measured by better responses, coupled with an understanding of where novel combinations work, and importantly, where and why they do not work. Identifying predictive biomarkers will help us better select therapies for individual patients and understanding mechanisms of resistance will inform successive combination studies. Whether or not everolimus becomes an important drug in our treatment of TCL remains to be seen and will no doubt be the subject of future studies. However, identifying new effective therapies in TCL with testable mechanisms of action and resistance, and designing rational combinations based on those results, may allow us to understand predictors of response or modes of resistance, will certainly elevate the quality of our clinical trials, and hopefully will move the field forward at an accelerated rate.

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DENV NS1 induce thrombocytopenia in mice. Thus, it is conceivable that production of viral antigens may impact platelet clearance by immune complex formation. Finally, the findings by Simon et al provide important new insights relevant to human platelets when they are boarded and seized by DENV. “Shiver me timbers…”

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Dengue virus pirates human platelets
Matthew T. Rondina and Andrew S. Weyrich