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**Immunopharmacology of Macrophages and Other Antigen-presenting Cells** - Carla A. F. M. Bruijnzeel-Koomen - 1994

The consequences for diseases involving the immune system such as AIDS, and chronic inflammatory diseases such as bronchial asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, and atherosclerosis, now account for a considerable economic burden to governments worldwide. In response there has been an enormous research effort investigating the basic mechanisms underlying such diseases, and a tremendous drive to identify novel therapeutic applications for their prevention and treatment. Though a plethora of immunological studies have been published in recent years, little has been written about the implications of such research for drug development. As a consequence, this area has not gained the prominence of other new fields such as molecular pharmacology or neuropharmacology, and a focal information source for the many pharmacologists interested in diseases of the immune system remains unpublished. The Handbook of Immunopharmacology Series provides such a source through the commissioning of a comprehensive collection of volumes on all aspects of immunopharmacology. Editors have been sought after for each volume who are not only active in their respective areas of expertise, but who also have a distinctly pharmacological bias to their research. The Series follows three main themes, each represented by volumes on individual component topics. The first covers each of the major cell types and classes of inflammatory mediators ("cells and mediators"). The second covers each of the major organ systems and the diseases involving the immune and inflammatory responses that can affect them ("systems"). The third covers different classes of drugs currently used to treat these diseases as well as those under development ("drugs").

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**Immunopharmacology - Manzoor M. Khan - 2016-06-21**

The concept of immunotherapy was in infancy when the first edition was written; since then, major advances have been made, not only with several prominent clinical trials, but also with the approval of cell-based therapy by the FDA for the treatment of cancer in 2010. These events resulted in a gradually narrowing gap between early scientific knowledge and the late development of immune-based therapies. Consequently, the significance and magnitude of these advances warranted a revision of this contribution; this revised edition will provide a deeper understanding of the recent advances and discoveries related to the function of the immune response and their applications in the development of novel therapies to treat human diseases. Some of the key discoveries during the past five years include: the identification of the new subsets of helper T cells; new cytokines and their networks; and novel signal transduction mechanisms. For example, the identification of TH17 subset of helper T cells, in addition to TH1 and TH2 cells, not only advanced our understanding of the function of the basic immune response, but also raised our awareness of the possible etiology and pathogenesis of diseases such as allergy, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, and other auto-immune/immune system based diseases. The newly acquired immune responses, emerged as a result of the finding of new cell types such as innate lymphoid cells and iNKT. Identification of the novel cytokines and their networks has advanced our knowledge of the mechanisms involved in the maintenance of tissue homeostasis, including inflammation and tissue repair during stress and injury. The development of HIV vaccines has also seen dramatic changes over the last few years. There has been a shift from a sole focus on T cell vaccines to a holistic approach that pertains to the induction of both humoral and cellular elements. This entails the induction of antibodies – both binding and neutralizing – to prevent infection. The cellular vaccination produces a safety net of CD8+ T-cell responses to suppress the replication of the virus in the infected patients, and both of the effector arms are aided by helper T cells. From the perspective of clinical applications, significant advances have also been made in: oral immunotherapy for allergic disease, the possible treatment of HIV infection, the development of new monoclonal antibodies and their fragments to treat human diseases, and immune cell based therapies for cancer.
Advances in Pharmacology, Volume 91, the latest release in this well-received series, presents the latest information in the field, with this update including chapters on Modulation of inflammation and immune response by the stress-activated transcription factor Nrf2, Therapeutic modulation of macrophage phenotype to treat acute and chronic liver diseases, Immuno-modulation by cannabinoids, The use of nanomaterials to target immunity, Next generation in cancer immunotherapy, checkpoint inhibitors, Vaccines as a therapy for food allergy, Role of inflammation/immune system in depression, Therapeutic targeting of tumor-associated macrophages, Mast cells, and more. Includes the authority and expertise of leading contributors in pharmacology Presents the latest release in the Advances in Pharmacology series

**Immunopharmacology and Inflammation** - Carlo Riccardi - 2018-06-09
A comprehensive overview of the current research on inflammation and immunopharmacology, with particular attention to the use of anti-inflammatory drugs, this book discusses future trends in this area of pharmacological research. It addresses an audience with basic knowledge in the inflammatory process, immune system and pharmacology. The book meets the needs of graduate students, junior and senior researchers and is useful as a source of the most current information for those already working in these fields.

