VIRUS RESEARCH
An International Journal of Molecular and Cellular Virology

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DESCRIPTION

Virus Research provides a means of fast publication for original papers on fundamental research in virology. Contributions on new developments concerning virus structure, replication, pathogenesis and evolution are encouraged. These include reports describing virus morphology, the function and antigenic analysis of virus structural components, virus genome structure and expression, analysis on virus replication processes, virus evolution in connection with antiviral interventions, effects of viruses on their host cells, particularly on the immune system, and the pathogenesis of virus infections, including oncogene activation and transduction. The journal also publishes review articles on topics of current interest, special issues focused on a defined subject, and occasional book reviews and meeting reports.

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INTRODUCTION

Virus Research provides a means of fast publication for original papers on fundamental research in virology. Contributions on new developments concerning virus structure, replication, pathogenesis and evolution are encouraged. These include reports describing virus morphology, the function and antigenic analysis of virus structural components, virus genome structure and expression, analysis on virus replication processes, virus evolution in connection with antiviral interventions, effects of viruses on their host cells, particularly on the immune system, and the pathogenesis of virus infections, including oncogene activation and transduction. The journal also publishes review articles on topics of current interest, special issues focused on a defined subject, and occasional book reviews and meeting reports.

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2. Family *Poxviridae,* subfamily *Chordopoxvirinae,* genus *Orthopoxvirus,* species *Vaccinia virus.*

3. Family *Picornaviridae,* genus *Enterovirus,* species *Poliovirus.*

4. Family *Bunyaviridae,* genus *Tospovirus,* species *Tomato spotted wilt virus.*

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It should be stressed that italics and capital initial letters need be used only if the species name refers to the taxonomic category. When the name refers to viral objects such as virions present in a preparation or seen in an electron micrograph, italics and capital initial letters are not needed and the names are written in lower case Roman script. This also applies when the names are used in adjectival form, for instance tobacco mosaic virus polymerase. The use of italics when referring to the name of a species as a taxonomic entity signals that it has the status of an officially recognized species. Please consult: Viral Taxonomy. Ninth Report of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) by Andrew M. Q. King, Elliot J. Lefkowitz, Michael J. Adams and Eric B. Carstens (October 2011) to ascertain which names have been approved as official species names. When the taxonomic status of a new putative species is uncertain or its position within an established genus has not been clarified, it is considered a tentative species and its name is not written in italics although its initial letter is capitalized.

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