Crohn’s disease: Mucosal Immunology and Immune modulating therapy
Peters, Charlotte

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Publications

Adalimumab for Crohn's disease: long-term sustained benefit in a population-based cohort of 438 patients.

Effects of infliximab retreatment after consecutive discontinuation of infliximab and adalimumab in refractory crohn's disease.
Brandse JF, Peters CP, Gecse KB, Eshuis EJ, Jansen JM, Tuynman HARE, Löwenberg M, Ponsioen CY, van den Brink GR, D'Haens GRAM. Accepted for publication in Inflammatory Bowel Diseases 2014

Ten years of infliximab for Crohn's disease: outcome in 469 patients from 2 tertiary referral centers.

Human type 1 innate lymphoid cells accumulate in inflamed mucosal tissues.

The transcription factor GATA3 is essential for the function of human type 2 innate lymphoid cells.

Transcriptional control of innate lymphoid cells.

Functional Differences between Human NKp44(-) and NKp44(+) RORC(+) Innate Lymphoid Cells.

Anti-inflammatory effects of urocanic Acid derivatives in models ex vivo and in vivo of inflammatory bowel disease.

Human IL-25- and IL-33-responsive type 2 innate lymphoid cells are defined by expression of CRTH2 and CD161.

Accumulation of bioactive lipids during storage of blood products is not cell but plasma derived and temperature dependent.