DC Yanked text

Persistent viral infections are often the result of an acute infection that persists for months to years to the lifetime of the host24,25. Highly studied persistent viral infections like herpes-simplex virus-1 (HSV-1) and hepatitis C virus are considered pathogenic. In the case of HSV, the virus cycles between periods of inactivity and pathology[REF]. In the case of LCMV, infection rarely results in pathology except when the hosts immune system is suppressed or ----[REF]. These viruses have evolutionary rates of --- and ---. An expected evolutionary rate for RNA viruses

How viruses that seemingly do not cause pathology in their host and do not result from an acute infection evolve is largely unknown because until recently, they had not been identified.

, RNA 3 was the only segment experiencing selective pressure

The number of identified virus species is expanding at an exponential rate. The virome of arthropods such as mosquitoes, ticks[NO\_PRINTED\_FORM] and fruit flies have been characterized and are of particular interest for their human and animal health implications. Studies looking at some of these viruses’ basic biology have shown conflicting results on whether these viruses have an impact on the hosts health[NO\_PRINTED\_FORM]. While other studies have focused on the role these viruses play in modulating the other microbiota in their host. Overall, much is to be discovered to understand the role these viruses play from an evolutionary and biological perspective.