Varicella virus virology
monographs die virusforschung in
einzeldarstellungen [PDF]

first multi year cumulation covers six years 1965 70 i
introduction of the ever increasing number of viruses known
to affect man and higher animals the virus of lymphocytic
choriomeningitis lcm was one of the first to be discovered
indeed this virus has been known and maintained in the
laboratory by passages in a relatively simple host the
mouse for 35 years yet our knowledge of its properties is
still scanty when compared with the wealth of information
available for other viruses some of which have come to our
attention much more recently there are at least four
reasons which may help to explain this seeming paradox 1
the early belief that the lcm virus was the frequent cause
of human diseases had soon to be abandoned infections of
man with this virus are rare 2 by way of contrast
laboratory infections are not uncommon and they frequently
run severe and even fatal courses 3 until recently the only
means of titrating the virus was by mouse inoculation a
method in which accuracy and economy are poorly correlated
4 the virus is of unusual lability being quickly
inactivated under conditions which leave other viruses
intact thus when balancing medical and theoretical
importance against personal hazard and technical
difficulties the result was quite unfavorable and lack of
interest was really not surprising in the last few years
however the situation has gradually changed and an
increasing number of workers have turned their attention to
this virus 2 d immunological response 78 1 thymectomy in
ldv infection 81 2 effect of ldv infection on immune
response to various antigenic stimuli 82 e tumour growth 87
f histological changes 91 vii ecology 97 viii laboratory
methods 100 a blood samples from mice for ldh estimation
I. Introduction

Inapparent virus infections of experimental animals and tissue culture systems present to the investigator a problem which it is impossible to overcome completely although all recognized viruses can be excluded from an experimental system previously unsuspected viruses causing no obvious effects silent viruses will continue to be discovered. A truly silent virus would replicate causing no change in its host cell damage to infected tissue or immune response and would presumably be of no consequence.

