

Resource Summary Report

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ViTa- Virus microRNA Target

RRID:SCR_005955

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

ViTa- Virus microRNA Target (RRID:SCR_005955)

Resource Information

URL: <http://vita.mbc.nctu.edu.tw/>

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Description: A database which collects virus data from miRBase and ICTV, VirGne, VBRC., etc, including known viral miRNAs and supporting predicted host miRNA targets by miRanda and TargetScan. ViTa also provides effective annotations, including human miRNA expression, virus infected tissues, annotation of virus and comparisons. Additionally, multiple functions and graphical web interface are designed and implemented to help users to investigate the microRNA roles in viral existence., THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE. Documented on September 16,2025.

Synonyms: ViTa

Resource Type: data or information resource, database

Availability: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE

Resource Name: ViTa- Virus microRNA Target

Resource ID: SCR_005955

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-03638

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080233+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T182941+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for ViTa- Virus microRNA Target.

No alerts have been found for ViTa- Virus microRNA Target.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 14 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [dkNET](#) .

Gao X, et al. (2024) MiR-320 inhibits PRRSV replication by targeting PRRSV ORF6 and porcine CEBPB. *Veterinary research*, 55(1), 61.

You X, et al. (2020) Mir-331-3p Inhibits PRRSV-2 Replication and Lung Injury by Targeting PRRSV-2 ORF1b and Porcine TNF-?. *Frontiers in immunology*, 11, 547144.

Min N, et al. (2018) Circulating Salivary miRNA hsa-miR-221 as Clinically Validated Diagnostic Marker for Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease in Pediatric Patients. *EBioMedicine*, 31, 299.

Min BW, et al. (2018) Radiographic Progression of Osteoarthritis after Rotational Acetabular Osteotomy: Minimum 10-Year Follow-up Outcome According to the Tönnis Grade. *Clinics in orthopedic surgery*, 10(3), 299.

Lee YR, et al. (2017) Honeysuckle aqueous extract and induced let-7a suppress dengue virus type 2 replication and pathogenesis. *Journal of ethnopharmacology*, 198, 109.

Li N, et al. (2016) MicroRNA-like viral small RNA from porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus negatively regulates viral replication by targeting the viral nonstructural protein 2. *Oncotarget*, 7(50), 82902.

El Sobky SA, et al. (2016) Contradicting roles of miR-182 in both NK cells and their host target hepatocytes in HCV. *Immunology letters*, 169, 52.

Akhtar MM, et al. (2016) Bioinformatic tools for microRNA dissection. *Nucleic acids research*, 44(1), 24.

Li L, et al. (2015) Cellular miR-130b inhibits replication of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus in vitro and in vivo. *Scientific reports*, 5, 17010.

Sun JZ, et al. (2014) MicroRNA miR-320a and miR-140 inhibit mink enteritis virus infection by repression of its receptor, feline transferrin receptor. *Virology journal*, 11, 210.

Huang J, et al. (2014) OMIT: dynamic, semi-automated ontology development for the microRNA domain. *PloS one*, 9(7), e100855.

Sun JZ, et al. (2013) Cellular microRNA miR-181b inhibits replication of mink enteritis virus by repression of non-structural protein 1 translation. *PloS one*, 8(12), e81515.

Ghosh Z, et al. (2009) Cellular versus viral microRNAs in host-virus interaction. *Nucleic acids research*, 37(4), 1035.

Hsu PW, et al. (2007) ViTa: prediction of host microRNAs targets on viruses. *Nucleic acids research*, 35(Database issue), D381.