

Special Issue on
HIV Persistence: Pathogenesis and Eradication

CALL FOR PAPERS

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is successful in controlling viral replication and greatly improves life quality in patients; however, it fails to eradicate latent HIV reservoirs; after discontinuation of ART the virus rapidly rebounds to the level before therapy, usually within weeks, which may result in disease symptoms, as secondary opportunistic infections and depletion of CD4+ T cells. The key to eradicate the viral reservoirs in patients is to develop strategies able to directly attack latent HIV reservoirs. A great progress was made in our understanding of latency establishment and maintenance during the last decade. Accordingly, several pilot clinical trials were carried out by using antilateness regents such as histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors and others. Although reactivation of latent HIV was routinely observed, reduction of latent HIV reservoirs has not been achieved yet. Therefore, more efforts need be made to better understand the molecular basis of latency establishment, which will help us to develop novel tools to disrupt the latent reservoirs in patients.

We invite investigators to submit their original research articles as well as high quality review papers. We are interested in the studies elucidating novel mechanism of latency establishment and novel strategies to reactivate latent HIV and to reduce the latent pools. Particularly, we are interested in studies using multiple cellular models as well as animal models and/or patient samples in the studies. In addition, we will also consider articles studying persistent and latent infection of other viruses.

Potential topics include but are not limited to the following:

- ▶ New mechanism for latency establishment and maintenance
- ▶ Innate defenses against viral infection
- ▶ Development of antilateness strategies, including latency reactivation or deep latency
- ▶ Advances in kill strategies in HIV cure, such as therapeutic vaccine and neutralized antibodies
- ▶ Studies using patient cohorts to address persistent infection of virus
- ▶ Studies of coinfection of HIV as a potential role for persistent infection

Authors can submit their manuscripts through the Manuscript Tracking System at <http://mts.hindawi.com/submit/journals/bmri/virology/hppe/>.

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First Round of Reviews

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