General aspects of nucleic acid uptake by mammalian cells have been the subject of several reviews during the last few years. Pagano 1970, Bhargava and Shanmugam 1971, Dubes 1971, Ryser 1967. These reviews covered methods used for the infection of cells by viral nucleic acids as well as interaction of mammalian cells with non-viral nucleic acids. This article is restricted to a discussion of experiments with poliovirus RNA and focuses special attention on the steps following the uptake of RNA into a cell aspects that were not discussed in earlier review articles. The fate of input RNA once inside the cell is determined by the host cell but experimental conditions can be chosen to favor the survival of input RNA and the induction of a virus growth cycle by interfering with host cell metabolism through events that in the case of infection with intact virus might be controlled by viral proteins. 1 RNA tumor viruses have become increasingly utilized in studies of cellular transformation and gene regulation. The genes of retroviruses exist in two forms as extrachromosomal RNA.
containing infectious particles and as DNA pro 2 viruses stably associated with cell genes components from the extracellular form can be collected in large quantity and purified for the preparation of molecular probes. These probes can be used to dissect the sequence of events required for the establishment and expression of the integrated form. Furthermore, the 2 genomes of retroviruses originated from normal cell genes called virogenes. The nucleic acid and protein probes isolated from these viruses are therefore useful for studying the nature and expression of this normal cell gene and in elucidating the physiological role of its products. RNA tumor viruses perhaps offer us one of the most complete sets of biochemical reagents and biological responses for examining gene regulation in vertebrates and for studying the consequences of aberrant gene regulation on cell growth in tissue culture and in animals. Furthermore, there is an increasing conviction that virogenes play an important role in normal development and or differentiation. Risser, Stockert, and Old 1978 consequently there is a growing feeling that DNA proviruses are altered viro genes and are capable of interfering with normal development or differentiation causing reprogrammed growth or the incapacity to specialize. The herpes group consists of viruses which have been placed together on the basis of a number of distinguishing features that they share in common. Andre and Wes 1962 all these viruses are relatively large possess identical morphological characteristics contain DNA and are extremely sensitive to inactivation by ether. These viruses are also assembled within the nucleus of the host cell and induce the formation of eosinophilic intranuclear inclusions. The epidemiology of some of the best known viruses in this group herpes simplex pseudorabies and B virus is also similar. Burnet et ai 1939 herpes simplex virus exists in the latent state in man the natural host for this virus and becomes overt in individuals subject to some form of stress. This condition appears to be paralleled by pseudorabies virus in its natural host swine and by B virus in monkeys. In each instance transmission of the virus to a susceptible host other than the natural one results
usually in marked symptoms and death this chapter is
confined to a description of herpes simplex and
pseudorabies viruses b virus is described separately
elsewhere in the handbook since the clinical aspects of
the diseases caused by herpes simplex virus and
pseudorabies virus have been well described greater
emphasis will be placed therefore on the basic biological
and biochemical properties of these viruses their clinical
features will be discussed only briefly. i introduction in
his biography arrow in the blue the author arthur koestler
suggests ironically that the fate of an individual may be
predicted by examining the content of the newspapers at
birth adenoviruses were discovered in 1953 rowe et al 1953
hillemann and werner 1954 at this time the salk
poliomyelitis vaccine was developed salk et al 1954 and in
the same year the discovery of the double helical structure
of dna watson and crick 1953 and the plaque assay for one
animal virus dulbecco and vogt 1953 was announced thus this
new group of viruses was born with great hopes for progress
in molecular biology and for the control of animal virus
infections in the short interval between 1953 and 1956 the
adenoviruses were discovered methods for laboratory
diagnosis and serotyping were established the epidemiology
was clarified and a highly effective vaccine was developed
and approved for a review see hillemann 1966 succeeding
years showed however that the vaccines were contami nated
with the oncogenic sv 40 virus and that the adenoviruses
themselves were tumorigenic since the discovery of
adenoviruses animal virology was developed into a
quantitative science offering explanation for viral
functions at the molecular level precise biochemical tools
to characterize the genome and its transcription products
as well as the structural proteins of these viruses are now
available i introduction parvoviruses belong to the large
group of viral agents of which virologists have become
aware by chance in many biological materials due to the
availability of more sensitive isolation techniques and
the extensive use of the electron microscope in general
many of these viruses lacked the stimulating background of
an infectious disease and therefore have fallen into
oblivion already soon after discovery in case of parvoviruses however interest has been maintained because of the circumstances under which most of them were isolated a great number of parvoviruses has been recovered from tissues of tumor bearing animals from cell free filtrates of tumors or from stable cell lines of tumor origin these observations necessarily suggested the newly isolated viral agents of playing an important yet unknown role in the induction and development of cancer on the other hand further parvoviruses were found constantly associated with adenoviruses it was the experimental analysis of the multiplication behaviour which then revealed that the association between parvoviruses and tumors or parvoviruses and adenoviruses originates from the basis of a certain genetic defectiveness for some members of the group this may be overcome by cellular helper effects in rapidly growing tissues for several others however by biochemical events in the simultaneously occurring replication of an adenovirus only additional points of view in favour of parvovirus research have arisen from experimental animal studies with contributions by numerous experts laboratory animal testing provides most of our current knowledge of human physiology microbiology immunology pharmacology and pathology from studies of genetics in fruit flies to studies of cellular processes in genetically modified mice to recent dramatic developments in genetics translational research and personalized medicines biomedical this monograph provides a comprehensive review of the poxvirus family with a particular emphasis on current developments it includes the latest insights into poxviral molecular biology diagnosis therapy vaccine development and the beneficial exploitation of these viruses in biomedical research each chapter is written by a leader in the field and the book includes historical perspectives and summaries of recent advances in the field reoviruses are ether resistant icosahedral viruses 60 to 75 mp in diameter which contain ribonucleic acid they have been recovered from man and lower animals and are ubiquitous in their geographic distribution at present the importance of these viruses as a cause of human or animal disease is still largely unknown
as a result of having a number of unusual characteristics reoviruses have attracted the attention of many workers in the relatively short time since they were first recognized for example investigators interested in the molecular aspects of virology have been attracted by the unusual double helical ribonucleic acid of high molecular weight which reoviruses possess while those interested in epidemiology have been attracted by the occurrence of apparently identical viruses in both man and an unusually wide variety of lower animals this compilation is based on information available to the author as of October 31 1966

**History**

The term reovirus was proposed in 1959 Sabin 1959 as a group name for a number of viruses then classified Sabin 1956 Ramos Alvarez and Sabin 1958 as being identical with or related to Echo type lo virus.

