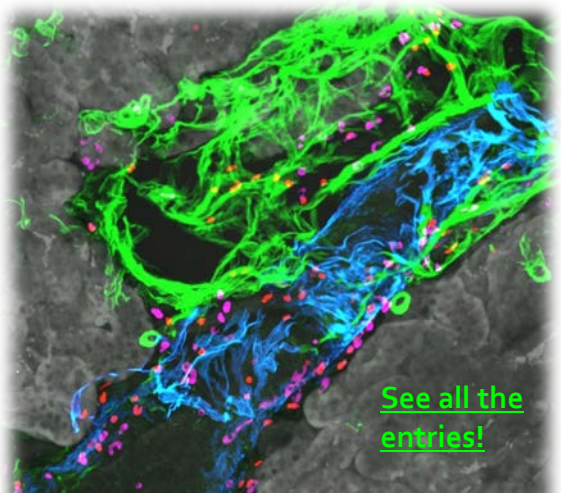


IMAGE CONTEST WINNER: Kidney ILC2s are localized around the vasculature under homeostatic conditions. Kidney sections from Il5 td-tomatoCre; Rosa-CAG-RFP mice were stained for IL-5 [red] and CD_3 [magenta]. CD_3+ cells (predominantly TH_2 cells) contributed negligible IL-5+ signal, the CD_3- cells (predominantly ILC2s) were responsible for endogenous IL-5. Arterial α-SMA [blue] and total α-SMA [green] staining demonstrates ILC2s and TH_2 cells are located in the adventitia of the vessel. Background autofluorescence [grey] was used for structural determination.
Submitted by: Guy Cameron
https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2019.00826

iSLB
SOCIETY FOR LEUKOCYTE BIOLOGY
Summer 2019
Vol 2

OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE SOCIETY FOR LEUKOCYTE BIOLOGY

IN THIS ISSUE

A Note from the President and iSLB Editor

Lee-Ann Allen,
SLB President

Welcome to the summer issue of the iSLB! We are looking forward to the 52rd Annual SLB Meeting that will be held in Boston, November 15th -18th. The deadline for discounted registration, early bird abstract submission and award applications is July 9th. In this regard, we encourage everyone to consider applying for one or more awards. Detailed information regarding the meeting program and award opportunities for members at all levels is available on the web site. In addition to the always popular Travel Awards and the established Presidential, Adams and Thorbecke Awards, please be aware of recent additions to this list that include the Early Career Faculty Travel Award, the Mentoring Diversity Travel Award, and the Researchers from Developing Nations Travel Award. Also new this year is the Members in Transition and Training Group-sponsored 'elevator pitch' competition that is open to all undergraduates, graduate students and postdocs. Preliminary 30 second video pitches can be submitted via the You Tube link on the website. Three finalists chosen by MTTG will present 3-minute pitches at the meeting and the audience will vote to determine the prize winner. Finally, while many of the workshops and Special Interest Groups Satellites were previewed in our last newsletter, see this issue for a preview of the "Building the Right Team Through Great Leadership" workshop organized by the SLB Professional Development Committee.

SLB provides a number of resources and opportunities for members. April 29th was the "International Day of Immunology" and this year we held an image contest. In this issue, you can see the winning images and mark your calendar for next year, as we plan for this to be a fun annual event. Also new this year is a series of webinars on selected topics with the first session on "The basics of writing a research paper" held recently. See the article by Irina Miralda for her perspective on attending this webinar, and watch for upcoming sessions on Grant Writing and Preparing Oral presentations.

As an international society with a strong presence in North America and Europe, SLB has recently developed strategies to further diversify and increase membership on a global scale. Two aspects of these efforts are meeting partnerships and SLB-sponsored guest symposia. Thus, via the work of Michael Schnoor, Silvia Uriarte, Nick Lukacs, Luis Montaner, Bill Nauseef, Bob Clark and many others, links have been established between SLB and the Mexican Society of Immunology, the Latin American Mucosal Immunology Group and the Brazilian Society for Immunology, and additional contacts are being developed with immunologists in Argentina, Asia and Africa, as exemplified by the upcoming SIG on Global Science. In keeping with this, short articles on opportunities for SLB members to participate in conferences around the world are included in this newsletter. An additional highlight is the article by Xiaoyu Hu about her time training in the US and her recent transition to China with her laboratory.

Michelle Visser,
iSLB Editor

Last but not least, this issue of iSLB also features profiles of all the candidates running for office in the upcoming election. Check out the candidate's biographies and cast your vote August 31st. Remember, SLB is a member-run society and every voice counts!

We hope you have a great summer and look forward to seeing you soon in Boston.

SLB 2019
Boston, MA, USA
November 15 – 18, 2019

JULY 9th Early bird registration discount, abstract and award deadline!

To be or not to be

Personal reflections on conducting immunological research in China

By Xiaoyu Hu, Institute for Immunology at Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

Xiaoyu Hu received her Bachelor of Medicine degree from Peking University and obtained her Ph.D. degree in immunology from Cornell University. She held the position of tenure track Assistant Professor at Weill Cornell Medicine prior to joining Tsinghua University in 2014. Currently, she is a Principal Investigator at Institute for Immunology at Tsinghua University and also serves as Vice Chair, Department of Basic Medical Sciences at Tsinghua University School of Medicine.

Sitting on the high-speed bullet train from Shanghai to Beijing, it is a perfect block of time to draft the homework that I owed Ms. Jennifer Holland at the SLB office. I was supposed to write about my experiences as PIs conducting immunological research in both U.S. and China. Yet once I started, I found it immensely difficult to do it in a structured manner as there are simply too many stories to tell. I decided just to let the words flow and share some of the personal feelings here.

