







BiSS

ntenzentrum















Dr. Gertie Ruchman-Manning
Dagmar RUCHMAN
Dagmar Ruchman-Manning







UAM
19. Swiss Appellate Meeting
Jeanine Ruppen
Bern, Switzerland







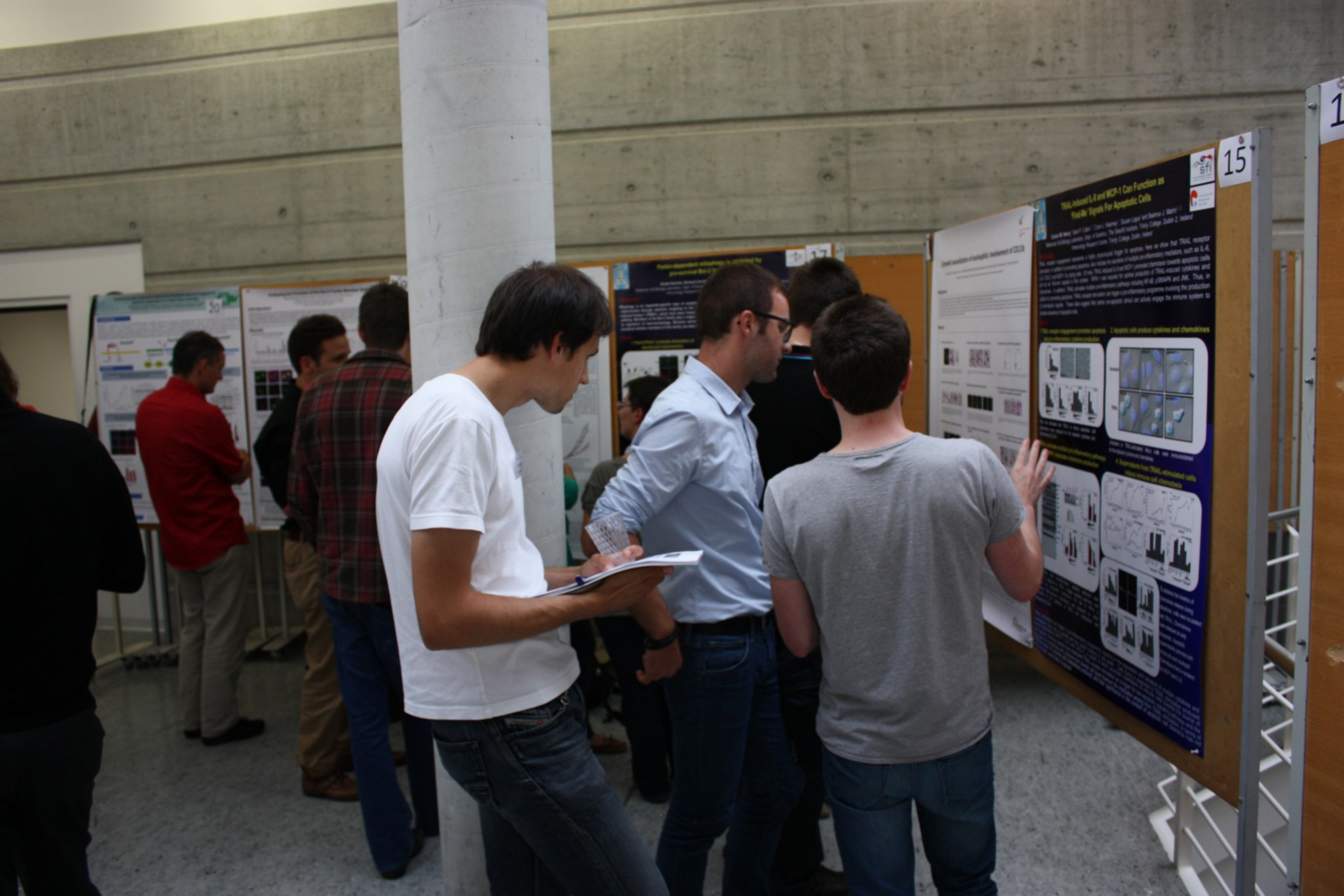












15

TRAIL-Induced IL-6 and MCP-1 Can Function as 'Find-Me' Signals For Apoptotic Cells

David M. Henry, David J. Cullen, John J. Kavanagh, Susan Cooper and Stephen J. Martin
Molecular Cell Biology Laboratory, Dept. of Science, The South Institute, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland
Molecular Research Centre, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland

Abstract: This poster suggests a novel, previously unrecognized, role for TRAIL receptor (TRAIL-R) in the regulation of apoptosis. We have shown that TRAIL-R is a key component of the TRAIL-R signaling pathway, which is involved in the regulation of apoptosis. We have shown that TRAIL-R is a key component of the TRAIL-R signaling pathway, which is involved in the regulation of apoptosis. We have shown that TRAIL-R is a key component of the TRAIL-R signaling pathway, which is involved in the regulation of apoptosis.