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Immunopharmacology - Jürgen Drews - 2012-12-06
Immunopharmacology is defined as that part of pharmacology that deals with drugs acting on the immune system and, in addition, with the pharmacological actions of substances derived from the immune system. In order to lend sharper definition to the term immunopharmacology the subject matter has been divided according to clinical and pragmatic criteria. The division into immunosubstitution, immunosuppression, antiallergic substances and immunostimulation gives the heterogeneous material a tighter structure than would any classification according to origin, chemical structure or mechanism of action.

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Immunopharmacology of the Gastrointestinal System - John L. Wallace - 1993

Diseases of the digestive system have a higher morbidity rate than any other group of disorder. There is a growing body of evidence that the immune system participates in the pathogenesis of a wide range of these diseases, including peptic ulcer disease and the gastropathy induced by nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS). For these reasons, efforts to develop novel therapies for digestive diseases are increasingly focused on the immune system. This volume reviews the immunopharmacology of the gastrointestinal tract at four distinct levels: Immunomodulation at a cellular level Cellular targets for immunomodulating drugs Specific classes of inflammatory mediators Utility and mechanisms of action of glucocorticoids in the treatment of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

Immunopharmacology - J. Hadden - 2012-12-06

Immunopharmacology: A New Discipline of Immense Potential Among the looming triumphs of the biologic revolution is the rapidly developing understanding of the mechanisms of bodily defense. In the short span of 35 years, knowledge of immunologic machinery has progressed from crudest description to major understanding in cellular and molecular terms. Antibodies, immunoglobulins, and the complement system have been almost completely defined in detailed molecular terms. Organs, like thymus, spleen and lymph nodes-so long enigmatic black boxes-are beginning to be understood not only in cellular terms but in molecular, physiologic, and endocrinologic terms. With this surging new information about the immune system comes the possibility of developing a pharmacology which can modulate and control immunologic functions. Immunopharmacology most broadly conceived must address (1) control of development and function of the cellular components of the immunologic apparatus; (2) facilitation and suppression of function of the immunologically competent cells of the several subclasses, like T helpers, suppressors, and effectors, and B effectors and suppressors; (3) manipulation and repair of the major biologic amplification systems, e. g., the complement system and kinin-kallikrein system, and (4) utilization, modulation, and inhibition of the galaxy of molecules generated by T lymphocytes, the lymphokines. This new pharmacology must deal with the fundamental effector mechanisms of immunity, namely inflammation, phagocytosis, vascular reactivity, and blood coagulation. Furthermore, immunopharmacology must address and manipulate cell-cell communication and interaction, so vital to control of the immunological apparatus.
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**Immunoregulation** - Nicola Fabris - 2012-12-06

Immunoregulation is one of the areas which has witnessed the most explosive advances of immunology during the past decade. It is in this area that the current view of the immune system has arisen and developed. There is indeed little doubt that immune reactions are primarily determined by messages which are generated within the immune system and passed among different types of immunologic cells. This cell communication not only determines the type, intensity and duration of the response after perturbation of the immune system by exogenous antigens, but it is essential for preventing autoimmune reactions and their clinical consequences. In order to assure a perfect balance within the enormous complexity of the immune system, it is not surprising that multiple self-regulatory mechanisms are organized at different levels, such as antibody feedback, idiootypic-anti-idiootypic responses, suppressor and helper T cells, lymphokine signals and genetic requirements. A number of observations in recent years have, however, demonstrated that consistent contributions to the immunological homeostasis are given also by signals generated outside of the immune system, namely, the central and autonomous nervous system as well as in the endocrine apparatus. Furthermore, the interactions between the immune system and the other body homostatic mechanisms seem to be bidirectional: if immunological cells may be targets of neuroendocrinological factors, immunological products seem in turn to contribute to the neuro endocrine homeostasis.

