

# CONTROL DE LA TRADUCCIÓN EN EL VIRUS DE LA FIEBRE DEL NILO

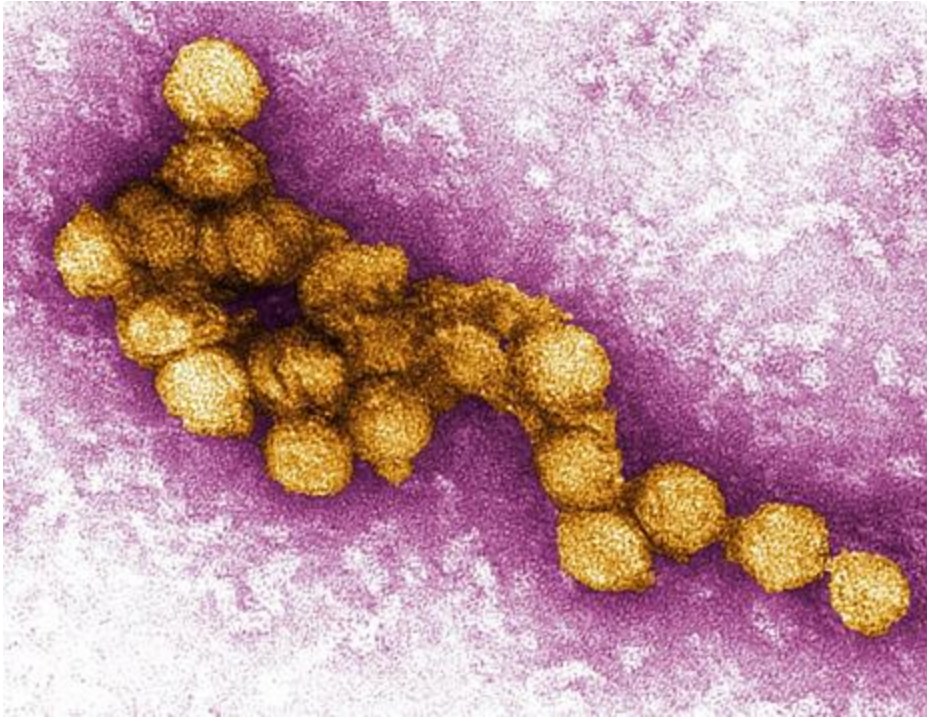
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IES Albayzin

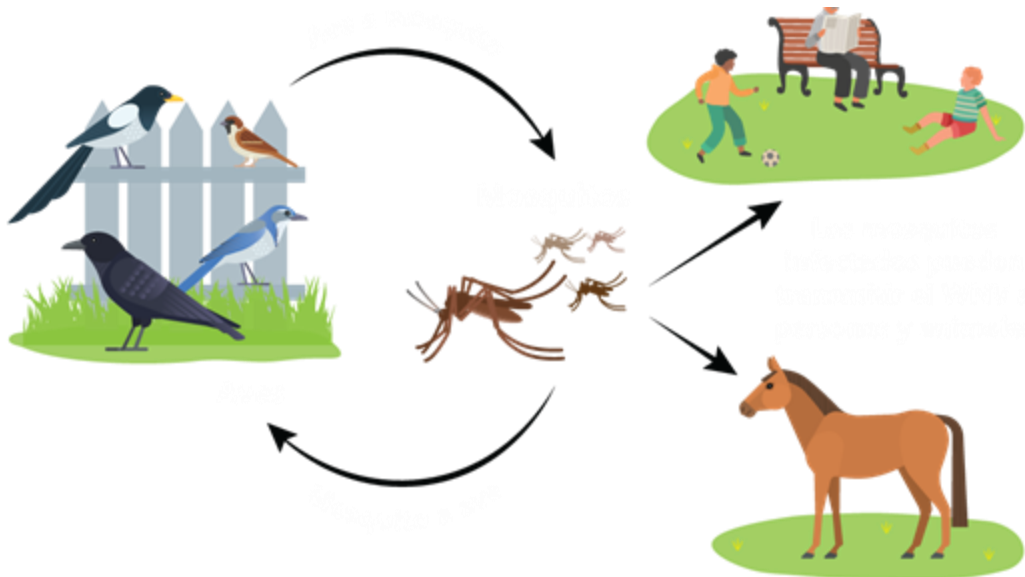
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Instituto de Parasitología y Biomedicina López-Neyra. CSIC