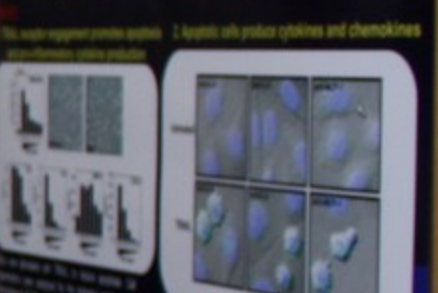


Figure 1: This figure shows the TRAIL-R signaling pathway and its role in apoptosis. The figure is divided into four panels (A, B, C, D) showing the TRAIL-R signaling pathway and its role in apoptosis.

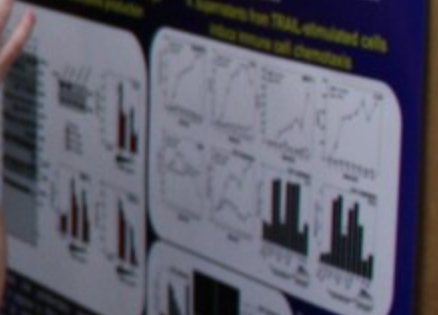


Figure 2: This figure shows the TRAIL-R signaling pathway and its role in apoptosis. The figure is divided into four panels (A, B, C, D) showing the TRAIL-R signaling pathway and its role in apoptosis.

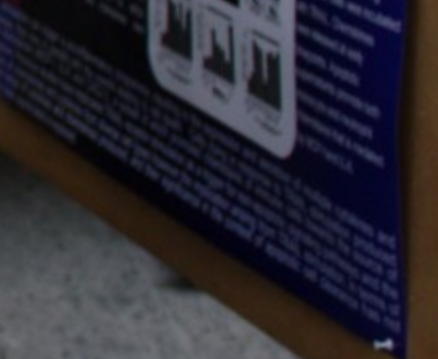


Figure 3: This figure shows the TRAIL-R signaling pathway and its role in apoptosis. The figure is divided into four panels (A, B, C, D) showing the TRAIL-R signaling pathway and its role in apoptosis.



Glucocorticoid responsiveness in pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL)

