



The American Association of Immunologists  
**2007 Advanced Course in Immunology**

August 4 - 9, 2007

The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

*Don't miss the AAI Advanced Course in Immunology!*  
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This popular course is designed for serious students of immunology. Leading experts will present recent advances in the biology of the immune system and its role in health and disease.

The course is directed toward advanced trainees and scientists who wish to expand or update their understanding of the field. This is not an introductory course and attendees will need to have a firm understanding of the principles of immunology. Category I CME credits are offered for attendance\*.

**Course Director: Marc K. Jenkins, Ph.D.**, Professor and Associate Director,  
Center for Immunology, University of Minnesota

**Faculty**

- **David M. Mosser**, Univ. of Maryland  
*Innate immune recognition system*
- **Gabriel Nunez**, Univ. of Michigan  
*Innate Immunity*
- **Marco Colonna**, Washington Univ. School of Medicine  
*NK cells*
- **Andrea J. Sant**, Univ. of Rochester  
*Antigen processing/MHC*
- **Jacques Banchereau**, Baylor Institute for Immunology Research  
*Dendritic cells/macrophages*
- **Kristin A. Hogquist**, Univ. of Minnesota  
*T cell development*
- **Michael A. Farrar**, Univ. of Minnesota  
*B cell development*
- **Matthew F. Mescher**, Univ. of Minnesota  
*T cell activation and memory*
- **Ulrich H. von Andrian**, Harvard Medical School  
*Leukocyte trafficking*
- **Pamela L. Schwartzberg**, NIH, NHGRI  
*Signal transduction by antigen receptors*
- **Stephen Jameson**, Univ. of Minnesota  
*TCR recognition of peptide: MHC*
- **Michael G. McHeyzer-Williams**, The Scripps Research Institute  
*B cell activation and memory*
- **Marc K. Jenkins**, Univ. of Minnesota  
*Anatomy of the immune response*
- **Daniel L. Mueller**, Univ. of Minnesota  
*T cell peripheral tolerance and autoimmunity*
- **Roberta Pelanda**, National Jewish Medical Research Center  
*B cell peripheral tolerance and autoimmunity*
- **Christopher A. Hunter**, Univ. of Pennsylvania School of Vet. Medicine  
*Immune response to pathogens*
- **Olivera J. Finn**, Univ. of Pittsburgh School of Medicine  
*Tumor immunology*
- **Elizabeth Ingulli**, Univ. of Minnesota  
*Transplant immunology*

FOR INFORMATION, COURSE OUTLINES, AND REGISTRATION, VISIT:

[www.aai.org/Adv\\_Course/2007/Program.htm](http://www.aai.org/Adv_Course/2007/Program.htm)

For assistance in registering, contact [dsolin@aai.org](mailto:dsolin@aai.org), or 301-634-7178.

*Overseas applicants are advised to apply early for visas.*

\* This activity has been planned and implemented in accordance with the Essential Areas and Policies of the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) through the joint sponsorship of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) and the AAI. FASEB is accredited by the ACCME to provide CME for physicians. FASEB designates this educational activity for up to 34 credit hours in category 1 credit towards the AMA Physician's Recognition Award.

## NIAID Pedigreed Rabbits Seeking New Homes

A largely closed colony of rabbits developed, bred, and characterized at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) will be distributed to interested individuals, particularly to sites where breeding colonies can be established.

A relational database developed with the computer program 4D contains more than 45 years of breeding records and other information about animals in the colony. The NIAID allotype-defined rabbits have polymorphisms of a variety of genes involved in immunity, including genetic variants (allelic allotypes) of the VH, CH, and CL regions of antibody molecules. The colony also contains descendants of rabbits formerly at the Basel Institute for Immunology that include the VH1a2-deleted Alicia mutants (ali), the CK1 splicing defective Basilea mutants (bas) and several VH-CH recombinant heavy chain types. Also contained are VH-CH recombinants discovered at NIAID (2R1 and 1R2) and the parental (2R1 and b9k) wild-type of the two mutations observed in Basel (ali and bas).