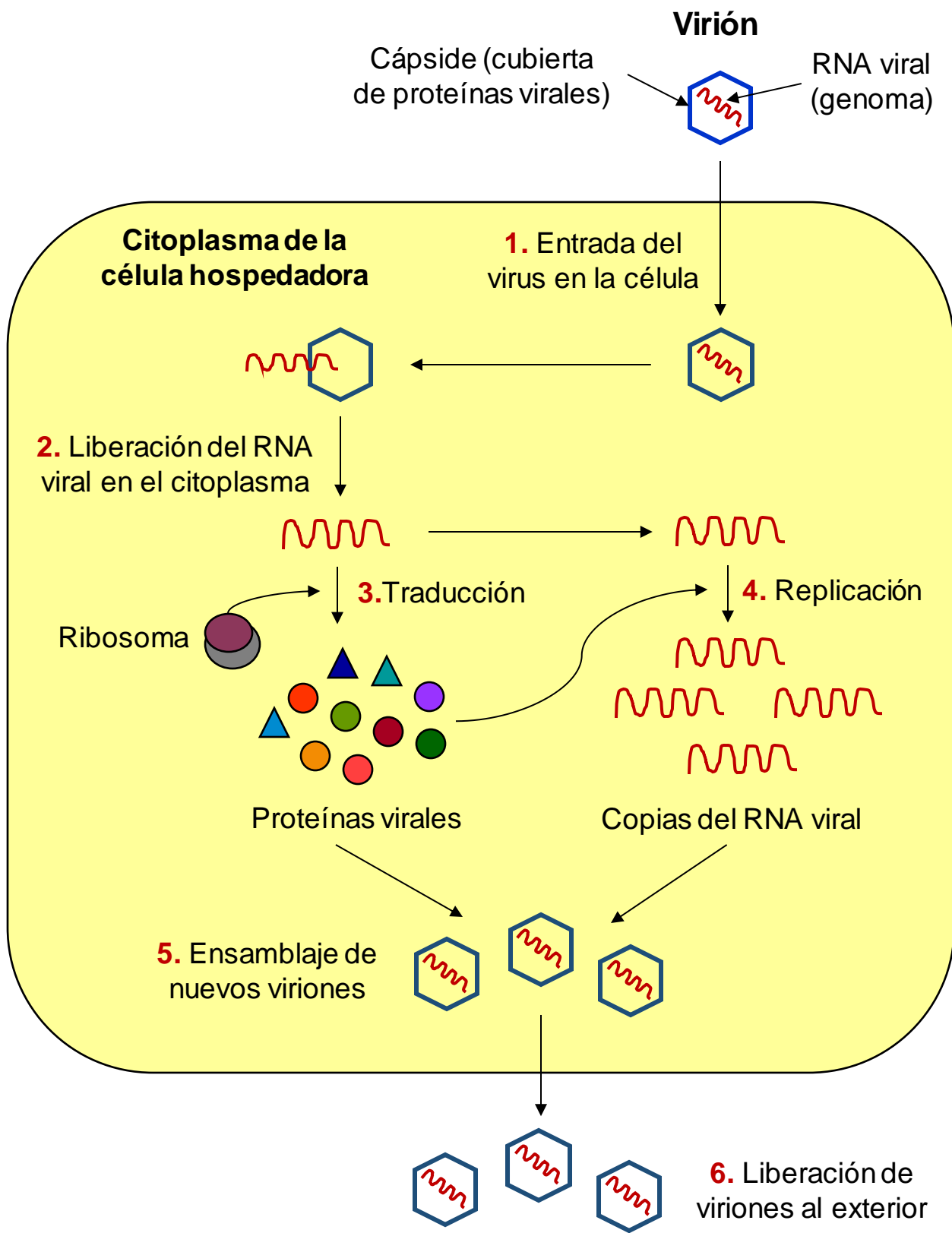




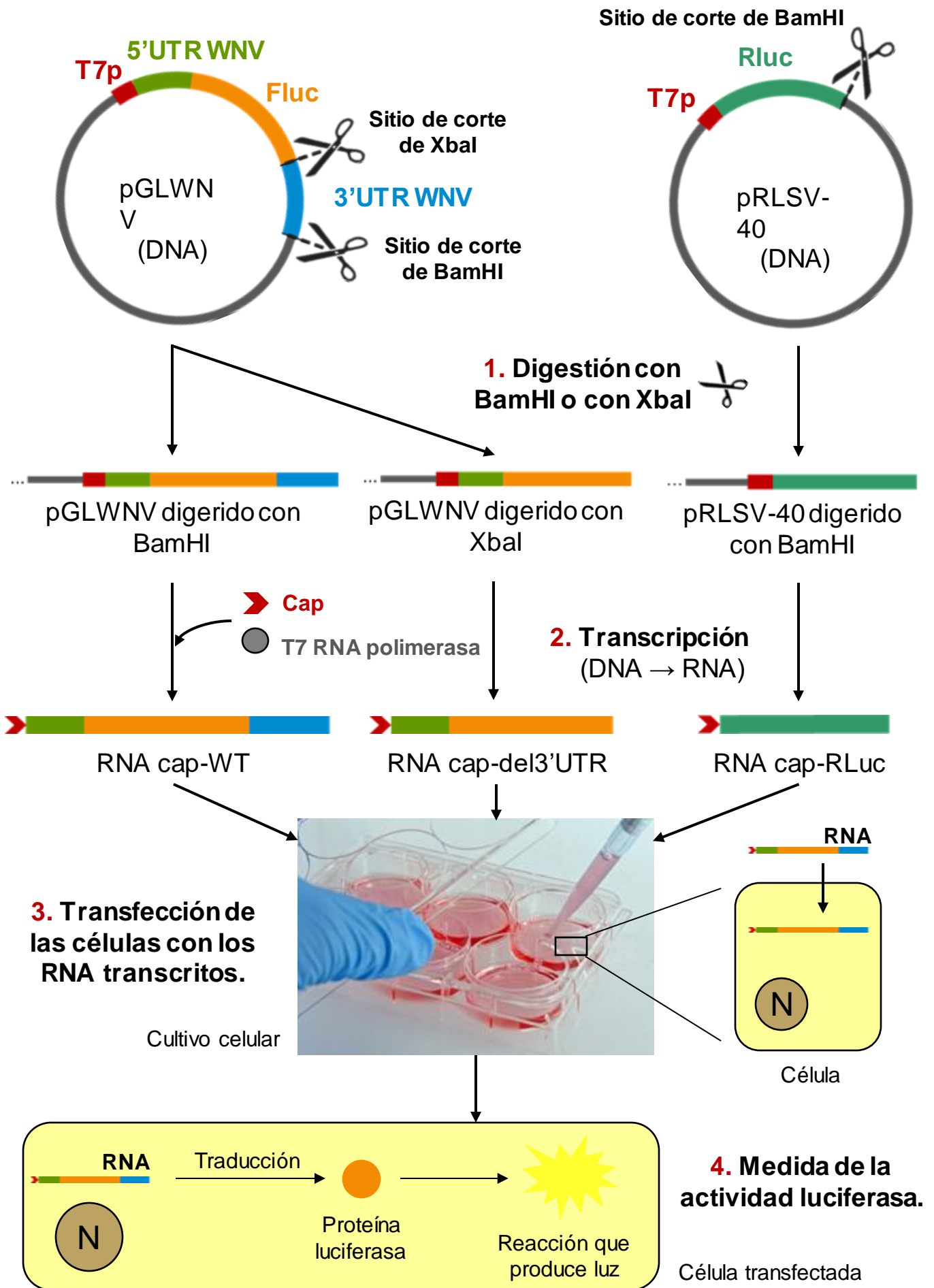
## TRANSMISIÓN DEL VIRUS