23

21

20

POSTER LIST

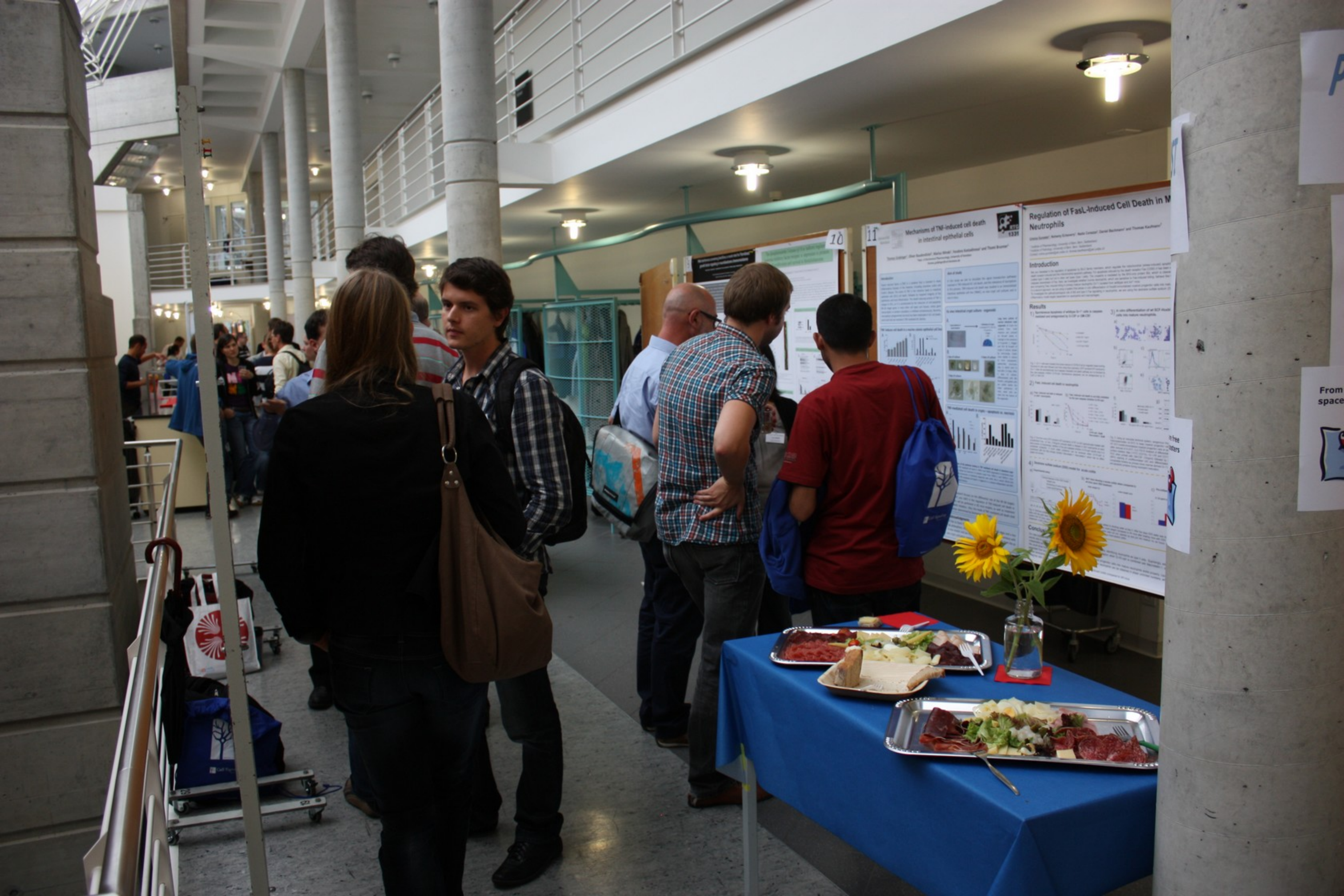


LIST OF POSTERS AND PRESENTERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

From Number 40 – there are free spaces for non registered posters





Regulation of FasL-induced Cell Death in Neutrophils

Walter Sauter*, Nicolas Eberhard*, Boris Conrath*, David Bachmann* and Thomas Kaufmann*

*Institute of Pathology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland
*Institute of Pathology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland
*Institute of Pathology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Introduction

FasL is a member of the TNF family members, which regulate the apoptosis of various cells. It is expressed on the surface of activated T cells and is involved in the regulation of cell death. The expression of FasL is regulated by various factors, including cytokines, growth factors, and cell-cell interactions. In this study, we investigated the regulation of FasL-induced cell death in neutrophils, which are important cells in the innate immune system.

Results

1) Neutrophils express FasL and are sensitive to FasL-induced cell death. We showed that neutrophils express FasL on their surface and are sensitive to FasL-induced cell death. This was demonstrated by flow cytometry and by the detection of DNA laddering, a hallmark of apoptosis.

2) FasL-induced cell death in neutrophils is regulated by various factors. We investigated the role of various factors in the regulation of FasL-induced cell death in neutrophils. We found that the expression of FasL is regulated by various factors, including cytokines, growth factors, and cell-cell interactions.

3) In vitro differentiation of neutrophils. We investigated the effect of various factors on the differentiation of neutrophils. We found that the expression of FasL is regulated by various factors, including cytokines, growth factors, and cell-cell interactions.

Conclusion

Our results show that neutrophils express FasL and are sensitive to FasL-induced cell death. This suggests that FasL plays a role in the regulation of neutrophil apoptosis. Further studies are needed to elucidate the mechanisms underlying the regulation of FasL-induced cell death in neutrophils.

Mechanisms of TNF-induced cell death in intestinal epithelial cells

Thomas Conrath*, Boris Conrath*, Nicolas Eberhard* and Thomas Kaufmann*

*Institute of Pathology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland
*Institute of Pathology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland
*Institute of Pathology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Introduction

TNF is a member of the TNF family members, which regulate the apoptosis of various cells. It is expressed on the surface of activated T cells and is involved in the regulation of cell death. The expression of TNF is regulated by various factors, including cytokines, growth factors, and cell-cell interactions. In this study, we investigated the mechanisms of TNF-induced cell death in intestinal epithelial cells, which are important cells in the innate immune system.

Results

1) Intestinal epithelial cells express TNF and are sensitive to TNF-induced cell death. We showed that intestinal epithelial cells express TNF on their surface and are sensitive to TNF-induced cell death. This was demonstrated by flow cytometry and by the detection of DNA laddering, a hallmark of apoptosis.

2) TNF-induced cell death in intestinal epithelial cells is regulated by various factors. We investigated the role of various factors in the regulation of TNF-induced cell death in intestinal epithelial cells. We found that the expression of TNF is regulated by various factors, including cytokines, growth factors, and cell-cell interactions.

3) In vitro differentiation of intestinal epithelial cells. We investigated the effect of various factors on the differentiation of intestinal epithelial cells. We found that the expression of TNF is regulated by various factors, including cytokines, growth factors, and cell-cell interactions.

Conclusion

Our results show that intestinal epithelial cells express TNF and are sensitive to TNF-induced cell death. This suggests that TNF plays a role in the regulation of intestinal epithelial cell apoptosis. Further studies are needed to elucidate the mechanisms underlying the regulation of TNF-induced cell death in intestinal epithelial cells.

From space

adult germ line



Plet-99::let-99::gfp



Plet-99::let-99::gfp



Manam Orme
Sidonie Wicky John
Tencho Tenev
Maurice Darding
Katuscia Bianchi
Rebecca Wilson
Rebecca Feltham
Christopher Runchel
Rachael Barry

Kelvin Cain,
Claudia Langlais
Marion MacFarlane
MRC Unit, Leicester

Alexander Wepf
Matthias Gstaiger
ETH, Zuerich, Switzerland

Andreas Bergmann, UMAS,
Wocester

Paulo Ribeiro, Eunice Chan
Nic Tapon
LRI, London, UK

Frederik Wallberg, ICR

 The Institute
of Cancer Research

 BREAST CANCER
BREAKTHROUGH
RESEARCH
CENTRE

