



BioMed Research International

Special Issue on
**Antibody Mediated Immune Response and Allograft
Function in Kidney Transplantation**

CALL FOR PAPERS

Antibody-mediated rejection (AMR) has come to the forefront of clinical and research challenges in kidney transplantation. Despite the major progress made over the past two decades, there remain a large number of unanswered diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic questions. In the recent years, there has emerged an increased understanding of the antibody mediated processes in kidney transplantation.

Alloantibodies against HLA antigens are major factor to cause kidney allograft injury. Detection of complement split product C4d along transplant capillaries, related to antibody-mediated classical complement activation, has evolved as a useful diagnostic marker of AMR in clinic diagnosis. Clinic relevant studies concerning absence of C4d, but presence of donor specific antibodies (DSA) and morphological features in the graft biopsy samples, resulted in the modification of classification of 2013. Such studies suggest a possible diagnostic benefit of ex vivo monitoring of the complement-activating capability of circulating alloantibodies. Moreover, recently studies revealed that antibodies responding to non-HLA and/or kidney-associated self-antigens are associated with deterioration of allograft function.

The signification of these studies will be making constant progress in the pursuit of a better understanding of the process of antibody-mediated immune response in kidney transplantation and finding new diagnostic and therapeutic options.

We invite investigators to contribute review and original papers describing recent findings in the field of antibody-mediated immune response and allograft function in kidney transplantation.

Potential topics include, but are not limited to:

- ▶ Latest technologies for the identification and characterization of antibody in recipients with the clinic relevant kidney injury
- ▶ Identification of new transplant antigens in endothelial cells other than HLA and MICA
- ▶ Subtype of donor-specific antihuman HLA antibodies and kidney allograft antibody-mediated injury
- ▶ Further understanding of the mechanisms of antibody-mediated rejection based on the studies on culture cells, clinic histopathology, and animal model
- ▶ Development of immune tolerance for provence of organ transplant rejection
- ▶ Updated desensitization procedure in clinic trial
- ▶ Finding new biomarker for diagnostic and therapeutic options and the diagnostic advance in monitoring kidney transplant rejection

Authors can submit their manuscripts via the Manuscript Tracking System at <http://mts.hindawi.com/submit/journals/bmri/nephrology/amir/>.

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First Round of Reviews

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