viral cDNA [23]. If this block to reverse transcription is removed by arsenic or by proteasome inhibitors, a downstream block is encountered at the level of nuclear transport, with a decrease in viral cDNA circles [30,31]. The capsid binding proteins MX2 and, conditionally, CPSF6, both appear to block infection prior to entry in the nucleus [56,57,72,89]. The block due to Lv4 occurred before integration, but after completion of reverse transcription and nuclear entry, as indicated by levels of nascent viral cDNA, viral cDNA circles, and Alu-PCR (Fig 9). Thus, any putative factor underlying Lv4 activity likely interacts with CA within the nucleus and acts to block integration. These results are consistent with the steadily increasing evidence, acquired over many years, that CA plays an essential role within the nucleus of newly infected cells [90–93].

Finally, sensitivity to Lv4 was not unique to SIV_{MAC} but shared by other viruses in the same family, including HIV-2 and SIV_{SM} (Fig 4). Most studies here were performed with SIV_{MAC} because the restriction activity was more robust than for HIV-2, but it was not so severe as for SIV_{SM}, which precluded quantitation of restriction activity against the latter virus. The relative restriction activity targeting these viruses is consistent with a model in which replication of HIV-2 necessitated adaption of the SIV_{SM} CA, such that it became relatively resistant to Lv4. There was indeed a trend such that HIV-2 isolates from non-epidemic Groups were generally more sensitive to Lv4 than were epidemic HIV-2 strains (Fig 5F). Though HIV-2 infects humans, relative to HIV-1 this virus is still restricted by Lv4. Thus, Lv4 may contribute to the fact that HIV-2-infected individuals are less likely to progress to AIDS than are those people infected with HIV-1 [94].

Materials and Methods

Plasmid DNAs

HIV-1_{NL4-3}GFP, SIV_{MAC}239GFP, HIV-2_{ROD}GFP, SIV_{SM}E041GFP, and SIV_{SM}E543GFP encode modified proviral clones for the respective viruses [31,45,54,95]; each of these plasmids lacks functional *env* and encodes GFP instead of Nef. For some experiments, coding sequences for residues 1 to 202 of HIV-1_{NL4-3}GFP were replaced by overlapping PCR with the corresponding CA coding sequences from HIV-2_{ROD}, SIV_{MAC}239, SIV_{SM}E041 or SIV_{SM}E543 [54,96,97]. CA¹⁻²⁰² chimeras were also generated within the context of p8.9NdSB [31,45,54,95]; the restriction sites BspI and BstEII were introduced flanking CA coding sequences and the following sequences, synthesized by GenScript, were inserted at these restriction sites:

>HIV-2 (AB) , 731744

```
GCTCAGCAAGCAGCAGCTGACACAGGAAACAACAGCCAGGTCAGCCAAAATTACCCAGTGCAACAAG
TAGCTGGCAATTATGTCCATGTGCCGTTAAGTCCCCGAACCTTAAATGCC TGGGTAAAATTAGTGGAG
GAAAAGAAGTTCGGGGCAGAAATAGTACCAGGATTTTCAGGCACTATCAGAGGGATGTACCCCTTATGA
TATCAATCAAATGCTAAATTTGTGTGGGAGAACACCAGGCAGCCATGCAAGTCATTAGAGAAATAAT
CAATGAAGAGGCGGCAGACTGGGACCAGCAACACCCGATACCAGGTCCTACTGCCAGCAGGACAACCTTA
GAGACCCAGAGGATCAGATATAGCGGGAACCACCAGCACAGTAGAGGAACAAATACAGTGGATGTACA
GGGTCAAATTCCTCCAGTGGGGAACATTTATAGAAGATGGATTCAATTAGGATTGCAGAAA
```

