Cytokine gene polymorphism (IL-17A G197A, TNF-alpha G308A, IL-6 C174G) and human major histocompatibility complex (HLA DRB1) specificities control in bronchial asthma

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In the development of non-specific resistance in an immune system, important role belongs to mediators of the said immune system; the pro-inflammatory cytokines which in turn activates expression of class II HLA-DRB1 on antigen presenting cells (APC) that implement specific immunity. The pathologies of many infectious, autoimmune and malignant diseases are influenced by the profiles of cytokine production in pro-inflammatory (TH1) and anti-inflammatory (TH2) T cells. With TLR (Toll-like receptor) on dendritic cells recognizing PAMP (pathogen-associated molecular patterns); antigens that trigger a cascade of specific antibody and cytokine. Many studies have examined the relationship between cytokine gene polymorphism, cytokine gene expression in vitro and the susceptibility to and clinical severity of diseases. Our study here tends to and as extensively as possible expose the relationship of cytokines gene polymorphism and Human Major Histocompatibility complex with respect to bronchial asthma.

Biography
Ajlosed Charles Adeniyi has completed a Specialist (MSc) and a Professional Education degree at the Adyghe State University, Russia and as a result of his ardent observation and understanding in the hybridoma culture, antibody purification and microscopic usage as well as his keen scientific interest was immediately inducted into the research group at the University’s immune-laboratory working with the lead Professor Tugus. He collaborated with others scientists to determine the importance of medicinal plant on health: A case study of Iris plantae. His personal publication includes but not limited to his recent work on the “Development and integrating of health sciences into foreign languages”.

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