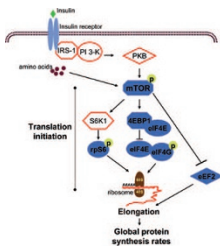
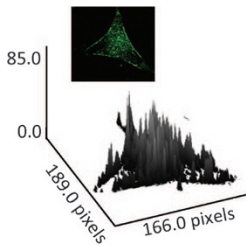


EDITOR'S FOCUS



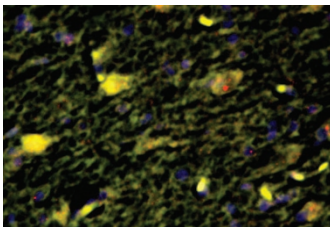
A lipopolysaccharide-induced decrease in muscle protein synthesis is associated with reduced ribosomal and translational efficiency, while the age-induced decrease is associated with a decreasing number of ribosomes.

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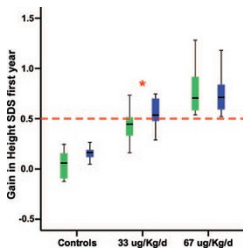
The novel Cav1.3 (α_{1D}) L-type Ca^{2+} channel plays a significant role in sino-atrial, atrioventricular node function and in atrial fibrillation. The α_{1D} Ca^{2+} channel appears to have a unique age-dependent expression profile and subcellular localization in the heart, suggesting a developmental stage dependent specific function.

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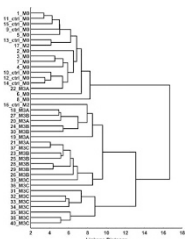
Corticosteroids seem to act at mineralocorticoid receptors to regulate ACTH and blood volume and modulate lung fluid composition in the fetus. However, basal corticosteroid levels do not appear to alter lung liquid production rate via mineralocorticoid receptors.

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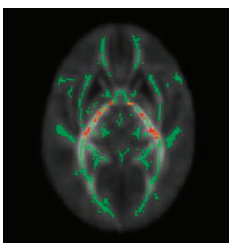
Idiopathic short stature children with a delayed infancy-childhood-transition appear to respond to the standard growth hormone dose, while those with a normal infancy-childhood-transition seem to require higher doses to attain a significant height gain towards final height.

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Gene expression profiling shows promise as a diagnostic tool and for follow-up of Celiac disease.

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In preterm infants, punctate brain white matter lesions are associated with altered microstructure in the white matter fibers of the corticospinal tract at term equivalent age.

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