بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومـــــات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

﴿ قـــسـم ﴾

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لم ترد بالأصـــل

ACUTE PHASE PROTEINS IN DEPRESSION

Thesis
Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of
Requirement of the Degree of Doctor
Of Medical Biochemistry.

By

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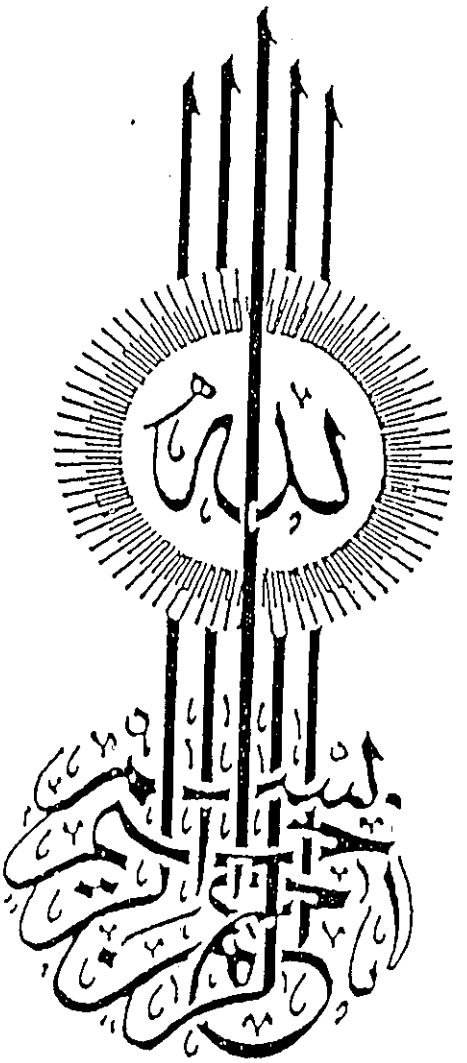

سبحانك

لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم

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ABBREVAITIONS

α_1 AC	= α_1 antichymotrypsin.
α_1 AT	= α_1 antitrypsin.
α_1S	= α_1 acid glycoprotein.
α_2 M	= α_2 macroglobulin
CNTF	= Ciliary neurotropic factor.
OB	= Olfactory bulbectomized.
T4	= Thyroxin.
5-HIAA	= 5-hydroxy indolacetic acid.
5-HT	= Serotonin or 5 hydroxy tryptamine.
Ach	= Acetylcholine.
ACTH	= Adrenocorticotrophic hormone.
Alb	= Albumin.
APPs	= Acute phase proteins
APR	= Acute phase response or reaction
APS	= Ammonium persulfate
BCG	= Bromocresol green
BP	= Bipolar depression
C	= Complement
C_3c	= Complement component 3
CAs	= Catecholamines.
CNS	= Central Nervous System.
C_4bp	= C_4 binding protein
Cp	= Ceruloplasmin.
CRF	= Corticotrophin releasing factor.
CRP	= C-reactive protein
CSFs	= Colony stimulating factors.
CTL	= Capillary thin layer

D.M. =Diabetes mellitus

DPP-IV = Dipeptidyl peptidase-IV.

FGF = Fibroblast growth factor.

GABA = γ amino butyric acid

Hb = Hemoglobin.

HGF = Hepatocyte growth factor.

Hp = Haptoglobin

HPA axis = Hypothalamic pituitary adrenal axis.

HPT-axis = Hypothalamic pituitary thyroid axis.

Hpx = Haemopoxin.

IEF = Isoelectric focusing

Ig = Immunoglobulin

IL-1 = Interleukin-1.

IL-2 = Interleukin-2

IL-IRA = IL-1 receptor antagonist.

Ils = Interleukines

INFα = Interferon alpha

LIF = Leukemia inhibitory factors.

LTT = Lymphocyte transformation test.

MAO = Monoamine oxidase.

NE = Norepinephrine

NKCA = Natural Killer Cell Activity.

OSM = Oncostatin.

PAGIE = Polyacrylamide gel isoelectric focusing

RBP = Retinol binding protein.

RFLPs = Restriction fragment length polymorphism.

RID = Radial immunodiffusion

SAA = Serum amyloid A

sIL-2R = Soluble interleukin-2 receptor.

TEMED = N,N,N,N, tetramethylenediamine

Tf = Transferrin.

TGFβ = Tumor growth factor beta.

TNF α = Tumor necrosis factor alpha.

