10th ANNUAL DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY YOUNG INVESTIGATORS’ DAY
POSTER SESSION
Thursday, April 17th, 2008
TURNER CONCOURSE
REGISTRATION FORM

Applicant’s Name:  _Melissa Landek-Salgado_______ Degree: ___BA_____

Applicant’s Division:  ___Pathology________________________________________

Faculty Preceptor:  ___Patrizio Caturegli and Noel Rose_______________
(Must hold a primary appointment in Pathology)

Appointment Category:   _____House Staff _____Clin Fellow _____Research Fellow

_____Medical Student __X__Graduate Student (Program:_Pathobiology)

Register for:    _____ Clinical Research _____Translational Research ___X__Basic Research

Full Poster Title *  __Placenta Suppresses Disease in Experimental Autoimmune
Hypophysitis and Thyroiditis

Where has the work been presented?
Meeting Name
Meeting Date

Not Previously Presented __X________________________________________________

Where is this work being published?
Journal Name, Volume, Page, Date

In Preparation (Y/N) - Where? ___No_____________________________________

Author(s) (First & Last)  ___Landek- Salgado MA and Caturegli P_____________

In-House Address:  ___Ross 632D__________________________
(Room # and Building Name, Lab, etc.)

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Fax: _______________________   E-mail: __mlandek1@jhmi.edu____

*INCLUDE A ONE-PAGE ABSTRACT (including title and all authors) OF THE WORK
YOU WILL BE PRESENTING

***************************************************************************
E-mail COMPLETED Registration form and abstract to:
Stacey Morgan (smorgan9@jhmi.edu) on or before
Friday, March 14th, 2008

If you have questions or problems regarding your submission, please
contact Stacey Morgan via e-mail (smorgan9@jhmi.edu)
Placenta Suppresses Disease in Experimental Autoimmune Hypophysitis and Thyroiditis

Landek-Salgado M.A., Rose N.R., and Caturegli P.

Pregnancy is known to modulate many autoimmune diseases by either exacerbating or ameliorating the disease. For example, women with thyroiditis improve during late pregnancy while women with autoimmune hypophysitis typically present with symptoms during late pregnancy. By employing two mouse models of endocrine diseases, one of thyroiditis and one of hypophysitis, we were able to investigate how pregnancy influences disease course. In hypophysitis, addition of full term mouse placenta to the immunogen, mouse pituitary, decreased both disease incidence and severity. This decrease was accompanied by a significant decline in total IgG and IgG1 titers. In thyroiditis, the addition of mouse placenta to a different immunogen, thyroglobulin, similarly decreased disease incidence and severity. These results suggest that a placenta factor is capable of dampening the immune response to a co-injected immunogen and if identified could serve as a potential therapeutic.