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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.

Infection, Genetics and Evolution is the only journal that welcomes articles dealing with the genetics and evolutionary biology of hosts, pathogens and vectors, and coevolution processes among them in relation to infection and disease manifestation. All infectious models enter the scope of the journal, including pathogens of humans, animals and plants, either parasites, fungi, bacteria, viruses or prions. The journal welcomes articles dealing with genetics, population genetics, genomics, postgenomics, gene expression, evolutionary biology, population dynamics, mathematical modeling and bioinformatics. We also provide many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts on Elsevier publications and much more. Please click here for more information on our author services.

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AUDIENCE

All researchers interested in the relevance of genetics and evolution in the study of infectious and parasitic diseases. Genetics is taken here in a broad sense and includes postgenomic and proteomic studies.

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Dimitrios Paraskevis, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens School of Medicine, Mikras Asias 75 street (Goudi), 115 27, Athens, Greece

Serge Morand, Institute of Evolution Science of Montpellier, Case Courier 064, F-34095, Montpellier, France

Gemma Murray, University of Cambridge Department of Veterinary Medicine, Madingley Road, CB3 0ES, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Igor Mokrousov, Saint Petersburg Pasteur Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, 14, Mira st., 197101, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

Marzieh Mirhashemi, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts, 01655-0112, United States

Hirokazu Kimura, Gunma Paz University Graduate School of Health Science, Takasaki, Japan

Sebastian Lequime, Rega Institute KU Leuven Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Herestraat 49 - Box 1030, 3000, Leuven, Belgium

Fabio Luciani, University of New South Wales, Sydney, 2052, New South Wales, Australia

Thierry de Meeus, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), UMR 177 IRD-CIRAD "INTERTRYP", Campus International de Baillarguet, 34398, Montpellier Cedex 5, France

Dimitrios Paraskevis, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens School of Medicine, Mikras Asias 75 street (Goudi), 115 27, Athens, Greece
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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Examples: ‘as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999).... Or, as demonstrated (Jones, 1999; Allan, 2000).... Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ...’
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