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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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ترد بالاصل



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Serum Leptin Level In Both Euthyroid State And In Thyroid Disorders

Thesis

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree (M.Sc.) in

Internal Medicine

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2001

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تحت عنوان : باللغة الانجليزية : Serum leptin level in both euthyroid state and in thyroid disorders

: باللغة العربية : ستوى الليبتين من سائل دم منقوع ولاسي
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ABSTRACT

Leptin is a 16 KD protein secreted by adipocytes and encoded by ob-gene. The aim of this work is to study serum leptin levels in euthyroid states and in thyroid dysfunctions. Subjects were divided into four groups according to body mass index (BMI) and thyroid function tests. All subjects were tested for blood glucose, liver functions, kidney functions, total cholesterol, triglyceride, thyroid function tests and leptin levels. This study concludes that serum leptin is significantly related to BMI but not with thyroid function tests.

Keywords: Leptin – ob-gene – BMI

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Glossary

Base pair The guanine-cytosine and adenine-thymine pairs of purine (guanine & adenine) and pyrimidine (cytosine & thymine) bases that make up DNA. In RNA, uracil substitutes for thymine. One of the pair is on one chain of the DNA double helix, the other on the complementary chain.

Clone A group of cells all derived from a single cell by repeated mitosis and all having the same genetic constitution (in somatic cell genetics). Now refers also to a cloned gene, when the gene sequence has been excised and grown in a bacterial or viral vector.

Coding strand The 'sense' (as opposed to 'antisense') strand of DNA that has the same 5' to -3' sense as does mRNA (except that T substitutes for U). It is not transcribed by RNA polymerase.

Codon A triplet of three nucleotide bases in a DNA or mRNA molecule that encodes for a specific amino acid, or the initiation or termination of transcription.

Complementary DNA (cDNA) DNA produced from an RNA template by the action of reverse transcriptase (RNA-dependent DNA polymerase).

Congenital Present at birth. Does not imply either genetic or non-genetic causation.

Consanguinity Relationship by descent from a common ancestor.

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) A polymer of deoxyribonucleotides that is the genetic material of all eukaryote cells.

DNA Polymerase An enzyme that catalyzes the formation of new deoxyribonucleotide (DNA) strands from deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates, using DNA as a template.

Domain A discrete part of a polypeptide sequence that can be equated with a particular function.

Dominant A gene is said to be dominant if the phenotype of the heterozygote is the same as that of the homozygote for that gene. In human genetics the term is used, more loosely, for a mutant gene that is expressed in the heterozygote. If the mutant homozygote is more severely affected than the heterozygote (which is often unknown), there is intermediate dominance and if both alleles are expressed independently there is codominance. Traditionally, the term refers to traits, but is now commonly applied to gene as well.