

In a recent study, the authors analyzed the gene expression profile of different Banff grades of skin and showed that antigen presenting cell (APC) and T-cell related genes were upregulated in higher grades of rejection; these included genes related to T-cell infiltration, Th1 polarization, and antigen processing and presentation.⁵ Costimulatory pathways were upregulated in the most severe cases of rejection. In transplant medicine, the CD28–CD80/86 and CD40–CD40 L costimulatory pathways are well characterized, and the targeting of these pathways is a clinical reality.