Inflammatory cytokines; roles in RA progression and management

ATTEMPTED BIBLIOGRAPHY


Exams the functional activities of synovial T cells by adoptive transfer in human synovium-SCID mouse chimeras, and propose that tissue-infiltrating CD8+ T cells in rheumatoid synovitis have anti-inflammatory activity that is at least partially mediated by the release of IL-16, which would be used as a novel treatment for RA.


An overview of the pathogenesis of RA by cytokine focused mainly on TNFα and IL-1, and provide evidence of clinical trial with therapeutic strategy.


By assessing the relationship between MIF expression in synovium and clinical disease, they found that several clinical disease parameters was reduced accompanied by reduction in synovial reductions in macrophage migration inhibitor.


Including list of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines and individual discussion of each cytokine in terms of pathogenic mechanism and therapeutic strategy.


By using SKG mice which has spontaneous point mutation of the gene encoding an SH2 domain of ZAP-70, altered thymic selection of T cells was shown and was related to the development of RA.


Discussing about the importance of early diagnosis of RA , the use of disease-modifying anti-rheumatoid drugs , the use of agents that target cytokines and complication of treatments from clinical aspect.

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HUGN-CEHIH, LO

Provides information concerning the regulatory role of pro-(IL-1β, TNF-α, IFN-γ,) and anti-inflammatory cytokines (IL-4 and IL-13) and NO donors on hyaluronic acid metabolism in rheumatoid synovial cells which may help in understanding the pathophysiology of rheumatoid arthritis.


Provides complete discussion of different strategies for reducing IL-1 activities and comparison of efficacy and safety of treatment with TNF-α.


By using fibroblast-like synovial cells (FLS) from patients with RA and OA, they showed the importance of that peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor γ and C/EBP in adipocyte differentiation of FLS and that the process is influenced by inflammatory cytokines.


Description of pleiotropic activities of IL-6 and therapeutic strategies.


Reviewing the pathogenesis and therapy of RA which cover the onset of disease, cytokine networks, signal transduction pathways, recruitment of inflammatory cells, destruction of cartilage and bone, and potential biological targets for RA therapy.


Description of the mechanism interplayed between RANK, RANKL, and osteoprotegerin, which leads to the activation of osteoclast and consequently bone destruction.


Talking about the current understanding of actions of FK506 in terms of inflammatory cytokine production, anti-arthritic properties in CIA and AIA, analgesic effect, and differentiation of bone and cartilage.