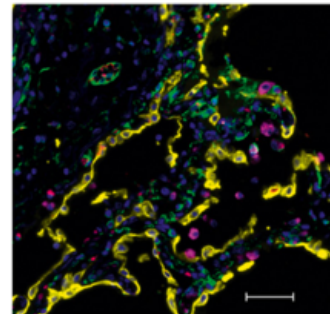
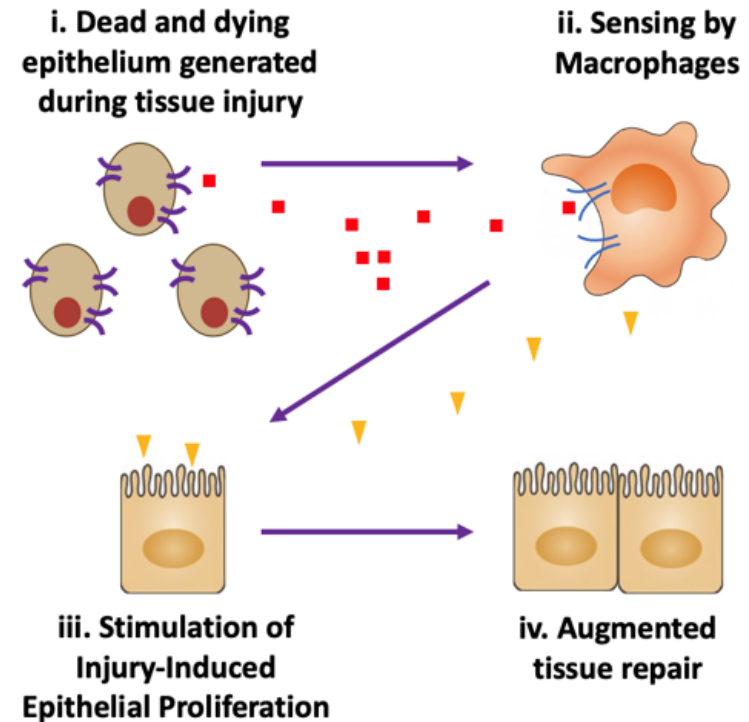


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- Epithelial injury is a universal consequence of multiple organ insults; despite this no current treatments target homeostatic repair processes.
- The inflammatory response is pivotal for efficient repair but how immune cells sense injury and augment organ regeneration is poorly understood.
- During injury, macrophages recognize dead & dying cells to release factors that promote epithelial cell growth.
- By understanding how immune cells assist with organ regeneration we aim to develop new treatments that promote organ repair after serious infection or damage.

Macrophage-epithelial communication drives tissue regeneration



Left: Macrophage (pink) epithelium (yellow) interactions in fatal lung injury in humans

Right: Macrophage (red) and neutrophil (green) recruitment to epithelial injury in zebrafish

