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Theme : Cutting-edge research exploring mechanisms of
tissue homeostasis in health and disease

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Cover image: (provided by Drs. Sahohime Matsumoto and Ichiro Manabe at The University of Tokyo)
Adipose tissue inflammation visualized by adipose tissue imaging with BODIPY (blue) for adipocytes, lectin (red) for vascular endothelial cells and macrophages, and 4',6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) (green) as a nuclear marker. Crown-like structures (CLS) by aggregation of infiltrated adipose tissue macrophages (ATMs) in obese adipose tissue. ATM activity links adipose tissue inflammation with metabolic diseases, including obesity and diabetes and demonstrates that cell-to-cell communication plays important roles in health and disease. Adipose tissue inflammation accelerates adipose tissue aging based on estimates of cellular senescence, thereby promoting development/progression of aging-related disease, including diabetes and heart failure, via organ-to-organ communication.