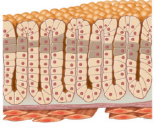
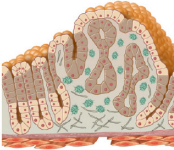


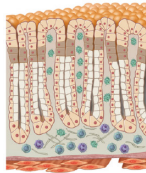
NORMAL MUOCSA



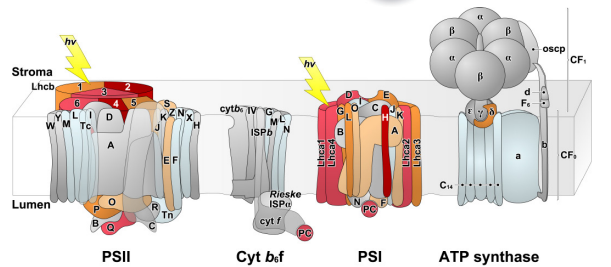
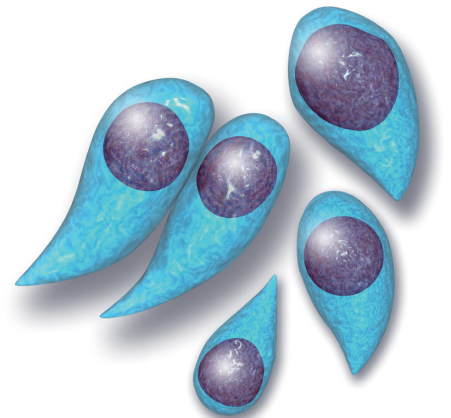
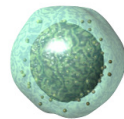
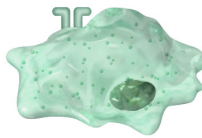
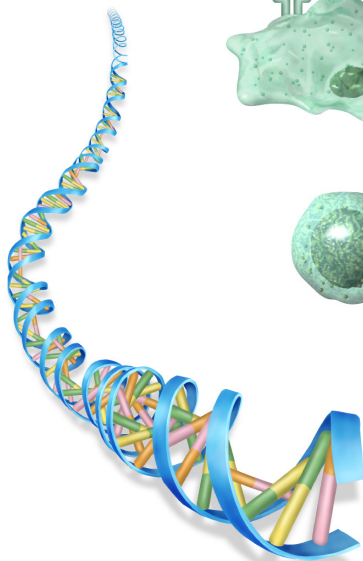
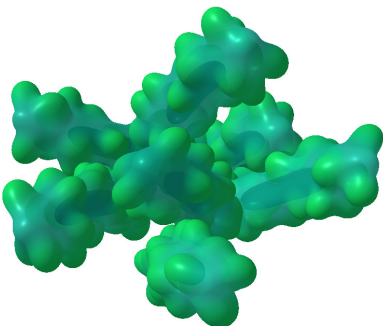
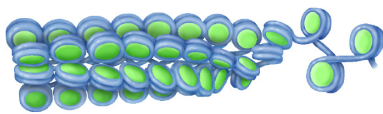
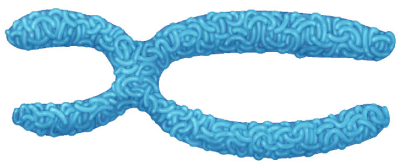
