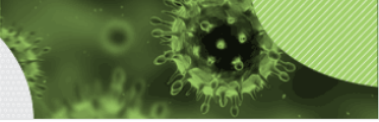


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F Mutation of *UL24* impedes the dissemination of acute herpes simplex virus 1 infection from the cornea to neurons of trigeminal ganglia

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Herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1; human herpesvirus 1) replicates in epithelial cells and then infects the ends of sensory neurons that form neuronal ganglions (Roizman *et al.*, 2007). HSV-1 persists in neurons as a life-long latent infection and may reactivate, often following stress, resulting in recurrent infections (Roizman *et al.*, 2007). In healthy individuals, symptoms typically vary from cold sores to viral keratitis and in rare cases infections can lead to a life-threatening encephalitis (Whitley & Roizman, 2001). In people who are immunocompromised, e.g. people living with AIDS, neonates or stem cell recipients, the symptoms are often severe (Fatahzadeh & Schwartz, 2007). Many questions remain regarding the spread of infection within the host, which has hindered the development of treatments to prevent recurrent infections.