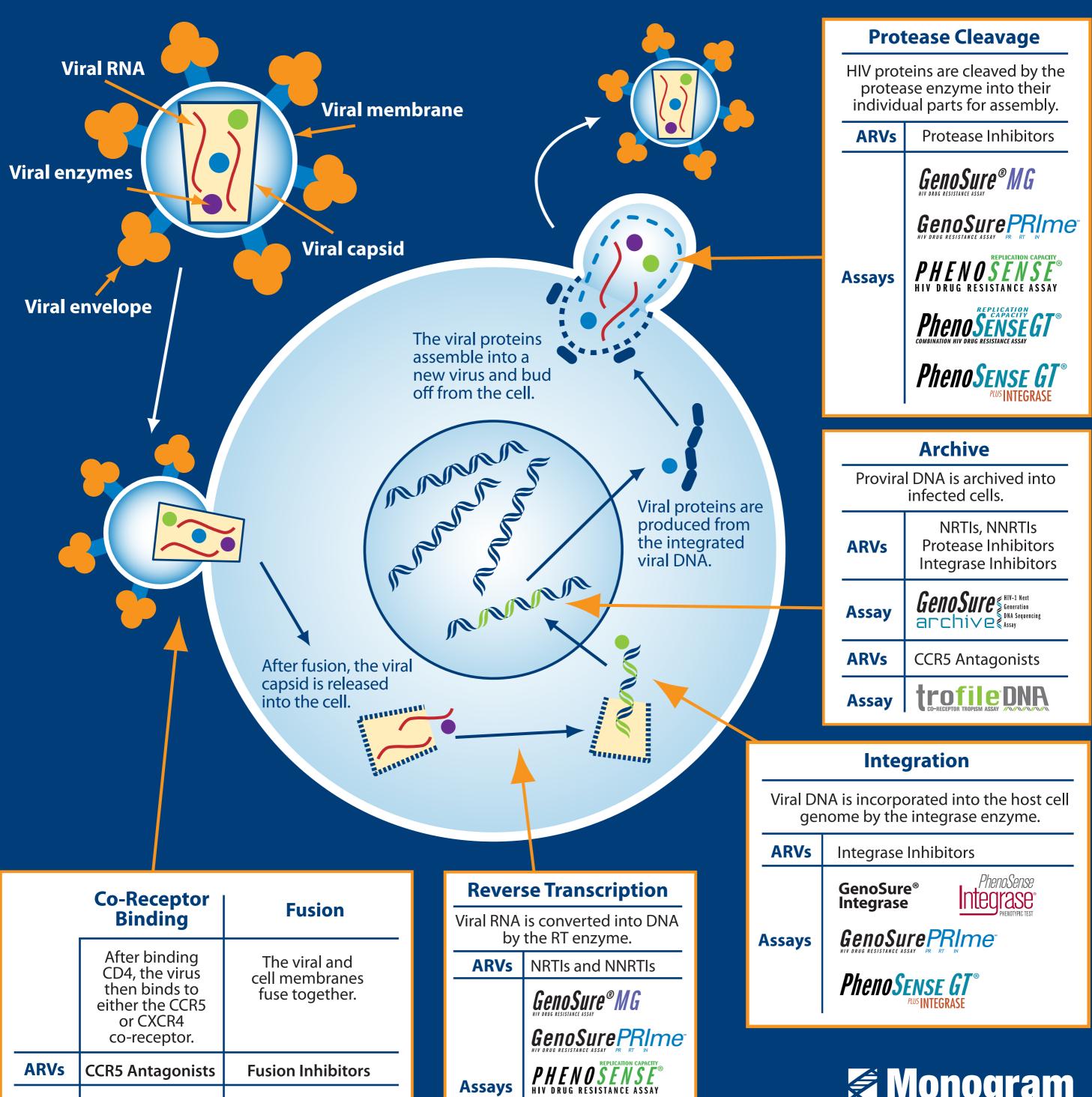
HIV-1 Life Cycle, Drugs, and Susceptibility Assays

HIV-1 is a single-stranded retrovirus that carries two copies of its genome in its capsid. It also carries three enzymes that are necessary for its life cycle and are therefore targets of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs: reverse transcriptase (RT), integrase (IN), and protease (PR). These enzymes are all produced by the pol gene, one of HIV-1's nine genes. Resistance testing analyzes changes in the pol gene to determine viral susceptibility to ARVs. Steps in the viral life cycle for which there are drug interventions are represented here.



Assays

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