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previous volume/issue

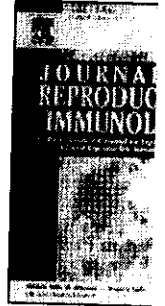
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next volume/issue

Journal of Reproductive Immunology

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- Article List
- Partial Abstracts
- Full Abstracts

- display checked docs
- e-mail articles
- export citations

articles 1 - 4

- Abstracts • MISCELLANEOUS**
Pages 103-193
PDF (722 K)
- Publisher's note • PUBLISHER'S NOTE**
Pages 195-196
PDF (113 K)
- Contents Volume 58 • MISCELLANEOUS**
Pages 197-198
PDF (55 K)
- Editorial board • MISCELLANEOUS**
Page CO2
PDF (54 K)

articles 1 - 4

previous volume/issue

volume/issue list

next volume/issue

- Home
- Search
- Journals
- Books
- Abstract Databases
- My Profile
- Alerts

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10.3 (P)**TGF- β 1 gene polymorphism (position -800 G/A) in repeated spontaneous abortion (RSA)**Amani D.^a, Zolghadri J.^b, Samsami A.^b, Ghaderi A.^c^aDepartment of Immunology; ^bDepartment of OB/GYN; ^cShiraz Institute for Cancer Research, Medical School, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

TGF- β 1 is a multifunctional TH2 cytokine with potential biological function for regulation of cell growth and differentiation. Several polymorphisms in TGF- β 1 gene have been reported some with important correlation with disease severity. Elevated serum level of TGF- β 1 in repeated spontaneous abortion has already been reported. In this investigation the change at position -800 (G/A) of TGF- β 1 gene was studied using PCR-RFLP in 114 cases of RSA and 80 normal Iranian female subjects. Results indicated that 87 (76.3%) out of 114 cases and 60 (75%) out of 80 normal subjects were homozygote GG at this position. In addition 26 cases (22.8%) and 20 (25%) of normal subject were heterozygote AG. Only one of the patients appeared to be homozygote AA. None of the normal individuals was found to be homozygote AA at this position. The results of this investigation indicate that there are no statistical significant differences between the repeated spontaneous abortion cases and the control subjects in respect to the polymorphism at position -800 of TGF- β 1 gene.

10.4 (O)**Soluble TNF receptors in women with recurrent spontaneous abortions**

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The aim of the study was to examine potential disorders in the pregnancy-associated up-regulation of soluble TNF receptors in women with recurrent spontaneous abortions (RSA) as possibility to improve successful pregnancy rate either by modulation of sTNF-Rs levels or TNF production by different therapeutic regimens.

Material: Healthy and RSA women were examined before and during first trimester of pregnancy within four groups: non-pregnant healthy women ($n = 30$), non-pregnant RSA women ($n = 26$), healthy pregnant women ($n = 21$), pregnant RSA women ($n = 48$).

Methods: Peripheral blood lymphocyte subsets, NK-cell activity, lymphocyte proliferative response to mitogens, production of TNF, IFN- γ and IL-4 by maternal lymphocytes in the mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) with husband lymphocytes; serum levels of TNF, sTNF-R1 (p55) and sTNF-R2 (p75) were estimated.

Results: In non-pregnant RSA women, ratios of sTNF-R1/TNF and sTNF-R2/TNF were lower than in healthy women. In normal pregnancy, significant increase of both sTNF-R1 and sTNFR2 levels was observed. On the contrary, serum levels of TNF-Rs in pregnant RSA women were lower than in healthy pregnant women and were not significantly changed as compared with the non-pregnant state. Decrease of lymphocyte proliferative response to mitogens (PHA, PWM, Con-A) was detected in non-pregnant and pregnant RSA women. Decreased levels of CD8+HLA-DR+ T-lymphocytes were found in normal pregnancy and no such changes were observed in pregnant RSA women. After hormonal treatment with progesterone injections, successful pregnancy rate in RSA women was accompanied by normalization of sTNF-Rs levels and increase of lymphocyte response to PWM. Similar, but not so expressive reactions were observed after use of $n-3$ polyunsaturated fatty acids. Immunization of pregnant RSA women by paternal lymphocytes led to the decrease of TNF and IFN- γ production and increase of IL4 production in MLR.