My move to China was actually closely tied to an SLB event. At the SLB Maui meeting in 2012, I randomly chatted with Dr. Chen Dong, a renowned T cell biologist, about the blossoming opportunities in China while enjoying the Hawaiian sea breeze. In less than two years from the Maui meeting, Chen became the founding director of the current Institute for Immunology at Tsinghua University (IITU) and I joined IITU as one of the 14 lab heads. I have been asked many times by many individuals regarding my motivation for such a drastic geographic move. I could have come up with lines of rationales just as for composing R01 proposals yet honestly speaking, it was an instinct rather than a rationalized decision. Retrospectively, the process was not without challenges, some of which were formidable enough to make me think twice about the move itself. Certain challenges came from inevitable bureaucracy. During the years at Weill Cornell/Hospital for Special Surgery, several faculty members in our program shared one administrative assistant who worked 9 to 5 yet everything was in perfect order. Once I started to set up my lab in Beijing, I was told that each lab needs to hire multiple assistants or to allocate the administrative work to lab members. Otherwise, the PI would be trapped in endless paperwork and have no time left for science. Unfortunately, it is all true. One skill that I have quickly mastered during the past few years is to disperse non-science-related work to as many individuals as possible to protect my time for science. Other challenges came from simply maintaining a decent lifestyle. New York City is not the most hygiene place on earth and I thought I had rather diverse TCR repertoires trained by NYC subway-resident microbes. Nevertheless, the frequency of viral infections causing symptoms ranging from the common cold to a high fever has significantly increased ($p < 0.05$ from multi-year observations) since I settled down in Beijing 5 years ago. Despite the above seemingly frightening adversities, I have not regretted the move largely due to the following facts:

1. I hesitated if I should say this upfront but will do it anyway: I am glad that I do not have to write or renew an R01 anymore. The major grant evaluation system in China (National Natural Science Foundation) tends to be more merit-based rather than proposal-based. A good track record in the past probably means that you can do good work in the future. The technical details of which cells you will use for the sequencing experiments 3 years down the road do not matter that much. I believe it is a general consensus that PIs in China on average spend less time on grant writing than their U.S. counterparts (rigorous data needed to support this hypothesis), leaving more time for thinking about scientific questions.

2. I could support a more extended research team than I managed to do so at a similar career stage in U.S.. On average, I was able to recruit two Ph.D. candidates per year and the number of Ph.D. students quickly accumulated to double digits after a couple of years. This volume enabled me to explore the research areas that were considered "risky" and to perform the "fishing expedition" type of experiments. Painstaking at times, it is in general highly rewarding to witness the growth of students and postdocs from scientific novices into experts in certain areas of immunological research.

3. The Medical Research Building located at the northwest corner of the Tsinghua campus resides some of the most amazing colleagues one could have encountered. Despite being highly competitive and imposing so-called "friendly peer pressure", every lab at IITU is open and willing to help each other out whenever needed. Collaborative ideas are constantly flowing through 14 labs and even the craziest thoughts will be taken seriously. Scientific freedom is maintained at its maximum.

4. For researchers who are disease-oriented, the unneglectable benefits are readily accessible clinical samples and potentials for conducting translational studies. The medical doctors in China are overall open minded about collaborating with scientists to address clinically relevant questions.

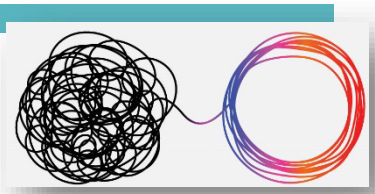
Having been a Beijing'er again for the past 5 years, surprisingly, my connections to the immunological communities have been strengthened instead of being weakened. I also came to the realization that New York City has always been, and will always be, my scientific home. I have spent most of my career in the cozy upper east side 'Tri-institutional area', where I grew from a first year Ph.D. student to a faculty member with federal funding. Every trip to Manhattan feels like a home coming. That street corner deli with rude staff or that coffee shop selling not-so-freshly-made coffee presents itself with nostalgic appeal for someone who is 'New York' sick. Among those, the foremost attraction of this East River-adjacent area is some of the figures that have profoundly shaped the career and life of many international trainees like myself, among whom are my mentor Dr. Lionel Ivashkiv who co-organized the fantastic SLB Vancouver meeting two years ago and Dr. Carl Nathan who was the department chair and my Ph.D. thesis committee member. "Weill Cornell immunology class of 1998" still remains as one of the proudest staples for all five of my classmates, four of whom were international students at the time. Having personally benefitted from an excellent immunological training program, I, along with all IITU faculty members, am making every effort to pass on high academic standards and the spirit of fostering a rich international culture to our own trainees. With an English-speaking academic environment, IITU labs including my lab have welcomed students and postdoctoral fellows all over the globe, a trend that will continue to flourish in the foreseeable future. A recent example for such endeavors is that the famous RIKEN immunology summer course will take place outside of Japan for the first time. In mid-June, the scenic Tsinghua campus will be the home to 47 trainees from 20 countries during an intense program instructed by an array of world-class immunologists.

To be or not to be cont'd…

As of June 2019, amid a number of ongoing events within and outside of scientific communities, it is of particular significance for the Society of Leukocyte Biology to feature a session named "Global Science: Focus on Advancements in Immunology Research' at its 52nd Annual Meeting. As representatives of international SLB members, eight immunologists based in Asian and African countries including myself will gather in Boston in November for this invaluable opportunity to interacting with colleagues worldwide. There could not be a better time to celebrate the globalized nature of science and the culture of open and friendly communication that has made SLB such a special hub for many of its fellow members. I look forward to seeing you all in Boston!

