Clinical & Translational Immunology

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Editor-in-Chief: Rajiv Khanna

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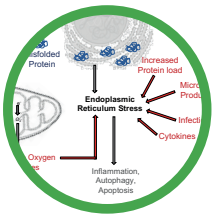
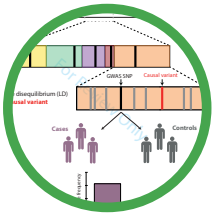


CTI Special Feature on Endoplasmic Reticulum and Oxidative Stress in Immunopathology

Special Feature Coordinator: Sumaira Z Hasnain

Endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress and related molecular programs, which occur when proteins misfold during biosynthesis in the ER, are important components of the pathophysiology of several diseases including cancer, diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease and multiple forms of respiratory inflammation. Despite this, our understanding of the molecular programs that regulate ER stress, ER-associated degradation pathways, oxidative stress and the unfolded protein response are limited. In this Special Feature of *Clinical & Translational Immunology,* we highlight the complex relationship between cellular stress pathways and inflammation and the potential strategies that could pave the way for specific drugs designed to improve protein folding, manipulate the unfolded protein response to reduce inflammation and restore homeostasis.

(July 2018)

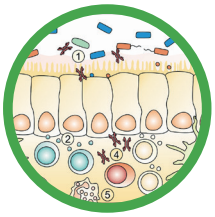


CTI Special Feature on Genome-wide Association Studies and Immunity

Special Feature Coordinator: Manuel Ferreira

This Special Feature of *Clinical & Translational Immunology* marks 10 years since genome-wide association studies (GWAS) were first applied to immune-related diseases. The five reviews cover findings from ankylosing spondylitis, asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis and type-1 diabetes. Topics covered include a summary of genetic associations reported to date, the likely target genes underlying those associations, novel insights into disease aetiology, and challenges and opportunities that will shape our field in the next 10 years.

(June 2018)

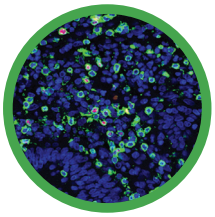


CTI Special Feature on Microbiota and immune cell crosstalk: dialogues across health and disease

Special Feature Coordinator: Erika Duan

The therapeutic potential of correcting microbiota dysbiosis has galvanised researchers and clinicians alike. Immune cells can selectively sense and eliminate microbial species, interact within a local microenvironment and migrate into the periphery or distal organs following co-ordinated activation. This renders them as prime candidates in the endeavour to understand how a localised microbiome can broadly influence organism health and disease susceptibility. Specific commensal microbes can induce tolerogenic or tissue reparative immune cells to maintain organ health, whilst unintentional microbe translocation can initiate disease pathology. Critically, bi-directional communication exists as certain immune cell products can sequester microbial species. Since immune cell contributions to acute and chronic diseases are extensively studied, insight into the mechanisms of immune cell and microbiota crosstalk may provide new leads in the development of superior therapeutic agents. In this Special Feature of *Clinical & Translational Immunology,* we present four reviews which address and summarise the evidence for immune cell and microbiota crosstalk during different acute and chronic diseases.

(May 2018)



CTI Special Feature on Regulatory T cell heterogeneity

Special Feature Coordinators: Ajithkumar Vasanthakumar and Kirsten Ward Hartstonge

Distinguishing self from non-self is a unique feature of the immune system. While negative selection rigorously eliminates auto-reactive T cells, the few cells that escape could trigger severe auto-immune responses. Regulatory T cells (Tregs) however, keep these auto-reactive T cells and other inflammatory T cells in check to preserve immune homeostasis. Paucity of Tregs leads to fatal autoimmunity in both mice and humans. While most Tregs develop in the thymus, they adapt and populate multiple lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues. Besides suppressing auto-reactive T cells, Tregs also perform non-canonical functions, which include tissue repair and regulation of organismal metabolism. Tregs therefore are heterogeneous in their tissue localization and function. A small fraction of Tregs that differentiate from conventional CD4+ T cells in the periphery further adds to this heterogeneity. In this special feature, we have collated reviews from experts to highlight Treg cell heterogeneity from the perspective of their origin, phenotype, tissue localization, function and the complexity in regulation of these features.

(March 2018)

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