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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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**TOPOGRAPHIC LOCALIZATION OF
FIBRONECTIN IN BONE MARROW OF NORMAL
HUMANS AND SOME GROUPS OF ANEMIAS AND
ITS RELATION TO HEMATOPOIESIS**

**Submitted for partial fulfillment of the M.D. Degree
in Internal Medicine**

By

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Acknowledgment

Long time ago, Stem Cell Transplantation was just a dream then a trial in frustration, a necessity and finally a standard care for many diseases that were incurable in the past. Because it has become clear that it should be an option to a significant number of patients like other simpler modalities, the Department of Clinical Hematology headed by Professor Dr Omar Fat'hy, with the sincere efforts of our colleagues, started to work for achieving such a goal.

Nine years ago there was no specialty called Clinical Hematology or Transplantation at Ain Shams University Hospitals. In February of 1992, the Department of Internal Medicine in its monthly meeting agreed to just initiate the foundation of "a unit" to serve patients with hematological disorders. It was only one line on a piece of paper with no further comments; no place, no budget, and no format to any. Over days, months and years, things looked like a growing child until it has reached to a high technology department with a bone marrow transplant service branching out of it. May Allah help Dr. Omar Fat'hy in his great responsibilities and purify his deeds and make them all sincere for the sake of Allah.

To Professor Dr. Tareef Hamza I always feel great humbleness for his great humbleness and seriousness in his work. He spent a great deal of his precious time to train me how to perform bone marrow biopsy and aspirate. He used to come up to the Resident's Room for the first early part of training and teach me how to do marrow biopsies and gave me the chance to share his time in his "very busy" laboratory.

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SAID YOUSUF AHMED
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Abbreviations

AA: aplastic anemia.

AGM: aorto-gonadal-mesonephros area or organ.

ALL: acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

AML: acute myelogenous leukemia.

ANC: absolute neutrophil count

B-/-: homozygous negative for expression of $\beta 1$ -integrin receptors.

BM: bone marrow.

BM-ME: bone marrow microenvironment.

BMT: bone marrow transplantation.

BMC: bone marrow culture.

BMSC: bone marrow stromal cell (s)

BFU: burst-forming unit.

Bo: basophilic.

BFU-E: Burst Forming Unit-Erythroid.

CA: cobblestone area

CAFC: cobblestone area-forming cell(s)

CAMs: cytoadhesion molecules (like integrin or selectin receptors
Or their ligand on the cells or in the bone marrow matrix).

CAR: cytoadhesion receptor

CB: cord blood

CBT: cord blood transplantation

CD: cluster of differentiation, cluster of differentiation antigen.

CFC: colony-forming cells.

CFU: colony-forming units.

CFU-C: colony-forming units-cells/Colony-forming unit in culture

CFU-E: Erythroid Colony-forming unit.

CFU-G: Granulocyte Colony-forming unit.

CFC-GM: granulocyte-macrophage Colony-forming unit.

CFC-M: macrophage Colony-forming unit.

CFC-Meg: Megakaryocyte Colony-forming unit.

CFU-S: spleen colony-forming unit(s).

CLL: chronic lymphocytic leukemia

CML: chronic myeloid leukemia.

CO: collagen

CP-CML: chronic phase-chronic myeloid leukemia.

CR: complete remission.

-CSF: -colony stimulating factor.

DLCL: diffuse large cell lymphoma.
FAB: French American British classification of acute leukemias.
FACS: Fluorescent-activated cell sorter
FCS: fetal calf serum
FITC: fluorescein isothiocyanate
FN: fibronectin.
G-CSF: granulocyte colony stimulating factor.
GM-CSF: granulocyte monocyte-colony stimulating factor.

HHV-8: human herpes virus-8
HPC: hematopoietic cell.
HPP: hematopoietic progenitors.
HSC: hematopoietic stem cells
HSCT: hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.
Hu: human.

ICAM: intercellular cytoadhesion molecules.

IFN- α : interferon-alpha.
IgSF: immunoglobulin Superfamily
IL-: interleukin-.
IL-3: interleukin-3.
LDA: limiting dilution assay/analysis.
LFA-1: leukocyte function associated antigen.
Lin-: lineage marker (CD4, CD8, Gr-1, Mac-1, and TER-199) negative
LM: laminin; one of the ECMs
LTBMC: long term bone marrow culture
LTC-IC: long term culture-initiating cells.
Ly: lymphocytes

mAb : monoclonal antibody (also see MoAb)
MACS: magnetic activated cell sorter
MCL: mantle cell lymphoma.
ME: microenvironment.
MHC: major histocompatibility complex.
MM: multiple myeloma.
MNC: mononuclear cells.
MoAb: monoclonal antibody.
MoPB: mobilized peripheral blood.
MPC: myeloma plasma cell(s)
MPD: myeloproliferative disorders.

NCAM: neural cell adhesion molecule
NK cells: natural killer cells
NHL: non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
NOD: none-obese diabetic.
NOD/SCID: None-Obese Diabetic/Severe Combined Immune Deficiency Hybrid.

PBS: phosphate-buffered saline
PCL: plasma cell leukemia
PCR: Polymerase chain reaction
PE: Phycoerythrin (an immunofluorescent dye)
PECAM: platelet -endothelial cytoadhesion molecules.
Ph+ -CML: Philadelphia chromosome positive chronic myeloid leukemia
Plt: platelets
PMN: Polymorphonuclear leukocyte(s).

RBC: red blood cell(s)
Rh123: rhodamine-123
SAA: severe aplastic anemia.
SCF: stem cell factor, steel factor, mast cell factor, *c-kit* ligand
SCID: severe combined immunodeficiency.
SCT: stem cell transplantation.
SD: standard deviation.
SDF-1: stroma derived factor-1.
SPF: specific pathogen free.
SRC: SCID-repopulating cells.

TBI: total body irradiation.
TCR: T-cell receptor
TPO: Thrombopoietin: a megakaryocyte growth factor.

VCAM-1: vascular cytoadhesion Molecule-1.
VLA-4: very late antigen number 4 (sometimes called 4 β 1 or CD49d)
VLA-5: very late antigen-5/Vascular Late Antigen-5
(Sometimes called α 5 β 1 or CD49e)
VN: vitronectin
WBC: white blood cell(s)

X: mean (a statistical letter)
XRT: x-ray therapy or radiotherapy.

