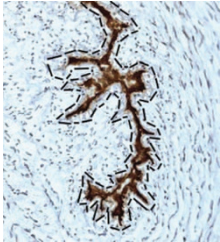
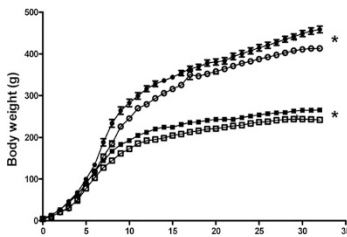


EDITOR'S FOCUS



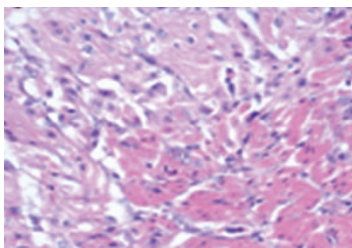
Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is important for the formation of neointimal mounds, which are required for the closure of the ductus arteriosus. Apparently, VEGF is necessary for CD14+/CD163+ mononuclear cell adhesion to the ductus lumen, which in turn is essential for VEGF-induced expansion of the neointimal subendothelial zone.

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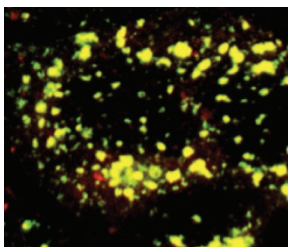
Intrauterine growth restriction and poor postnatal growth appear to be associated with improved insulin sensitivity in rats.

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Pigs treated with hypothermia did not have the post-insult cardiac troponin increase seen in normothermia-treated pigs. Hypothermia appeared to improve cardiac pathology in this 3-day survival model.

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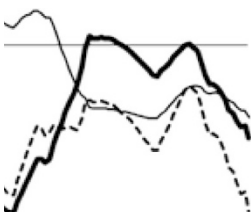
Lübbing and colleagues tested the hypothesis that sera from Celiac disease patients containing specific anti-gliadin IgG and IgA might be able to redirect gliadin and gliadin peptide GP AA31-43 into late endosomes of enterocytes. They observed *ex vivo* and *in vitro* that Celiac disease yielded the anticipated effect, which was not induced by either cell culture medium or by serum from healthy controls.

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Early neonatal cerebral oxygenation seems not to differ between brain regions in stable preterm and term infants. However, variability of individual measurements was quite high.

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During breastfeeding, hemodynamic changes appear to occur simultaneously in both breasts. Hemodynamic changes were also noted in the frontal cortex. However, the reactions in the breast and prefrontal cortex were different and not synchronous, suggesting that physiological circulatory dynamics during breastfeeding vary among organs.

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