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Defective Inflammation Resolution in Atherosclerosis

The progression of atherosclerotic lesions to clinically dangerous vulnerable plaques, which cause acute coronary syndromes (ACS), is driven by a lipoprotein-driven maladaptive inflammatory response in the arterial intima. The inflammatory response normally consists of two phases: an acute phase in which leukocytes and their products kill infectious organisms, and a resolution phase, carried out by leukocyte-derived special proresolving mediators (SPMs), that quells inflammation and restores tissue homeostasis. Many of the key hallmarks of advanced atherosclerosis, such as defective clearance of dead cells, are characteristic of defective inflammation resolution. Understanding the mechanisms of defective inflammation resolution in advanced atherosclerosis has great potential for leading to new therapeutic strategies to prevent vulnerable plaque formation and ACS.

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Refreshments Served