TGTGTCAGGATGTACAATCCTACTAATATACTAGATGTAAAACAAGGGCCAAAAGAACCCTTCCAAA
GCTATGTAGATAGATTCTACAAAAGCCTACGGGCAGAACAAGCAGACACAGCCGTGAGAGCATGGATGA
CAGAAACACTACTGGTCCAGAATGCTAACCCAGATTGCAAGCTAGTACTC
>HIV-2 (A) , GH123
TGTACAACAGACAGGCGGTGGCAACTATATCCACGTGCCACTGAGCCCCGAACCTCTAAATGCTTGGG
TAAAATTAGTAGAGGACAAGAAGTTCGGGGCAGAAGTAGTGCCAGGATTTCAAGCACTCTCAGAAGG
CTGCACGCCCTATGATATCAACCAAATGCTTAATTGTGTGGCCGATCACCAAGCAGCTATGCAAATAA
TCAGAGAGATTATCAATGACGAAGCAGCAGATTGGGATGCACAGCACCCCAATACCAGGCCCTTACCA
GCAGGCAGCTTAGAGACCAAGGGGGTCTGCATAGCAGGAACAACCTAGCACAGTAGAAGAACAGA
TCCAGTGGATGTATAGGCCACAAAATCCCGTGCCGGTAGGGAAACATCTACAGAAGATGGATCCAGATA
GGGTACAGAAGTGTGTCAGGATGTACAACCAACTAACATCTTAGACGTAAAGCAGGGACCAAGGAA
CCGTTCCAGAGCTATGTGGACAGTTCTATAAAAGCTTGAGGGCAGAACAACAGATCCGGCAGTAAA
GAACTGGATGACCCAAACGCTGCTAATACAGAATGCCAACCCAGACTGCAAGTTAGTACTA
>HIV-2 (D) , L33083
AGTGCAGCAAGTCGGCGGAAATTATGTCCACCTACCCTGAGTCCCAGAACATTAATGCATGGG
TTAAGTTAGTGGAGGACAAAAAATTCGGGGCAGAGGTAGTGCCAGGGTTTCAGGCACATTCGGAAGG
CTGCACTCCGTATGACATCAATCAGATGCTAAATTGTGTAGGAGAACATCAGGCAGCCATGCAGATCA
TAAGGAAATAATCAATGATGAGGCAGCAGATTGGGATCAGCAGCATCCACAACCAGGCCCACTACCA
GCAGGCAGCTCAGAGATCCACGAGGATCTGATATAGCAGGAACCACTAGCACAGTGGAGGAACAAATA
CAGTGGATGTACAGGCAGCAGAAATCCCATACCAAGTTGGAAATATCTATAGGAGATGGATCCAGCTA
GGGTTACAGAAATGTGTCAGAATGTACAACCAACTAACATCTTGATATAAAAAAAGGGCCAAAAGA
GACGTTCCAGAGCTATGTAGATAGATTCTACAA
AAGCTTGAGGGCAGAACAACAGACCCAGCAGTGAAAAATTGGATGACACAAACACTGCTGATTTCAG
AATGCTAACCCAGATTGCAAGTTAGTACTA
>HIV-2 (E) , L33087
AGTGCACAGATAGGAAATAACTATGTGCACTCTCCACTGTCCCCAAGAACATTGAATGCATGGGT
CAAATTAGTAGAAGAAAAGAAATTTGGAGCAGAGGTAGTGCCAGGCTTCCAGGCATTATCAGAAGGAT
GCACCCCGTATGACATCAACCAGATGCTTAATTGCGTGGGGAAACATCAGGCAGCCATGCAAATTATCA
GAGAGATAATCAATGAAGAAGCAGCAGATTGGGACGTACAGCATCCAAGAGGGCAACCCGACAGACA
GGGCTAAGAGACCCATCAGGATCAGACATAGCAGGGACAACCAAGTACCCCGCAGAACAAATAGA
GTGGATGTACAGGAATCCAAATCCAAATCCCTGTGGGAGACATCTATAGAAGATGGATCCAGCTA
GGGCTCCAGAAATGTGTCAGAATGTATAATCCAACAAACATCTTGACGTCAAAACAGGGGCCAAAAGAA
TCTTTTCAGAGCTATGTAGATAGATTCTACAAAAG
CTTGAGGGCAGAACAACAGACCCAGCAGTGAAAAATTGGATGACACAAACACTGCTGATTTCAGAA
TGCTAACCCAGATTGCAAGTTAGTACTA
>HIV-2 (F) , U75441
AGTGCAGCAGGTAGGAGGAAATTACACCCATATTCCTCTGAGTCCGAGGACATTAATGCTTGGGTT
AAATTAGTAGAGGAAAAGAAATTTGGGGCAGAAATAGTGCCAGGCTTCCAAGCATTGTGAGAAGGCT
GCACCCCTTATGATATTAATCAATGTTAAATTGTGTAGGGGAACATCAGGCAGCCATGCAAATAAT
CAGGGAAATAATCAATGAAGAAGCAGCCGACTGGGATCAGAATCATCCAAGGCAGCTGCCAGCGCCAC
CAGGGCTGCGTGATCCGTGAGGATCTGACATTGCAGGAACAACCTAGTACAGTACAAGAACAGATAGAAT
GGATGTACAGACAGGGTAACTCAATCCAGTAGGGGACATTTACAGAAGATGGATCCAAATAGGCCTT
CAAAAATGTGTAAGAATGTACAATCCTACTAATATCCTAGATGTAAAACAGGGACAAAAGAACCATT
CAAAGCTATGTAGATAGATTCTACAAAAG
CTTGAGGGCAGAACAACAGACCCAGCAGTGAAAAATTGGATGACACAAACACTGCTGATTTCAGAA
TAACCCAGATTGCAAGTTAGTACTA
>HIV-2 (H) , AY5308
GGTGCAGCAGATAGTGGCAATTATGCCACCTACCTCTAAGTCCTAGAACACTCAATGCCTGGG
TAAAACCTGGTAGAGGAGAAAAAATTTGGAGCAGAAGTAGTGCCAGGATTTCAAGCACTCTCAGAGGGCT
GCACGCCCTATGATATTAATCAATGTTAAATTGCGTGGGAGAACATCAAGCTGCTATGCAAATTAT
CAGGGAAATAATTAATGATGAAGCAGCAGATTGGGACACACAGCACCCAAACCAAGGCCACCACCAG
CAGGGCAACTTAGAGAGCCAAGAGGTTCTGATATTGCAGGAACAACCTAGCACAGTGAAGAGCAGATA
CAGTGGATGTACAGGCCGAAAATCCAATACCGGTGGGTAACATCTATCGGAGATGGATCCAA
TTGGGCTACAAAATGTGTTAGAATGTACAATCCAACCTAATATCTTAGATATAAAGCAAGGGCCAAA
GGAGCCATTTCAAAGTTATGTAGATAGATTCTACAA
AAGTTTGAGAGCAGAACAACAGATCCAGCAGTGAAAAATTGGATGACTCAGACGCTGCTGATTTCAGAA
TGCTAACCCAGACTGCAAACTCGTGTTA

```
>SIVSME041, HM059825
AGTGCAGCAAGTAGGTGGCAATTATACCCACCTACCCTTAAGTCCAAGAACATTAAATGCTTGGG
TAAAATTGATAGAAGAGAAAAAATTTGGGGCAGAAGTAGTGCCAGGATCCAAGCACTATCAGAAGGCT
GCACTCCCTATGACATCAATCAGATGCTAAATGTGTAGGGGAGCATCAATCAGCCATGCAAATTATT
AGAGAAATTATAAATGAAGAAGCTGCTGATTGGGATTTACAACACCCACAGCCAGGTCCAATACCAG
CAGGACAACCTTAGAGACCCGAGAGGATCAGACATTGCAGGAACTACTAGCACAGTAGAAGAACAATT
CAATGGATGTATAGGCAGCAAAACCTATACCAGTAGGTAACATTTACAGAAAGGTGGATCCAATTA
GGGCTGCAAAAATGTGTAAGGATGTATAATCCAACAACATTTTAGATGTGAAACAAGGACCAAAAAGA
GCCATTTCAAAGCTATGTAGATAGATTCTACAA
GAGTCTAAGAGCAGAACAAACAGACCCAGCAGTGAAAAATGGATGACTCAAACACTGCTGATTCAAAA
TGCTAACCCAGATTGCAAATTGGTGCTC
```

pMD2.G encodes the vesicular stomatitis virus glycoprotein (VSV G) and psPAX2 encodes HIV-1 Gag and Gag-Pol [98]. pCIG3N and pCIG3B encode N-tropic and B-tropic versions of murine leukemia virus (MLV) Gag-Pol and pCNCG is an MLV-derived vector expressing GFP [61,99]. pONY3.1 is an equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV) *gag-pol* plasmid and pONY8.0 is an EIAV GFP-packaging vector [68].

pAPM is a lentiviral vector expressing puromycin-resistance and a miR30-based knock-down cassette from the spleen focus forming virus LTR [48,63,64]. The knockdown targeting sequences used here were as follows: luciferase: 5'-tacaacgctctcatcgacaag-3', cyclophilin A (CypA): 5'-ctggattgcagagtaagtta-3', TRIM5: 5'-tgccaagcatgctcactgcaa-3'. pAIP and pAIB are lentiviral vectors expressing puromycin and blasticidin resistance respectively. The HIV-1 Env glycoprotein expression plasmid was based on HXB2 [46] and the HIV-2 Env was from the MCN clone [100]. MLV ecotropic Env was expressed from pFBMOSALF [101] and its cognate receptor, mCAT1, was stably expressed with the pBABE-puro MLV-based vector. Codon optimized TvA with a triple HA tag derived from pKZ261 [102] was cloned into pAIP (pAIP-TvA). ALV-A *env* glycoprotein for virion pseudotyping was expressed from pAB6 [103]. Far red fluorescence protein TagRFP-657 [73] was cloned into pAIB for stable expression (pAIB-RFP).

Cells

Cell lines were either grown in DMEM (293T, TE671, HeLa, NP2, U87, HT1080, and Crandall feline kidney fibroblasts, CRFK cells) or RPMI (Jurkat, SupT1, CEM-SS, Raji, U937, and THP-1), supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum as described before [61,104,105].

