# Article information:

TFII-I and USF (RBF-2) regulate Ras/MAPK-responsive HIV-1 transcription in T cells - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959804905007112?via%3Dihub=>

# Article summary:

1. RBF-2, a factor composed of USF-1/USF-2 heterodimer and TFII-I, regulates HIV-1 transcription in T cells in response to T cell receptor engagement and is also required for repression of viral expression in unstimulated cells.

2. The HIV-1 long terminal repeat (LTR) is stringently controlled by T cell activation signals and binds a variety of transcription factors whose activities are regulated downstream of the T cell receptor.

3. Repression of proviral transcription in resting T cells likely involves repressive chromatin, and the LTR has phased nucleosomes positioned immediately downstream of the transcriptional start site and at approximately 140 nucleotides upstream.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

作为一篇科学论文，该文章并没有明显的偏见或宣传内容。然而，它可能存在一些片面报道和缺失的考虑点。

首先，文章主要关注HIV-1长末端重复序列（LTR）在T细胞中的转录调控机制，但并未涉及其他类型的细胞或病毒。这种局限性可能导致对整个生物体系的理解不够全面。

其次，文章提到了RBF-2因子在促进和抑制LTR转录中的作用，但并未详细说明其具体机制。此外，文章也没有探讨其他可能影响LTR转录调控的因素。

最后，文章没有平等地呈现双方观点或进行反驳。虽然这是一篇科学论文而非辩论性文章，但仍应该注意到可能存在的风险和争议，并尽量客观地呈现所有相关信息。

# Topics for further research:

* Other cell types and viruses
* Mechanism of RBF-2 factor in LTR transcription regulation
* Other factors affecting LTR transcription regulation
* Equal presentation of opposing views
* Risks and controversies
* Objective presentation of all relevant information

# Report location:

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