Untangling the Significance and Innovation Sections of Funding Applications

By Rob Maile, Prof. Dev. Committee



A major part of any grant application is to explain to the audience why your project is significant and why your project innovative. Indeed, for most NIH grants, the Significance and Innovation section is a mandated part of the Research Strategy, leading into the main Approach section. It is often hard to separate these two sections in your mind, and it is tempting to blend the Significance and Innovations components together. I believe it is best to accentuate each of these attributes of the application with their own section as their purposes are quite different. Here I have provided a suggested framework for each section, to untangle these purposes and differences.

Significance: This is scattered throughout the application, but here is where you shine light on the **Fundamental Significance** of your work. From the NIH Research Plan Guide https://www.niaid.nih.gov/grants-contracts/write-research-plan, *"Don't skimp—the farther removed your reviewers are from your field, the more information you'll need to provide on basic biology, importance of the area, research opportunities, and new findings. When you describe your project's significance, put it in the context of 1) the state of your field, 2) your long-term research plans, and 3) your preliminary data."* and "*describe the importance of my hypothesis to the field (especially if my reviewers are not in it) and human disease."* This is a good description, but it's a little unclear. When writing grant applications, I approach it with the view that anytime I present a problem, I always pair it with a solution (problem / need - solution pairs are a cornerstone of many successful grant writers and taught by writing coaches). Neither a problem nor a solution should be given in isolation. This Significance section is the "why should I care?" section and can be presented as a series of problem/solution pairing:

Significance of the overarching Grant Problem:

- **A.** (Problem) Why is the problem important and who is affected? What are their characteristics? How many people are affected and where do they live? In what ways are they affected and to what extent? Quantify the problem.
- **B.** (Problem) Why is there currently no solution to this Problem? What barriers exist to solving the problem? What gaps in knowledge exist? Succinctly, what have other people tried?
- **C.** (Problem)There are urgent and compelling problems all around us. Why is it important to address this situation now?
- **D.** (Solution)What has changed that makes you think your research team have a solution? Provide a guided contextual background here. Why are you qualified to produce a solution? Provide contextual publications / and refer to preliminary data here.
- **E.** (Solution) Break down (briefly) how you will solve each problem in which Aim.
- **F.** (Solution) How can the results be applied to further research in this field or related areas? Frame how it fits into your research teams longer-term research goals.

Innovation: Again, project innovation should be highlighted throughout the application, but here you define the Fundamental Innovation of your work. The NIH Research Plan Guide is a bit vaguer on this one and thus a little less helpful: "*..be cautious about seeming too innovative. Not only is innovation just one of five review criteria, but there might be a paradigm shift in your area of science. A reviewer may take a challenge to the status quo as a challenge to his or her world view.*" I think of this section as focusing on the "what is novel, different and useful" about your proposed solution to the overarching Problem that you introduced in the Significance section. Explain how the application challenges and seeks to shift current research or clinical practice paradigms. However, the Approach Section is still the section to provide lots of detail, not here. Rather than a framework *per se*, here are some points to hit on within this section:

"What's new" in your approach to solving the overarching Grant Problem:

- **A.** Describe the new discovery / advance that makes your solution outlined in the Significance viable. Refer to contextual preliminary data.
- **B.** How does your approach/discovery challenge and shift current research or clinical practice paradigms? Taking into consideration the NIH warning above, how this is framed is very important.
- **C.** What novel approaches do you use and why are they better than the existing approaches? What new enabling techniques or ideas will be utilized? Are you combining existing approaches in a novel way? Explain improvements and refinements of theoretical concepts, methodologies, approaches, instrumentation or interventions. Refer to contextual preliminary data.
- **D.** Are there any unique resources that you will developed and/or provide access to as a result of the application? Make sure this is also covered in the Resource Sharing Plan.

To both Sections, add Figures to help explain the problem and your solutions. Taken together, these framework ideas should help structure your Significance and Innovation sections and untangle what information belongs where. This will set the Reviewer up for understanding why study and what is new about your approach to the overarching problem. They will be more receptive to your Approach section, where you actually present the steps of the solution and Preliminary Data to show that you can achieve these steps.

In conclusion, make a compelling case for the novelty of your proposed research project in solving the Problem. I usually end with a brief summary list, "Therefore, the Innovation of this project lies in these key areas: 1)…". Good luck and look for more resources coming to SLB members soon!

Plan S – What's not to like? For the research community, plenty!

By Peter Keyel, Publication Committee

It is said that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. That seems to be true for Plan S. Plan S aims to make publicly funded research immediately publicly accessible, a laudable goal. However, as currently designed, Plan S could substantially damage the traditions of academic publishing by removing researchers' freedom to choose where they can publish.

Plan S reflects a lack of faith in the Open Access (OA) business model because it relies upon authoritarian mandates on researchers to stay away from any journal that is based on subscription access (reader pays) and most hybrid access journals (where authors have the choice to publish Open Access or not within a subscription model) in order to support the Open Access-only business model. If researchers do not choose Open Access-only journals, there are valid reasons for that, apart from any desire to limit access to their work. Large corporate OA journals are, not surprisingly, supportive of Plan S. Between large corporate OA and the myriad predatory journals (which primarily rely on the OA model), Plan S could unintentionally promote corporate greed and suspect practices in peer review.