Among the many strains in the colony, those with the b9 kappa light chain allotype have been very useful for many people making high affinity rabbit antibodies directed toward defined epitopes that can be selected by phage display for particular specificities. Rabbits have been used as the starting source of potential humanized therapeutic monoclonal antibodies and of diagnostic reagents because they produce highly specific antibodies with high affinities. When rabbits of b9 type were immunized and recombinant rabbit-human Fab generated by phage display, yields of distinct and specific high affinity Fab increased — see Popkov, M., et al *J. Mol. Biol.* 325: 325-335, 2003. An improved vector and other references can be found in Hofer, T., et al. *J. Immunol.Methods* 318: 75-87, 2007.

The January 2006 document “Increasing sequence coverage from 2x to high coverage (6-7x) for selected mammalian species,” which recommends that rabbit be sequenced more deeply than the current 2x coverage, includes a description of the NIAID Rabbit Resource at p.14. Visit [http://www.genome.gov/Pages/Research/Sequencing/SeqProposals/2x-7x\\_promotion\\_seq.pdf](http://www.genome.gov/Pages/Research/Sequencing/SeqProposals/2x-7x_promotion_seq.pdf).

Also of interest are two websites (and links from them) about rabbit resources, one maintained by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) — visit <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/genome/guide/rabbit/> — and one by NIAID on Rabbit in Immunology & Infectious Disease — visit <http://www3.niaid.nih.gov/research/resources/ri/>. The latter site offers a summary of an NIAID workshop on Rabbit Models of Human Infectious Diseases held in 2005. A second workshop of broader scope is in the planning stage.

For a recent Rabbit Immunoglobulin Genetics review, see: Mage, R. G. et al: *B cell and antibody repertoire development in rabbits: the requirement of gut-associated lymphoid tissues. Develop. Comp. Immunol.* 30: 137-153, 2006.

For a paper describing a group of rabbits being selected and bred for responses to immunization leading to a model of human Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, see: Rai, G. et al: *Models of systemic lupus erythematosus: Development of autoimmunity following peptide immunizations of noninbred pedigreed rabbits. J. Immunol.*176: 660-667, 2006.

For more specific information and to arrange to receive some of these animals please immediately contact:

**Rose G. Mage, Ph.D. \* Chief, Molecular Immunogenetics Section \* Laboratory of Immunology \* NIAID, NIH \* Building 10, Room 11 N 311 \* 10 Center Drive, MSC 1892 \* Bethesda, MD 20892-1892 \* E-mail: [rmage@niaid.nih.gov](mailto:rmage@niaid.nih.gov) \* Tel.: (301) 496-6113 \* Fax.: (301) 496-0222**

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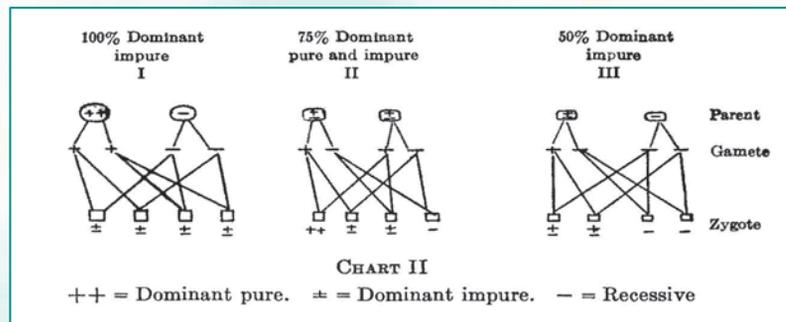
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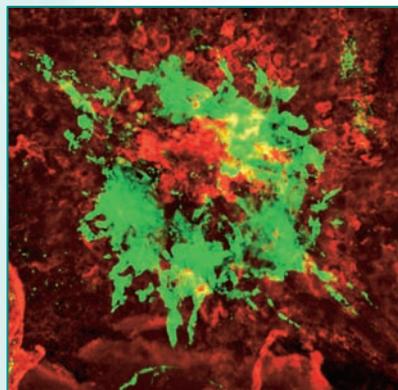
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Bora et al., 2007. CD59, a complement regulatory protein, controls choroidal neovascularization in a mouse model of wet-type age-related macular degeneration. *J. Immunol.* 178: 1783-1790.

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