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The alternative complement pathway aids in vascular regression during the early stages of a murine model of proliferative retinopathy

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Genetic ablation of lymphocytes and cytokine signaling in nonobese diabetic mice prevents diet-induced obesity and insulin resistance

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Structure-dynamic basis of splicing-dependent regulation in tissue-specific variants of the sodium-calcium exchanger

Vitamin D modulates tissue factor and protease-activated receptor 2 expression in vascular smooth muscle cells

Cover Legend: Retinal flatmount from a postnatal day 8 mouse with oxygen-induced retinopathy. Retinal vasculature was stained with isolectin B4-568 (red). Total vascular area (transposed in green) and avascular area (blue) were defined to calculate the percentage of vascular loss. In this study, the researchers found that alternative complement pathway–deficient mice exhibited a decrease in vascular loss compared to age- and strain-matched controls. In conjunction with the major modulating effects of Vegf during early retinal vascular development, this study suggests involvement of the alternative pathway in targeting vessels for regression in the early stages of oxygen-induced retinopathy.