PBMC were separated by Ficoll density centrifugation, stimulated with PHA for 3 days, and cultured in RPMI supplemented with antibiotics, 10% fetal bovine serum, and 20 IU/ml hIL-2 [67,106].

CD4⁺ T lymphocytes were enriched from PBMC by positive selection using magnetic beads (Miltenyi Biotec). Typically the resulting population was >99% CD4⁺. Cells were stimulated for 24 hrs on NUNC maxisorp plates that had been coated with 2 µg/ml anti-CD3 antibody and 2 µg/ml anti-CD28 antibody (BD Biosciences) in RPMI with 10% FBS, glutamax (Invitrogen), and 20 IU/ml hIL-2. Two wks after primary stimulation, cells were re-stimulated using plate-bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 antibodies.

Production of viral stocks

VSV G-pseudotyped viral stocks of HIV-1, SIV_{MAC}239, and the CA chimera vectors described above, were prepared by co-transfection of the indicated plasmids with pMD2.G in 293T cells, as described [31]. Virion stocks were normalized by reverse transcriptase assay [31] and by titer on non-restrictive CRFK cells or HeLa cells [107]. For production of the shRNA-expressing APM vectors, 8 x 10⁶ cells were plated per 10-cm plate. The next day, cells were transfected using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) and 20 µg of pAPM, 15 µg of psPAX2 and 5 µg of

pMD2.G. Supernatant was collected and passed through a 0.45 μ M filter at 48 hrs and at 72 hrs post-transfection, and used immediately to transduce target cells.

Challenge with GFP reporter virus

Reporter virus-containing supernatant was titrated onto 4×10^4 of the indicated target cells, in 0.4 ml media per well, in 24-well plates. As₂O₃ (Sigma) was prepared as described [31] and, where indicated, added to the cell culture 15 mins prior to virus addition. Cell supernatant was replaced with fresh medium without drug, 12 hrs after addition of virus. Cells were trypsinized when necessary and analyzed by flow cytometry 48 hrs after infection, as described [61].

RNA interference using lentivirus vectors

Jurkat cells or primary CD4⁺ T cells were spininfected with shRNA-encoding APM vectors twice, at 24 hr and 48 hr after stimulation with plate-bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 antibodies. Spinfection was done at 1,130 rcf for 90 mins, using 2 ml of freshly produced virus supernatant for each well of a 6-well plate containing 5×10^5 stimulated lymphocytes. Cells were put in 5 μ g/ml of puromycin for 72 hrs, 2 days after the first spinfection.

Reverse transcriptase assay

Virus-containing supernatant was harvested 48 hr post-transfection, clarified by low-speed centrifugation, and filtered through 0.45 μ m pore filters (Sarstedt). Reverse transcriptase (RT) activity in the supernatant was quantified using a modified Sybr green I-based, real-time PCR, enhanced RT assay [108,109]. Virions in cell-free supernatant were disrupted by adding an equal volume of a solution containing 0.25% Triton X-100, 50 mM KCl, 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, and 0.4 U/ μ l RNase inhibitor (RiboLock, MBI Fermentas). Virion lysate was then added to a single-step, RT PCR assay with 35 nM MS2 RNA (Roche) as template, 500 nM of each primer (5'-TCCTGCTCAACTTCCTGTGAG-3' and 5'-CACAGGTCAAACCTCTAGGAATG-3'), and hot-start Taq (Promega), all in 20 mM Tris-Cl pH 8.3, 5 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 20 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mg/ml BSA, 1/20,000 SYBR Green I (Sigma), and 200 μ M dNTPs. All reactions and quantitation of product were carried out with a Biorad CFX96 cycler. The RT step was 42°C for 20 min, and the PCR was programmed for 40 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 5 s, annealing 55°C for 5 s, extension at 72°C for 20 s and acquisition at 80°C for 5 s. A standard curve was obtained using known concentrations of recombinant HIV-1 RT (Ambion).

Quantitation of viral cDNA

Cell-free virions were normalized by RT-activity and incubated with CRFK, HeLa or Jurkat cells in 6-well plates for 12 hrs, for full-length linear cDNA and 2-LTR circles, or 48 hrs, for Alu PCR. For each virus and cell type, infections were also performed in the presence of 40 μ M AZT, to control for contamination of plasmid DNA in the PCR reaction. Cells were harvested and washed extensively with PBS. Total DNA was extracted (Qiagen, Qiamp DNA mini kit), quantified, and subjected to real-time PCR with a Biorad CFX96 cycler.

Full-length linear retroviral cDNA and 2-LTR circles were detected with SYBR-Green I based reactions using 100 ng template DNA and 320 nM of each primer pair (5'-ACAAGCTAGTACCAGTTGAGCCAGATAAG-3' and 5'-gccgtgcgcttcagcaagc-3' for full length linear; 5'-AACTAGGGAACCCACTGCTTAAG-3' and 5'-TCCACAGATCAAGGATATCTTGTC-5' or 5'-CAGTGTGGAAAATCTCTAGCAGTAC-3' for 2-LTR circles) in 20 mM Tris-Cl pH 8.3, 5 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 20 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mg/ml BSA, 1/20,000 SYBR Green I (Sigma), and 200 μ M dNTPs. The PCR was programmed for 40 cycles of denaturation at 95°C

for 5 s, annealing 55°C for 5 s, extension at 72°C for 20 s and acquisition at 80°C for 5 s. Provirus was quantified by Taqman-based ALU-PCR according to the protocol described by Butler et al. [69] using 200 ng of template DNA, primers 5'-AACTAGGGAACCCACTGCTTAAG-3' and 5'-TGCTGGGATTACAGGCGTGAG-3' and probe 5'-(FAM)-ACACTACTTGAAGCACTCAAGGCAAGCTTT-(TAMRA)-3'. PCR was performed with a CFX96 cycler (Biorad): 95°C for 15 seconds and 60°C for 90 seconds, for 50 cycles. Relative quantification of retroviral cDNA sequences and ALU PCR was with respect to standard curves prepared from serial dilutions of DNA derived from the cell culture with the highest infection, diluted in DNA extracted from non-infected cells.

Microscopy

CRFK and Jurkat cells transduced with VSV G-pseudotyped HIV-1_{NL4-3}GFP or SIV_{MAC}239-GFP vectors were visualized by phase contrast and fluorescence microscopy 4 days after vector challenge. Pictures of live cell cultures were taken at 100x magnification using a Nikon Eclipse Ti microscope equipped with a DS-QiMC digital camera and NIS elements software.

