



ANTIVIRAL RESEARCH

A journal for research on the prevention and treatment of viral diseases

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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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.

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AUDIENCE

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

IMPACT FACTOR

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Research Articles should not exceed 3500 words. They should be divided into Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion and Acknowledgments. The manuscript may be accompanied by supplementary data files, as described below. Authors who wish to use a modified format may discuss the proposed changes with the editor-in-chief or the handling editor.

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- U1 interference (U1i) molecules were designed to inhibit HIV-1 RNA.
- One U1i inhibitor revealed high potency in various transient transfection assays.
- 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.
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- 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.
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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.
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