**Current Catalog**

1983

First multi year cumulation covers six years 1965 70

**World List of Serials in Agricultural Biotechnology**

1993

Introduction of the ever increasing number of viruses known to affect man and higher animals the virus of lymphocytic choriomeningitis LCM was one of the first to be discovered indeed this virus has been known and maintained in the laboratory by passages in a relatively simple host the mouse for 35 years yet our knowledge of its properties is still scanty when compared with the wealth of information available for other viruses some of which
have come to our attention much more recently there are at least four reasons which may help to explain this seeming paradox 1 the early belief that the LCM virus was the frequent cause of human diseases had soon to be abandoned infections of man with this virus are rare 2 by way of contrast laboratory infections are not uncommon and they frequently run severe and even fatal courses 3 until recently the only means of titrating the virus was by mouse inoculation a method in which accuracy and economy are poorly correlated 4 the virus is of unusual lability being quickly inactivated under conditions which leave other viruses intact thus when balancing medical and theoretical importance against personal hazard and technical difficulties the result was quite unfavorable and lack of interest was really not surprising in the last few years however the situation has gradually changed and an increasing number of workers have turned their attention to this virus

Bibliographies and Literature of Agriculture

1978

2 d immunological response 78 1 thymectomy in LDV infection 81 2 effect of LDV infection on immune response to various antigenic stimuli 82 e tumour growth 87 f histological changes 91 vii ecology 97 viii laboratory methods 100 a blood samples from mice for LDH estimation 100 b estimation of plasma LDH activity 101 1 quantitative methods 101 a determination of plasma LDH by spectrophotometric method backward reaction 101 b determination of plasma LDH by spectrophotometric method forward reaction 102 c determination of plasma LDH by colorimetric method 103 2 qualitative method 103 3 units of LDH activity 104 c diagnosis of LDV infection in MIEE 105 d virus titration 105 references 106 we wish
to express our thanks to our many colleagues who generously provided us with preprints of their work and unpublished observations we are particularly indebted to those who donated prints of their electron micrographs of the virus i introduction inapparent virus infections of experimental animals and tissue culture systems present to the investigator a problem which it is impossible to overcome completely although all recognised viruses can be excluded from an experimental system previously unsuspected viruses causing no obvious effects silent viruses will continue to be discovered a truly silent virus would replicate causing no change in its host cell damage to infected tissue or immune response and would presumably be of no consequence

**Canine Distemper Virus**

2012-12-06

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Echoviruses and Reoviruses

2013-11-22

RNA tumor viruses have become increasingly utilized in studies of cellular transformation and gene regulation. The genes of retroviruses exist in two forms: as extrachromosomal RNA containing infectious particles and as DNA proviruses stably associated with cell genes. Components from the extracellular form can be collected in large quantity and purified for the preparation of molecular probes. These probes can be used to dissect the sequence of events required for the establishment and expression of the integrated form. Furthermore, the 2 genomes of retroviruses originated from normal cell genes called virogenes. The nucleic acid and protein probes isolated from these viruses are therefore useful for studying the nature and expression of this normal cell gene and in elucidating the physiological role of its products. RNA tumor viruses perhaps offer us one of the most complete sets of biochemical reagents and biological responses for examining gene regulation in vertebrates and for studying the consequences of aberrant gene regulation on cell growth in tissue culture and in animals. Furthermore, there is an increasing conviction that virogenes play an important role in normal development and or differentiation. Risser, Stockert, and Old, 1978 consequently there is a growing feeling that DNA proviruses are altered viro genes and are capable of interfering with normal development or differentiation causing reprogrammed growth or the incapacity to specialize.
Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus

2012-12-06

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Lactic Dehydrogenase Virus

2012-12-06
i introduction in his biography arrow in the blue the author arthur koestler suggests ironically that the fate of an individual may be predicted by examining the content of the newspapers at birth adenoviruses were discovered in 1953 rowe et al 1953 hilleman and werner 1954 at this time the salk poliomyelitis vaccine was developed salk et al 1954 and in the same year the discovery of the double helical structure of dna watson and crick 1953 and the plaque assay for one animal virus dulbecco and vogt 1953 was announced thus this new group of viruses was born with great hopes for progress in molecular biology and for the control of animal virus infections in the short interval between 1953 and 1956 the adenoviruses were discovered methods for laboratory diagnosis and serotyping were established the epidemiology was clarified and a highly effective vaccine was developed and approved for a review see hilleman 1966 succeeding years showed however that the vaccines were contaminated with the oncogenic sv 40 virus and that the adenoviruses themselves were tumorigenic since the discovery of adenoviruses animal virology was developed into a quantitative science offering explanation for viral functions at the molecular level precise biochemical tools to characterize the genome and its transcription products as well as the structural proteins of these viruses are now available

