

Advances in Virus Research—Volume 73

Edited by

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and Frederick A. Murphy

Cover illustration: The ferret is an excellent model for human influenza A virus pathogenesis. Unlike the mouse, human influenza A viruses infect the ferret without the requirement for prior host adaptation. Ferrets exhibit clinical symptoms following influenza virus infection, such as sneezing, fever, and nasal discharge, that closely models influenza infection of humans. One basis for the merit of the ferret model is that the respiratory tract of ferrets closely resembles that of humans – ferrets, like humans, possess a predominance of the primary influenza A virus receptors, $\alpha(2-6)$ -linked sialic acids, on their upper airway epithelia. (From the review by Jessica A. Belser, Kristy J. Szretter, Jacqueline M. Katz, and Terrence M. Tumpey. *Use of Animal Models to Understand the Pandemic Potential of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses*, pp. 55–98.)

Image by: Alissa Eckert, Medical Illustrator, Division of Creative Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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Virus Versus Host Cell Translation: Love and Hate Stories

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