# Article information:

Vaccines | Free Full-Text | Mechanisms of Entry and Endosomal Pathway of African Swine Fever Virus
<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-393X/5/4/42>

# Article summary:

1. African Swine Fever Virus (ASFV) is a serious swine disease that is endemic in Africa and Sardinia and spreading in Russia and other countries.

2. ASFV enters host cells by receptor-mediated endocytosis, which depends on energy, vacuolar pH and temperature. The specific receptors involved are still unknown.

3. After internalization, ASFV traffics through the endolysosomal system, with the capsid and inner envelope found in early endosomes or macropinosomes colocalizing with EEA1 and Rab5.

# 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:

The article “Mechanisms of Entry and Endosomal Pathway of African Swine Fever Virus” provides an overview of the mechanisms of entry for African Swine Fever Virus (ASFV). The article is written by experts in the field from the Virology Department at Centro de Biología Molecular Severo Ochoa, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas-Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (CSIC-UAM). The article is well-written and provides a comprehensive overview of the topic. It includes detailed information about how ASFV enters host cells, its trafficking through the endolysosomal system, as well as its uncoating process.

The article appears to be reliable and trustworthy overall; however, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, while it does provide an overview of the mechanisms of entry for ASFV, it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative theories regarding these mechanisms. Additionally, while it does mention potential receptors involved in viral entry such as CD163, it does not provide any evidence to support this claim or discuss any possible risks associated with this receptor. Furthermore, while it mentions that infection can be inhibited by lysosomotropic drugs that increase vacuolar pH, it does not provide any further details about these drugs or their effects on infection rates.

In conclusion, this article provides a comprehensive overview of the mechanisms of entry for African Swine Fever Virus (ASFV). While it appears to be reliable overall, there are some potential biases that should be noted such as lack of exploration into counterarguments or alternative theories regarding these mechanisms as well as lack of evidence to support claims made about potential receptors involved in viral entry or lysosomotropic drugs used to inhibit infection rates.

# Topics for further research:

* African Swine Fever Virus entry mechanisms
* Alternative theories for African Swine Fever Virus entry
* CD163 receptor and African Swine Fever Virus
* Lysosomotropic drugs and African Swine Fever Virus
* Endolysosomal system and African Swine Fever Virus
* African Swine Fever Virus uncoating process

# Report location:

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