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Effector Mechanisms In Allograft Rejection

Effector Mechanisms in Allograft Rejection. Annual Review of Immunology Vol. 4:119-145 (Volume publication date April ... Annual Review of Immunology Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Allograft Rejection R B Colvin Annual Review of Medicine Kidney Transplantation: Mechanisms of Rejection and Acceptance

Effector Mechanisms in Allograft Rejection | Annual Review ...

Evidence that the effector mechanism of skin allograft rejection is antigen-specific.

Evidence that the effector mechanism of skin allograft ...

1. Annu Rev Immunol. 1986;4:119-45. Effector mechanisms in allograft rejection. Mason DW, Morris PJ. PMID: 3518743 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Effector mechanisms in allograft rejection.

Two major immunological mechanisms occur during allograft rejection: the nonspecific innate response that predominates in the early phase of the immune response, and the donor-specific adaptive response that results from alloantigen recognition by host T cells.

Effector Mechanisms of Rejection - Europe PMC Article ...

The Innate Response and Allograft Rejection Although the adaptive response plays a central role in the mechanisms of allograft rejection, early proinflammatory signals (arising before the initiation of the T-cell response) are also considered as important factors of graft rejec-tion. Inflammation is caused by the innate im-

Effector Mechanisms of Rejection - CSHL P

Antigens, provided by the allograft, trigger the activation and proliferation of allospecific T cells. As a consequence of this response, effector elements are generated that mediate graft injury and are responsible for the clinical manifestations of allograft rejection. Donor-specific CD8 + cytotoxic T lymphocytes play a major role in this process.

Effector mechanisms in transplant rejection — Research ...

With the advent of cellular therapies, it has become clear that the success of future therapies in prolonging allograft survival will require an intimate understanding of the allorecognition pathways and effector mechanisms that are responsible for chronic rejection and late graft loss.Here, we consider current understanding of T-cell allorecognition pathways and discuss the most likely mechanisms by which these pathways collaborate with other effector mechanisms to cause allograft rejection.

Allorecognition pathways in transplant rejection and tolerance

Abstract. The rationale behind local immunosuppression is based on the following two hypotheses: first, that rejection can be effectively suppressed by controlling only those immunologic events occurring at the graft site and second, that by administering appropriately chosen

immunosuppressive agents directly into the allograft, one can simultaneously prevent rejection and diminish or ...

Local Regulation of Allograft Rejection | SpringerLink
The term chronic rejection initially described long-term loss of function in transplanted organs via fibrosis of the transplanted tissue's blood vessels. This is now chronic allograft vasculopathy, however, leaving chronic rejection referring to rejection due to more patent aspects of immunity. [citation needed]Chronic rejection explains long-term morbidity in most lung-transplant recipients ...

Transplant rejection - Wikipedia
The mechanisms of antibody-mediated graft enhance- as important effectors of allograft damage during rejection. ment are unclear; proposed mechanisms involve the produc- However, there is evidence suggesting that, in special circum- tion of anti-idiotypic or blocking antibodies.

Effector Mechanisms in Transplant Rejection
Abstract Cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) and macrophage-mediated delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) responses may both mediate allograft rejection. Furthermore, although allograft rejection is classically considered a type [22, 23, 38, 50, 52] 1 cellular immune response, type-2 cytokines can support rejection.

Effector mechanisms in murine allograft rejection ...
Effector mechanisms of nonsuppurative destructive cholangitis in graft-versus-host disease and allograft rejection. The biliary epithelium provides a physical barrier to ascending infection from the gastrointestinal tract and is also involved in actively regulating the immune response to invading pathogens. Cholangiocytes secrete chemokines and express adhesion molecules that attract effector leukocytes and promo ….

Effector mechanisms of nonsuppurative destructive ...
By a yet unknown mechanism, the granzymes are inserted into the target cell cytoplasm where granzyme B can trigger apoptosis through several different mechanisms, including direct cleavage of...

Immunology of Transplant Rejection: Overview, History ...
Effector Mechanisms of Allograft Rejection Transplant rejection has both cellular (DTH responses, cell-mediated cytotoxicity) and humoral components. Once fully activated via the direct, semi-direct, or indirect pathway (see preceding), T cells produce cytokines and chemokines that orchestrate various effector arms of the alloimmune response.

Transplant Rejection - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics
Effector mechanisms in murine allograft rejection: comparison of skin and heart grafts in fully allogeneic and minor histocompatibility antigen-mismatched strain combinations Abstract Cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) and macrophage-mediated delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) responses may both mediate allo- graft rejection. Furthermore, al-

Effector mechanisms in murine allograft rejection ...
Antibodies reactive to donor human leukocyte antigen molecules, minor histocompatibility antigens, endothelial cells, RBCs, or autoantigens can trigger or contribute to rejection early and late after transplantation.

Mechanisms of Rejection: Current Perspectives ...
Induction of endothelial cells activation by antidonor antibodies. Antidonor antibodies (Abs) are known to induce chronic allograft rejection by several mechanisms of action involving their...

(PDF) Effector Mechanisms of Rejection
The Immunologic Constant of Rejection (ICR), is a notion introduced by biologists to group a shared set of genes expressed in tissue destructive-pathogenic conditions like cancer and infection, along a diverse set of physiological circumstances of tissue damage or organ failure, including autoimmune disease or allograft rejection. The identification of shared mechanisms and phenotypes by ...