

HPV5

HPV5 mRNAs isolated from benign skin lesions from patients with epidermodysplasia verruciformis were analyzed by RT-PCR (1). The 5' and 3' ends of these mRNAs are unknown. However, in situ hybridization data as well as promoter mapping data for the related virus HPV-8 suggest that four promoters may exist, a late promoter in the LCR, an E6 promoter, an E7 promoter, and an E1 promoter similar to that identified for HPV31 (2). Species A–D are most likely transcribed by the late promoter and species E–F by the E6 promoter. The early and late poly(A) sites have not been experimentally determined. However, by analogy with the related virus HPV47 (3), the early poly(A) signal is at nt 4438. Species A–B and E–G are most likely polyadenylated at the early poly(A) site, while species C–D and H–I at the late poly(A) site.

1. **Haller, K., F. Stubenrauch, and H. Pfister.** 1995. Differentiation-dependent transcription of the epidermodysplasia verruciformis-associated human papillomavirus type 5 in benign lesions. *Virology* **214**:245-255.
2. **Hummel, M., J. B. Hudson, and L. A. Laimins.** 1992. Differentiation-induced and constitutive transcription of human papillomavirus type 31b in cell lines containing viral episomes. *J.Virol.* **66**:6070-6080.
3. **Kiyono, T., K. Nagashima, and M. Ishibashi.** 1989. The primary structure of major viral RNA in a rat cell line transfected with type 47 human papillomavirus DNA and the transforming activity of its cDNA and E6 gene. *Virology* **173**:551-565.

Extracted from:

Maps of Papillomavirus mRNA Transcripts
1995, 1996 and 1997 LANL Human Papillomavirus Database
Carl Baker^a and Charles Calef^b

^a *Laboratory for Tumor Virus Biology, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892-5055*

^b *MS K710, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545*