

1. Record Nr.	UNIORUON00139781
Titolo	Fasshisuto Itaria no kyoiku kaikaku
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Tokyo, : Kokumin seishin bunka kenkyujo, 1938
Descrizione fisica	197 p. ; 28 cm
Classificazione	T.G.
Soggetti	FASCISMO - Italia
Lingua di pubblicazione	Giapponese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910770261503321
Autore	Mocarski Edward S
Titolo	Alternate Programmed Cell Death Signaling in Antiviral Host Defense [[electronic resource] /] edited by Edward S. Mocarski, Pratyusha Mandal
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2023
ISBN	3-031-45278-X
Edizione	[1st ed. 2023.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (175 pages)
Collana	Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, , 2196-9965 ; ; 442
Altri autori (Persone)	MandalPratyusha
Disciplina	616.9101
Soggetti	Immunology Medical microbiology Virology Medical Microbiology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Programmed Necrosis in Host Defense -- ZBP1/DAI-dependent Cell Death Pathways in Influenza A Virus Immunity and Pathogenesis -- Pyroptosis in Antiviral Immunity -- Manipulation of Host Cell Death

Sommario/riassunto

This volume provides a comprehensive review of programmed cell death pathways and their fundamental role in antiviral host defense. The book deep-dives into the molecular functions and regulation of necroptosis and discusses how viruses induce and manipulate this potent innate cellular sensing system. Initially, understanding of necroptosis emerged from studies on tumor necrosis factor (TNF) signaling that showed the key role of receptor interacting protein kinase 1 (RIPK1) in the activation of receptor interacting protein kinase 3 (RIPK3) which then phosphorylates mixed lineage kinase domain like pseudokinase (MLKL) to execute cells via plasma membrane leakage of cytosolic contents. Since its discovery, multiple facets of the RIPK3-dependent necroptotic machinery have evolved where the requirements for execution of death varies depending on the stimulus. Virus-induced necroptosis was discovered over 10 years ago in studies on murine cytomegalovirus (MCMV) where a virus-encoded inhibitor was shown to prevent the recruitment of RIPK3 (RIP3). This transformative evidence identified a novel pathway acting independent of TNF, interferon or RIPK1 that can stop virus from infecting its natural mouse host by killing off infected cells to halt replication. Over the past decade influenza A virus (IAV), herpes simplex virus (HSV) and poxvirus vaccinia (VACV) have all been shown to trigger the pathway. Herpesviruses and poxviruses also encode inhibitors of caspase-8 whose elaboration unleashes the necroptosis pathway. IAV and other RNA viruses do not encode programmed cell death inhibitors. RIPK3 is also known to induce apoptosis by recruiting RIPK1 as shown nearly a decade ago and this dual apoptosis/necroptosis induction occurs naturally during influenza A virus infection. RIPK3 is also able to induce an inflammatory response independently of programmed cell death that can predominate to drive inflammatory disease outcomes. This volume is a must-read for researchers and advanced students in immunology and virology.