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Titolo	Autophagy Networks in Inflammation [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Maria Chiara Maiuri, Daniela De Stefano
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XV, 403 p. 20 illus., 16 illus. in color.)
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Soggetti	Immunology
	Cell biology
	Infectious diseases
	Infectious Diseases
Formato	
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Autophagy in direct pathogen elimination (Xenophagy) Autophagy and pattern recognition receptors Autophagy and inflammasomes Autophagy and Antigen presentation Autophagy and regulation of T and B cell function Autophagy in chronic inflammation The complex crosstalk between autophagy and ROS Lipophagy Autophagy, phagocytosis and entosis: who eats whom?- Which is the cell fate of inflammatory cells ? Autophagic cell death, pyroptosis, netosis, apoptosis, necrosis Host defence (virus/bacteria) Neurological diseases Pulmonary diseases (emphysema, COPD, etc.) Inflammatory bowel disease Target autophagy as a novel therapeutic strategy in autoimmune diseases Liver and pancreatic diseases Obesity Aging Overview on clinical trials.
Sommario/riassunto	Autophagy principally serves an adaptive function to protect organisms against diverse human pathologies, including cancer and neurodegeneration. Recent developments using in vitro, ex vivo and in vivo models show the involvement of the autophagy pathway in immunity and inflammation. Moreover, direct interactions between autophagy proteins and immune signalling molecules have also been

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demonstrated. Defects in autophagy - similar to cancer, neurodegenerative diseases and aging - through autophagy gene mutation and/or microbial antagonism, may underlie the pathogenesis of many infectious diseases and inflammatory syndromes. In spite of the increasing awareness of the importance of autophagy in these pathophysiological conditions, this process remains underestimated and is often overlooked. As a consequence, its role in the initiation, stability, maintenance, and progression of these diseases are still poorly understood. This book reviews the recent advances regarding the functions of the autophagy pathway and autophagy proteins in immunity and inflammation, focusing on their role in self-nonself distinction, their implications in innate and adaptive immune responses and their dysregulation in the pathology of certain inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.