

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



Comparative study of vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) in normal subjects and in chronic hepatitis C virus patients.

THESIS

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List of abbreviation

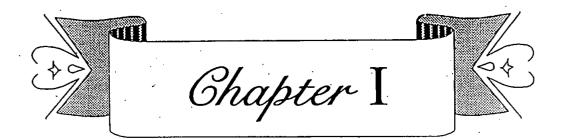
- Abs = Antibodies.
- ADCC = Antibody Dependent Cellar cytotoxicity.
- Ags = Antigens.
- AI-CAH = Autoimmune chronic active hepatitis.
- ALT = Alanine transaminase.
- APCs = Antigens presenting cells.
- AST = Aspartate transaminase.
- CAMs = Cellular adhesion molecules.
- CD = Cluster of differentiation.
- CTL = Cytotoxic T. lymphocytes.
- ELISA = Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay.
- HBC Ab = Hepatitis B core antibody.
- HBs Ag = Hepatitis B surface antigen
- HBV =Hepatitis B Virus.
- HCC = Hepatocellular carcinoma.
- HCV = Hepatitis C Virus.
- HLA = Human leucocytic antigen.
- HRP = Horse reddish peroxidase.
- ICAM = Intercellular adhesion molecule
- INF- γ = Interferon gamma.

- IL = Interleukin.
- KD = Kilo Dalton.
- LAD = Leucocytes adhesion deficiency.
- LFA-1 = Lymphocytes function associated antigen-1.
- LPs = Lipopolysaccharides.
- Mac-1 = Macrophage antigen-1.
- Mad CAM-1 = Mucosal addressin cellular adhesion molecule.
- MCP-1 = Monocyte chemotactic protein-1.
- MEC = Mixed essential cryoglobulinaemia.
- MHC = Major histocompatibility complex.
- NANBH = Non A non B hepatitis.
- NCR = Non-coding region.
- NK = Natural Killer.
- NS = Non-structural.
- ORF = Open reading frame.
- PAN = Polyarterities nodosa.
- PBMCs = Peripheral blood monocellular cells.
- PCR = Polymerase chain reaction.
- PECAM-1 = Platelets endothelial cellular adhesion molecule-1.
- RT = Reverse transcriptase.
- SD = Standard deviation.

- SEM = Standard error of mean.
- TH = Helper T cells.
- TM B = Ultra Blue TM .
- TNF- α = Tumor necrosis factor alpha.
- Ts = Suppressor T cells.
- UTR = Untranslated region.
- VCAM-1 = Vascular cell adhesion molecule-1.
- VLA-4 = Very late activation antigen-4.

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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

IMMUNITY

Immunity is a reaction against foreign substances (antigens) to protect the body. The cells and molecules which are responsible for the immunity constitute the immune system and their collective response s comprise the immune responses ⁽¹⁾.

A) <u>NATURAL (INNATE) AND ACQUIRED (SPECIFIC)</u> <u>IMMUNITY:</u>

There are many different defense mechanisms that protect an individual from microorganisms and potentially harmful materials. Some of these, including physical barriers like the skin, phagocytic cells, certain chemical substances and enzymes, are active before exposure to foreign materials. These mechanisms constitute the natural (innate) immunity. This type of immunity is neither enhanced by previous exposure nor discriminate between most foreign substances (2).

The other type of immunity is known as "acquired or specific immunity" which has components that are able to recognize variation in

substances present on foreign materials. The generated defense mechanisms are therefore able to eliminate specifically the offending materials and in addition, subsequent exposure leads to a more efficient and effective immune response (2). The characteristics and constituents of innate and acquired immunity are shown in table (1).