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Author	Christina Johansson	
Title (English)	Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase in malaria immunity and pathology	
Title (Swedish)		
Abstract	<p>Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) is known as the first and rate limiting enzyme in the kynurenin pathway degrading tryptophan. As well as its known inducer IFNγ, IDO is increased in malaria infections but its physiological role is not yet well established. The discovery of a shorter variant of IDO has further complicated the picture and there are now both a longer and a shorter, truncated IDO isoform to characterise and put in the context of malaria. This study, with the aim to further typify the two isoforms of IDO, showed that the longer IDO isoform, which has tryptophan degrading activity, was strongly induced during malaria infection. The truncated isoform is constitutively expressed in the tissues examined and less induced in malaria-infected tissues than the longer IDO isoform. The data confirm the role of IFNγ as being the key inducer of both isoforms. This work gives a wider insight into the role of IDO to further elucidate the reasons behind the pathogenesis of malaria.</p>	
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