

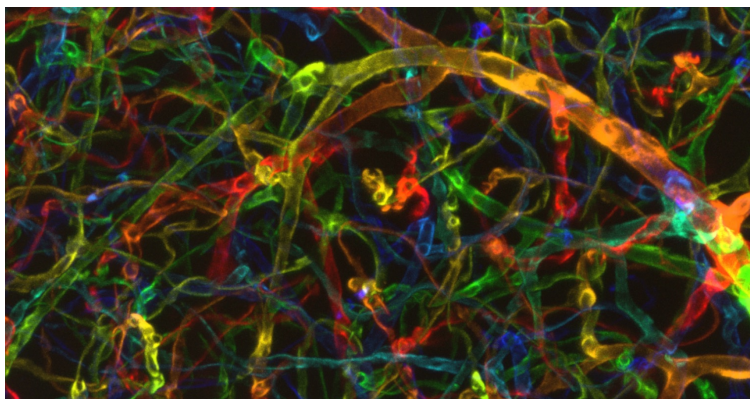


Evolving functions of endothelial cells in inflammation - linking molecular and metabolic signaling

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The vascular system consists of distinct vascular beds and heterogeneous phenotypes, presumably to meet the tissues' various physiological needs. Impaired vascular remodeling during pathological conditions (e.g., cancer, infection), promotes hypoxia and inflammation. These features lead to increased occurrences of a tissue malfunctions, therefore, dysfunctional blood vessels have become clinically recognized as a life-threatening incidence for humans. Furthermore, endothelial cells that build blood vessels play a crucial role in sensing and responding to inflammation. DNA-induced inflammation contributes to the development of a vast array of pathological conditions including obesity, infectious and autoimmune diseases. Currently extensive research in understanding and modulating disease severity is focused on the Interferon Regulatory Factor (IRF) pathway. Our study sought to investigate the metabolic and functional consequences of endothelial IRF3-pathway activation.



Friday, December 2nd at 14.00 in the Zoophysiology Seminar Room (1131-127)