



Mucosal Immunology: Be Hygienic and Immunogenic

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Editorial

Mucosal Immunology helps in forming mucous layer among the internal organs which enables lubrication of fluids and other food materials. When any antigens enter into our body the immune system get activated and releases antibodies. During this time immune system shows some hypersensitivity reactions such as allergy, sneezing, itching, rashes.

Ghobrial A, et al., explained about the functions of ELL2 gene and its mechanism involved. His work majorly focused on Transcription, Elongation, Splicing, Maturation of B cells to plasma cells through shifting patterns of RNA processing, favoring generation of the secretory form of heavy chain immunoglobulin (IgH) associated with plasma cells. Also performed meta-analysis of the non-Hispanic white and Hispanic cohorts with salivary gland tumors identified a genome-wide significant single nucleotide polymorphisms in ELL2 and analysed c-Myc levels in the presence of Wildtype and C636A Mutant ELLs [1].

Melatonin loss is the major problem for every individual now-a-days due to increased use of technology (Mobile – facebook, twitter etc). Author Lissoni P, et al. explained about the role of melatonin in autoimmune diseases. In this article, author mentioned about longitudinal studies, by monitoring patients with autoimmune diseases

during both acute and remission phases of pathology, which will be required to establish the clinical and prognostic significance of the alterations of MLT rhythm in relation to the immune status of patients [2].

Rudd CE, et al., explained about the numerous possibilities for GSK-3 small molecular inhibitors in clinical applications, developments in immunotherapy beyond the targeting of immune checkpoint blockade pathways such as CTLA-4 and PD-1. Also, further studies, in vitro inhibition of GSK-3 by SMIs or siRNA to act primarily in CD8+ T cells reducing PD-1 expression; in vivo in comparison to anti-PD-1 mAb treatment [3].

References

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