It is widely expected that Plan S will result in even higher open access fees, and there has been discussion of tying cost to prestige of the journal. This will create troubling publishing inequalities between better-funded and modestly funded researchers. It will also line the pockets of large corporate publishing companies. While Nature Springer, Elsevier and other large corporate publishers have listed the problems with Plan S, they all run open access journals that will show increased profits from Plan S, so they will not be the main losers if Plan S is widely implemented. Ostensibly, this is why proponents of Plan S make the provision "When Open Access publication fees are applied, their funding is standardized and capped (across Europe)". This will effectively set price controls by governments which is antithetical to the free market and democracy.

The rapid rise of predatory journals is another problem Plan S is intended to address. To further this goal, proponents propose taking control of all the publishers: "The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and requirements for the services that compliant high-quality Open Access journals and Open Access platforms must provide". This provision will essentially nationalize publishers under the control of the EU because this provision gives the EU the power to set whatever rules they want, and require publishers to follow them. This requires scientist authors to trust foreign governments to act in their best interests, which curtails freedom to publish.

The main losers in Plan S are the public and the scientific community, because academic freedom will be curtailed and the non-profit scientific societies will be critically damaged. Plan S is openly hostile to established scientific societies that have catalyzed innovation and discovery for centuries. Such societies use publishing revenue from their Society journals to directly support the scientific community through many career-enhancing programs, particularly for trainees and new investigators. Plan S will result in the inability for many Society journals to continue to operate and support nurturing the future generations of researchers.

Value of Society journals

Scientific societies are groups of working scientists—not career editors—that collaborate and discuss the most recent advances in their field. As such, they are uniquely poised to offer robust peer-review and critical commentary on manuscripts in their field. The peer review is done by specialists instead of generalists.

Most societies run a hybrid journal (subscription journal with an open access option), which protects researchers' academic freedom and preserves journal subscriptions that in turn fund the Societies. This allows researchers, not government bureaucrats, to decide the best course of action for disseminating knowledge and supporting their peers.

In many cases, the OA surcharge from societies is *lower* than pure OA journals ($2500 for SLB's Journal of Leukocyte Biology or AAI's Journal of Immunology, $2100 for ASCB's Molecular Biology of the Cell, vs $5200 for Nature Communications, $3000 for PLoS Biology, or $2950 for Frontiers Immunology). Page charges may raise the total cost in some instances, but the manuscript is published in print as well.

Society journals generate funding that is given back to the scientific community by supporting yearly meetings that foster research sharing and new collaboration, and professional development initiatives that ensure mentorship for the next generation of scientists. Societies recognize scientific excellence in established and junior faculty, postdocs, graduate students and other trainees through numerous awards. This is made possible by subscriptions and by cost-savings realized from the generous service of working scientists who freely contribute their time as academic editors and reviewers.

This is clearly an important issue with the potential to have a major impact on the future of scientific publishing, and thus affect all scientists. SLB welcomes your thoughts and ideas, as a society of its members, for its members. Continue the discussion on Plan S by joining the SLB Community Forum on this topic (login to your member profile, click on "MySLB", click on "Community Form", click on "Plan S Discussion Forum", either reply to a current thread or start your own. (cont'd on next page)

SLB Professional Development Webinar

Now online, an SLB webinar recording titled "Basics of Writing a Research Paper" presented by Angelika Hofmann. See the recording to brush up on your own skills. SLB plans to host future webinars supporting our members' professional development. Have an idea for a topic and a great speaker? Email us!

JLB Frontline Science LIVE

Join us for this new web presentation format of featured JLB Frontline articles! View the recording of *Frontline Science: Monocytes sequentially rewire metabolism and bioenergetics during an acute inflammatory response* presented by Xuewei Zhu, Wake Forest School of Medicine. Look for opportunities to register for future web presentation and submit to JLB and get a chance to expand the reach of your own research!

Plan S cont'd…

A proposed Bill of Rights to protect researchers, publishers and academic freedom

1. Researchers have the right to publish in the journal of their choosing.

2. Publishers have a right to employ any business model of their own choosing. Specifically, while funders may require immediate, universal public access to published research they fund, they may not dictate publishers' business models nor dictate the journal in which researchers publish. This requires funders to recognize that hybrid publishers fulfill any Open Access mandates so long as the article is published Open Access. When publication fees for immediate access are significantly higher than those for access within 6 months, funders should provide this monetary difference to their awardees, to prevent precious research funds from being used to subsidize OA publication.

3. While funders may choose to limit the amount of money spent from their funds on any individual publication, researchers with other sources of revenue have the right to pursue more expensive publications.

4. Researchers and practicing scientists, not government bureaucrats or career editors, have the right and responsibility to judge which journals are predatory. Scientific societies, universities, libraries and organizations that collate and analyze publications (e.g. DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals), Thomson-Reuters, Scopus and similar organizations) are the institutions through which decisions on the predatory nature of journals should be made and disseminated.

5. Researchers have a right to academic freedom. Funders must protect academic freedom by not indirectly coercing researchers through pressuring universities, research organizations, and libraries to adopt restrictive Open Access policies or otherwise influence researchers' choice of publisher.