**Cooperation of Liver Cells in Health and Disease** - Z. Kmiec - 2013-06-29

It is only during the last decade that the functions of sinusoidal endothelial cells, Kupffer cells, hepatic stellate cells, pit cells and other intrahepatic lymphocytes have been better understood. The development of methods for isolation and co-culturing various types of liver cells has established that they communicate and cooperate via secretion of various intercellular mediators. This monograph summarizes multiple data that suggest the important role of cellular cross-talk for the functions of both normal and diseased liver. Special features of the book include concise presentation of the majority of detailed data in 19 tables. Original schemes allow for the
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**Immunopharmacology Reviews Volume 2** - J.W. Hadden - 2013-11-11

'A thoroughly enjoyable and very useful work. As the editors say in their preface, 'we have intended these reviews to be the best by the best'-they make this point very convincingly.' -ASM News, from a review of Volume 1

This series continues to present the most current findings in the field of immune manipulation. Here, twelve chapters provide detailed coverage of cancer, microbial, and allergy immunopharmacology as well as autoimmunity and neuroimmunomodulation.

**Advances in Immunopharmacology** - J. W. Hadden - 2013-10-22

The second of two volumes covering the most recent developments in this new field. Like the previous volume, this book brings together the two fields of immunology and pharmacology, and offers a review format for advances in basic aspects, as well as an update in discussion format of therapy-related advances.

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**Immunopharmacology** - Shakti N. Upadhyay - 2000

The consequences of diseases involving the immune system now appear to have much wider impact on health care and management. Even though over the last decade, our understanding of the basic immunological mechanisms underlying various diseases has increased considerably, the application of these research findings for drug development have not been fully exploited. With a view to analyzing the current strategies for immunotherapy, Immunopharmacology: Strategies for Immunotherapy brings together contributions from experts involved with various aspects of immunology. It explores new approaches for prevention and treatment of diseases, and these approaches invariably involve the manipulation of the immune system. Individual articles cover topics that include immunological interactions and responses, effector mechanisms, and targets, and strategies for the modulation of immune response. The book provides the most recent data in the field and proposes new immunopharmacological approaches to disease prevention and treatment. With its abundance of topical information, Immunopharmacology: Strategies for Immunotherapy serves as an indispensable reference for immunologists, pharmacologists, and researchers.
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**Immunopharmacology in Autoimmune Diseases and Transplantation - L. Endresen - 2013-11-11**
This book incorporates the latest advances in immunopharmacological treatment. One objective has been to provide appropriate bridges between the basic sciences of immunology and pharmacology on the one hand and clinical medicine on the other. A further intention has been to emphasize those advances in immunology and pharmacology that are of clinical importance while retaining those facts that, while not new, remain clinically useful. The immunology section provides the necessary background for immunopharmacological treatment. The chapters on individual cell types include normal surface markers, mode of activation, and activation markers and functions in health and disease. The chapters on pharmacology give comprehensive information on immunosuppressive drugs in regular use today, their biochemical and cellular mechanisms of action, pharmacokinetics, dosage regimens, therapeutic responses, adverse reactions, and drug interactions and tolerance. In addition, certain therapeutic principles that are still in an experimental phase are described, for example, immunotoxins, thymic hormones, and interleukins. The book presents comprehensive information on various autoimmune diseases, the etiopathogenetic immune mechanisms where these are known, and the current possibilities for immunopharmacological intervention. The specific disease section also covers rare situations, fluctuations in disease patterns, and subgroups of patients and immunopharmacological treatment in these situations. Altogether, the book represents a practical textbook for clinicians and advanced students who want to be updated on therapeutic principles with regard to autoimmune diseases and transplantation.
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**Immunopharmacology** - Manzoor M. Khan - 2008-12-19
During the past decades, with the introduction of the recombinant DNA, hybridoma and transgenic technologies there has been an exponential evolution in understanding the pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of a large number of human diseases. The technologies are evident with the development of cytokines and monoclonal antibodies as therapeutic agents and the techniques used in gene therapy. Immunopharmacology is that area of biomedical sciences where immunology, pharmacology and pathology overlap. It concerns the pharmacological approach to the immune response in physiological as well as pathological events. This goals and objectives of this textbook are to emphasize the developments in immunology and pharmacology as they relate to the modulation of immune response. The information includes the pharmacology of cytokines, monoclonal antibodies, mechanism of action of immune-suppressive agents and their relevance in tissue transplantation, therapeutic strategies for the treatment of AIDS and the techniques employed in gene therapy. The book is intended for health care professional students and graduate students in pharmacology and immunology.

