*Chemo*therapeutic Possibilities

The Chemokine Receptors

Edited by *Jeffrey K. Harrison* and *Nicholas W. Lukacs.*

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This book aims to report the knowledge concerning chemokines and their receptors in the context of human physiology, pathology, and future therapeutic possibilities. This area is currently under intensive experimental investigation. While chemokines and chemokine receptors are known to be involved in physiological and pathological processes, many of the structural and functional properties of these complex molecules deserve to be studied further. These aspects are extensively discussed in each chapter of this book, the contents of which are easily accessible through the table of contents and keyword index. In general, the different aspects of each topic seem to be appropriately weighted within each chapter.

Unfortunately, in each of the chapters of this book the story stops in 2004–2006, falling short of the full picture to date. The book lacks certain key points on a number of topics, for example, Chapter 3: *Chemokine receptors: a structural overview* is an interesting summary; however, the presence of *N*-glycans and *N*-glycosylation sites is not mentioned. Chapter 6 describes chemokine receptors and dendritic cell trafficking, however, the references start in 2000 and end in 2005, which is clearly not the whole story. Chapter 13 deals with chemokine receptors and HIV/AIDS but fails to mention 1984 as the beginning of the HIV research story, or the binding of HIV to CD4 as a major discovery in the field. Chapter 14 deals with the role of chemokines and their receptors in fibrosis, the chapter discusses pulmonary fibrosis at length, but omits hepatic fibrosis.

This reviewer is of the impression that an additional chapter covering the interactions between chemokines and glycosaminoglycans would have been of interest to the reader. These interactions appear to be solely responsible for the mediation of many physiological and pathological processes concerning the cellular effects of chemokines, and as such would have added significantly to the content of the book.

In spite of the shortcomings described, this book gives an interesting analysis of the different fields of knowledge and research concerning chemokines and their receptors in recent years. In this way, this book remains interesting for less experienced and mature researchers alike.

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