For more information and previous commentary:

Plan S Roadmap: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fnins.2018.00656/full

https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/01/will-world-embrace-plan-s-radical-proposal-mandate-open-access-science-papers
A general overview laying out reasons some support Plan S, and reasons others do not.

https://poynder.blogspot.com/2018/10/it-is-for-publishers-to-provide-plan-s.html?m=1
An interview with Robert-Jan Smits, the Open Access Envoy of the European Commission, and major proponent of Plan S.

https://forbetterscience.com/2018/09/11/response-to-plan-s-from-academic-researchers-unethical-too-risky/
Leonid Schneider presents the open letter from Dr Kamerlin et al arguing Plan S is unethical and extremely problematic.

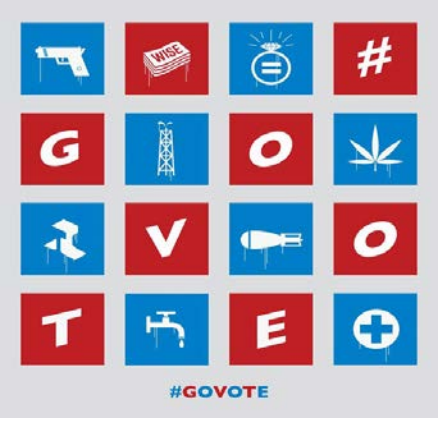
https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2018/12/06/why-society-and-not-for-profit-journals-are-worth-preserving-better-economic-and-continuing-value-for-the-community/
David Crotty warns of the dangers Plan S presents to scientific societies and reasons why societies are worth preserving.

SLB symposium at AAI, San Diego, CA – May 29, 2019 By Darren Lee

I enjoy the Society for Leukocyte Biology meetings because the meetings tend to be smaller, so trainees are less likely to get lost in the crowd, and there is a focus on trainees. Although SLB is a smaller group compared to the American Association of Immunologists (AAI), there is still an SLB presence at AAI. This is a fantastic combination because SLB has hosted a Symposium at AAI for several years, so allows for SLB members to get more exposure at a larger meeting. At the recent AAI meeting in San Diego four early stage SLB members presented at the SLB Symposium, Drs. Allison Malloy, Meredith Crane, Darren Lee, and Noah Fine (left to right in picture). Dr. Malloy is an Investigator in the Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology at Brown University, and she presented her work on the T cell response to respiratory syncytial virus early in life. Dr. Crane is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Pediatrics at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, and she presented her work on the innate immune response following traumatic pulmonary infection. Dr. Lee is an Assistant Professor in the Departments of Ophthalmology, and Microbiology and Immunology at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences center, and he presented his work on regulatory T cells that emerge following recovery of autoimmune uveitis. Dr. Fine is a post-doctoral fellow in the lab of Dr. Michael Glogauer in the Department of Dentistry at the University of Toronto, and he presented his work on oral neutrophils associated with health and inflammation. The session was well attended, and the speakers generated some very interesting discussions. It was definitely a highlight of the meeting. Thanks to SLB for hosting this symposium!

SLB 2019 Elections

SLB is your society. Review the candidates and **look for your invitation to vote on July 31st**.



Bruce D. Levy, M.D. (full bio)

The Society for Leukocyte Biology is the pre-eminent academic society for leukocyte research and I am honored to be nominated to become its next President-Elect.

There are several measures of an academic society's success, perhaps most important are the vitality of its membership, the attendance and engagement of its members in the annual scientific meeting and the impact of its Journal. By all these measures, the Society is thriving!!

I have been a member of SLB since 2001, have presented our science at its meetings, published our findings in the *Journal of Leukocyte Biology* and recently served a full term as an active member of the SLB Council. There's no doubt in my mind that the SLB has helped to advance our science and my career. As an SLB Councilor, I worked to foster membership and establish the now thriving MTTG, so that early stage investigators could engage in all that SLB has to offer – especially cutting-edge discoveries in leukocyte biology and immunology, programming and presenting at the annual meeting and nurturing career development.

For more than 25 years at Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School and in my laboratory, I have devoted my career to advancing leukocyte biology, immunology and biochemical sciences, fostering career development for early stage investigators and clinicians through education and mentoring, and helping other scientists through peer review of grants and manuscripts. I would be deeply honored to serve in this important leadership role for SLB and would continue to work on building membership with special attention to early stage investigators and supporting the Society's existing scientists and contributors to our fantastic annual meetings and *Journal*.

My vision for the SLB is to enhance and solidify its position as the leading organization dedicated to leukocyte research globally and to further all aspects of our mission. If elected, I will bring my experience as a researcher, educator and administrator to represent our members and lead the SLB to accomplish the goal of improving our understanding of leukocyte biology and immunology in health and disease by fostering outstanding research, innovative education, and advocacy.

David Underhill, Ph.D. (full bio)

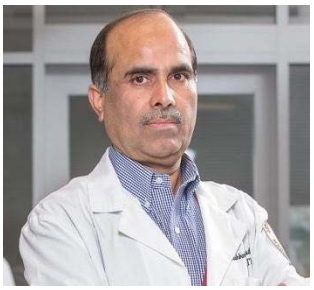
Scientific societies are an important part of any scientist's career. A society's main reason for being is to promote the understanding of a particular field and to facilitate interactions between participants in that field. This comes, of course, in many shapes and sizes from giant organizations comprised of tens of thousands of members to local or super-specialized organizations that may have only a hundred members.

From my first interactions with the Society for Leukocyte Biology, I have been convinced that this society occupies a critical niche in my field and that its size is ideal in a not-too-small/not-too-big way. I have developed many friends and scientific collaborations as a direct result of my participation in the society's events and the society's journal, the *Journal of Leukocyte Biology*. The Society's annual meeting is a regular part of my calendar and a valuable opportunity to connect with colleagues and develop new ones. It was a pleasure to co-organize the 2018 meeting, and I am looking forward to the 2019 meeting.