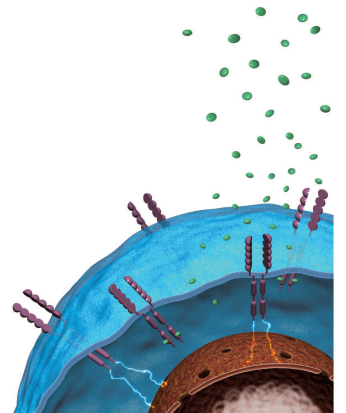
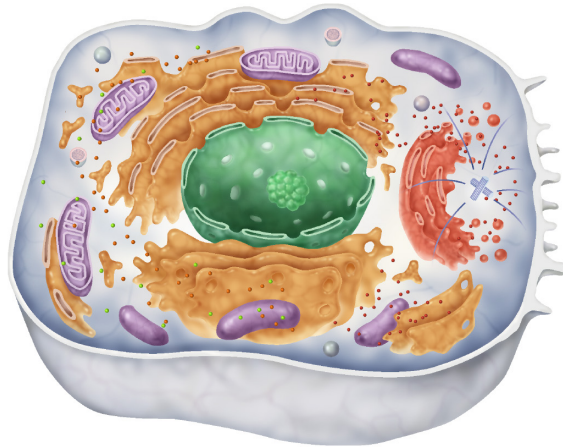
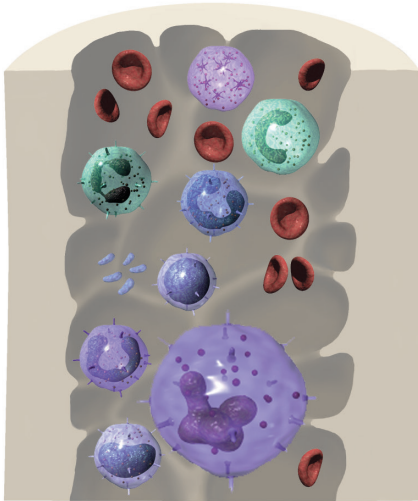
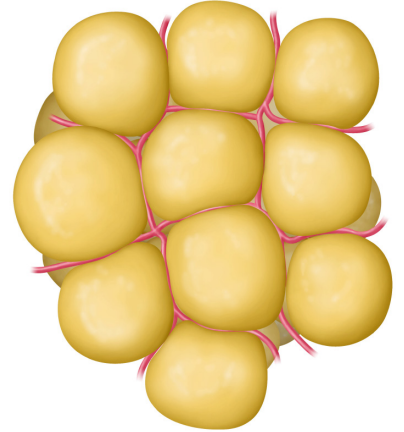
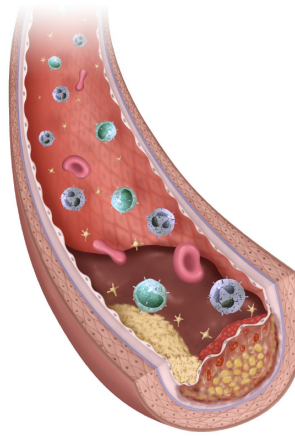
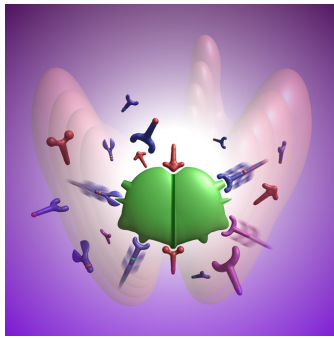
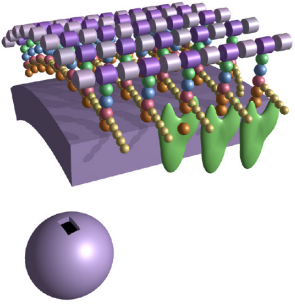
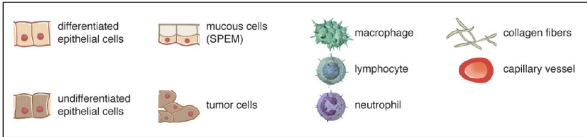
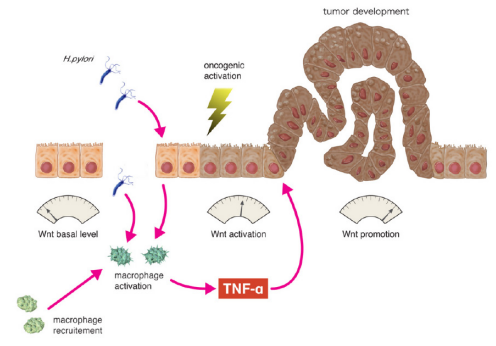
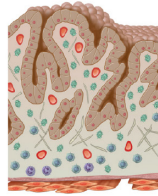
PRENEOPLASTIC LESION [Wnt activator]