DE LA FIEBRE DEL NILO (WNV)

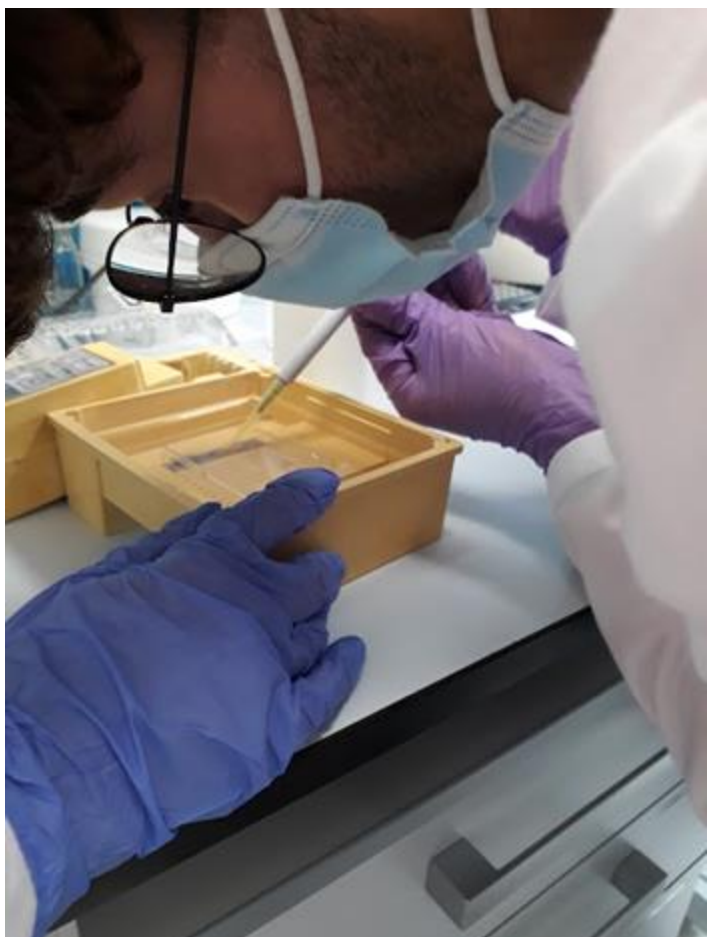
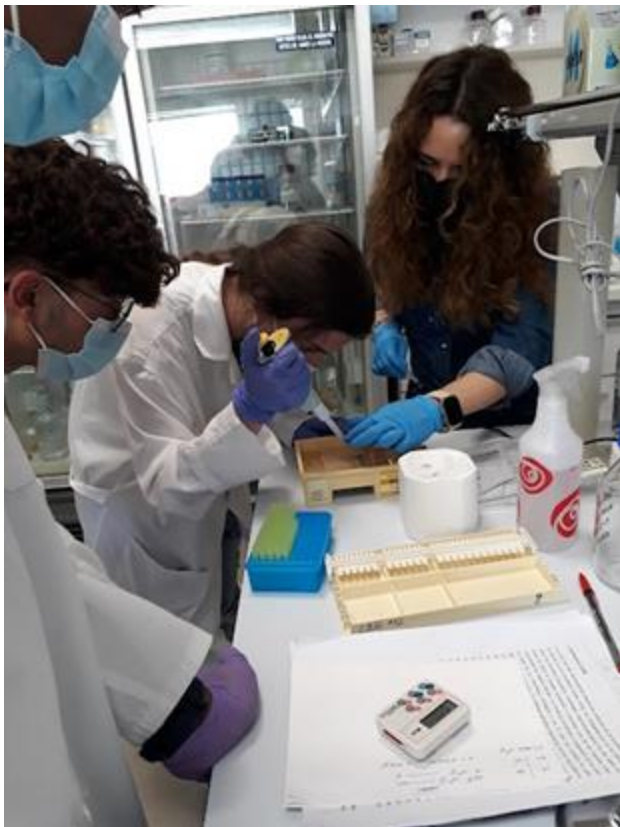


