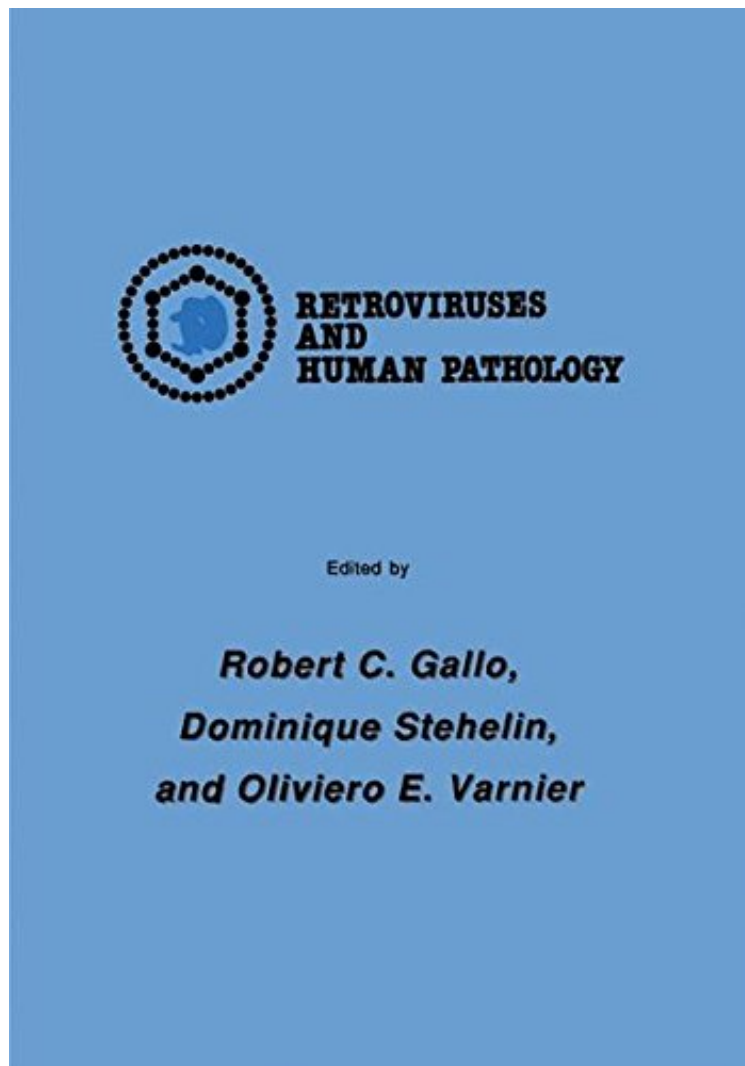


[Mobile book] International Symposium: Retroviruses and Human Pathology (Experimental Biology and Medicine)

International Symposium: Retroviruses and Human Pathology (Experimental Biology and Medicine)

Robert C. Gallo, Dominique Stehelin, Oliviero E. Varnier
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Robert C. Gallo, Dominique Stehelin, Oliviero E. Varnier : International Symposium: Retroviruses and Human Pathology (Experimental Biology and Medicine) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised International Symposium: Retroviruses and Human Pathology (Experimental Biology and Medicine):

For decades retroviruses have been riding the crest of a wave of experimental research directed toward the identification of an infectious agent of human neoplastic diseases. In the early 1970s, several scientists successfully demonstrated the presence of retroviruses in numerous animal species and proved their etiological role in some related diseases. Corresponding findings in humans were somewhat discouraging. Although financial support for this line of research declined, a few dedicated retrovirologists survived and continued to collect more biological information and technological expertise that opened a new approach to the search for a human retrovirus. The rewards came with the discovery that the genes responsible for neoplastic transformation (oncogenes) are of cellular origin and can be shuttled about by retroviruses, and with the identification of a new family of Human T-cell Lymphotropic retroViruses (HTLV) from patients with diseases ranging from leukemia to the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). An understanding of the role and significance of retroviruses in human pathology requires basic knowledge of the major animal systems studied. With this perspective in mind, we present here a survey that includes general overviews, minireviews on each animal system studied with selected experimental reports and, finally, a stimulating review of the field of human retrovirology by many of the pioneer scientists who created it. We are especially grateful to Profs. C. A. Romanzi and G. C. Schito for promoting the organization of the Symposium. On behalf of the Symposium Committee, we thank E. Soeri, L. Casarino, G. P. Gesu, M.