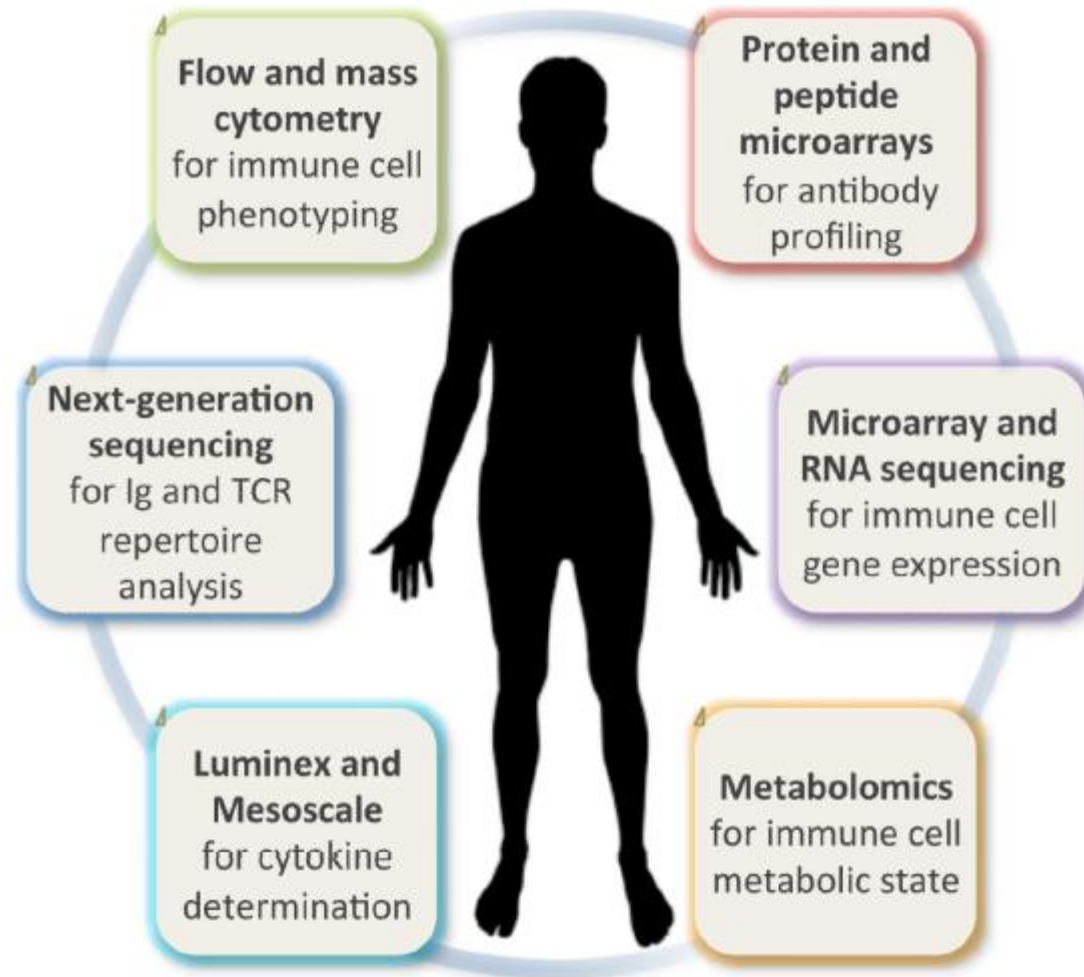


# New Approaches to Understanding Human Immunity



# NIAID Supports Human Immunology Research

[Contact Us](#) | [Login](#)

## Human Immunology Project Consortium

[HOME](#) | [HIPC SCIENCE](#) | [NEWS](#) | [LINKS](#) | [IMPORT](#) | [IMMUNESPACE](#) | [CONTACT US](#)

### About HIPC

The Human Immunology Project Consortium (HIPC) program was established in 2010, and renewed in 2015, by the NIAID Division of Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation as part of the overall NIAID focus on human immunology. Through this program, well-characterized human cohorts are studied using a variety of modern analytic tools, including multiplex transcriptional, cytokine, and proteomic assays; multiparameter phenotyping of leukocyte subsets; assessment of leukocyte functional status; and multiple computational methods.