Heterokaryon assay

2 x 10⁷ HeLa-RFP and 2 x 10⁷ Jurkat-TvA were washed with serum-free DMEM and slowly resuspended over 1 min in 500 µl of Polyethylene Glycol 1500 (PEG-1500, GE Healthcare), at 37°C. Cells were incubated for another 2 mins and then 2 ml of serum-free DMEM was added slowly over a period of 4 minutes at 37°C with constant, gentle agitation. An additional 5 ml of serum-free DMEM was added and cells were incubated for 5 min at 37°C. Cells were then pelleted and resuspended in complete medium before seeding in 24-well plates. 6 hours later, cells were challenged with ALV-A Env-pseudotyped vectors. A negative fusion control sample was also produced with no PEG addition. Infected cell cultures were analyzed using a FACS-Canto (BD) 48 hrs after vector challenge. Fluorescence acquisition was performed using blue (488 nm) and red (633 nm) lasers. Dead cells were excluded from the analysis based on propidium iodide staining.

Ethics statement

Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were obtained from anonymous, untraceable blood donors. This research is therefore considered non-human subjects research by our Institutional Review Board, based on NIH guidelines (45 CFR 46.102(f)): http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/hs/faqs_aps_definitions.htm.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Aine McKnight, Welkin Johnson, Andrea Kirmaier, Walther Mothes, and Pradeep Uchil for plasmids.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: MP LB JL. Performed the experiments: MP SMM MRN TP CF SZ AD MZ LB JL. Analyzed the data: MP SMM MRN TP CF SZ AD MZ LB JL. Wrote the paper: MP LB TP JL.

References

1. Sharp PM, Hahn BH (2011) Origins of HIV and the AIDS pandemic. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med* 1: a006841. doi: [10.1101/cshperspect.a006841](https://doi.org/10.1101/cshperspect.a006841) PMID: [22229120](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22229120/)
2. Sharp PM, Hahn BH (2010) The evolution of HIV-1 and the origin of AIDS. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 365: 2487–2494. doi: [10.1098/rstb.2010.0031](https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2010.0031) PMID: [20643738](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20643738/)
3. Gao F, Bailes E, Robertson DL, Chen Y, Rodenburg CM, et al. (1999) Origin of HIV-1 in the chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes troglodytes*. *Nature* 397: 436–441. doi: [10.1038/17130](https://doi.org/10.1038/17130) PMID: [9989410](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9989410/)
4. Keele BF, Van Heuverswyn F, Li Y, Bailes E, Takehisa J, et al. (2006) Chimpanzee reservoirs of pandemic and nonpandemic HIV-1. *Science* 313: 523–526. doi: [10.1126/science.1126531](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1126531) PMID: [16728595](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16728595/)
5. Plantier J-C, Leoz M, Dickerson JE, De Oliveira F, Cordonnier F, et al. (2009) A new human immunodeficiency virus derived from gorillas. *Nat Med* 15: 871–872. doi: [10.1038/nm.2016](https://doi.org/10.1038/nm.2016) PMID: [19648927](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19648927/)
6. Van Heuverswyn F, Li Y, Neel C, Bailes E, Keele BF, et al. (2006) Human immunodeficiency viruses: SIV infection in wild gorillas. *Nature* 444: 164. doi: [10.1038/444164a](https://doi.org/10.1038/444164a) PMID: [17093443](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17093443/)
7. Bailes E, Gao F, Bibollet-Ruche F, Courgnaud V, Peeters M, et al. (2003) Hybrid origin of SIV in chimpanzees. *Science* 300: 1713. doi: [10.1126/science.1080657](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1080657) PMID: [12805540](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12805540/)
8. Keele BF, Jones JH, Terio KA, Estes JD, Rudicell RS, et al. (2009) Increased mortality and AIDS-like immunopathology in wild chimpanzees infected with SIVcpz. *Nature* 460: 515–519. doi: [10.1038/nature08200](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature08200) PMID: [19626114](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19626114/)
9. Clavel F, Guyader M, Guetard D, Sallé M, Montagnier L, et al. (1986) Molecular cloning and polymorphism of the human immune deficiency virus type 2. *Nature* 324: 691–695. doi: [10.1038/324691a0](https://doi.org/10.1038/324691a0) PMID: [3025743](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3025743/)
10. Damond F, Worobey M, Campa P, Farfara I, Colin G, et al. (2004) Identification of a highly divergent HIV type 2 and proposal for a change in HIV type 2 classification. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* 20: 666–672. doi: [10.1089/0889222041217392](https://doi.org/10.1089/0889222041217392) PMID: [15242544](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15242544/)
11. Gao F, Yue L, Robertson DL, Hill SC, Hui H, et al. (1994) Genetic diversity of human immunodeficiency virus type 2: evidence for distinct sequence subtypes with differences in virus biology. *J Virol* 68: 7433–7447. PMID: [7933127](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7933127/)
12. Hirsch VM, Olmsted RA, Murphey-Corb M, Purcell RH, Johnson PR (1989) An African primate lentivirus (SIVsm) closely related to HIV-2. *Nature* 339: 389–392. doi: [10.1038/339389a0](https://doi.org/10.1038/339389a0) PMID: [2786147](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2786147/)
13. Apetrei C, Kaur A, Lerche NW, Metzger M, Pandrea I, et al. (2005) Molecular epidemiology of simian immunodeficiency virus SIVsm in U.S. primate centers unravels the origin of SIVmac and SIVstm. *J Virol* 79: 8991–9005. doi: [10.1128/JVI.79.14.8991-9005.2005](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.79.14.8991-9005.2005) PMID: [15994793](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15994793/)
14. Letvin NL, Daniel MD, Sehgal PK, Desrosiers RC, Hunt RD, et al. (1985) Induction of AIDS-like disease in macaque monkeys with T-cell tropic retrovirus STLV-III. *Science* 230: 71–73. PMID: [2412295](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2412295/)
15. Ayouba A, Akoua-Koffi C, Calvignac-Spencer S, Esteban A, Locatelli S, et al. (2013) Evidence for continuing cross-species transmission of SIVsmm to humans: characterization of a new HIV-2 lineage in rural Côte d'Ivoire. *AIDS* 27: 2488–2491. doi: [10.1097/01.aids.0000432443.22684.50](https://doi.org/10.1097/01.aids.0000432443.22684.50) PMID: [23939239](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23939239/)
16. Goff SP (2004) Retrovirus restriction factors. *Mol Cell* 16: 849–859. doi: [10.1016/j.molcel.2004.12.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molcel.2004.12.001) PMID: [15610729](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15610729/)
17. Luban J (2007) Cyclophilin A, TRIM5, and resistance to human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infection. *J Virol* 81: 1054–1061. doi: [10.1128/JVI.01519-06](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.01519-06) PMID: [16956947](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16956947/)
18. Nisole S, Stoye JP, Saïb A (2005) TRIM family proteins: retroviral restriction and antiviral defence. *Nat Rev Microbiol* 3: 799–808. doi: [10.1038/nrmicro1248](https://doi.org/10.1038/nrmicro1248) PMID: [16175175](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16175175/)
19. Song B, Javanbakht H, Perron M, Park DH, Stremlau M, et al. (2005) Retrovirus restriction by TRIM5alpha variants from Old World and New World primates. *J Virol* 79: 3930–3937. doi: [10.1128/JVI.79.7.3930-3937.2005](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.79.7.3930-3937.2005) PMID: [15767395](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15767395/)
20. Si Z, Vandegraaff N, O'Huigin C, Song B, Yuan W, et al. (2006) Evolution of a cytoplasmic tripartite motif (TRIM) protein in cows that restricts retroviral infection. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 103: 7454–7459. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0600771103](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0600771103) PMID: [16648259](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16648259/)
21. Ylinen LMJ, Keckesova Z, Webb BLJ, Gifford RJM, Smith TPL, et al. (2006) Isolation of an active Lv1 gene from cattle indicates that tripartite motif protein-mediated innate immunity to retroviral infection is widespread among mammals. *J Virol* 80: 7332–7338. doi: [10.1128/JVI.00516-06](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00516-06) PMID: [16840314](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16840314/)
22. Schaller T, Hué S, Towers GJ (2007) An active TRIM5 protein in rabbits indicates a common antiviral ancestor for mammalian TRIM5 proteins. *J Virol* 81: 11713–11721. doi: [10.1128/JVI.01468-07](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.01468-07) PMID: [17728224](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17728224/)

