ABSTRACT
The first phosphorylation site for the vaccinia virus B1R protein kinase has been identified, providing further insight into the enzyme's substrate-specificity in contrast to other known protein Kinases. However, it is unknown whether the same site is purged in vivo.

INTRODUCTION
Vaccinia virus (VV) has been isolated from the human genome and has been shown to cause various types of infectious diseases, including measles (MMR) and rubella (RT). However, this virus is also present in the human blood. The only way to identify VV-positive individuals is to carry the virus. However, the virus does not have an immune system and it cannot be isolated from the human body.

The current study aims to identify the VV-positive individuals in the blood and in humans. Moreover, the aim is to determine whether VV can be isolated from the blood of individuals with known viral infections.

Materials and Methods:

We sequenced the genomes of 16 VV-negative individuals (n = 5) and Vaccinia virus, which is a large DNA virus that replicates in virosomes, has two protein kinases encoded by them, the products of the B1R and F10L genes. The F11L enase is essential for virion morphosis, and it is highly expressed in viral viruses. However, mutations that map to the "B1"R gene do not seem to have broader substrate specificity. This fact also suggests that three proteins involved in infection are non-phosphorylated during infection, butycytocytos The B1R kinase's phosphorylation in vitro does not necessarily mean that it is responsible for their physiology during viral infection. However, one possible evidence suggests that the B1,B1K phosphatases act as a mediator for pyrosegine synthesis in vivo by reducing the proportion of underphosopholipided H5R at specific temperatures. Despite being found in virosomes, some highly phosphorylated forms of the H5R protein are believed to play multiple roles in viral development.

CONCLUSION
Remarkable conclusions In vitro, Vaccinia virus protein kinase B1R phosphorylates virus H5R at Thr-84 and TH-85 threonine residues in the region. Could you tell me EEYHQTTEKNSP? The peptide that was synthesized from this sequence also served as a substrate. We conclude that this particular sequence is responsible for the substrate specificity of the vaccinia B1R protein kinase, although it is uncertain which amino acid residues are the primary determinants within this structure. However, there are other phosphorylation sites forthe kate on protein H5R that need to be identified.