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Nota di contenuto	Infections Causing Human Cancer; Table of Contents; Preface; 1 Historical Review; 1.1 The Early Period (1898-1911); 1.2 Frustration and Successes (1912-1950); 1.3 The Period from 1950 to 1965; 1.4 A First Human Tumorvirus?; 1.5 The Difficult 1970s; 1.6 The Re-Emergence of a Concept; References; 2 The Quest for Causality; 2.1 Infectious Agents as Direct Carcinogens; 2.2 Infectious Agents as Indirect Carcinogens; 2.2.1 Induction of Chromosomal Aberrations; References; 3 Tumors Linked to Infections: Some General Aspects; 3.1 Tumor Types Linked to Infections 3.2 Global Contributions of Infections to Human Cancers 3.3 Host Interactions with Potentially Carcinogenic Infections: The CIF Concept; 3.3.1 The CIF-I Cascade; 3.3.2 The CIF-II Cascade; 3.3.3 The CIF-III Cascade; References; 4 Herpesviruses and Oncogenesis; References; 4.1 Alphaherpesvirinae; 4.1.1 Herpes Simplex Viruses Types 1 and 2; 4.1.2 Varicella-Zoster Virus; References; 4.2 Betaherpesvirinae; 4.2.1

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5.2.2 CIF-I: Recognition System and its Disturbance

Sommario/riassunto

Written by the Nobel Prize Laureate in Physiology or Medicine 2008 In the 1970s, the author of this work and his co-workers initially found Epstein-Barr virus DNA in Burkitt's lymphomas and nasopharyngeal cancer and made the connection between HPV infection and cervical cancer. It was also during this period and subsequently that scientists all over the world discovered tumor-inducing bacteria, viruses, parasites, and protozoa, opening up entirely new prospects for the prevention and treatment of infection-induced cancer by vaccination. Adopting a unifying concept and a consistent s