23. Stremlau M, Owens CM, Perron MJ, Kiessling M, Autissier P, et al. (2004) The cytoplasmic body component TRIM5alpha restricts HIV-1 infection in Old World monkeys. *Nature* 427: 848–853. doi: [10.1038/nature02343](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature02343) PMID: [14985764](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14985764/)
24. Campbell EM, Perez O, Anderson JL, Hope TJ (2008) Visualization of a proteasome-independent intermediate during restriction of HIV-1 by rhesus TRIM5alpha. *J Cell Biol* 180: 549–561. doi: [10.1083/jcb.200706154](https://doi.org/10.1083/jcb.200706154) PMID: [18250195](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18250195/)
25. Li X, Li Y, Stremlau M, Yuan W, Song B, et al. (2006) Functional replacement of the RING, B-box 2, and coiled-coil domains of tripartite motif 5alpha (TRIM5alpha) by heterologous TRIM domains. *J Virol* 80: 6198–6206. doi: [10.1128/JVI.00283-06](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00283-06) PMID: [16775307](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16775307/)
26. Sebastian S, Luban J (2005) TRIM5alpha selectively binds a restriction-sensitive retroviral capsid. *Retrovirology* 2: 40. doi: [10.1186/1742-4690-2-40](https://doi.org/10.1186/1742-4690-2-40) PMID: [15967037](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15967037/)
27. Stremlau M, Perron M, Lee M, Li Y, Song B, et al. (2006) Specific recognition and accelerated uncoating of retroviral capsids by the TRIM5alpha restriction factor. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 103: 5514–5519. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0509996103](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0509996103) PMID: [16540544](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16540544/)
28. Anderson JL, Campbell EM, Wu X, Vandegraaff N, Engelman A, et al. (2006) Proteasome inhibition reveals that a functional preintegration complex intermediate can be generated during restriction by diverse TRIM5 proteins. *J Virol* 80: 9754–9760. doi: [10.1128/JVI.01052-06](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.01052-06) PMID: [16973579](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16973579/)
29. Rold CJ, Aiken C (2008) Proteasomal degradation of TRIM5alpha during retrovirus restriction. *PLoS Pathog* 4: e1000074. doi: [10.1371/journal.ppat.1000074](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1000074) PMID: [18497858](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18497858/)
30. Wu X, Anderson JL, Campbell EM, Joseph AM, Hope TJ (2006) Proteasome inhibitors uncouple rhesus TRIM5alpha restriction of HIV-1 reverse transcription and infection. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 103: 7465–7470. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0510483103](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0510483103) PMID: [16648264](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16648264/)
31. Berthoux L, Sebastian S, Sokolskaja E, Luban J (2004) Lv1 inhibition of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 is counteracted by factors that stimulate synthesis or nuclear translocation of viral cDNA. *J Virol* 78: 11739–11750. doi: [10.1128/JVI.78.21.11739-11750.2004](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.78.21.11739-11750.2004) PMID: [15479815](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15479815/)
32. Ylinen LMJ, Keckesova Z, Wilson SJ, Ransinghe S, Towers GJ (2005) Differential restriction of human immunodeficiency virus type 2 and simian immunodeficiency virus SIV_{mac} by TRIM5alpha alleles. *J Virol* 79: 11580–11587. doi: [10.1128/JVI.79.18.11580-11587.2005](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.79.18.11580-11587.2005) PMID: [16140735](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16140735/)
33. Ohkura S, Yap MW, Sheldon T, Stoye JP (2006) All three variable regions of the TRIM5alpha B30.2 domain can contribute to the specificity of retrovirus restriction. *J Virol* 80: 8554–8565. doi: [10.1128/JVI.00688-06](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00688-06) PMID: [16912305](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16912305/)
34. Hatzioannou T, Perez-Caballero D, Yang A, Cowan S, Bieniasz PD (2004) Retrovirus resistance factors Ref1 and Lv1 are species-specific variants of TRIM5alpha. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 101: 10774–10779. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0402361101](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0402361101) PMID: [15249685](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15249685/)
35. Keckesova Z, Ylinen LMJ, Towers GJ (2004) The human and African green monkey TRIM5alpha genes encode Ref1 and Lv1 retroviral restriction factor activities. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 101: 10780–10785. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0402474101](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0402474101) PMID: [15249687](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15249687/)
36. Yap MW, Nisole S, Lynch C, Stoye JP (2004) Trim5alpha protein restricts both HIV-1 and murine leukemia virus. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 101: 10786–10791. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0402876101](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0402876101) PMID: [15249690](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15249690/)
37. Hatzioannou T, Cowan S, Schwedler von UK, Sundquist WI, Bieniasz PD (2004) Species-specific tropism determinants in the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 capsid. *J Virol* 78: 6005–6012. doi: [10.1128/JVI.78.11.6005-6012.2004](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.78.11.6005-6012.2004) PMID: [15140998](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15140998/)
38. Stremlau M, Perron M, Welikala S, Sodroski J (2005) Species-specific variation in the B30.2 (SPRY) domain of TRIM5alpha determines the potency of human immunodeficiency virus restriction. *J Virol* 79: 3139–3145. doi: [10.1128/JVI.79.5.3139-3145.2005](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.79.5.3139-3145.2005) PMID: [15709033](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15709033/)
39. Yap MW, Nisole S, Stoye JP (2005) A single amino acid change in the SPRY domain of human Trim5alpha leads to HIV-1 restriction. *Curr Biol* 15: 73–78. doi: [10.1016/j.cub.2004.12.042](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2004.12.042) PMID: [15649369](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15649369/)
40. Besnier C, Takeuchi Y, Towers G (2002) Restriction of lentivirus in monkeys. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 99: 11920–11925. doi: [10.1073/pnas.172384599](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.172384599) PMID: [12154231](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12154231/)
41. Hatzioannou T, Cowan S, Goff SP, Bieniasz PD, Towers GJ (2003) Restriction of multiple divergent retroviruses by Lv1 and Ref1. *EMBO J* 22: 385–394. doi: [10.1093/emboj/cdg042](https://doi.org/10.1093/emboj/cdg042) PMID: [12554640](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12554640/)
42. Münk C, Brandt SM, Lucero G, Landau NR (2002) A dominant block to HIV-1 replication at reverse transcription in simian cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 99: 13843–13848. doi: [10.1073/pnas.212400099](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.212400099) PMID: [12368468](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12368468/)
43. Cowan S, Hatzioannou T, Cunningham T, Muesing MA, Göttlinger HG, et al. (2002) Cellular inhibitors with Fv1-like activity restrict human and simian immunodeficiency virus tropism. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 99: 11914–11919. doi: [10.1073/pnas.162299499](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.162299499) PMID: [12154227](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12154227/)