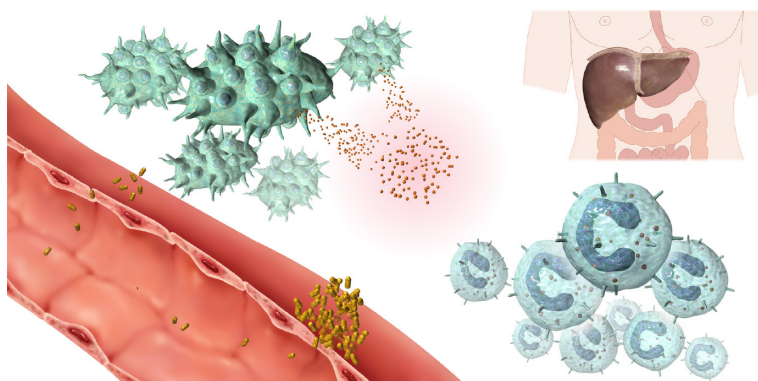
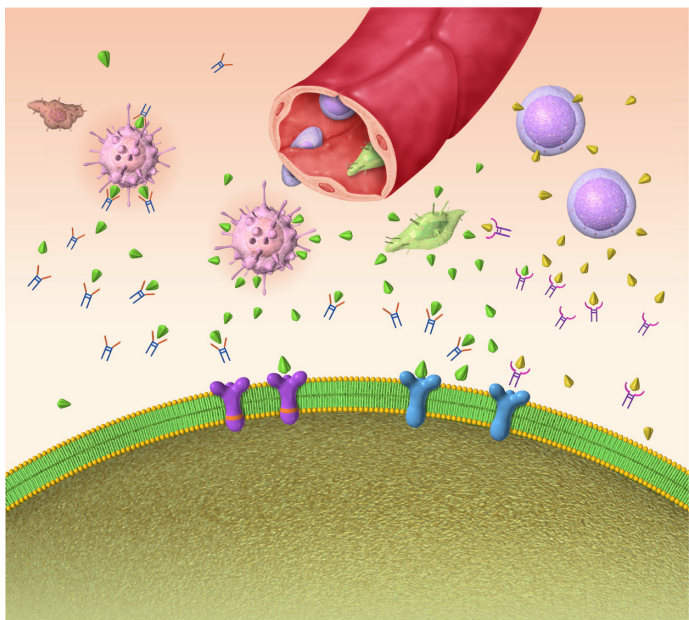
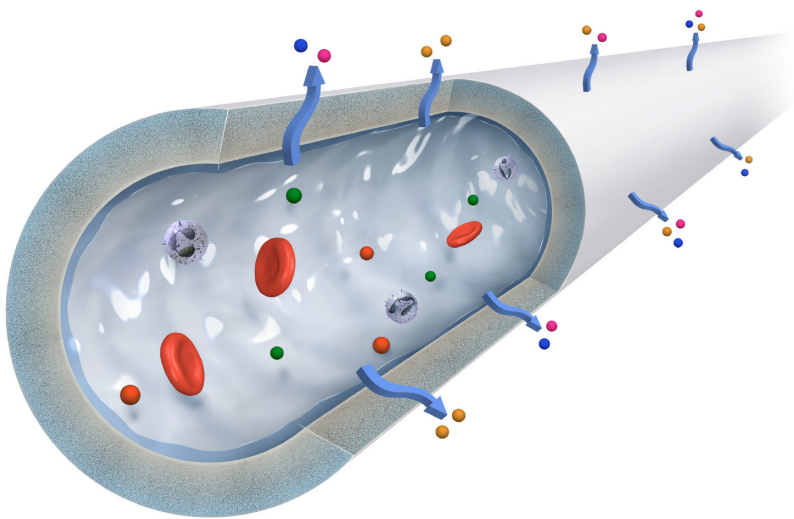
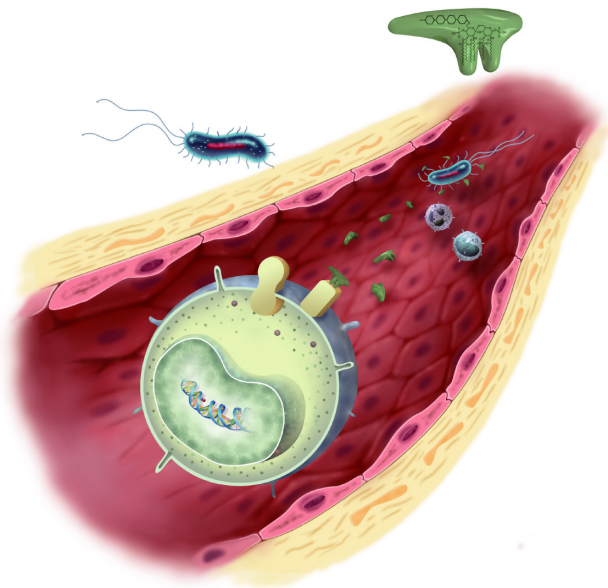
SPEM [PGE₂ activation]



