1. Record Nr. UNINA9910784594903321

Titolo	Human herpesvirus-6 [[electronic resource]] : general virology, epidemiology, and clinical pathology / / editors, Gerhard Krueger, Dharam Ablashi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Boston, : Elsevier, c2006
ISBN	1-280-64168-1 9786610641680 0-08-046128-X
Edizione	[2nd ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (393 p.)
Collana	Perspectives in medical virology, , 0168-7069 ; ; v. 12
Altri autori (Persone)	KruegerG. R. F AblashiD. V (Dharam V.)
Disciplina	616.9/101
Soggetti	Human herpesvirus-6 Human herpesvirus-6 infections
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Ablashi's name appears first on the earlier edition.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Foreword by Robert Gallo; Foreword by Ronald Glaser and Marshall Williams; Preface; Part I: General Virology; Discovery and Classification of Human Herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6); Discovery; Nomenclature and classification; References; Ultrastructure and Assembly of Human Herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6); Introduction; Herpesvirus-6 assembly and maturation; Three-dimensional structure of HHV-6 capsid; Comparison of the HHV-6 cappsid structure with those of other human herpesviruses; Conclusion; References; HHV-6 Genome: Similar and Different; Genome classification and biology Genomes, cellular tropism and laboratory culture Genome structure and repetitive sequence; Genome rearrangements and relationship to other herpes viruses; Genome composition and general molecular biology; Herpes virus conserved and HHV-6-specific genes; Genomes and HHV-6 strains; Acknowledgements; References; Proteins of HHV-6; Introduction; IE proteins; U16/U17; U53, proteinase; U69, kinase; Cellular homologues; U94, AAV-2 rep homologue; Envelope glycoproteins; U39, gB; U48 and U82, gH and gL; U100, gQ; U47, gO; U11; U14; U27; Perspective; References; Biological Features of HHV-6;

Introduction

HHV-6 cellular receptor Species specificity; Cellular tropism of HHV-6; Target cells in vitro; Cellular and tissue host range in vivo; Biological effects of HHV-6 on the host cell; Cytopathic effects; Latent infection; Cellular transformation; Immune modulation; Human lymphoid tissue ex vivo: a new model for the study of HHV-6 pathogenesis; Dysregulation of complement activation; References; Part II: Diagnosis and Epidemiology; Strain Variants of HHV-6; Introduction; Epidemiology; Molecular biology; Biological aspects of variants A and B Reactivity of monoclonal antibodies to HHV-6 variants A and BDisease associations of HHV-6A and -6B variants; Roseola infantum; CNS disease; Epilepsy and HHV-6B; Transplantation and HHV-6 variants; HHV-6 (variants A and B) and multiple sclerosis; HHV-6A and chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS); Concluding remarks; References; Serologic Testing for Acute and Chronic Infection; Introduction; Serologic assays; Techniques; Immunofluorescence assays; Enzyme immunoassays; Neutralization assays; HHV-6 antigens involved in serologic testing; Characterization of HHV-6-specific antibodies; Serologic findings Seroprevalence studies Primary infection; Latent infection and reactivations; Central nervous system diseases; Pending questions and perspectives; Acknowledgments; References; Molecular Testing for HHV-6 Infection; Introduction; Primary infection: characteristics and diagnostic considerations; PCR analysis of cell-free body fluids; Reverse transcription PCR analysis; Quantitative PCR analysis of HHV-6 DNA in PBMC or blood; Detection of virus variants; Other assay approaches; Future assay methods; PCR-based assays: general considerations and molecular underpinnings; Commercially available tests
General considerations for current molecular assays

Sommario/riassunto

The present book presents a comprehensive review of Human Herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6) infects up to 90% of the world's population and can cause potentially life-threatening diseases. Clinicians typically do not search for HHV-6, and if they do, they will find only few laboratories providing the necessary diagnostic tests that can differentiate between active and latent infection. Adding to this problem is that scientists still disagree about whether serological or molecular assays will be the best diagnostic test, yet there is no disagreement about the inadequacy of many of the currently existing a