The society puts a lot of time and effort into exploring devices for promoting career development and involvement of young investigators. Poster presentations, flash talks, numerous awards, committee participation, and many other activities are available. We can all help each other grow our scientific, funding, and career opportunities. As president of the society, it would be my pleasure to sustain and grow these important activities and work to extend them to as many of my colleagues as possible (from the most junior to the most senior).

Candidates for the Office of Secretary (2020-2021 term)

Mashkoor A. Choudhry, Ph.D (full bio)



I am honored to be nominated as a candidate for the position of Secretary of the Society for Leukocyte Biology. SLB is the single most important society as it brings together both clinical and basic scientists, and thus, fosters critical collaborations to facilitate high impact translational research. As SLB secretary, I will work with other team members to implement and achieve the goals of the society. In addition, I will work closely with members of the SLB Council to explore new strategies aimed at expanding the society's membership. SLB has been an integral part of my scientific career development. I have been attending the SLB annual meetings for more than 15 years and have just completed my two years on the Professional Developmental Committee. As an active member for more than 10 years, I look forward to working with the membership and contributing to the future strategic planning of the society.

Silvia M. Uriarte, Ph.D (full bio)

I joined the Society for Leukocyte Biology (SLB) as a member in 2006 and over the past 13 years attended the society annual meetings. SLB meetings have a perfect attendance size, neither too big nor too small, which allows attendees not only to meet the SLB community of scientific members but also to establish scientific links that, in my case, contributed to the development of my scientific career. In 2009, I decided to take a more active role in the society and joined the Publication Committee. Participation in this committee allowed me to understand the ins and outs related to the publication of a scientific journal, as well as the fundamental role played by the Journal of Leukocyte Biology (JLB) in the sustainable development of the society. In 2010, as part of the Publication Committee, under the tutorship of Bill Nauseef, I assumed the editorial role of the iSLB newsletter. It was a very fruitful experience that allowed me to work for two years with the SLB leaders as well as with the Chairs of the different committees with the joint objective of developing a communication space to keep members informed about the different initiatives and objectives of the society.

In 2014, I had the honor to be elected as Councilor and together with Bruce Levy; we promoted the development of a new task force, The Members in Transition and Training Group (MTTG), to be run by the early career stage SLB members. MTTG has grown during these years under the leadership of Drs. Bagaitkar and Libreros, creating a fantastic opportunity for graduate students, post-doctoral fellows and junior faculty to have their voice heard within SLB. One of the objectives of SLB is to encourage and provide a space for the professional development of the community of young members. Cherié Butts and I, while working on the organization of the program for the 2019 meeting, we try to incorporate different activities that may be useful for the development of the scientific career of young members.

One of the goals of both SLB and JLB is to expand our membership community to countries outside the USA. During 2017, I helped to establish a partnership with the Brazilian Society of Immunology. Furthermore, in a joint effort with my friend and colleague, Sergio Catz, during 2018, we helped to establish a partnership with the Argentinean Society of Immunology (SAI); and in 2020 we will Chair a SLB-Friendship Symposium as part of the SAI annual meeting in Argentina.

I am honored to be nominated for the Secretary role in SLB and if elected will continue to promote innovative approaches for increasing the international SLB community.

New JLB Member Led Topical Issue – Vol 106 No 1

Look for the July 2019 special issue on **Intracellular Danger Sensors: Fueling Inflammation and Autoimmunity**. There is an incredible line-up of review articles and original research papers covering the spectrum of danger signals, receptors and disease processes. The issue will include a total of 16 articles, with 3 SLB member Insight Articles and 1 Brief Conclusive Report highlighting original research from SLB members. Make it a point to check it out!

Another special issue is in the works! Interplay between Innate & Adaptive Immunity. Scheduled for publication in July 2020, it will highlight molecular crosstalk and cellular interactions in health, disease, and immunotherapy. Research and review article submissions will be accepted via the JLB web site through November 1, 2019. Be sure to include in your cover letter that your submission is related to this special issue. Contact guest editor Jean Scholz with questions!

Candidates for the Office of Councilor (2020-2023 term) 2 positions

Amanda Brown, Ph.D. (full bio)

As a postdoctoral fellow, I was very excited to publish a couple of key career-defining manuscripts in the Journal of the Society for Leukocyte Biology (SLB). The excellent experience that I had has remained with me over all these years. As I started my own independent laboratory and began to understand what activities, skills, and competencies are needed to advance in academia, I decided to become more involved with SLB. It has been a phenomenal experience being a founding member of what was first a task force, the Women and Diversity Committee, that was then advanced to an official committee of the society. Since its inception in 2010, our committee has developed and run eight highly successful and well attended workshops at the annual meetings. This accomplishment could not have happened without the sharing of different ideas and experiences, opinions, collaborative work, creativity, hard work, accountability, relationship building and several more competencies. I am passionate about the wholistic training of the next generation of scientists and leaders and would be extremely honored to serve as your Councilor, doing the work to ensure that SLB continues to have a positive impact in the scientific and professional development arena for our members.

Sergio Catz, Ph.D. (full bio)

I have worked in the field of neutrophil biology for over 25 years, since I was a graduate student at University of Buenos Aires, in Argentina, and have continued those studies at The Scripps Research Institute, both as a post-doctoral fellow and Professor. I have had the privilege to interact and collaborate with many renown neutrophil biologist over the years, but it has been my interaction with young graduate students and post-doctoral fellows that has inspired me the most. I have witnessed first-hand the gradual development of their love for this research field. It has been inspiring to have been a part of that and immensely satisfying to help these young scientists find and follow their true passion, be it, in academia, drug discovery, biotech or policy making. Based on my experience as a mentor, if elected as a SLB council, I will implement mechanisms to help guide young scientist to find their interest and facilitate communication with groups of interest to guide their paths into their future careers.