**Figura 1. B. Ciclo biológico de WNV.**



**Figura 2. Esquema general de la metodología**





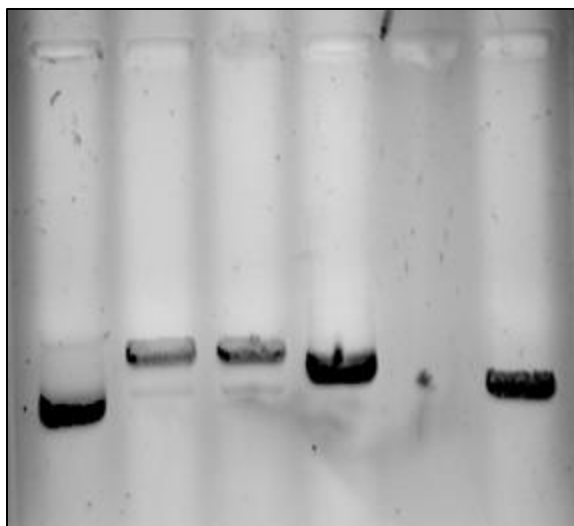
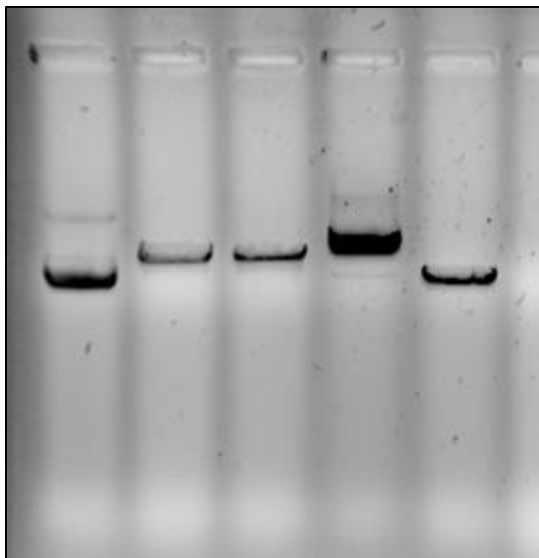
# DNAs

