



**Fig. 1 Mx1-mediated innate immune defense against influenza A virus in vivo.**

Double immunofluorescence of a liver section of an immunocompetent Mx1-positive mouse infected with a hepatotropic avian influenza A virus at high virus dose. The section was stained for viral proteins (green) and simultaneously for the IFN-induced Mx1 protein (red). Virus growth in the hepatocytes (green) stimulates the production and secretion of type I IFN (not shown) which in turn induces the expression of the Mx1 protein (red) in cells surrounding the viral lesion. Mx1 protects these cells from infection. As a consequence, further growth and spread of the infecting virus is stopped. Pictures by Otto Haller, Department of Virology, University of Freiburg (WP1).