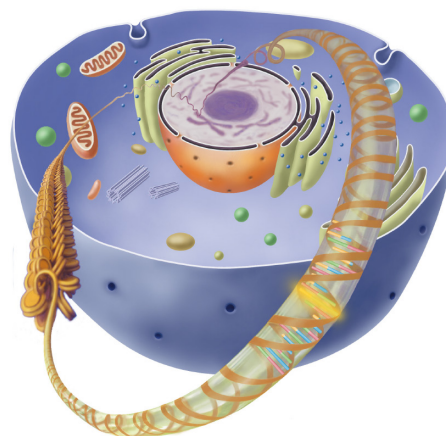
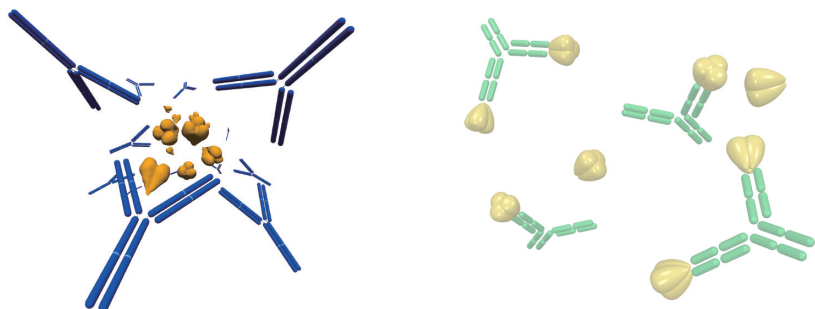
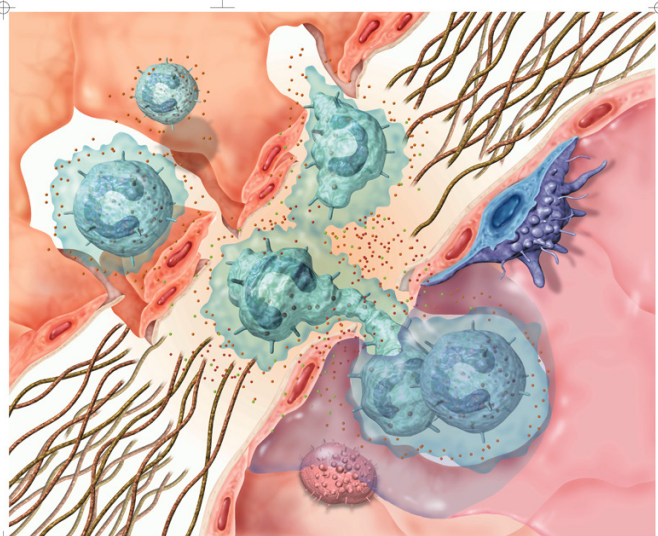
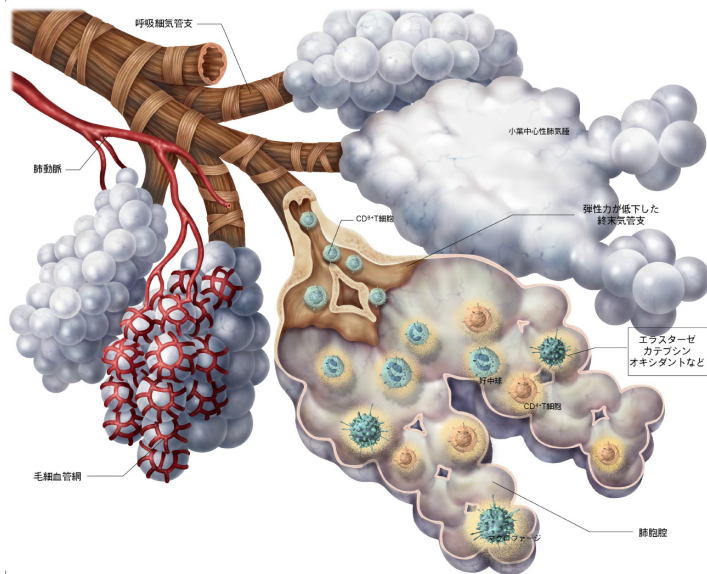
GASTRIC TUMOR [Wnt/PGE₂ activation]