## GRUPO 1

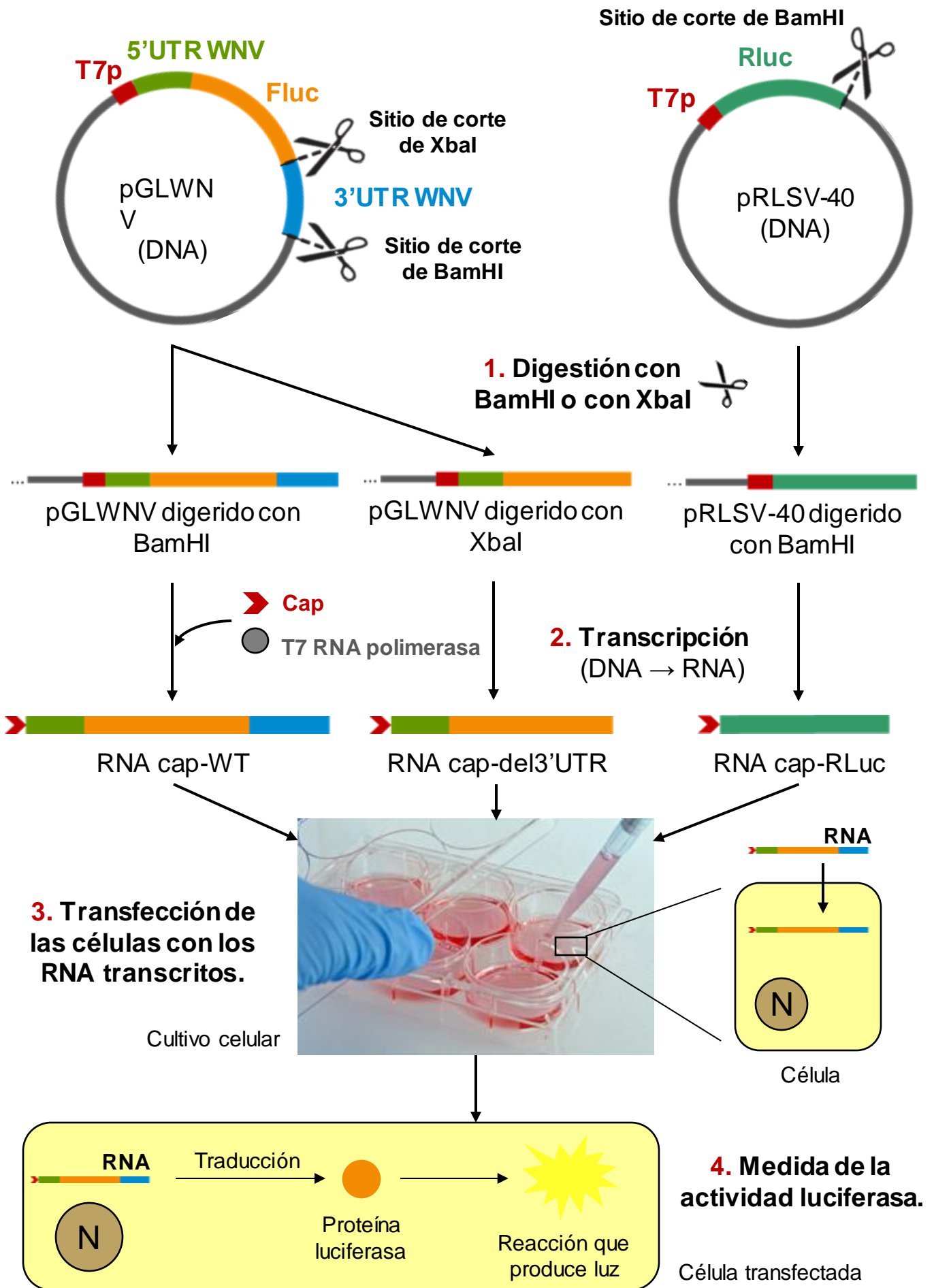
## GRUPO 2

pGL-WNV  
pGL-WNV/BamH1  
pGL-WNV/Xba1  
pRL-SV40  
pRL-SV40/BamH1

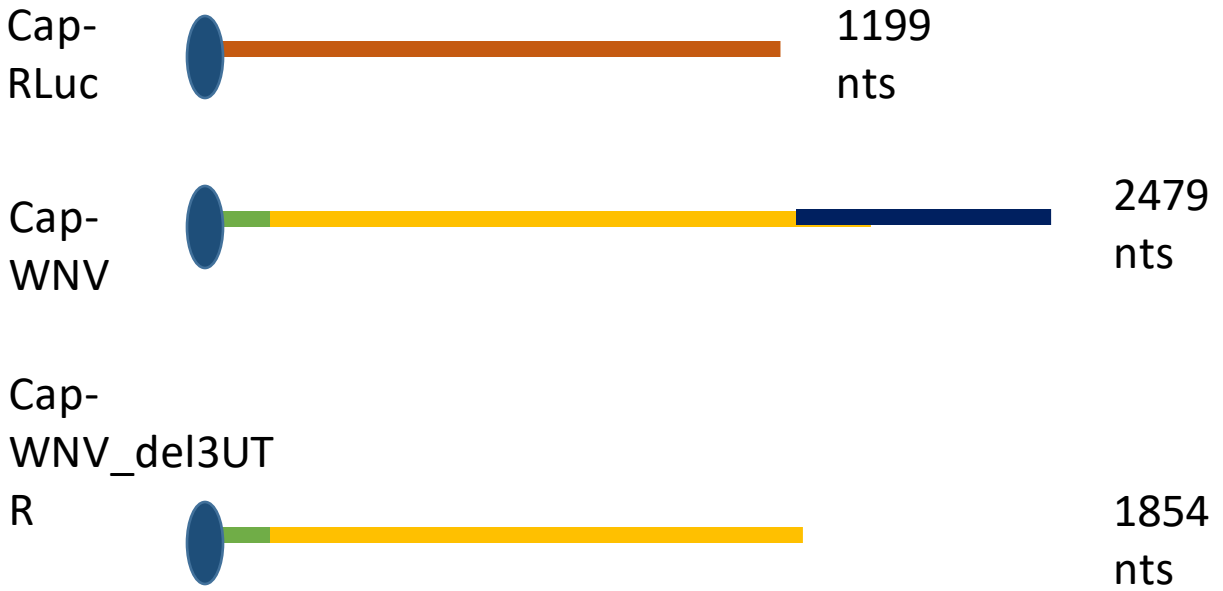
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pRL-SV40  
pRL-SV40/BamH1



