Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

There are over 200 different human papillomavirus (HPV) types, which replicate in mucosal and cutaneous stratified epithelial surfaces giving rise to a wide range of persistent lesions. A subset of these viruses are oncogenic and have been demonstrated to be the causative agent of approximately 5% human cancers. Papillomaviruses infect the basal cells of the epithelium and establish a quiescent infection in the proliferative cells. As the infected cells differentiate, the productive life cycle is activated and virions are released from the surface of the epithelium. To support this life style, HPVs interact with, and manipulate, many key cellular pathways. The goal of this Special Issue is to obtain expert viewpoints on unresolved, controversial or emerging topics related to the natural history, evolution, biology, and disease association of HPV infection.

Dr. Alison A. McBride
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Guest Editors

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