44. Hofmann W, Schubert D, LaBonte J, Munson L, Gibson S, et al. (1999) Species-specific, postentry barriers to primate immunodeficiency virus infection. *J Virol* 73: 10020–10028. PMID: [10559316](#)
45. Sayah DM, Sokolskaja E, Berthoux L, Luban J (2004) Cyclophilin A retrotransposition into TRIM5 explains owl monkey resistance to HIV-1. *Nature* 430: 569–573. doi: [10.1038/nature02777](#) PMID: [15243629](#)
46. Lai RPJ, Yan J, Heeney J, McClure MO, Göttlinger H, et al. (2011) Nef decreases HIV-1 sensitivity to neutralizing antibodies that target the membrane-proximal external region of TMgp41. *PLoS Pathog* 7: e1002442. doi: [10.1371/journal.ppat.1002442](#) PMID: [22194689](#)
47. Sebastian S, Sokolskaja E, Luban J (2006) Arsenic counteracts human immunodeficiency virus type 1 restriction by various TRIM5 orthologues in a cell type-dependent manner. *J Virol* 80: 2051–2054. doi: [10.1128/JVI.80.4.2051-2054.2006](#) PMID: [16439561](#)
48. Pertel T, Hausmann S, Morger D, Züger S, Guerra J, et al. (2011) TRIM5 is an innate immune sensor for the retrovirus capsid lattice. *Nature* 472: 361–365. doi: [10.1038/nature09976](#) PMID: [21512573](#)
49. Pertel T, Reinhard C, Luban J (2011) Vpx rescues HIV-1 transduction of dendritic cells from the antiviral state established by type 1 interferon. *Retrovirology* 8: 49. doi: [10.1186/1742-4690-8-49](#) PMID: [21696578](#)
50. Reinhard C, Bottinelli D, Kim B, Luban J (2014) Vpx rescue of HIV-1 from the antiviral state in mature dendritic cells is independent of the intracellular deoxynucleotide concentration. *Retrovirology* 11: 12. doi: [10.1186/1742-4690-11-12](#) PMID: [24485168](#)
51. Apetrei C, Lerche NW, Pandrea I, Gormus B, Silvestri G, et al. (2006) Kuru experiments triggered the emergence of pathogenic SIV_{mac}. *AIDS* 20: 317–321. doi: [10.1097/01.aids.0000206498.71041.0e](#) PMID: [16439864](#)
52. Ling B, Apetrei C, Pandrea I, Veazey RS, Lackner AA, et al. (2004) Classic AIDS in a sooty mangabey after an 18-year natural infection. *J Virol* 78: 8902–8908. doi: [10.1128/JVI.78.16.8902-8908.2004](#) PMID: [15280498](#)
53. Hirsch V, Adger-Johnson D, Campbell B, Goldstein S, Brown C, et al. (1997) A molecularly cloned, pathogenic, neutralization-resistant simian immunodeficiency virus, SIV_{smE543-3}. *J Virol* 71: 1608–1620. PMID: [8995688](#)
54. Kirmaier A, Wu F, Newman RM, Hall LR, Morgan JS, et al. (2010) TRIM5 suppresses cross-species transmission of a primate immunodeficiency virus and selects for emergence of resistant variants in the new species. *PLoS Biol* 8. doi: [10.1371/journal.pbio.1000462](#)
55. Liu Z, Pan Q, Ding S, Qian J, Xu F, et al. (2013) The interferon-inducible MxB protein inhibits HIV-1 infection. *Cell Host Microbe* 14: 398–410. doi: [10.1016/j.chom.2013.08.015](#) PMID: [24055605](#)
56. Goujon C, Moncorgé O, Bauby H, Doyle T, Ward CC, et al. (2013) Human MX2 is an interferon-induced post-entry inhibitor of HIV-1 infection. *Nature* 502: 559–562. doi: [10.1038/nature12542](#) PMID: [24048477](#)
57. Kane M, Yadav SS, Bitzegeio J, Kutluay SB, Zang T, et al. (2013) MX2 is an interferon-induced inhibitor of HIV-1 infection. *Nature*. doi: [10.1038/nature12653](#)
58. Grütter MG, Luban J (2012) TRIM5 structure, HIV-1 capsid recognition, and innate immune signaling. *Curr Opin Virol* 2: 142–150. doi: [10.1016/j.coviro.2012.02.003](#) PMID: [22482711](#)
59. Sokolskaja E, Berthoux L, Luban J (2006) Cyclophilin A and TRIM5 α independently regulate human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infectivity in human cells. *J Virol* 80: 2855–2862. doi: [10.1128/JVI.80.6.2855-2862.2006](#) PMID: [16501094](#)
60. Towers GJ, Hatzioannou T, Cowan S, Goff SP, Luban J, et al. (2003) Cyclophilin A modulates the sensitivity of HIV-1 to host restriction factors. *Nat Med* 9: 1138–1143. doi: [10.1038/nm910](#) PMID: [12897779](#)
61. Berthoux L, Towers GJ, Gurer C, Salomoni P, Pandolfi PP, et al. (2003) As(2)O(3) enhances retroviral reverse transcription and counteracts Ref1 antiviral activity. *J Virol* 77: 3167–3180. PMID: [12584341](#)
62. Saenz DT, Teo W, Olsen JC, Poeschla EM (2005) Restriction of feline immunodeficiency virus by Ref1, Lv1, and primate TRIM5 α proteins. *J Virol* 79: 15175–15188. doi: [10.1128/JVI.79.24.15175-15188.2005](#) PMID: [16306589](#)
63. Kaul A, Stauffer S, Berger C, Pertel T, Schmitt J, et al. (2009) Essential role of cyclophilin A for hepatitis C virus replication and virus production and possible link to polyprotein cleavage kinetics. *PLoS Pathog* 5: e1000546. doi: [10.1371/journal.ppat.1000546](#) PMID: [19680534](#)
64. Stegmeier F, Hu G, Rickles RJ, Hannon GJ, Elledge SJ (2005) A lentiviral microRNA-based system for single-copy polymerase II-regulated RNA interference in mammalian cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 102: 13212–13217. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0506306102](#) PMID: [16141338](#)
65. Luban J, Bossolt KL, Franke EK, Kalpana GV, Goff SP (1993) Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 Gag protein binds to cyclophilins A and B. *Cell* 73: 1067–1078. PMID: [8513493](#)

