The Fabric of the Human Body

An Annotated Translation of the 1543 and 1555 Editions of “De Humani Corporis Fabrica” by

DANIEL H. GARRISON
MALCOLM H. HAST

- Modern layout enables the 21st-century reader to understand the complexity and pioneering nature of this milestone in medical history without the need of knowing Latin
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- Prefaces by the translators and introductions by medical historians Vivian Nutton and Nancy Siraisi

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Evolution of Anti-HIV Drug Resistance – Interpretation and Its Therapeutic Progress

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Contents

Introduction
HIV and Drug Resistance – Interpretation and Therapeutic Progress: Guertler, L.

Basic Principles of HIV
HIV Types, Groups, Subtypes and Recombinant Forms: Errors in Replication, Selection Pressure and Quasispecies: Eberle, J.; Guertler, L.
Targets for Inhibition of HIV-Replication: Entry, Enzyme Action, Release and Maturation: Sierrara-Argon, S.; Walter, H.

Methods for HIV Resistance Determination and Interpretation
The HIVdb System for HIV-1 Genotypic Resistance Interpretation: Yang, M.; Liu, T.; Shafer, R.W.
Bioinformatical Assistance of Selecting Anti-HIV Therapies: Where Do We Stand?: Lengauer, T.

HIV Drug Resistance Determination and Treatment of Patients

Author Index/Subject Index

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Potency Testing of Veterinary Vaccines for Animals: The Way From in Vivo to in Vitro

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Contents

Preface: Jungbäck, C.

Session I: Use of the 3R Approach for Potency (1)
Introduction: History, Approaches, Legal Situation and Political Pressure, Outlook, Expectations: Spieser, J.-M.
Potency Testing of Inactivated Rabies Vaccines Using a Serological Method: Kamphuis, E.; Krämer, B.; Schüldiger, H.; Duchow, K.

Session II: Use of the 3R Approach for Potency (2)

Session III: In Vivo / in Vitro, a Critical Analysis
The Validation of Potency Tests: Hurdles Identified by EMA/CVMP/IWP: Woodland, R.
In Vitro Antigen Measurement and Potency Tests: Challenges Encountered During Method Development… and Lessons Learned: Kubiak, V.
In Vitro Potency Tests: Challenges Encountered During Method Development: Yomeyama, C.; Thiel, H.J.; König, M.
Successful Development and Validation of an in Vitro Replacement Assay for Leptospira Vaccine: Kulpa-Eddy, J.
AlphaLISA® Assays to Improve the Vaccine Development Process: Consentino, G.

Session IV: Consistency as an Alternative to Potency
Consistency as Tool to Support in Vitro Batch Potency Testing in GMP Production: Stirling, C.
Consistency as an Alternative to Potency Testing: Duchow, K.
Appropriateness of in Vitro Potency Tests or Consistency Tests for Vaccine Stability Studies: Pfannenstiel, M.A.; Inman, M.

Workshop Summary
Workshop presentations not in this publication
Participants
Index of Authors
Developments in Biological Standardization
Developments in Biologicals
The experimental data that have been generated using new molecular techniques associated with the completion of genome projects have changed our perception of the structural features, functional implications and evolutionary dynamics of repetitive DNA sequences. This volume of Genome Dynamics provides a valuable update on recent developments in research into multigene families, centromeres, telomeres, microsatellite DNA, satellite DNA, and transposable elements. Each chapter presents a review by distinguished experts and analyzes repetitive DNA diversity and abundance, as well as the impact on genome structure, function and evolution. This publication is targeted at scientists and scholars at every level, from students to faculty members, and, indeed, anyone involved or interested in genetics, molecular evolution, molecular biology as well as genomics will find it a valuable source of up-to-date information.
Intervirology

Selected contributions
• Prevalence of Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 in Different Risk Groups: Thirty Years after the Onset of HIV: Reinheimer, C.; Doerr, H.W.
• Periventricular Demyelination and Axonal Pathology Is Associated with Subependymal Virus Spread in a Murine Model for Multiple Sclerosis: Kummerfeld, M.; Seehusen, F.; Klein, S.; Ulrich, R.; Kreutzer, R.; Gerhauser, I.; Herder, V.; Baumgartner, W.; Beineke, A.
• Reclassification of Giant Viruses Composing a Fourth Domain of Life in the New Order Megavirales: Colson, P.; de Lamballerie, X.; Fournous, G.; Raoult, D.
• Detection of Mmivirus in Bronchoalveolar Lavage of Ventilated and Nonventilated Patients: Costa, C.; Bergallo, M.; Astegiano, S.; Terlizzi, M.E.; Sidoti, F.; Solidoro, P.; Cavallo, R.
• A Short Hairpin Loop-Structured Oligodeoxynucleotide Targeting the Virion-Associated RNase H of HIV Inhibits HIV Production in Cell Culture and in huPBL-SCID Mice: Heinrich, J.; Schols, D.; Moelling, K.
• Targets for Inhibition of HIV Replication: Entry, Enzyme Action, Release and Maturation: Sierra, S.; Walter, H.
Prokaryotic Membrane-Bound Organelles

The traditional view of biology divides living organisms into two major groups, the eukaryotes and the prokaryotes, the former having membrane-bound organelles, the latter lacking them. However, recent research has revealed that this view is blatantly in error. A surprising diversity of organelles occurs in bacteria. Even the prokaryotic workhorse, Escherichia coli, can produce intracellular membrane structures and bleb off extracellular vesicles. Photosynthetic bacteria have chromatophores which house the photosynthetic apparatus of the cell, while magnetotactic bacteria have magnetosomes that contain strings of membrane-enclosed iron crystals for sensing the Earth's magnetic field. Planctomycetes species may contain double membrane-surrounded nuclei as well as organelles called ammoxosomes for the oxidation of ammonia. Acidocalcisomes, once thought to be unique to eukaryotes, have also been identified in bacteria. Extracellular bacterial vesicles serve functions including communication and protection.

The articles presented in this JMMB written symposium bring the reader up to date on research concerning these structures and functions.