千葉大学グローバルプロミネント
リーディング研究育成『“超個体”の統合的理解に基づく次世代型「感染制御学」研究推進拠点』

感染制御学セミナー
真菌医学研究センターMonthlyセミナー

日時：平成３０年４月１６日（月）１６時００分
場所：真菌医学研究センター１階　大会議室

Role of PML nuclear bodies in protein degradation and antiviral defense

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Abstract

The tumor suppressor protein, promyelocytic leukemia protein (PML), was originally identified in acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) due to a chromosomal translocation between chromosomes 15 and 17. Treatment of APL patients with arsenic trioxide (As_2O_3) reverses the disease phenotype by a process involving the degradation of the fusion protein via its PML moiety. PML is the organizer of nuclear structures named PML nuclear bodies (NBs). Several PML isoforms are generated from a single PML gene by alternative splicing. They share the same N-terminal region containing the RBCC/tripartite motif but differ in their C-terminal sequences. Recent studies of all the PML isoforms reveal the specific functions of each isoform. PML plays important roles in interferon (IFN) response and antiviral defense. PML confers viral resistance directly in an IFN-independent manner and also specifically enhances IFN production via a higher activation of IFN Regulatory Factor 3, thus implicating PML in both intrinsic and innate immunity.

主　催
千葉大学GPリーディング研究育成プログラム
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