66. Berthoux L, Sebastian S, Sokolskaja E, Luban J (2005) Cyclophilin A is required for TRIM5{alpha}-mediated resistance to HIV-1 in Old World monkey cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 102: 14849–14853. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0505659102](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0505659102) PMID: [16203999](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16203999/)
67. Neagu MR, Ziegler P, Pertel T, Strambio de Castillia C, Grütter C, et al. (2009) Potent inhibition of HIV-1 by TRIM5-cyclophilin fusion proteins engineered from human components. *J Clin Invest* 119: 3035–3047. doi: [10.1172/JCI39354](https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI39354) PMID: [19741300](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19741300/)
68. Mitrophanous K, Yoon S, Rohll J, Patil D, Wilkes F, et al. (1999) Stable gene transfer to the nervous system using a non-primate lentiviral vector. *Gene Ther* 6: 1808–1818. doi: [10.1038/sj.gt.3301023](https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.gt.3301023) PMID: [10602376](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10602376/)
69. Butler SL, Hansen MS, Bushman FD (2001) A quantitative assay for HIV DNA integration in vivo. *Nat Med* 7: 631–634. doi: [10.1038/87979](https://doi.org/10.1038/87979) PMID: [11329067](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11329067/)
70. De Iaco A, Luban J (2011) Inhibition of HIV-1 infection by TNPO3 depletion is determined by capsid and detectable after viral cDNA enters the nucleus. *Retrovirology* 8: 98. doi: [10.1186/1742-4690-8-98](https://doi.org/10.1186/1742-4690-8-98) PMID: [22145813](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22145813/)
71. Liu GE, Alkan C, Jiang L, Zhao S, Eichler EE (2009) Comparative analysis of Alu repeats in primate genomes. *Genome Res* 19: 876–885. doi: [10.1101/gr.083972.108](https://doi.org/10.1101/gr.083972.108) PMID: [19411604](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19411604/)
72. De Iaco A, Santoni F, Vannier A, Guipponi M, Antonarakis S, et al. (2013) TNPO3 protects HIV-1 replication from CPSF6-mediated capsid stabilization in the host cell cytoplasm. *Retrovirology* 10: 20. doi: [10.1186/1742-4690-10-20](https://doi.org/10.1186/1742-4690-10-20) PMID: [23414560](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23414560/)
73. Morozova KS, Piatkevich KD, Gould TJ, Zhang J, Bewersdorf J, et al. (2010) Far-red fluorescent protein excitable with red lasers for flow cytometry and superresolution STED nanoscopy. *Biophys J* 99: L13–L15. doi: [10.1016/j.bpj.2010.04.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpj.2010.04.025) PMID: [20643047](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20643047/)
74. Manel N, Hogstad B, Wang Y, Levy DE, Unutmaz D, et al. (2010) A cryptic sensor for HIV-1 activates antiviral innate immunity in dendritic cells. *Nature* 467: 214–217. doi: [10.1038/nature09337](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature09337) PMID: [20829794](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20829794/)
75. Simon JH, Gaddis NC, Fouchier RA, Malim MH (1998) Evidence for a newly discovered cellular anti-HIV-1 phenotype. *Nat Med* 4: 1397–1400. doi: [10.1038/3987](https://doi.org/10.1038/3987) PMID: [9846577](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9846577/)
76. Varthakavi V, Smith RM, Bour SP, Strebel K, Spearman P (2003) Viral protein U counteracts a human host cell restriction that inhibits HIV-1 particle production. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 100: 15154–15159. doi: [10.1073/pnas.2433165100](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2433165100) PMID: [14657387](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14657387/)
77. Bates P, Young JA, Varmus HE (1993) A receptor for subgroup A Rous sarcoma virus is related to the low density lipoprotein receptor. *Cell* 74: 1043–1051. PMID: [8402880](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8402880/)
78. Schmitz C, Marchant D, Neil SJD, Aubin K, Reuter S, et al. (2004) Lv2, a novel postentry restriction, is mediated by both capsid and envelope. *J Virol* 78: 2006–2016. PMID: [14747565](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14747565/)
79. Pineda MJ, Orton BR, Overbaugh J (2007) A TRIM5alpha-independent post-entry restriction to HIV-1 infection of macaque cells that is dependent on the path of entry. *Virology* 363: 310–318. doi: [10.1016/j.virol.2007.02.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virol.2007.02.002) PMID: [17350067](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17350067/)
80. McKnight A, Griffiths DJ, Dittmar M, Clapham P, Thomas E (2001) Characterization of a late entry event in the replication cycle of human immunodeficiency virus type 2. *J Virol* 75: 6914–6922. doi: [10.1128/JVI.75.15.6914-6922.2001](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.75.15.6914-6922.2001) PMID: [11435571](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11435571/)
81. Boone LR, Innes CL, Heitman CK (1990) Abrogation of Fv-1 restriction by genome-deficient virions produced by a retrovirus packaging cell line. *J Virol* 64: 3376–3381. PMID: [1693703](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1693703/)
82. Towers G, Collins M, Takeuchi Y (2002) Abrogation of Ref1 retrovirus restriction in human cells. *J Virol* 76: 2548–2550. PMID: [11836433](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11836433/)
83. Kahl CA, Cannon PM, Oldenburg J, Tarantal AF, Kohn DB (2008) Tissue-specific restriction of cyclophilin A-independent HIV-1- and SIV-derived lentiviral vectors. *Gene Ther* 15: 1079–1089. doi: [10.1038/gt.2008.50](https://doi.org/10.1038/gt.2008.50) PMID: [18385767](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18385767/)
84. Logue EC, Taylor KT, Goff PH, Landau NR (2011) The cargo-binding domain of transportin 3 is required for lentivirus nuclear import. *J Virol* 85: 12950–12961. doi: [10.1128/JVI.05384-11](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.05384-11) PMID: [21976643](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21976643/)
85. Schoggins JW, Wilson SJ, Panis M, Murphy MY, Jones CT, et al. (2011) A diverse range of gene products are effectors of the type I interferon antiviral response. *Nature* 472: 481–485. doi: [10.1038/nature09907](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature09907) PMID: [21478870](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21478870/)
86. Kapahi P, Takahashi T, Natoli G, Adams SR, Chen Y, et al. (2000) Inhibition of NF-kappa B activation by arsenite through reaction with a critical cysteine in the activation loop of Ikappa B kinase. *J Biol Chem* 275: 36062–36066. doi: [10.1074/jbc.M007204200](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M007204200) PMID: [10967126](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10967126/)
87. Uchil PD, Quinlan BD, Chan W-T, Luna JM, Mothes W (2008) TRIM E3 ligases interfere with early and late stages of the retroviral life cycle. *PLoS Pathog* 4: e16. doi: [10.1371/journal.ppat.0040016](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.0040016) PMID: [18248090](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18248090/)

