

Abstract

Hepatitis C virus is an important human pathogen against which there is no immunization yet. This virus is detected by the immune system of the eukaryotic host cell by pattern recognition receptors of the RLR receptor family, which is part of the innate immune system. These RLR receptors detect the presence of hepatitis C virus and initiate a signaling cascade triggering an antiviral immune response. In this thesis, the role of cytoplasmic PRRs involved in antiviral defense during hepatitis C virus infection of eukaryotic cells has been described and determined.

Key words

Helicase, RIG-I, MDA5, pattern-recognition receptors, HCV, virus