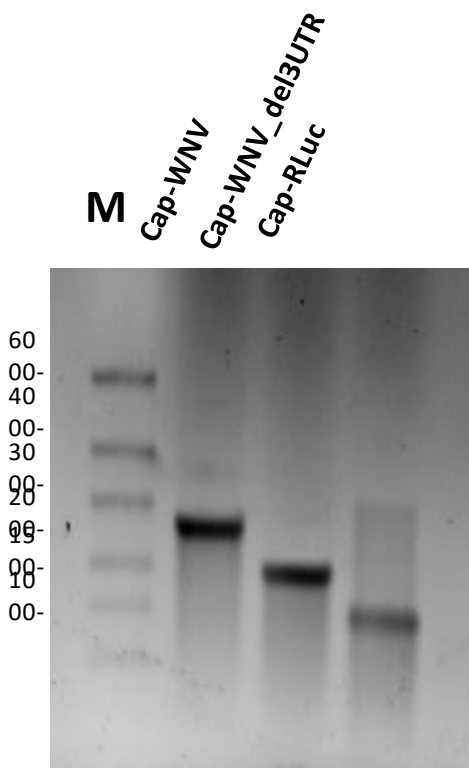
# Figura 2. Esquema general de la metodología



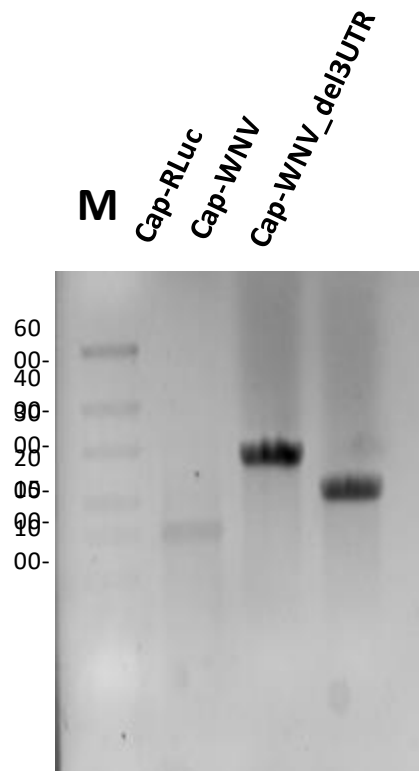