88. Perez-Caballero D, Hatzioannou T, Zhang F, Cowan S, Bieniasz PD (2005) Restriction of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 by TRIM-CypA occurs with rapid kinetics and independently of cytoplasmic bodies, ubiquitin, and proteasome activity. *J Virol* 79: 15567–15572. doi: [10.1128/JVI.79.24.15567-15572.2005](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.79.24.15567-15572.2005) PMID: [16306627](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16306627/)
89. Lee K, Ambrose Z, Martin TD, Oztop I, Mulky A, et al. (2010) Flexible use of nuclear import pathways by HIV-1. *Cell Host Microbe* 7: 221–233. doi: [10.1016/j.chom.2010.02.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chom.2010.02.007) PMID: [20227665](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20227665/)
90. Pryciak PM, Varmus HE (1992) Fv-1 restriction and its effects on murine leukemia virus integration in vivo and in vitro. *J Virol* 66: 5959–5966. PMID: [1326652](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1326652/)
91. Burdick RC, Hu W-S, Pathak VK (2013) Nuclear import of APOBEC3F-labeled HIV-1 preintegration complexes. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 110: E4780–E4789. doi: [10.1073/pnas.1315996110](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1315996110)
92. Yamashita M, Perez O, Hope TJ, Emerman M (2007) Evidence for direct involvement of the capsid protein in HIV infection of nondividing cells. *PLoS Pathog* 3: 1502–1510. doi: [10.1371/journal.ppat.0030156](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.0030156) PMID: [17967060](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17967060/)
93. De Iaco A, Luban J (2014) Cyclophilin A promotes HIV-1 reverse transcription but its effect on transduction correlates best with its effect on nuclear entry of viral cDNA. *Retrovirology* 11: 11. doi: [10.1186/1742-4690-11-11](https://doi.org/10.1186/1742-4690-11-11) PMID: [24479545](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24479545/)
94. de Silva TI, Cotten M, Rowland-Jones SL (2008) HIV-2: the forgotten AIDS virus. *Trends Microbiol* 16: 588–595. doi: [10.1016/j.tim.2008.09.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tim.2008.09.003) PMID: [18964021](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18964021/)
95. He J, Chen Y, Farzan M, Choe H, Ohagen A, et al. (1997) CCR3 and CCR5 are co-receptors for HIV-1 infection of microglia. *Nature* 385: 645–649. doi: [10.1038/385645a0](https://doi.org/10.1038/385645a0) PMID: [9024664](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9024664/)
96. Guyader M, Emerman M, Sonigo P, Clavel F, Montagnier L, et al. (1987) Genome organization and transactivation of the human immunodeficiency virus type 2. *Nature* 326: 662–669. doi: [10.1038/326662a0](https://doi.org/10.1038/326662a0) PMID: [3031510](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3031510/)
97. Miyamoto T, Nakayama EE, Yokoyama M, Ibe S, Takehara S, et al. (2012) The Carboxyl-Terminus of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2 Circulating Recombinant form 01_AB Capsid Protein Affects Sensitivity to Human TRIM5α. *PLoS ONE* 7: e47757. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0047757](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0047757) PMID: [23094081](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23094081/)
98. Zufferey R, Nagy D, Mandel RJ, Naldini L, Trono D (1997) Multiply attenuated lentiviral vector achieves efficient gene delivery in vivo. *Nat Biotechnol* 15: 871–875. doi: [10.1038/nbt0997-871](https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt0997-871) PMID: [9306402](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9306402/)
99. Bock M, Bishop KN, Towers G, Stoye JP (2000) Use of a transient assay for studying the genetic determinants of Fv1 restriction. *J Virol* 74: 7422–7430. PMID: [10906195](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10906195/)
100. Harrison IP, McKnight A (2011) Cellular entry via an actin and clathrin-dependent route is required for Lv2 restriction of HIV-2. *Virology* 415: 47–55. doi: [10.1016/j.virol.2011.04.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virol.2011.04.001) PMID: [21514617](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21514617/)
101. Cosset FL, Morling FJ, Takeuchi Y, Weiss RA, Collins MK, et al. (1995) Retroviral retargeting by envelopes expressing an N-terminal binding domain. *J Virol* 69: 6314–6322. PMID: [7666532](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7666532/)
102. Zingler K, Bélanger CA, Peters R, Agard E, Young JA (1995) Identification and characterization of the viral interaction determinant of the subgroup A avian leukosis virus receptor. *J Virol* 69: 4261–4266. PMID: [7769686](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7769686/)
103. Boerger AL, Snitkovsky S, Young JA (1999) Retroviral vectors preloaded with a viral receptor-ligand bridge protein are targeted to specific cell types. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 96: 9867–9872. PMID: [10449786](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10449786/)
104. Berthoux L, Sebastian S, Sayah DM, Luban J (2005) Disruption of human TRIM5α antiviral activity by nonhuman primate orthologues. *J Virol* 79: 7883–7888. doi: [10.1128/JVI.79.12.7883-7888.2005](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.79.12.7883-7888.2005) PMID: [15919943](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15919943/)
105. Sokolskaja E, Sayah DM, Luban J (2004) Target cell cyclophilin A modulates human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infectivity. *J Virol* 78: 12800–12808. doi: [10.1128/JVI.78.23.12800-12808.2004](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.78.23.12800-12808.2004) PMID: [15542632](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15542632/)
106. Braaten D, Franke EK, Luban J (1996) Cyclophilin A is required for the replication of group M human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) and simian immunodeficiency virus SIV(CPZ)GAB but not group O HIV-1 or other primate immunodeficiency viruses. *J Virol* 70: 4220–4227. PMID: [8676442](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8676442/)
107. Sebastian S, Grütter C, Strambio de Castillia C, Pertel T, Olivari S, et al. (2009) An invariant surface patch on the TRIM5α PRYSPRY domain is required for retroviral restriction but dispensable for capsid binding. *J Virol* 83: 3365–3373. doi: [10.1128/JVI.00432-08](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00432-08) PMID: [19153241](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19153241/)
108. Pizzato M, Erlwein O, Bonsall D, Kaye S, Muir D, et al. (2009) A one-step SYBR Green I-based product-enhanced reverse transcriptase assay for the quantitation of retroviruses in cell culture supernatants. *J Virol Methods* 156: 1–7. doi: [10.1016/j.jviromet.2008.10.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jviromet.2008.10.012) PMID: [19022294](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19022294/)

109. Vermeire J, Naessens E, Vanderstraeten H, Landi A, Iannucci V, et al. (2012) Quantification of reverse transcriptase activity by real-time PCR as a fast and accurate method for titration of HIV, lenti- and retroviral vectors. PLoS ONE 7: e50859. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0050859](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0050859) PMID: [23227216](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23227216/)