Benaroya Research Institute (BRI) at Virginia Mason
Seattle's HVTN and HPTN
Institute for Systems Biology (ISB)
Alzheimer's Disease
Puget Sound Business Journal
COVID or Flu? Bothell Firm Makes Test that Can Tell the Difference
Fred Hutch
Institute for Stem Cell & Regenerative Medicine (ISCRM)
Vincenzo Cirulli Elected to the Board of Directors of the Diabetes Research

The authors investigated the mediobiological effects of repeated AMD3100 dosages on in macrophage and bone-resident immune cells. The primary hypothesis was that administration of AMD3100 selectively enhances the function of bone-resident macrophages to facilitate a more effective immune response to stimulate cell death.

Down-Regulation of Type 1 Interferon-Dependent Repression of NLRC4 and iPLA2 Licenses Cell | First Author: Lauren Rodda | Senior Author: Marion Pepper (in the Non-Human Primate and Humanized Mouse PNAS | Institute for Systems Biology, UW

The results showed that repeated AMD3100 dosages resulted in a selective down-regulation of the expression of the key immune genes, such as NLRC4 and iPLA2, and increased the function of bone-resident macrophages. This led to a more effective immune response to stimulates cell death.

COVID or Flu? Bothell Firm Makes Test that Can Tell the Difference
ElitechGroup MDx submitted a coronavirus test manufactured at its facility in Bothell to the Food and Drug Administration for emergency use authorization.

ElitechGroup MDx

Dr. Stanley Riddell Awarded Burke O’Reilly Family Endowed Chair in Immunotherapy

Fred Hutch immunologist Dr. Stanley Riddell (pictured) has been elected a Fellow in the American Association of the Advancement of Science (AAAS). She played a major role in a landmark study showing that administration of AMD3100 selectively enhances the function of bone-resident macrophages to facilitate a more effective immune response to stimulate cell death.

One Step Closer to Preventing Celiac

A potential treatment for celiac disease has been identified by researchers at the Benaroya Research Institute at Virginia Mason and Seattle Children’s Hospital.

In a study published in Nature Medicine, researchers showed that a drug called AMD3100 can selectively enhance the function of bone-resident macrophages to stimulate cell death.

View All Events

View All Awards

View All Articles

View More Science in Seattle