Overview of the Infect-ERA Second Joint Transnational call – 2014

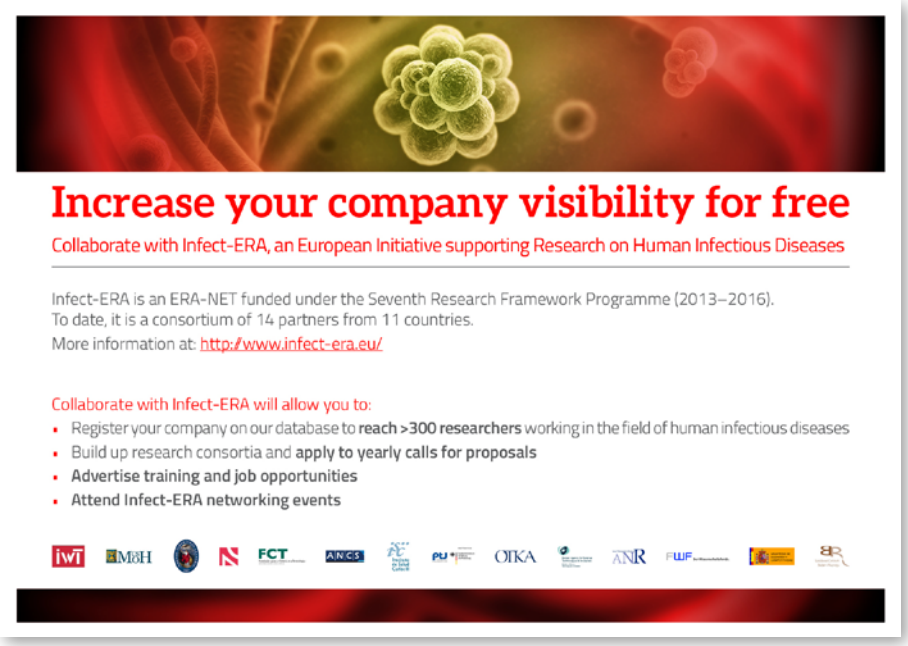
Pursuant to Infect-ERA's objective of understanding the basic biological aspects of human infection caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses and protozoa, the second Joint Transnational Call (JTC 2014) addressed the following topics:

1. Assessment of the role of commensal flora in homeostasis and microbial pathogenicity and elucidation of how commensal organisms or probiotics can be used to prevent or treat infections.
2. Development and application of new techniques to investigate the initial steps of the infection process.

Part of the funding was earmarked for consortia of young scientists

(all scientists 2-9 years after PhD or equivalent)

The call was launched on January 2014 and resulted in the submission of **118** eligible pre- proposals. The peer review panel invited **34** candidates to submit a full proposal. **8** projects were recommended for funding.



For information on European funding programs and national funding programs related to research mobility and international cooperation, please have a look: http://www.infect-era.eu/cross-boarder-fundings

Andreas Pichlmair

partner countries:

Denmark France

Austria Germany

ERASE: Evaluating viral RNA/DNA-bound proteins Across SpeciEs

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Project description:

Antiviral immunity has evolved over the ages into a successful but highly complex and multi-faceted defense system. Many of the ancient antiviral mechanisms were conserved during the evolutionary process. The aim of ERASE is to identify proteins binding to viral nucleic acids by mass spectrometry in different species and to use these data to identify evolutionarily conserved antiviral proteins. Candidate proteins will be evaluated for antiviral activities in diverse organisms and will be tested for potential antiviral activity using a poxvirus immunization system. We anticipate that our unbiased approach will not only shed new light on the evolution of the innate immune system but also facilitate identification of potential candidates for antiviral targeting.