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## Description

Infectious diseases constitute one of the main challenges to medical science in the coming century. The impressive development of molecular megatechnologies and of bioinformatics have greatly increased our knowledge of the evolution, transmission and pathogenicity of infectious diseases. Research has shown that host susceptibility to many infectious diseases has a genetic basis. Furthermore, much is now known on the molecular epidemiology, evolution and virulence of pathogenic agents, as well as their resistance to drugs, vaccines, and antibiotics. Equally, research on the genetics of disease vectors has greatly improved our understanding of their systematics, has increased our capacity to identify target populations for control or intervention, and has provided detailed information on the mechanisms of insecticide resistance.

However, the genetics and evolutionary biology of hosts, pathogens and vectors have tended to develop as three separate fields of research. This artificial compartmentalisation is of concern due to our growing appreciation of the strong coevolutionary interactions among hosts, pathogens and vectors.

*Infection, Genetics and Evolution* and its companion congress MEEGID (for Molecular Epidemiology and Evolutionary Genetics of Infectious Diseases) are the main forum acting for the cross-fertilization between evolutionary science and biomedical research on infectious diseases.

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Email: Michel.Tibayrenc[at]ird.fr

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Daniel Cadar, Collaborating Centre for Arbovirus and Hemorrhagic Fever Reference and Research, Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine, World Health Organization (WHO), Bernhard-Nocht-Strasse 74, 20359, Hamburg, Germany
Frederick M. Cohan, Dept. of Biology, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06459, USA
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Jue Hou, Benaroya Research Institute at Virginia Mason, 1201 9th Ave, Seattle, WA 98101, USA
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Serge Morand, Inst. des Sciences de l'Evolution, Université de Montpellier, Case Courier 064, F-34095, Montpellier, France
Dimitrios Paraskevis, National Retrovirus Reference Center, Dept. of Hygiene and Epidemiology, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Mikras Asias 75 street (Goudi), , 115 27, Athens, Greece
Martine Peeters, Retrovirus Lab., Institute de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), Montpellier, France
Marcos Perez-Losada, Computational Biology Institute, Innovation Hall, The George Washington University, 45085 University Drive, Sutie 305, Ashburn, 20147, USA
Tung Phan, Dept. of Pathology & Lab. Medicine, School of Medicine, Indiana University, 702 Barnhill Drive, Room 0969, Indianapolis, IN 46202-5120, USA

Shoukat Qari*, Office of Applied Research, Center for Preparedness and Response, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1600 Clifton Road, MS D-44, Atlanta, GA 30333, Georgia, USA

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Virginie Rougeron, MIDGE laboratory, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), 911, avenue Agropolis, 34394, Montpellier, France

Matthew Scotch, Center for Environmental Security, the Biodesign Institute and Security & Defense Systems Initiative, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA

Marie-Anne Shaw, School of Biology, University of Leeds, Woodhouse Lane, LS2 9JT, Leeds, UK

Manuela Sironi, Bioinformatics Scientific Institute IRRCCS E. Medea, Via Don L.Monza, 23842, Bosisio Parini (LC), Italy

Shuo Su, College of Veterinary Medicine, Nanjing Agricultural University, No.1, Weigang, 210095, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China

Loubna Tazi, School of Medicine, Dept. of Medical Microbiology & Immunology, University of California, Davis, USA

Rasmi Thomas, US Military HIV Research Program (MHRP), Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Bldg 503, Silver Spring, MD 20910, USA

Thierry Wirth, ISYEB, UMR-CNRS 7205, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 16 rue Buffon, , 75231, Paris
cedex 05, France

Xu Xiaojing, Medical College of Georgia, Georgia Prevention Institute, 1120 15Th Street, Augusta, 30912, USA

Jianpeng Xu, Joint Genome Institute, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, 2800 Mitchell Drive, Walnut Creek, CA 94598, USA

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION
Infectious diseases constitute one of the main challenges to medical science in the coming century. The impressive development of molecular megatechnologies and of bioinformatics have greatly increased our knowledge of the evolution, transmission and pathogenicity of infectious diseases. Research has shown that host susceptibility to many infectious diseases has a genetic basis. Furthermore, much is now known on the molecular epidemiology, evolution and virulence of pathogenic agents, as well as their resistance to drugs, vaccines, and antibiotics. Equally, research on the genetics of disease vectors has greatly improved our understanding of their systematics, has increased our capacity to identify target populations for control or intervention, and has provided detailed information on the mechanisms of insecticide resistance.

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