Originating from a scientific community where resources were not always readily available, I have a great appreciation for the challenges often faced in such environments. If elected as a member of the SLB council, I will work to develop mechanism to facilitate the availability and exchange of resources between research laboratories in low income countries with groups with more readily available resources. To this end, I will maximize communication between the USA SLB members and members of the scientific communities in other countries. As an example, I am part of the organization committee of the upcoming SLB satellite meeting concurrent with the Sociedad Argentina de Inmunología, to take place in Mar del Plata, Argentina in 2020. Equally important, I will also focus on increasing and maximizing the inclusion of minorities and under-represented groups into the research field of leukocyte biology.

If elected to the council, I will work to develop mechanisms to facilitate the availability and exchange of resources between research laboratories in low income countries with those with more resourceful groups as well as generate tools to help young scientists in their early scientific careers. I believe that SLB provides an effective platform to facilitate the exchange of ideas, work power and resources between groups, which I anticipate will benefit all participants and the SLB scientific community as a whole.

Deborah A. Fraser, Ph.D (full bio)

Being a member of the Society for Leukocyte Biology has provided me many opportunities to meet and develop a network of mentors, collaborators and colleagues in my field. This has not only made me a stronger leukocyte biologist, but also provided invaluable opportunities for professional development. As a Councilor I would consider it a privilege to give back to the Society and the scientific community. I am currently an Associate Professor at CSULB, which is a primarily undergraduate (and M.S. graduate) institution. We serve a highly diverse student population, and are a designated Hispanic Serving Institution. As such, I can provide to SLB a perspective on career paths that balance heavy teaching loads with high research expectations, as well as some understanding of challenges and barriers faced by underrepresented minority individuals in science. As such, I am committed to promoting inclusive and developmental opportunities for all. I have focused much of my post-tenure effort at CSULB in helping lead student training programs (such as our NIH-RISE and NIH BUILD programs) which aim to increase engagement and retention of students from diverse backgrounds in research. I have also helped train other faculty at CSULB in mentoring best practices (according to the National Research Mentoring Network guidelines) and have served as a member of the SLB Women and Diversity Committee. As Councilor, I would welcome not only serving my current scientific community but also helping develop and mentor the next generation of leukocyte biologists.

Cynthia Leifer, Ph.D (full bio)

When I joined the SLB in 2015, I was welcomed into a collegial and active group of immunologists. I joined the membership committee, and later chaired it. Under my tenure as membership chair, the committee implemented initiatives that resulted in a nearly 20% increase in membership. As a member of the task force, I enjoyed the opportunity to develop programs to continue to grow and benefit our diverse membership even more. I was a recipient of the Dolph O. Adams Award, and have attended the annual meeting where I presented my lab's data and even helped facilitate a workshop on science communication.

I would be honored to serve as a society counselor. In that capacity, I would continue to support initiatives related to membership, science communication, and awards, among others.

1. The task force and the membership committee recognized the opportunity to grow our membership internationally. Thus, I would support efforts to expand our presence internationally and financially support scientists from disadvantaged countries.
2. Today, more than ever before, the scientific enterprise is under attack from those who deny science. We have a responsibility to speak out, because if we don't, less knowledgeable people will control the message to society. Thus, I would support ways for SLB to become more active in science communication and in lobbying for science and science funding.
3. Fewer young people are choosing a career in research. Thus, I would continue to support initiatives for trainees and new awards to encourage college students doing research in member's labs to attend the annual meeting.

SLB 2019 Honorary Lifetime Awardees

Congratulations to this year's inductees into the SLB Honorary Lifetime Award category, Linda McPhail and Charles Serhan. Read more about both of these very deserving, long time dedicated SLB members and join us in Boston, MA, November 15-18, 2019 in conjunction with the annual meeting to celebrate their accomplishments.

Linda McPhail
Ph.D

Read more…

Charles N. Serhan
Ph.D., D.Sc.

Read more…

iSLB Junior Editor Professional Development Webinar Summary

By Irina Miralda

Webinar presenter: Angelika Hofmann

SLB recently sponsored its first professional development webinar on "The basics of writing a research paper", led by Dr. Angelika Hofmann. Dr. Hofmann is the founder and president of SciWri Services, which provides editing and consulting services worldwide, and she is renowned in the scientific writing field as the author of two books that have become staples in the field. If you were unable to catch the webinar when it aired, it is available to members for viewing online. Here, I summarize some of the topics that I found more interesting, but please note that there is more concepts and details in the webinar.

Dr. Hofmann began by shared two general rules of writing. The first was to write with the reader in mind. When we read, we are simultaneously interpreting the words written, so providing the reader with context is key to effective scientific writing. The example she shared was the simple sentence, "Fire!". The reader could interpret that a dangerous fire has broken out or that a command has been made to shoot a firearm. Instead of leaving your reader guessing, it is better to provide the necessary context to have the highest possible impact. The second general writing rule was that writing is similar to real estate: location is crucial. The first and last words of a sentence hold the most power. Therefore, the topic should be at the beginning of the sentence and whatever you want to emphasize about it should be at the end. This format should be coupled with the idea that old or familiar concepts should go in the beginning of the sentence while new and important ideas should go at the end. She also encouraged writers to use simple words and write in short sentences. Dr. Hofmann shared a shocking statistic that while the average number of words per sentence in Scientific American or the New York Times is 12-15, the average number of words per sentence in any given scientific journal is 33. She reasoned that the former caters to the average reading comprehension of their audience. However, even at the PhD level, the reading comprehension is around 20-22 words, which is still much lower than what we currently encounter.