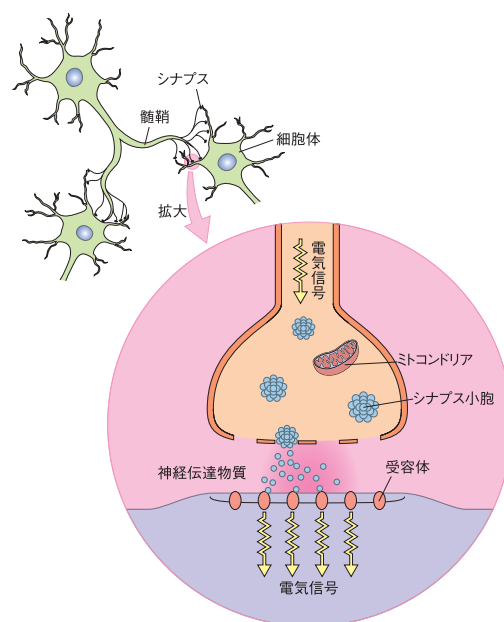
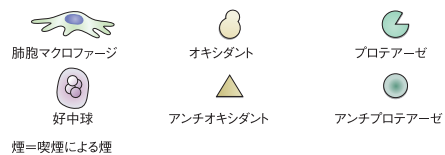
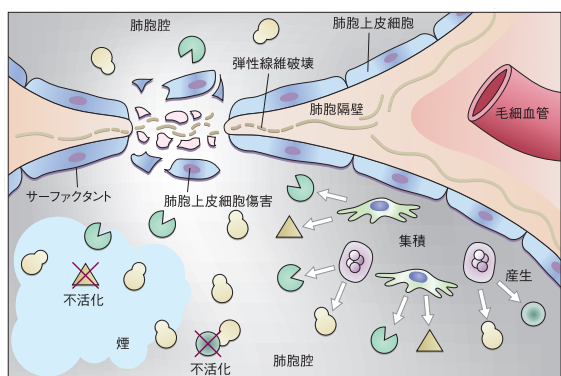
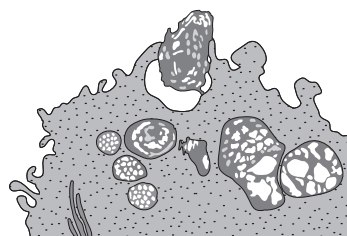
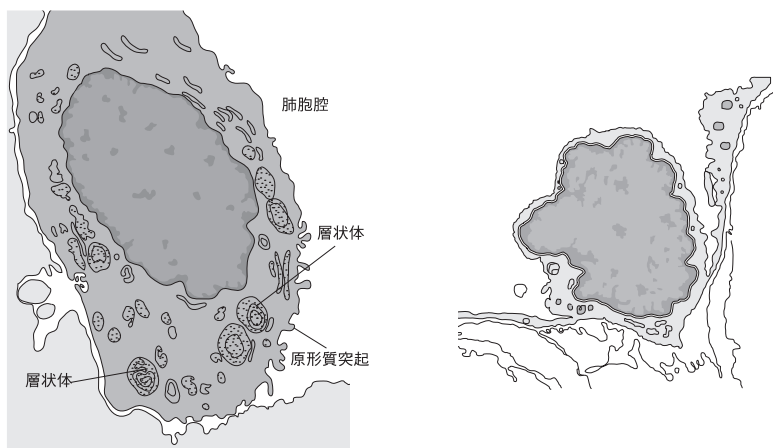
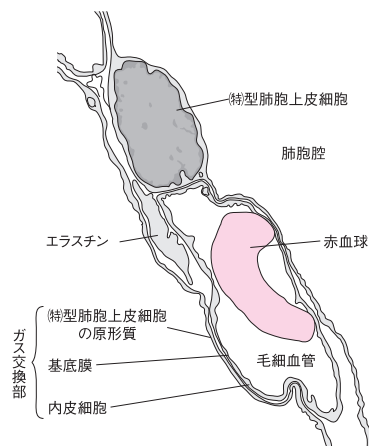
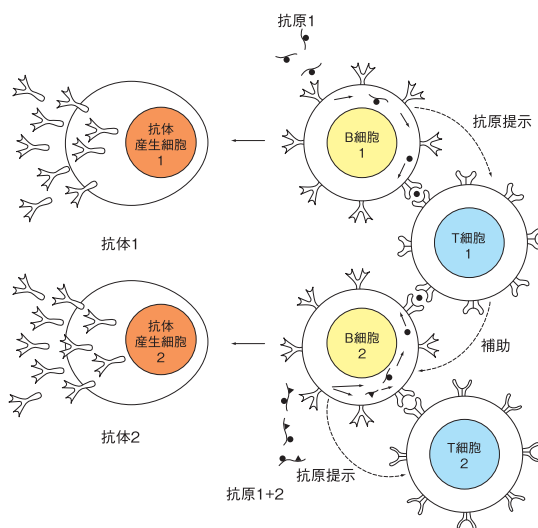
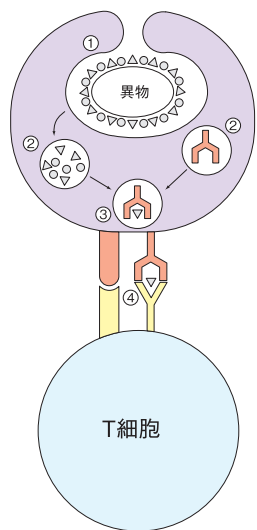
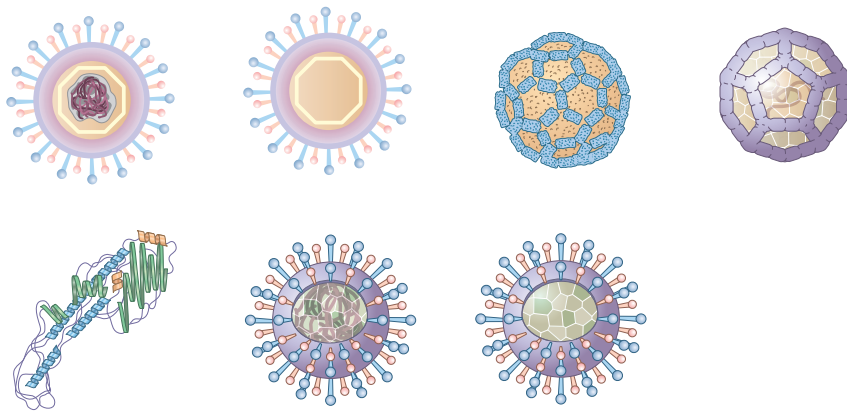
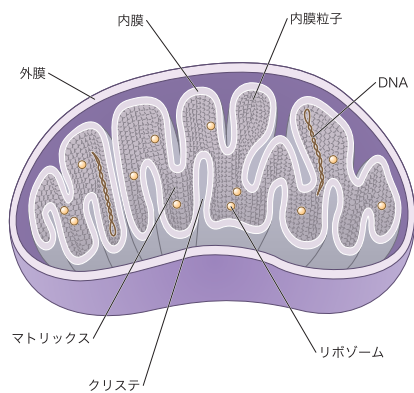


