

**Abstract:**

Influenza virus infection is one of the most current problems nowadays. Its unique ability to strongly inhibit cell immune response on many different levels and its pandemic potential make it a subject of interest of many research groups. The Influenza virus uses mainly NS1 protein to inhibit the immune response. NS1 protein is able, on one hand, to bind RNA and mask it against recognition by cellular sensors and other proteins. On the other hand, NS1 protein possesses a catalytic domain. Using this domain it interacts with many cellular proteins, interferes with signal transduction and guarantees successful infection. NS1 protein is one of principal pathogenicity instruments of the Influenza virus and it deserves appropriate attention.