



中国科学院武汉病毒研究所
WUHAN INSTITUTE OF VIROLOGY, CAS

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Tentang WIV



Pendahulu dari Institut Virologi Wuhan, Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan Tiongkok adalah Institut Mikrobiologi Wuhan, yang disiapkan untuk dibangun pada tahun 1956, didirikan bersama oleh akademisi virologi terkenal Gao Shangyin dan akademisi mikrobiologi terkenal Chen Huagui dan sekelompok ilmuwan generasi tua, secara resmi diumumkan akan didirikan pada tahun 1958, terutama terlibat dalam penelitian virus pertanian dan mikroba lingkungan. Pada awal tahun 1961, institut cabang Wuhan dan institut cabang Guangzhou bergabung untuk mendirikan Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan Tiongkok Cabang Zhongnan, Laboratorium Penelitian Mikrobiologi Wuhan kemudian diubah namanya menjadi Institut Mikrobiologi Wuhan, Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan Tiongkok. Pada Oktober 1962, namanya diubah lagi menjadi Institut Mikrobiologi Wuhan, Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan China. Pada tahun 1966, institut cabang lokal Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan China dibatalkan. Pada tahun 1970, Institut Mikrobiologi Wuhan, Akademi Ilmu

Pengetahuan China ditempatkan di bawah kepemimpinan Provinsi Hubei, berganti nama menjadi Institut

Mikrobiologi Provinsi Hubei. Pada tahun 1978 menjelang penyelenggaraan Konferensi Sains dan Teknologi Nasional, ia kembali ke Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan China, yang dikenal sebagai Institut Virologi Wuhan, Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan China.

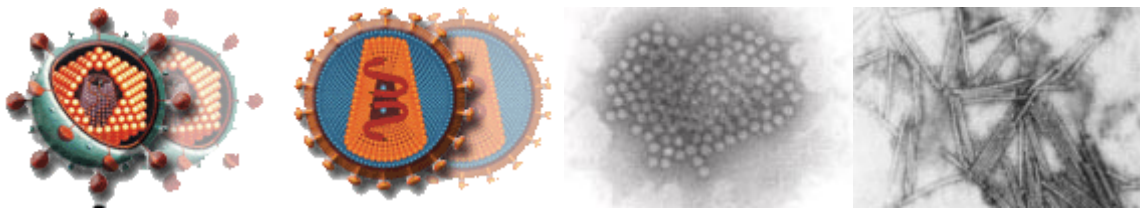
In the 1980s and 1990s, the Wuhan Institute of Virology has made a series of important progresses in terms of insect virus, animal virus, molecular virus, virus classification preservation, environmental microbes, fermentation microorganisms and microbial sensors. A number of research achievements have earned national level, Chinese Academy of Sciences and provincial & ministerial level awards for scientific and technological advancement.

In 1998, the Chinese Academy of Sciences launched a pilot project for knowledge innovation. Wuhan Institute of Virology had been centering on the institute reform, setting its strategy in the virus, microbe application research and biological high-tech innovation, and developing a comprehensive supporting reform implementation plans. In 1999, it successfully passed the classification and positioning of Chinese Academy of Sciences, was included in the high-tech research and development base-type research institute. In 2002, it was formally approved into the institute knowledge innovation project pilot sequence, the work of the entire institute had entered into a new stage.

In 2003, SARS virus broke out in our country, the state and the Chinese Academy of Sciences promoted the prevention and control of newly emerging diseases to a new strategic height, Wuhan Institute of Virology adjusted the discipline layout in a timely manner, on the one hand it was to have the advantage integration for the traditional preponderant disciplines such as insect virology, aquatic animal virology, biological control, analysis of biotechnology etc.; on the other hand, through the training and the introduction of talents, it was to lay out a series of medical virus-related discipline groups, engaged in the researches of HIV, influenza virus, hepatitis virus, tumor virus and zoonotic virus and virus replication and antiviral drugs etc. In 2004, the Chinese and French governments signed a cooperation agreement on fighting and preventing new diseases, stressing the active cooperation between China and France in the construction of high-level biosafety laboratories and the system construction of biosafety laws and regulations etc. In order to implement the spirit of Sino-French agreement, in 2005, Wuhan Institute of Virology undertook the task of building a national biosafety laboratory of Wuhan, Chinese Academy of Sciences. With nearly 10 years of unremitting efforts, the laboratory completed the physical facilities in January 2015. The laboratory is aimed to carry out the scientific research on the prevention and control of new infectious diseases and biosafety in order to meet the needs of early warning, detection, research and biosecurity prevention system for emerging infectious diseases in China. It is expected to become the prevention & control research and development center for China's emerging infectious diseases, virus culture collection centers and WHO reference laboratory, which shall play a basic and technical role in China's emerging infectious diseases prevention and control, and biosafety.

Regarding the strategic demands of national biosafety and population health, Wuhan Institute of Virology relying on the cluster platform of high-level biosafety laboratories of CAS, focuses on basic and applied basic research in virology, immunology, emerging biotechnology, etc. Meanwhile, it strives to make breakthroughs in cutting-edge scientific research on pathogens of emerging infectious diseases, to markedly improve its capacity of technological innovation, system integration and technology transfer, and to enhance its ability to provide technological support for emergency response to emerging infectious diseases and unexpected outbreaks of epidemics.

Institut Virologi Wuhan memiliki 4 pusat penelitian, yaitu Pusat Virologi dan Patologi Molekuler, Pusat Mikrobiologi dan Nanobiologi Analitik, Pusat Sumber Daya Mikroorganisme dan Bioinformatika dan Pusat Penyakit Infeksi yang Sedang Muncul. Departemen dukungan terdiri dari Pusat Pengumpulan Kultur Mikroorganisme dan Virus (MVCCC), Pusat Fasilitas Inti, Laboratorium Keamanan Hayati Nasional Wuhan, dll. MVCCC juga merupakan "Pusat Pengumpulan Kebudayaan Nasional" yang ditunjuk oleh Kementerian Sains dan Teknologi dan Kementerian. Keuangan.



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ICP: 020201