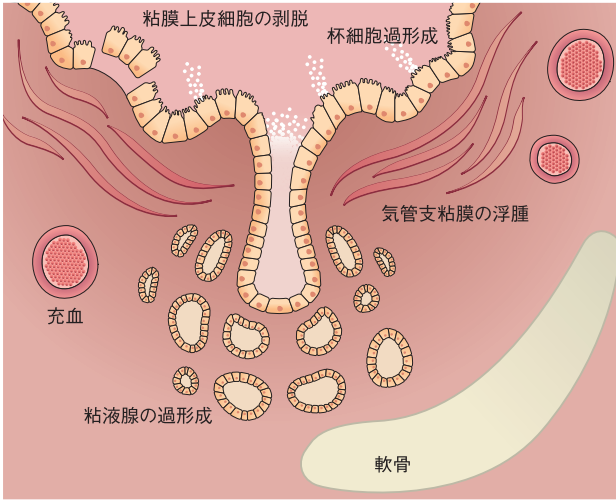
0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 1.0



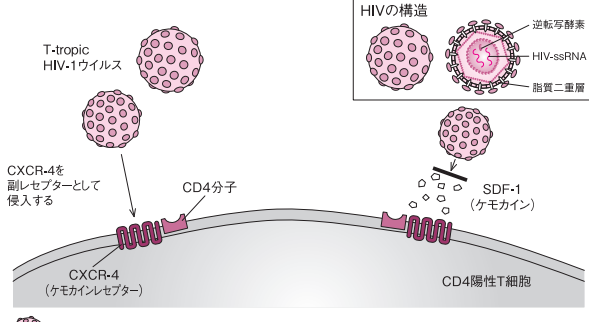
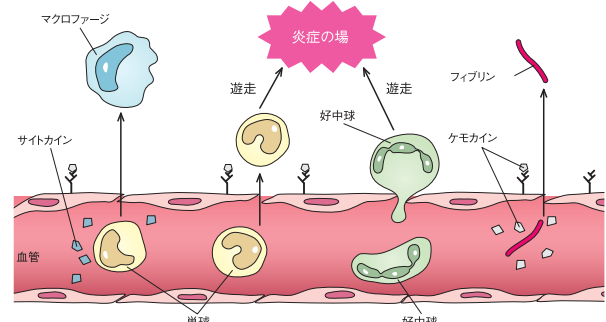
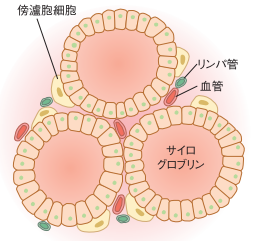
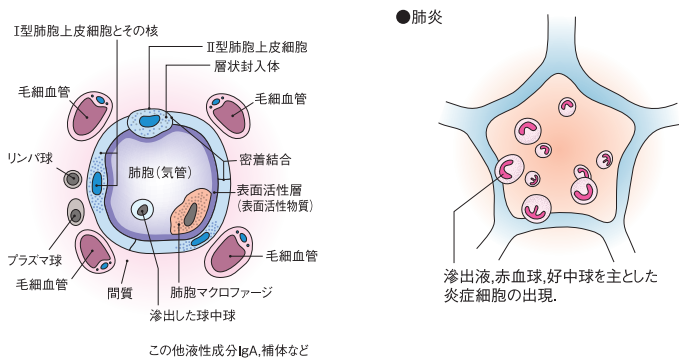
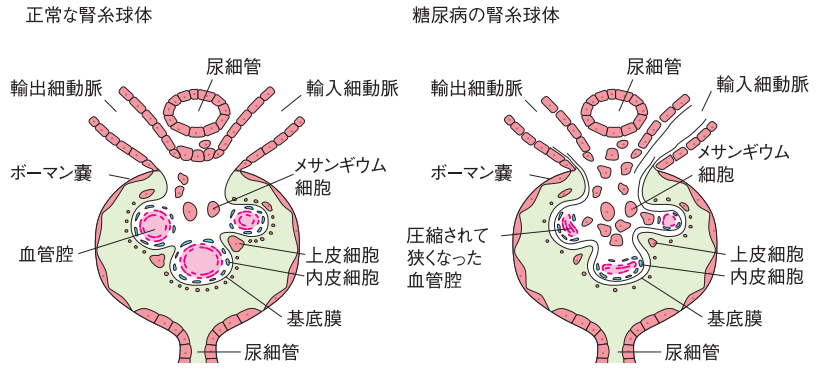
■ (3) COPDの病態







