



# 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.

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.

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## AUDIENCE

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

## IMPACT FACTOR

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## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Elsevier BIOBASE  
BIOSIS Citation Index  
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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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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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### *Compound Characterisation*

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Experimental biological material should be reported as authenticated if cultivated or from a natural habitat, and the herbarium deposit site and voucher number should be recorded.

## **PREPARATION**

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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### *Results*

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This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

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A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

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#### Examples of highlights from some recent AVR papers:

##### **From "*Design of modified U1i molecules against HIV-1 RNA*"**

- 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.
- 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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