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Free Radicals and Inflammation, Winyard, P.G., Blake, D.R. and Christopher H.E. (eds) Birkhauser Verlag, Basel, Boston, Berlin, ISBN 3-7643-5851-3, 1999, 259 pp.

Free Radicals and Inflammation is the 15 th title of *Progress in Inflammation Research* edited by prof. Michael J. Parnham. The book records contributions from leading research groups and acknowledged experts in the field of inflammation. The introduction is a review summarizing molecular aspects of acute and chronic inflammatory processes.

Although the title of the book implies exclusively emphasis on the basic role of only free radicals generation in pathology, 16 chapters cover an array of topics related to oxygen and nitrogen centered free radicals within the context of all stages of inflammation.

The book touches on fundamental aspects of pathophysiology and molecular biology of inflammatory cell signalling, recruitment of inflammatory cells, free radicals as molecular inflammatory mediators and their triggering role in redox regulation of inflammatory gene expression. Coverage of the role of reactive oxygen species in physiological and pathological aspects of inflammation is fairly complete and brings the novice into the area of molecular organization of NADPH oxidase and human xanthine oxidoreductase, which became recently a focus of intense research activity. Some of the chapters will be particularly valuable to the reviewer, namely those dealing with integration of the essential chemistry of both oxygen and nitrogen centered free radicals within biological context of inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis. *Free Radicals and Inflammation* will provide graduated students, academic researchers and clinicians with valuable information concerning the therapeutic implications of nitric oxide and related nitrogen centered species involvements in acute and chronic inflammatory response.The book will also be of use to those studying inflammation and cell death but with prior focus on problems other that free radicals.

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Immunofluorescence in Clinical Immunology. A Primer and Atlas, Wulf B. Storch.

Immunofluorescence, an ingenious laboratory method of antigen detection in biological material has, along with virtually everything else, entered the 21st century. With the development of monoclonal antibodies, novel fluorochromes used for antibody labeling and confocal laser-scanning-microscopy, we can now easily diagnose myriads of human diseases. This technique is the most decisive in the diagnosis of autoimmune and infectious diseases, but it also finds its place in oncology and detection of metabolic disorders. Immunofluorescence is also an invaluable research tool that opens the way to the new discoveries in the fields of immunology and cell biology.

Immunofluorescence in Clinical Immunology, an English translation of Wulf Storch's primer offers an overview of the key components of this diagnostic technique, explains the theory of its operation as well as limitations of its use. In a little less than two hundred pages the author gives the readers a clue on what can, and, more importantly, what cannot be deduced from immunofluorescence data. The introductory chapters describe in simple words, but with suf-