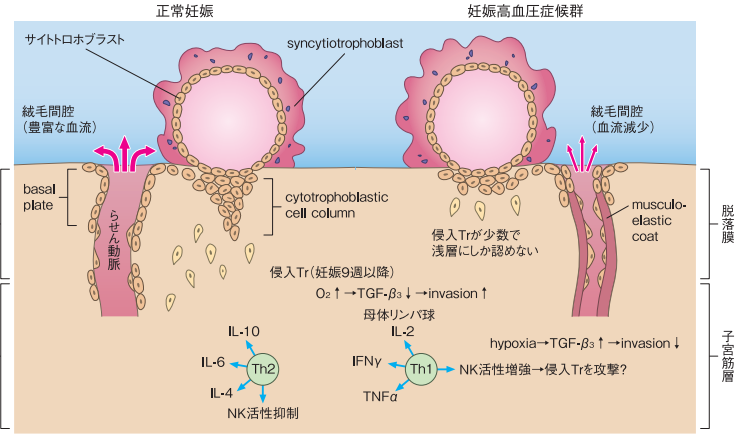
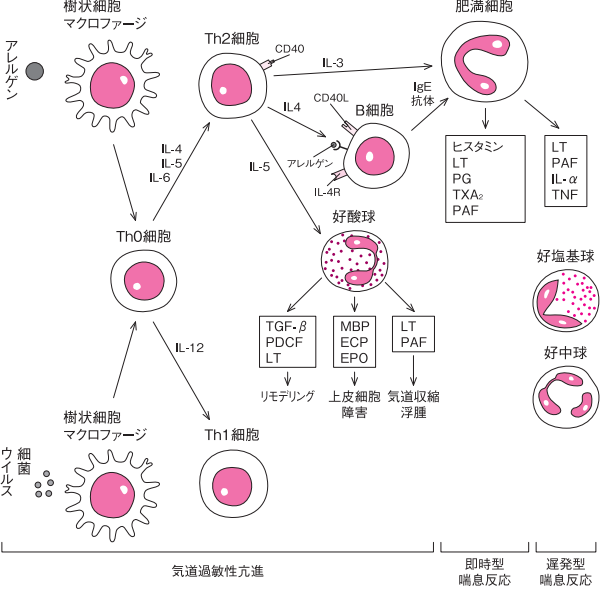
福地義之助監修:COPD診療ガイド、日本ベーリンガーインゲルハイム、2001

