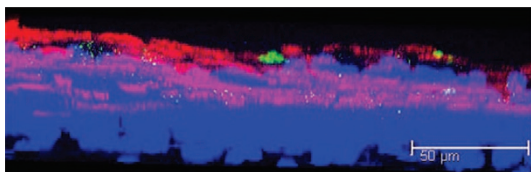
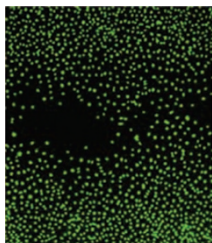


EDITOR'S FOCUS



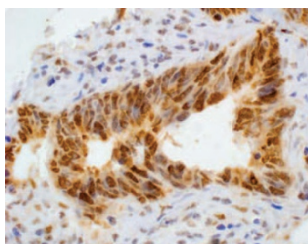
A well differentiated effective, efficient and reliable three-dimensional model of pediatric bronchial epithelium was developed and differences consisting of more goblet cells and fewer ciliated cells in asthma versus non-asthmatic controls were observed.

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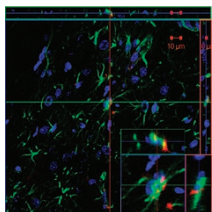
Allograft inflammatory factor-1, by enhancing proliferation and migration of endothelial cells and promoting G0/G1 to S-phase transition with up regulation of basic fibroblast growth factor, may stimulate angiogenesis and affect progression of infantile hemangiomas.

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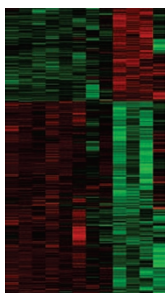
The RNA-binding protein RBM3, which is transcriptionally induced by low temperature and hypoxia rescues cells thereby providing a survival advantage via restoration of translation efficiency.

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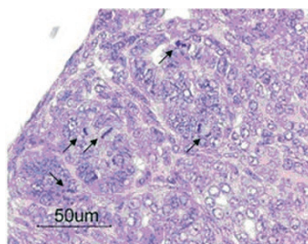
Mesenchymal stem cells delivered systemically to hypoxic-ischemic brain injured neonatal rats restored the lesioned brain volumes mainly by acquiring glial markers and thereby improving neurological performance.

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Maternal taurine supplementation rescued some of the liver and skeletal muscle gene expression changes related to maternal low protein diet, implying the importance of taurine in metabolic fetal programming.

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Neonatal corticosteroid treatment in rats causes temporary suppression of renal cortical mitotic activity that leads to reduced nephron number and increased kidney damage seen as inflammatory foci during adulthood.

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