Special Issue

APOBECs and Virus Restriction

Message from the Guest Editor

The APOBEC3 viral restriction factors exist in all placental mammals, with different numbers of APOBEC3s in each organism. Human APOBEC3s were first discovered to inhibit the retrovirus HIV-1 but can also inhibit pararetroviruses, human herpesviruses, coronaviruses, polyomaviruses, and perhaps others. Current knowledge gaps include how the APOBEC3 enzymes access the diverse viral genomes during the lifecycle, whether the seven primate APOBEC3 enzymes function redundantly or are specialized to restrict specific viruses, the balance between APOBEC3-induced viral restriction, viral evolution, and host genomic damage in each virus system, and the counteraction mechanisms of all the viruses to APOBEC3s. This Special Issue invites articles and reviews that focus on mechanisms of APOBEC3 restriction of viruses, virus counteraction mechanisms, structural biology or biochemistry as related to virus restriction, and the extent to which APOBEC mutagenesis contributes to virus restriction, virus evolution, or host genomic damage.

Guest Editor

Dr. Linda Chelico

College of Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5E5, Canada

Deadline for manuscript submissions

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Viruses
Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
viruses@mdpi.com

mdpi.com/journal/viruses

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Viruses (ISSN 1999-4915) is an open access journal which provides an advanced forum for studies of viruses. It publishes reviews, regular research papers, communications, conference reports and short notes. Our aim is to encourage scientists to publish their experimental and theoretical results in as much detail as possible. There is no restriction on the length of the papers. The full experimental details must be provided so that the results can be reproduced. We also encourage the publication of timely reviews and commentaries on topics of interest to the virology community and feature highlights from the virology literature in the 'News and Views' section.

Electronic files or software regarding the full details of the calculation and experimental procedure, if unable to be published in a normal way, can be deposited as supplementary material.

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Eric O. Freed
HIV Dynamics and Replication Program, Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, Frederick, MD 21702-1201, USA

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