**POSTER #**
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**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 Thyroidits

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.)

Telephone: _____7-8911_____ Beeper: _____

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

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

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**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)**

*(Paste abstract here)*

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Placenta Suppresses Disease in Experimental Autoimmune Hypophysitis and Thyroidits

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.