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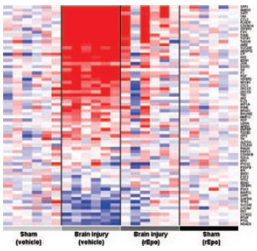
EDITOR'S FOCUS



High dose recombinant human erythropoietin treatment twenty-four hours after brain injury in mice decreased the proinflammatory and antiapoptotic response assessed by microarray analysis of gene expression.

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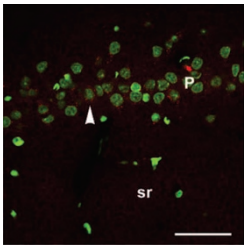

Fetal and neonatal iron deficiency reduces hippocampal brain-derived neurotrophic factor expression and function even beyond the period of iron deficiency underlying the persistence of learning deficits.

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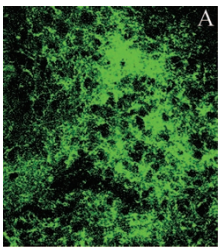

The number of efferent airway-related vagal preganglionic neurons and afferent fiber optical density decrease over the second postnatal week of life. Thus, injury during this phase of development may inhibit normal remodeling and enhance vulnerability to airway hyperreactivity.

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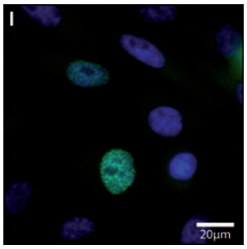

In-vitro studies demonstrate that aminoglycosides mediate read-through of nonsense mutations in the MECP2 gene found in Rett Syndrome, an X-linked neurodevelopmental disorder.

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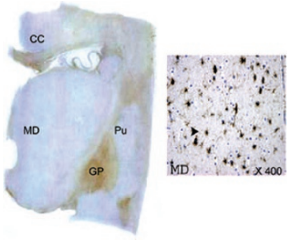

The incidence of thalamic pathology affecting mediodorsal and reticular nuclei is higher in preterm infants with periventricular leukomalacia. These findings may be responsible for cognitive deficits as the thalamic nuclei are critical for working memory and attention.

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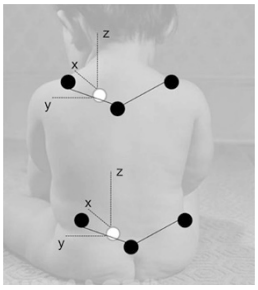

Infant sitting postural development as quantified by analyzing the phasing relationship of the thorax and pelvis demonstrated an age-related progression from an in-phase to out-of-phase coordinative relationship. This observation allows assessment of normal development and efficacy of early interventions in motor delays.

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