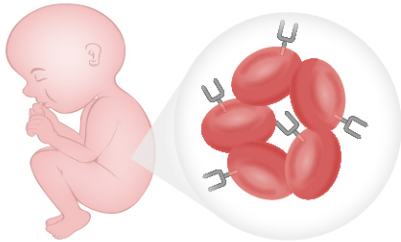
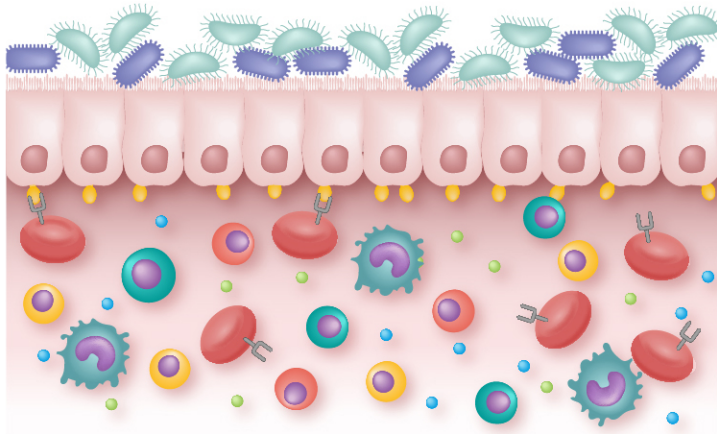


Immunoregulatory properties of extramedullary CD71⁺ erythroid cells (CECs)

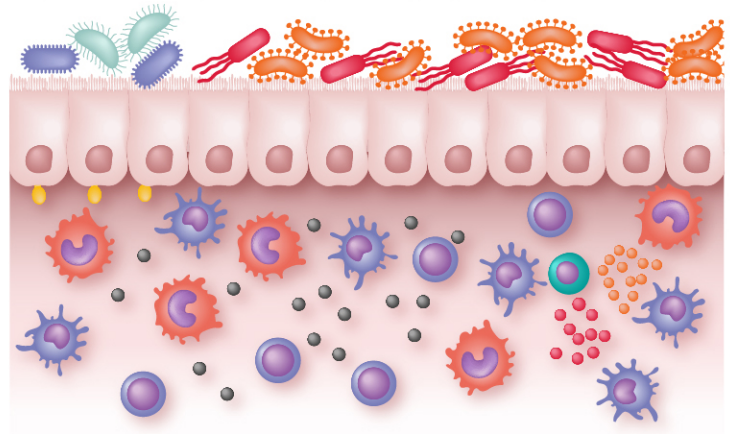





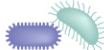









Physiological abundance of CECs is associated with increased neonatal susceptibility to infections

Normal gut, suppressed microenvironment and symbiosis



Abundance of activated immune cells and proinflammatory cytokines, compromised gut integrity and dysbiosis



	Gut epithelial		CD4		Activated T cell		Commensal bacteria
	CD71 ⁺ erythroid cells		CD8		Tolerogenic DC/Mac		Pathogenic bacteria
	Th17		Treg		Inflammatory DC/Mac		IL-6/TNF- α
							ROS, TNF- β , arginase-2