Next, Dr. Hofmann gave a general outline of how to write an abstract and the standard structure of the introduction, results section, and discussion. She suggested that abstracts should start with a brief background, then state the question or purpose of the work, followed by the experimental approach and key results, and finish with the conclusions or impact of the work completed. The introduction of a research paper should be like a funnel, with the more general, known information at the beginning and closing in on the unknown by the end of the introduction. For the results section, Dr. Hofmann stressed that results are not the same thing as data. While data are facts (generally numbers) from experiments, results are a general statement that interprets that data. Paragraphs in the result section should state the purpose or question initially, then the experimental approach, the results of the experiments and finally, the interpretation of the data in terms of the overall question of the paper. Lastly, the discussion should be organized like a pyramid, from specific to general. The first paragraph of the paper should have the answer to the main question of the paper, your interpretation of the answer and the supporting evidence you provided. The next paragraphs should share comparisons with previous studies, unexpected findings and limitations, and any overarching models you are proposing. The final paragraph should discuss the conclusion of the work and the importance of the findings.

Overall, the webinar covered information that was useful for beginners and those with more experience in scientific writing. My lab's senior research associate and I sat huddled around my computer listening to Dr. Hofmann and we both gained knowledge and skills we didn't have before. Notably, this webinar is a new branch of SLB's ongoing efforts to support the professional development of its members. Two other webinars have been proposed, one on how to put together an oral presentation and another on how to write a grant. As a trainee, these SLB-sponsored professional development activities provide a much-needed boost in my training, and I look forward to all the future webinars.

SLB Awards and presentations around the world….

SLB @ SBI 2019

SLB is growing relationships around the globe. The most recently, with the Brazilian Society of Immunology (SBI) and their XLIV Congress. SLB has two member speakers presenting in a special joint session, Sven Brandau and Jose Conejo-Garcia. Learn more…

Jose Conejo-Garcia

Sven Brandau

SLB @ GREMI 2019

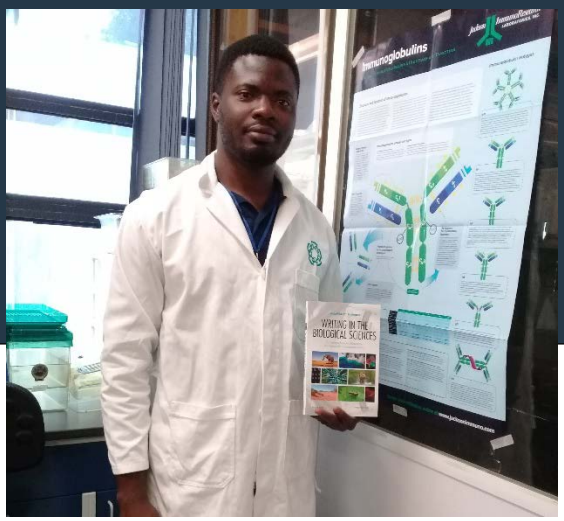
SLB is grateful to Veronique Witko-Sarsat for representing SLB at the Groupe de Recherche et d'Etude des Mediateurs de l'Inflammation at the Pastuer Institute where she awarded several deserving presenters with SLB sponsored awards. Learn more…

SLB @ Norway 2019

SLB is grateful to David Underhill for representing SLB at the Groupe de Recherche et d'Etude des Mediateurs de l'Inflammation at the Pastuer Institute where he awarded Susanne Herbst, The Francis Crick Institute, and Manuele Rebsamen, CeMM Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences with JLB sponsored awards.

SLB @ Mexico City

The Professional Development webinar to help our members brush up their skills on writing a research paper was very well attended. One lucky winner received a copy of Angelika Hofmann's book to help him get started. Congratulate Nathaniel Lartey!



Look for more opportunities that SLB presents members to support their science and careers. From speaking at a guest session at another meeting like the current SMI 2020 speaker opportunities to be an Ambassador yourself, SLB may be a small community but we sure do get around!

iSLB

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Meetings
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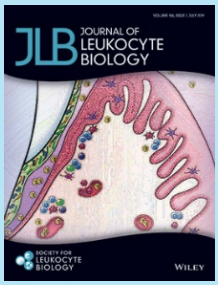
SOCIETY FOR LEUKOCYTE BIOLOGY

Sign-up for the JLB eTOC! A great way to stay up-to-date on the latest research in the field…

JLB eTOC
Sign Up Now



Thank you to our 2019 Sustaining Members:

Richard Kew, Stony Brook University

Charles Rinaldo, University of Pittsburgh

Be an SLB Ambassador! Award deserving trainees, spread the word about the SLB community, invite a colleague to join…

Use these resources

SLB Connecting Members

Now you can include your interest areas, ORCID ID, and many more attributes in your SLB member profile. Members can use the directory search to connect with other members for collaborations, networking and more.

Update your profile

Flash back to the 90s

Newly posted online, take a step back into the 90s and read the voices of SLB newsletters of yesteryear. Featuring messages of SLB Past Presidents such as Stephen Haskill, Alan Kaplan, Carol Nacy and more.

See the archives