# RNAs



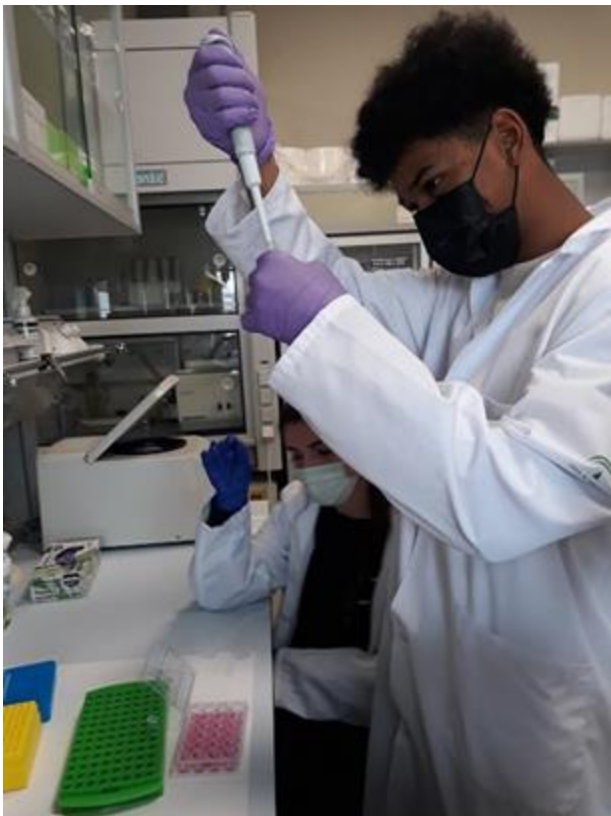
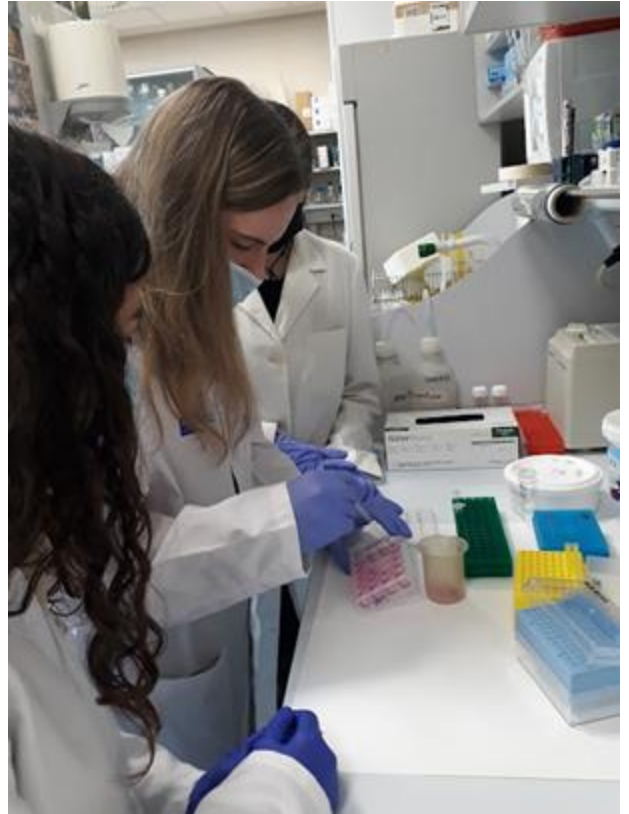
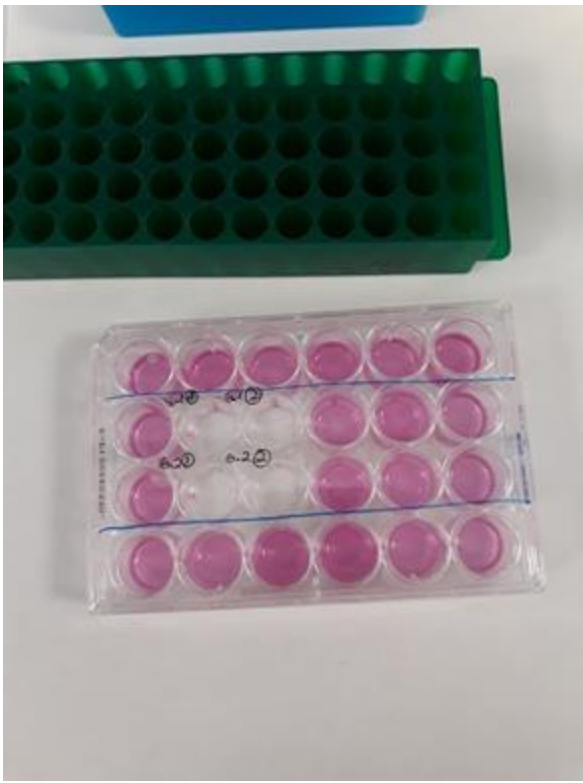
## GRUPO 1