[Read more »](#)


### ImmuneSpace

Immunespace is a major collaborative effort that is generating large amounts of cross-center and cross-assay data — including high-dimensional data — to characterize human immune responses. Immunespace provides a central repository for data, tools, and resources to support the analysis and interpretation of this data.

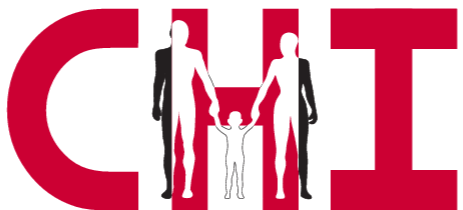
### User Login

Username

- RFA-AI-17-037, Immunity in the Elderly, due Feb. 22, 2018
- RFA-AI-17-034, Maintaining Immunity after Immunization, due Feb. 21, 2018
- RFA-AI-17-040, Cooperative Centers on Human Immunology, due March 23, 2018
- BAA-NIAID-NIHAI201700104, IMPAc-TB, due August 15, 2018
- FY19 Concept, Immune Mechanisms at the Maternal-Fetal Interface



Center for Human Immunology,  
Autoimmunity and Inflammation



NIH CENTER FOR HUMAN IMMUNOLOGY

GLOBAL HEALTH  
VAP  
VACCINE ACCELERATOR PLATFORMS

LINKING RESEARCHERS WITH  
BEST-IN-CLASS RESEARCH PLATFORMS TO  
ACCELERATE VACCINE TRANSLATION

Home Platforms About

Systems Immunology

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) has established and funded a Systems Biology/Systems Immunology Consortium to discover and validate molecular, immunological, and clinical signatures of vaccine efficacy for infectious diseases.

Study Selection

Due to limited capacity and resources, not all study requests with available or planned samples can be analyzed by the Consortium. Requests for the following types of studies will be considered:

- Phase IIB/III efficacy studies, human challenge studies, and studies with primary clinical endpoints from which correlates of vaccine-induced protection from infection or disease could be derived
- Natural history (human) studies from which correlates of risk for disease or infection (or 'natural/innate' protection, if populations can be found) could be derived
- Treatment monitoring studies from which correlates of treatment success or failure could be derived
- Preclinical studies critical for informing future efficacy study design or from which candidate correlates of protection or risk can be derived
- Early phase clinical studies in endemic populations that can inform later-stage trial design, via a kinetic analysis, and/or from which correlates of immunogenicity and reactivity can be derived



Canadian Institutes of Health Research

Canada

Funding Institutes College of Reviewers Initiatives Collaboration Discoveries for life

Home Institutes Infection and Immunity


Infection and Immunity

### Human Immunology Initiative

Deficiencies in the immune system, either genetic or acquired, are key contributors to most chronic conditions and diseases. Our understanding of the immune system and of new preventive and therapeutic approaches is due, in large part, to the use of animal models (mostly mice), however, the animal and human immune systems are often very different. For this reason, it is generally agreed that the translation of immunology research from animals to humans is challenging and that focused studies with the human immune system are required.

Following a number of [consultation workshops](#) with collaborating Institutes and the research community, it was concluded that analysis of the human immune system lacks standardization. As such, there is an urgent need to develop and apply standard operating procedures (SOPs) and common approaches for translational research and its application to cohorts in Canada.

- About us
- Strategic research priorities
- Initiatives
- Scientific Director



Stanford  
MEDICINE

Institute for Immunity,  
Transplantation and Infection

The Stanford Human Systems Immunology Center was established in January 2015 with a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). The \$50 million grant over 10 years builds on existing technology developed at Stanford and housed in the Human Immune Monitoring Core. The center aims to better understand how the immune system can be harnessed to develop vaccines for the world's most deadly infectious diseases.