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DESCRIPTION

*Antiviral Research* publishes research reports, short communications, review articles and commentaries on the control of viral infections in humans and animals. Its scope encompasses: antiviral drugs, antibodies and host-response modifiers, including their synthesis, *in vitro* and *in vivo* testing and mechanisms of action; new or improved vaccines against viral infections of humans; assessments of drug and vaccine safety; evolution of drug- or vaccine-resistant viruses and the development of effective countermeasures; identification and validation of new drug targets; laboratory animal models of viral diseases; pathogenesis of viral diseases and mechanisms of viral evasion of host immune responses.

We encourage the submission of manuscripts describing the activity of well-defined chemical compounds for the treatment of viral diseases of humans and vertebrate animals. We also publish manuscripts on the protective activity of vaccines for humans, but we do not accept research reports on veterinary vaccines. All papers must include a sufficiently detailed description of methods to permit other investigators to replicate the experiments. Authors reporting the antiviral effect of a novel small-molecule drug must reveal its chemical structure. Claims of *in vitro* or *in vivo* efficacy of a drug or vaccine must be supported by appropriate statistical analysis.

The scope of AVR is limited to viral diseases of humans and vertebrate animals. We do not accept reports on viral diseases of plants or of insects, crustaceans or other invertebrates. We discourage the submission of manuscripts reporting the antiviral activity of unpurified natural products, or of partially purified substances of natural origin for which a mechanism of action has not been determined. Manuscripts claiming an antiviral effect of homeopathic products or other highly diluted preparations, or which fail to clearly identify the biological ingredient or molecule responsible for the antiviral activity of an experimental therapy, will not be considered for publication. Articles describing antiseptics with broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity will not be accepted. We also discourage submission of *in silico* docking studies or other computer-based predictions of antiviral activity that are not supported by data from biological assays.

*Antiviral Research* is an official publication of the International Society for Antiviral Research (http://www.isar-icar.com).

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AUDIENCE

Virologists, clinicians, veterinarians, medicinal chemists, researchers in the pharmaceutical industry and members of regulatory authorities.

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We encourage the submission of manuscripts describing the activity of well-defined chemical compounds for the treatment of viral diseases of humans and vertebrate animals. We also publish manuscripts on the protective activity of vaccines for humans, but we do not accept research reports on veterinary vaccines. All papers must include a sufficiently detailed description of methods to permit other investigators to replicate the experiments. Authors reporting the antiviral effect of a novel small-molecule drug must reveal its chemical structure. Claims of in vitro or in vivo efficacy of a drug or vaccine must be supported by appropriate statistical analysis.

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• This potency is due to a tandem target site in the HIV-1 RNA.
• U1i combined with a lentiviral gene therapy approach needs optimization.

From "Orthopoxvirus targets for the development of new antiviral agents"
• The replication cycle of vaccinia virus is described in detail noting inhibitors of each stage of replication.
• Potential targets of antiviral drugs for the treatment of orthopoxvirus replication are discussed.
• Progress with effective drugs that are currently in clinical trials, including CMX001 and ST-246 is summarized.

From "An engineered inhibitor RNA that efficiently interferes with hepatitis C virus translation and replication"
• We analyse the anti-HCV potential of the RNA molecule HH363-24.
• It cleaves the HCV genome and binds to the essential domain IIIId of the IRES region.
• We analyse the anti-HCV potential of the RNA molecule HH363-24.
• The inhibitor interferes with viral translation and replication in cell culture.

From "Polyfunctional CD8+ T cells are associated with the vaccination-induced control of a novel recombinant influenza virus expressing an HCV epitope"
• Lipopeptide vaccination elicits polyfunctional CD8+ T cells at multiple organ sites.
• The T cell receptor repertoire of the NS5B-specific response was narrow and "public".
• Vaccination protects against a recombinant influenza virus.
• Polyfunctional CD8+ T cells are associated with control of the recombinant HCV influenza virus.

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