## GRUPO 2





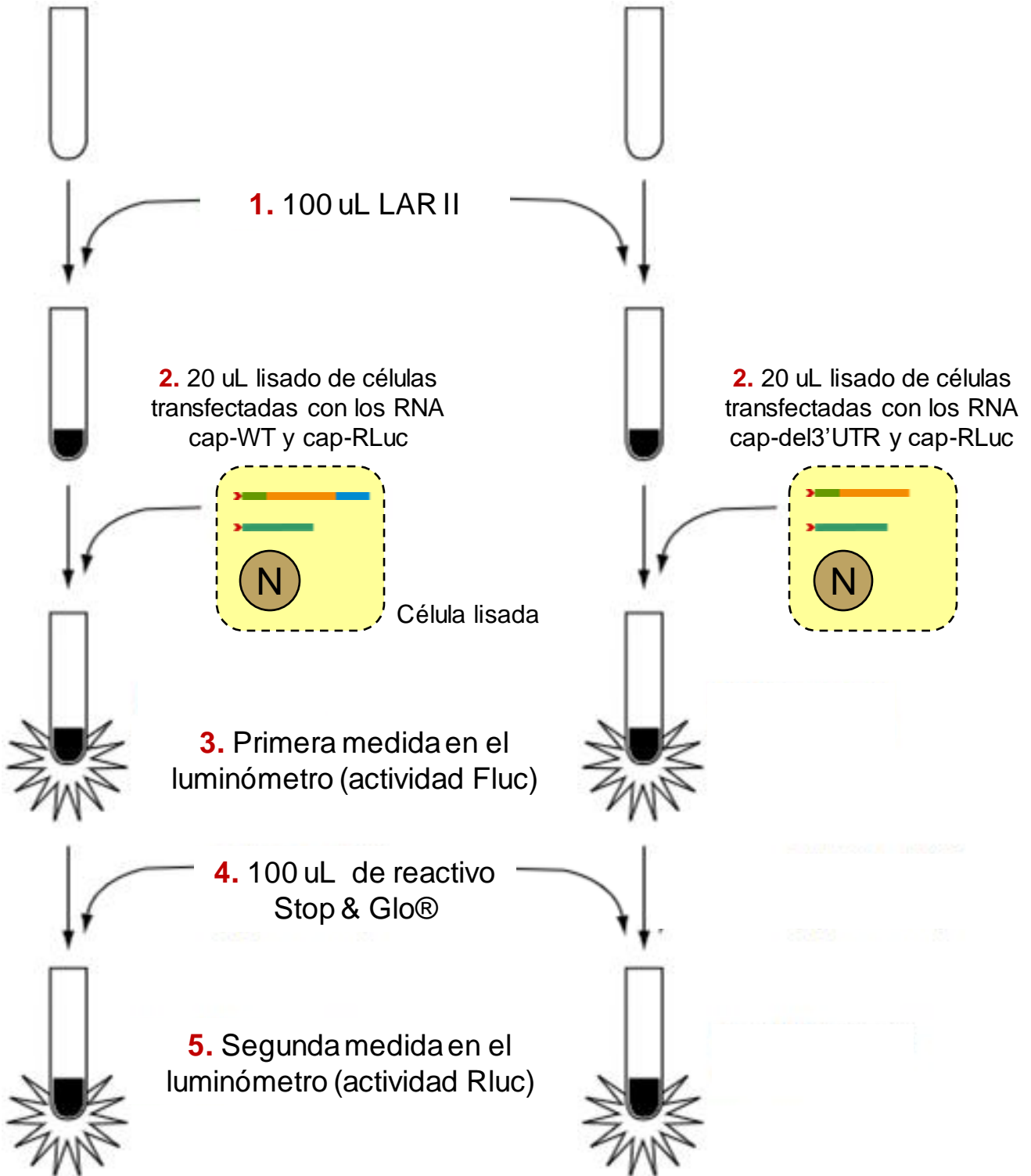




# Figura 3. Cuantificación de la actividad luciferasa.

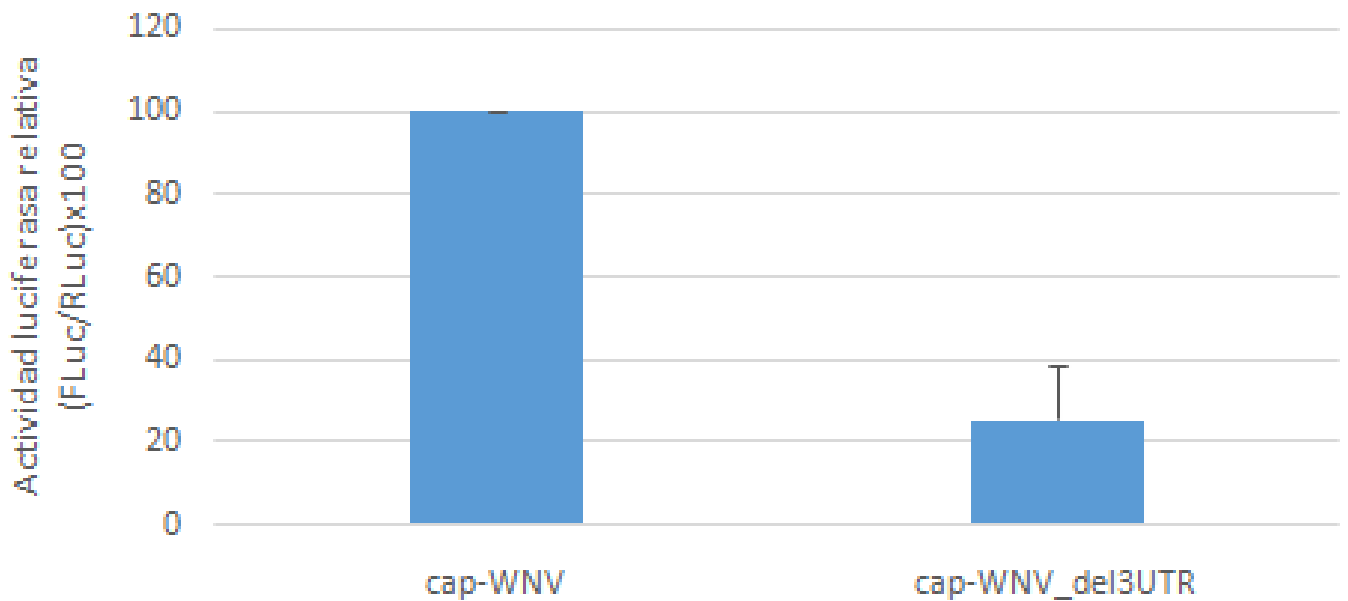
## A. Ensayo con cap-WT

## B. Ensayo con cap-del3'UTR



# RESULTADOS

Traducción controlada por la región 3'UTR de WNV



## **CONCLUSIÓN:**

**EL EXTREMO 3'UTR INFLUYE POSITIVAMENTE EN LA TRADUCCIÓN, PERO NO ES IMPRESCINDIBLE**