

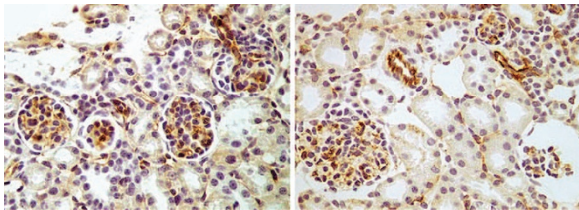
Prostaglandin E prevents neointimal cushion formation that is necessary for anatomical closure of the ductus arteriosus by increasing interleukin 15 expression. IL15 in turn attenuates PDGF-BB mediated smooth muscle cell proliferation and PGE1-mediated hyaluronic acid production.

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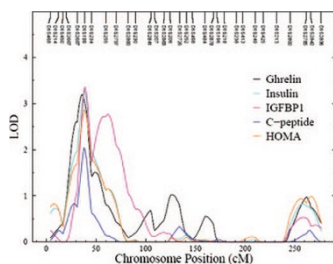
Naturally occurring perinatal growth restriction in isogenic mice is strain- and sex-specific in predisposing towards adult onset glucose-insulin homeostatic and systolic blood pressure aberrations.

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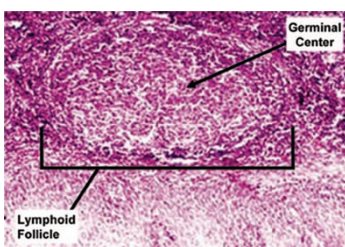
Podocyte injury in neonatal mouse kidneys alters key capillary growth modulators causing abnormal glomerular capillary development resulting in proteinuria, hypertension and glomerulosclerosis.

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A genome-wide scan for ghrelin that is negatively correlated with adiposity traits in Hispanic children revealed linkage on chromosome 1p36.2, the site for insulin, insulin-like growth factor binding protein 1, HOMA assessment of insulin resistance and c-peptide.

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Respiratory syncytial viral (RSV) infection induces neuroimmunomodulatory changes involving nerve growth factor, trkA receptors, neurokinin 1 receptors and substance P, within adenotonsillar tissue predisposing towards increased proliferation thereby contributing to obstructive sleep apnea.

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