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Hot off the press: downregulation of PRMT1 for long-lasting effects of bronchial thermoplasty

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An epithelial–mesenchymal interaction governed by HSP60-regulated PRMT1 expression regulates airway remodelling and is reversed by bronchial thermoplasty <http://bit.ly/2NDCKGW>

Cite this article as: Rahmawati SF, Gosens R. Hot off the press: downregulation of PRMT1 for long-lasting effects of bronchial thermoplasty. *Eur Respir J* 2019; 54: 1901898 [<https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.01898-2019>].

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Asthma is broadly defined as a group of clinical symptoms with reversible expiratory airflow limitation or bronchial hyperresponsiveness with or without airway inflammation [1]. These symptoms are associated with airway remodelling, particularly in severe asthma patients, which is characterised by alterations of the tissue structure and cells within the airway, including increased submucosal extracellular matrix deposition, reticular basement membrane (RBM) thickening, airway smooth muscle (ASM) hyperplasia and hypertrophy, bronchial microvascular remodelling and mucous cell metaplasia [2–4].