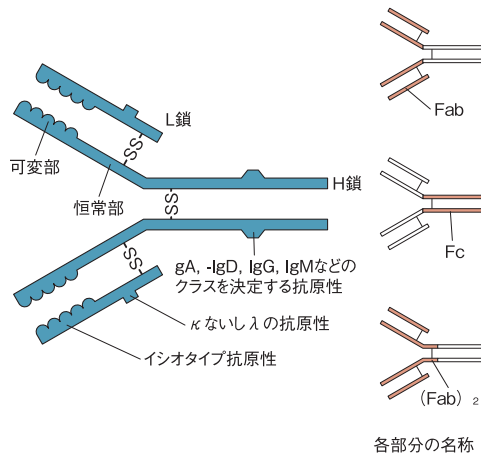
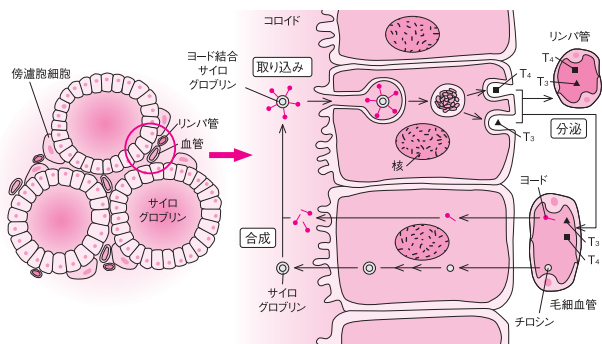


T細胞親和性(T-tropic) HIV-1ウイルスは、CD4とケモカインレセプターCXCR4(Fusin)を認識してCD4とCXCR4陽性細胞に感染する

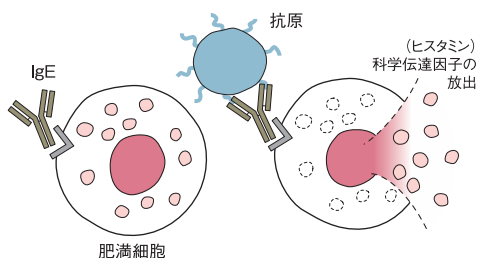
CXCR4は、T-tropic HIV-1の共受容体coreceptorである

SDF-1(stroma-cell-derived factor 1) ケモカインはCXCR4の自然リガンドnatural ligandとして働き、T-tropic HIV-1の侵入を防ぐ

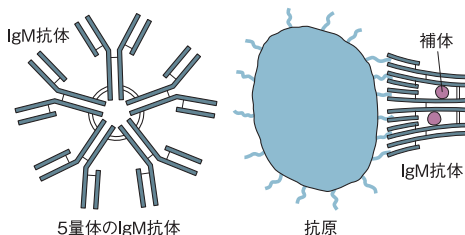
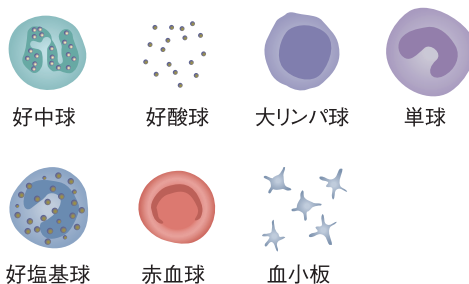




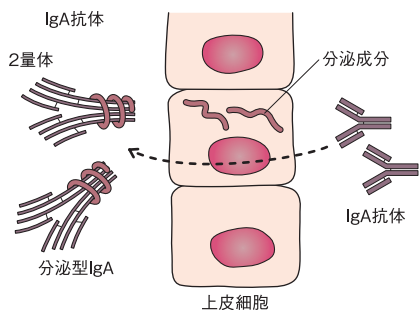
各部分の名称



IgE細胞は肥満細胞のFcレセプターに結合する特別な性質をもっている。そこに抗原が反応すると肥満細胞からのヒスタミンなどの科学伝達因子が放出され組織障害反応(即時型アレルギー)をもたらす。



補体の活性化のためには2分子の抗体のFc部が必要である。IgM抗体は5量体の型をしているものが多い。そのため補体活性化の効果が高い。



IgA抗体は分泌型抗体として粘膜上や分泌液中に多く存在し、局所免疫に重要な役割を果たしている。