**National Library of Medicine Current Catalog**

1965

i introduction paroviruses belong to the large group of viral agents of which virologists have become aware by chance in many biological materials due to the availability of more sensitive isolation techniques and the extensive use of the electron
microscope in general many of these viruses lacked the stimulating background of an infectious disease and therefore have fallen into oblivion already soon after discovery in case of parvoviruses however interest has been maintained because of the circumstances under which most of them were isolated a great number of parvoviruses has been recovered from tissues of tumor bearing animals from cell free filtrates of tumors or from stable cell lines of tumor origin these observations necessarily suggested the newly isolated viral agents of playing an important yet unknown role in the induction and development of cancer on the other hand further parvoviruses were found constantly associated with adenoviruses it was the experimental analysis of the multiplication behaviour which then revealed that the association between parvoviruses and tumors or parvoviruses and adenoviruses originates from the basis of a certain genetic defectiveness for some members of the group this may be overcome by cellular helper effects in rapidly growing tissues for several others however by biochemical events in the simultaneously occurring replication of an adeno virus only additional points of view in favour of parvovirus research have arisen from experimental animal studies.

Viruskrankheiten des Menschen

2013-11-11

with contributions by numerous experts

Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology / Ergebnisse der Mikrobiologie
laboratory animal testing provides most of our current knowledge of human physiology microbiology immunology pharmacology and pathology from studies of genetics in fruit flies to studies of cellular processes in genetically modified mice to recent dramatic developments in genetics translational research and personalized medicines biomedical

The Nature and Organization of Retroviral Genes in Animal Cells

this monograph provides a comprehensive review of the poxvirus family with a particular emphasis on current developments it includes the latest insights into poxviral molecular biology diagnosis therapy vaccine development and the beneficial exploitation of these viruses in biomedical research each chapter is written by a leader in the field and the book includes historical perspectives and summaries of recent advances in the field

Herpes Simplex and Pseudorabies Viruses

reoviruses are ether resistant icosahedral viruses 60 to 75 mp in
diameter which contain ribonucleic acid they have been recovered from man and lower animals and are ubiquitous in their geographic distribution at present the importance of these viruses as a cause of human or animal disease is still largely unknown as a result of having a number of unusual characteristics reoviruses have attracted the attention of many workers in the relatively short time since they were first recognized for example investigators interested in the molecular aspects of virology have been attracted by the unusual double helical ribonucleic acid of high molecular weight which reoviruses possess while those interested in epidemiology have been attracted by the occurrence of apparently identical viruses in both man and an unusually wide variety of lower animals this compilation is based on information available to the author as of october 31 1966 ii history the term reovirus was proposed in 1959 sabin 1959 as a group name for a number of viruses then classified sabin 1956 ramos alvarez and sabin 1958 as being identical with or related to echo type lo virus

Molecular Biology of Adenoviruses

2012-12-06

The Parvoviruses

2012-12-06
Pulmonary Diseases
2012-12-06

Handbook of Laboratory Animal Science, Volume I
2010-12-02

Poxviruses
2007-02-15

Abstracts of microbiology and hygiene
1976

The Simian Viruses / Rhinoviruses
2013-12-19
ECHO Viruses Reoviruses
2012-12-06

Cytomegaloviruses. Rinderpest Virus. Lumpy Skin Disease Virus
2013-12-19

Zentralblatt Für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde, Infektionskrankheiten und Hygiene
1972

Die Immunitätsforschung Ergebnisse und Probleme in Einzeldarstellungen
2013-04-17
Argonne List of Serials
1972

Anglo-German Medical Review
1968

Union List of Scientific and Technical Serials in the University of Michigan Library
1973

Union List of Selected Serials in the University of Michigan Library
1982

Handbuch der Virusforschung
2013-03-09

*Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series*

1974

*Revue Suisse de Pathologie Général Et de Bactériologie*

1969

*American Book Publishing Record*

1970

*New Serial Titles*

1991
Zentralblatt für allgemeine Pathologie u. pathologische Anatomie
1951

Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel
1977

Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory
1998

Irregular Serials & Annuals
1986

Medical Books and Serials in Print
1983
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