

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910136800803321
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Titolo	The coevolution of IDO1 and AHR in the emergence of regulatory T cells in mammals [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Ursula Grohmann and Paolo Puccetti
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016 Lausanne, Switzerland : , : Frontiers Media SA, , 2016 ©2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (89 pages) : illustrations, charts; digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Frontiers research topics
Soggetti	Immunology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Published in Frontiers in Immunology.
Sommario/riassunto	Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO1) is an ancestral enzyme that, initially confined to the regulation of tryptophan availability in local tissue microenvironments, is now considered to play a wider role that extends to homeostasis and plasticity of the immune system. Thus IDO biology has implications for many aspects of immunopathology, including viral infections, neoplasia, autoimmunity, and chronic inflammation. Its immunoregulatory effects are mainly mediated by dendritic cells (DCs) and involve not only tryptophan deprivation but also production of kynurenines that act on IDO DCs, thus rendering an otherwise stimulatory DC capable of regulatory effects, as well as on T cells. The aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) is a ligand-operated transcription factor originally recognized as the effector mediating the pathologic effects of dioxins and other pollutants. However, it is now well established that AhR activation by endogenous ligands can produce immunoregulatory effects. The IDO1 mechanism appears to have been selected through phylogenesis primarily to prevent overreacting responses to TLR-recognized pathogen-associated molecular patterns, and only later did it become involved in the response to T cell receptor-recognized antigens. As a result, in

mammals, IDO1 has become pivotal in fetomaternal tolerance, at a time when regulatory T cells emerged to meet the same need, namely protecting the fetus. IDO1 and regulatory T (Treg) cells may have then coevolved to broaden their function well beyond their initial task of protecting the fetus, such that, in acquired immunity, IDO1 (with its dual enzymic and signaling function) has turned into an important component of the peripheral generation and effector function of regulatory T cells. AhR, in turn, which has a role in regulatory T-cell generation, is presumed to have evolved from invertebrates, where it served a ligand-independent role in normal development processes. Evolution of the receptor in vertebrates resulted in the ability to bind structurally different ligands, including xenobiotics and microbiota-derived catabolites. Considering the inability of invertebrate AhR homologs to bind dioxins, the adaptive role of the AhR to act as a regulator of xenobiotic-metabolizing enzymes may have been a vertebrate innovation, to later acquire an additional immune regulatory role by coevolutionary pressure in mammals by IDO1 and regulatory T cells. Thus an entirely new paradigm in immunology, and more specifically in immune tolerance, is the coevolution of three systems, namely, the IDO1 mechanism, AhR-driven gene transcription, and T-cell regulatory activity, that originating from the initial need of protecting the fetus in mammals, have later turned into a pivotal mechanism of peripheral tolerance in autoimmunity, transplantation, and neoplasia.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910784860603321
Titolo	Origins of the federal judiciary [[electronic resource]] : essays on the Judiciary Act of 1789 // edited by Maeva Marcus
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Oxford University Press, 1992
ISBN	0-19-772006-4 1-280-52547-9 0-19-536194-6 1-4294-0733-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (321 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	MarcusMaeva <1941->
Disciplina	347.30713 347.732347.3072
Soggetti	Courts - United States - History Judicial process - United States - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Papers based on the Bicentennial Conference on the Judiciary Act of 1789.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Contributors; Introduction; 1. The Judiciary Act of 1789: Political Compromise or Constitutional Interpretation?; 2. Jurisdiction Stripping and the Judiciary Act of 1789; 3. Recovering Coterminous Power Theory: The Lost Dimension of Marshall Court Sovereignty Cases; 4. United States v. Joseph Ravara: ""Presumptuous Evidence,"" ""Too Many Lawyers,"" and a Federal Common Law Crime; 5. United States v. Callender: Judge and Jury in a Republican Society; 6. Dual Office Holding and the Constitution: A View From Hayburn's Case 7. Murdoch v. Memphis: Section 25 of the 1789 Judiciary Act and Judicial Federalism8. Temples of Justice: The Iconography of Judgment and American Culture; 9. The Judiciary Act of 1789 and Judicial Independence; Index; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; J; K; L; M; N; O; P; R; S; T; U; V; W; Y; Z
Sommario/riassunto	A study of the origins of the Judiciary Act of 1789, the legislation that established the federal court system of the USA. This volume of essays analyzes the Judiciary Act from political, economic and legal perspectives, bringing together insights from scholars in a number of

fields.

3. Record Nr.	UNIORUON00499156
Autore	GUGLIELMI, Nilda
Titolo	Il Medioevo degli ultimi : emarginazione e marginalità nei secoli 11. -14. / Nilda Guglielmi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Roma, : Città nuova, [2001]
ISBN	88-311-0332-6
Descrizione fisica	281 p. ; 20 cm.
Disciplina	305.568094
Soggetti	Emarginazione sociale - Europa - Sec. 11.-14
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia