

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910349465603321
Titolo	Virus Infection and Tumorigenesis : Hints from Marine Hosts' Stress Responses // edited by Xiaobo Zhang
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2019
ISBN	981-13-6198-3
Edizione	[1st ed. 2019.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (V, 318 p. 8 illus., 7 illus. in color.)
Disciplina	614.5999
Soggetti	Cancer research Virology Microbiology Zoology Cancer Research
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Overview of virus infection and tumorigenesis -- Marine viruses -- Marine invertebrate stress responses to virus infection -- The roles of microRNAs in antiviral immunity of marine invertebrates -- Marine microbe stress responses to bacteriophage infection -- Roles of microbial metabolites in bacteriophage-microbe interactions -- Tumorigenesis and metabolism disorder -- Effects of microRNAs from marine invertebrate stress responses to virus infection on tumorigenesis -- Anti-tumor activities of secondary metabolites from marine microbe stress responses to virus infection.
Sommario/riassunto	This book reviews the latest research on the molecules and mechanisms of marine host stress responses to viral infections and tumorigenesis. It offers an overview of the state of the art in the field as well as future directions. Metabolism disorder is a characteristic of tumorigenesis. Since viruses complete their life cycle in host cells, such infections cause metabolic disorders in the host. As such, the mechanisms of virus pathogenesis and tumor progression are similar or even identical. In essence, the role of antiviral molecules is to maintain the metabolic homeostasis of infected host cells, and the antiviral molecules induced by virus infection may play an important

role in antitumor pathways, resulting in cancer cell death or restoring the disordered metabolism of cancer cells. The molecules generated during host stress responses to viruses can also contribute to the antitumor mechanisms in humans. However, the relationship between host stress responses to virus infection and tumorigenesis has not been extensively explored. In recent years, studies have shown that marine host stress responses to viral invasion can be good models for exploring human antitumor mechanisms. Stimulating further research in the field, this book offers graduate students and researchers with comprehensive insights into host stress responses to viral invasion and tumor progression. It is also a valuable resource for those working in the pharmaceutical industry interested in drug discovery based on molecules derived from host stress responses to viral infection.

---