UP FRONT

Editorial: “Spinal Irritation” and Fibromyalgia: A Surgeon General and the Three Graces 327-331

Essay: François Haas discusses German science and black racism—roots of the Nazi Holocaust 332-337

LIFE SCIENCES FORUM

M. E. Falagas, E. I. Pitsouni, G. A. Malietzis, and G. Pappas
Comparison of PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar: strengths and weaknesses 338-342

RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS

Oxidative stress in Caenorhabditis elegans: protective effects of the Omega class glutathione transferase (GSTO-1) 343-354

L. Zou, R. Yang, J. Chai, and G. Pei
Rapid xenograft tumor progression in beta-arrestin1 transgenic mice due to enhanced tumor angiogenesis 355-364

D. Basting, M. Lorch, I. Lehner, and C. Glaubitz
Transport cycle intermediate in small multidrug resistance protein is revealed by substrate fluorescence 365-373

Adeno-associated virus (AAV)-mediated transduction of male germ line stem cells results in transgene transmission after germ cell transplantation 374-382

B. Hinz, O. Cheremina, and K. Brune
Acetaminophen (paracetamol) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor in man 383-390

J. Iyer and N. C. Reich
Constitutive nuclear import of latent and activated STAT5a by its coiled coil domain 391-400

CRMP3 is required for hippocampal CA1 dendritic organization and plasticity 401-409

O. König, L. Rüttiger, M. Müller, U. Zimmermann, B. Erdmann, H. Kalbacher, M. Gross, and M. Knipper
Estrogen and the inner ear: megalin knockout mice suffer progressive hearing loss 410-417

C. Collet, C. Schultz, V. Geoffroy, L. Maroteaux, J.-M. Launay, and M.-C. de Vernejoul
The serotonin 5-HT2b receptor controls bone mass via osteoblast recruitment and proliferation 418-427

(continued)
Circulating progenitor cells contribute to neointimal formation in nonirradiated chimeric mice

Therapeutic vaccination reduces HIV sequence variability

Adenosine A2A receptor activation and macrophage-mediated experimental glomerulonephritis

EGF regulates plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) by a pathway involving c-Src, PKC\(\delta\), and sphingosine kinase 1 in glioblastoma cells

MEK1 and MEK2 regulate distinct functions by sorting ERK2 to different intracellular compartments

Transgenic expression of a myostatin inhibitor derived from follistatin increases skeletal muscle mass and ameliorates dystrophic pathology in \(mdx\) mice

In vivo fate and therapeutic efficacy of PF-4/CTF microspheres in an orthotopic human glioblastoma model

Silencing of human ferrochelatase causes abundant protoporphyrin-IX accumulation in colon cancer

Protective role of the inhibitor of apoptosis protein, survivin, in toxin-induced acute renal failure

Dendritic cells support angiogenesis and promote lesion growth in a murine model of endometriosis

Nitric oxide mediates lymphatic vessel activation via soluble guanylate cyclase \(\alpha1\beta1\)-impact on inflammation

Inflammation resolved by retinoid X receptor-mediated inactivation of leukotriene signaling pathways

Galectin 15 (LGALS15) functions in trophectoderm migration and attachment

Peptide-mediated activation of Akt and extracellular regulated kinase signaling prevents lymphocyte apoptosis

An ancient genetic link between vertebrate mitochondrial fatty acid synthesis and RNA processing
Calpain counteracts mechanosensitive apoptosis of vascular smooth muscle cells in vitro and in vivo 579-589

D. Rosenzweig, D. Smith, F. Opperdoes, S. Stern, R. W. Olafson, and D. Zilberstein
Retooling Leishmania metabolism: from sand fly gut to human macrophage 590-602

Y. Liu, Y. Wang, A. E. Rusinol, M. S. Sinensky, J. Liu, S. M. Shell, and Y. Zou
Involvement of xeroderma pigmentosum group A (XPA) in progeria arising from defective maturation of prelamin A 603-611

A. Akhavan, S. N. Crivelli, M. Singh, V. R. Lingappa, and J. L. Muschler
SEA domain proteolysis determines the functional composition of dystroglycan 612-621

A.-S. Gabet, R. Accardi, A. Bellopede, S. Popp, P. Boukamp, B. S. Sylla, J. A. Londoño-Vallejo, and M. Tommasino
Impairment of the telomere/telomerase system and genomic instability are associated with keratinocyte immortalization induced by the skin human papillomavirus type 38 622-632

Erratum 633

Cover Legend: The Aye-Aye: Plate 18, engraving; from Transactions of the Zoological Society of London, Volume V, 1866, p. 45. The Aye-Aye was discovered in 1780 on the west coast of Madagascar by French naturalist, Pierre Sonnerat (1748–1814) and has been a puzzle to taxonomists and evolutionists ever since. In appearance, the Aye-Aye is a cross between a squirrel and monkey, with sharp, rodent-like teeth and a unique finger formation that links it to no known species. Its long, slender middle finger resembles a piece of bent wire with hooked nails at the tips, making it an ideal tool to probe for grubs and to scoop them out of the deep hollows of woody forest trees. Given all the unusual features, taxonomists have been taxed to classify the Aye-Aye. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire noted its affinity with the opposum (Daubentonia), Gmelin listed it under the squirrels (Sciurus madagascariensis) in the 13th edition of Linnaeus’ Systema Natura (1790), while Cuvier chucked the Aye-Aye into the “anomalous quadrupeds” bin, in the Regne Animal of 1798. Today the Aye-Aye is classified as the sole living representative of the family Daubentoniidae. The Aye-Aye has also sparked evolutionary debate. Sir Richard Owen, believing in “a forecasting, designing Power” proposed that the adaptation of that middle finger to its grub-rooting task was “not incompatible with . . . the constitution of an organized species by the operation of forces and influences which are part of the ordained system of things.” Darwin took Owen on: in a letter to Thomas Huxley, June 27, 1863, he wrote (a la the Aye-Aye): “I do at last begin to believe that Owen will ultimately fall in public estimation. What nonsense he wrote!” Alas, gullible belief in “a forecasting, designing Power,” a.k.a. Intelligent Design, remains alive today. Image courtesy of the MBLWHOI library (www.mblwholibrary.org), text by Ann Weissmann, exhibitions curator.