

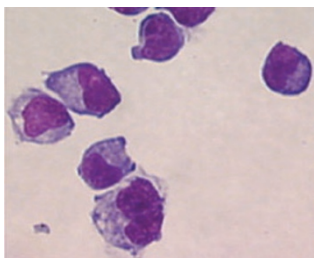
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Shedding light on IBD by studying primary immunodeficiency

Patients with primary immune deficiency who present with intestinal inflammation may be telling us something about the dysregulation that arises in inflammatory bowel disease. [See page 482](#)

A new link between NOD2 and autophagy

Strober and Watanabe review the latest data regarding NOD2 (nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 2) and the mechanism through which it enhances innate immune function. They also discuss how this new information might be related to onset of autoimmunity. [See page 484](#)



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IL-33/ST2 and ulcerative colitis

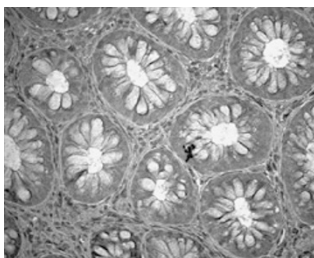
The cytokine field is hot with news about interleukin-33 and its receptor ST2. Seidelin and colleagues review what is known about this T helper type 2 cell-like mediator in patients with ulcerative colitis and discuss potential therapeutic strategies.

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Myeloid-derived regulatory cell subsets control lung inflammation

This study identifies three new subsets of myeloid-derived regulatory cells that have the ability to inhibit or exacerbate inflammatory responses in the lung.

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Dust mites regulate DC-SIGN and DC differentiation

The authors demonstrate that monocyte-derived dendritic cells (DCs) from *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* (Der p)-sensitized mice exhibit decreased expression of DC-specific intercellular

adhesion molecule-3-grabbing nonintegrin (DC-SIGN). Exposure to Der p also inhibited DC differentiation and influenced cytokine production.

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Muscling in on mucosal vaccines

A novel intramuscular vaccine strategy using adenovirus type 5 can elicit strong CD8 T-cell responses that recirculate to provide protection at the gut surface. [See page 528](#)

Induction of HIV-specific IgA protects the mucosa

Jain and Rosenthal found that immunization with a highly conserved gp41 epitope, QARVLAVERY, can successfully induce potent HIV-specific immunoglobulin A that offers protection from infection and transcytosis. [See page 539](#)

Altering the gut flora in HIV patients

Prebiotic treatment in highly active antiretroviral therapy-naïve HIV-infected individuals alters the gut microbiota and influences the composition and function of immune cells. [See page 554](#)

Molecular features of Wegener's granulomatosis

Gene expression profiling of inflamed nasal tissue reveals a molecular signature that sets patients with Wegener's granulomatosis apart from those with other inflammatory conditions. [See page 564](#)

Endocannabinoids in IBD

An analysis of patients with inflammatory bowel disease revealed reduced endocannabinoid-agonist expression in the intestinal tissues. Treatment of biopsies in organ culture with artificial agonists reduced proinflammatory cytokines. [See page 574](#)