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Nota di contenuto	Decoding the Genomic Control of Immune Reactions; Contents; Chair's introduction; Transcriptional regulatory networks in macrophages; DISCUSSION; The RIKEN mouse transcriptome: lessons learned and implications for the regulation of immune reactions; DISCUSSION; Molecular pathways for lymphangiogenesis and their role in human disease; DISCUSSION; GENERAL DISCUSSION I; Specifying the patterns of immune cell migration; DISCUSSION; Human monogenic disorders that confer predisposition to specific infections; DISCUSSION; The genetic control of susceptibility to Mycobacterium tuberculosis DISCUSSIONTh2 lymphoproliferative disorders resulting from defective LAT signalosomes; DISCUSSION; Genetic resistance to smallpox: lessons from mousepox; DISCUSSION; The AcB/BcA recombinant congenic strains of mice: strategies for phenotype dissection, mapping and cloning of quantitative trait genes; DISCUSSION; Mycobacterium tuberculosis and its ability to resist immunity; DISCUSSION; Systems genetics: the next generation in genetics research?; DISCUSSION

1.

	Regulation of the immune system in metazoan parasite infectionsDISCUSSION; Closing remarks; Contributor Index; Subject Index
Sommario/riassunto	This book explores existing and potential strategies for using the genome sequences of human, mouse, other vertebrates and human pathogens to solve key problems in the treatment of immunological diseases and chronic infections. The assembled genome sequences now provide important opportunities for solving these problems, but a major bottleneck is the identification of key sequences and circuits controlling the relevant immune reactions. This will require innovative, interdisciplinary and collaborative strategies of a scale and complexity we are only now beginning to comprehend. Specific