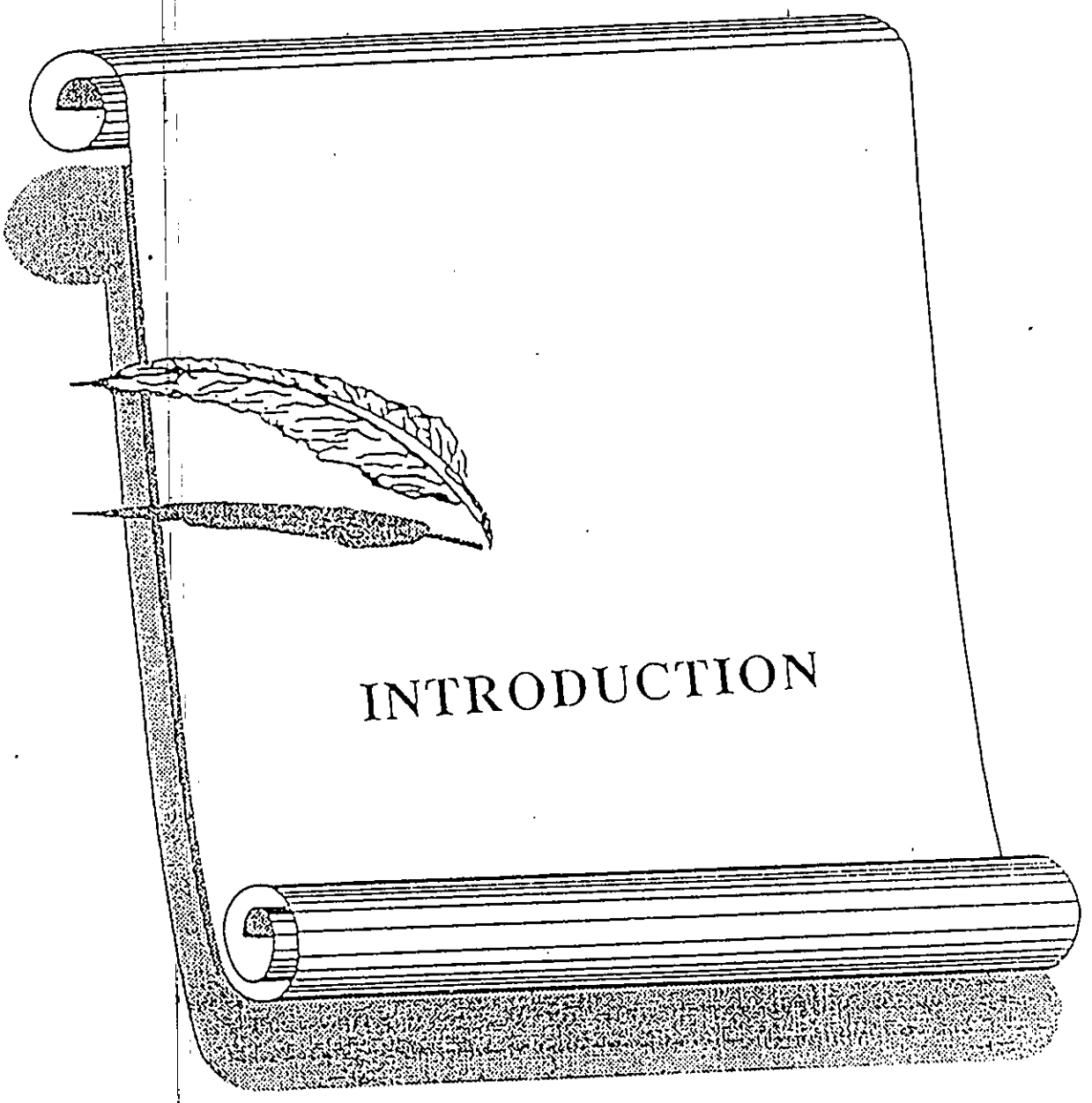
TRH = Thyrotropin releasing hormone.

TSH = Thyroid stimulating hormone.

TSP = Total serum protein.

UP = Unipolar depression

CONTENTS



INTRODUCTION

DEPRESSION

Affective disorders particularly depression, are the most common type of mental disorders among adult [1]. Within the past 3 decades, there has been a noticeable increase in attention given to depression and other affective disorders [2].

*The term "**affective disorders**" groups together a number of clinical conditions, whose common and essential feature is disturbance of mood accompanied by related cognitive, psychomotor, psychophysiological and interpersonal difficulties [2].*

Definition: -

Major depressive syndrome is defined as depressed mood, or loss of interest, of at least two weeks' duration, accompanied by several associated symptoms such as weight loss, difficulty in concentration, loss of appetite and thoughts of death or suicide [3].

Other signs and symptoms of mood disorders include, changes in activity level and vegetative functions (such as sleep, appetite, sexual activity, and other biological rhythms). These disorders virtually always result in impaired interpersonal, social and occupational functioning [4].

The response of depressed patients to the tricyclic antidepressants, monoamineoxidase (MAO) inhibitors and related medications, indicates that neuronal systems affected by these agents are important in this illness [5].

Epidemiology

Incidence and prevalence [6]:

Depression is among the most frequently occurring or prevalent psychiatric disorders in adult [2]. There are estimates that at least one hundred million people in the world are suffering from depressive disorders [7]. It seems most likely that this number will increase for various reasons:

1. Life expectation continues to increase in almost all countries, resulting in an increase in the overall world population and therefore in the proportion of subjects liable to suffer from depression [1].
2. A large number of people live today in social and physical environments undergoing rapid transformation, a fact which frequently provokes acute and prolonged psychosocial stress, which may in turn lead to depressive reactions [1].
3. Morbidity due to chronic cardiovascular disease, collagen diseases, cerebrovascular and neurological diseases give rise to depressive reactions in an estimated 20% of cases.

Age:

The onset of unipolar (UP) depression can occur from childhood through senescence but 50 percent of all patients have an onset between ages 20 and 50. The mean age is being about 40 [8].

Sex:

It was found that there is approximately two fold greater prevalence of UP depression in women than in men, in all areas particularly in the rural groups [9].