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**Cytokines** - Anthony R. Mire-Sluis - 1998-04-15
This book provides comprehensive coverage of the cytokines from a pharmacological approach. The chapters are presented in a consistent format allowing easy cross-reference, with sample diagrams and a summary table of essential facts for each chapter at the end of the book. Cytokines is unique in stressing cytokine biology and the application of research data to provide disease therapy. With 33 detailed and up-to-date chapters about individual cytokines, this comprehensive reference will provide both clinicians and researchers in immunology and pharmacology with invaluable information. Genetic information and sequences Protein structure Cell sources and production Biological activity Cytokine receptor structure and signal transduction Discussion of the role of cytokines in disease and the potential for therapy Summary table of essential facts Comprehensive bibliography

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**Immunopharmacology Reviews** - J.W. Hadden - 2013-11-11
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**Immunotoxicology And Immunopharmacology** - H Dean Jack - 1994-06-30

The second edition of this text has been revised and refocused to reflect the transformation of immunotoxicology from a subdiscipline of toxicology to an independent area of research that can best be described as "environmental immunology." New chapters discuss the role of immune mediators in liver, lung, and skin toxicity, in regulating chemical-metabolizing enzymes, and in the immunosuppression produced by ultraviolet light. More emphasis is placed on the clinical consequences of immunotoxicity, as well as the interpretation of experimental data for predicting, human health risk.; The second edition is divided into three major sections: immunosuppression, autoimmunity, and hypersensitivity. This new organization of the text allows for a more thorough treatment of these phenomena, with greater attention to test methods, theoretical considerations, and clinical implications. The book includes many chapters on specific environmental agents, therapeutic drugs, biological agents, and drugs of abuse, as well as on immune-mediated toxicity in specific organ systems.

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Advances in Immunopharmacology - J. Hadden - 2016-04-19
Advances in Immunopharmacology documents the proceedings of the First International Conference on Immunopharmacology held in Brighton, England, in July 1980. The volume contains 60 papers organized into 10 parts. The papers in Part I examine the pharmacology of immunotherapeutic drugs and immunotoxicology. Part II presents studies on thymic hormones. Part III is devoted to immunopharmacologic approaches to diseases other than cancer. Part IV deals with mechanisms of chemotaxis degranulation and microbicidal action. Part V focuses on cancer immunopharmacology and immunotherapy while Part VI covers the mechanisms of inflammatory and allergic processes. Part VII takes up the immune testing of the actions of immunotherapeutic agents. Part VIII discusses prostaglandins and macrophage suppression. Part IX is devoted to selected topics such as mechanism of action of soluble immune response suppressor and new approaches to the therapy of allergic diseases. Part X presents discussions during the therapy communication sessions.

Nijkamp and Parnham's Principles of Immunopharmacology - Michael J. Parnham - 2019-12-10
Principles of Immunopharmacology provides a unique source of essential knowledge on the immune response, its diagnosis and its modification by drugs and chemicals. The 4th edition of this internationally recognized textbook has been revised to include recent developments, but continues the established format, dealing with four related fields in a single volume, thus obviating the need to refer to several different textbooks. The first section of the book, providing a basic introduction to immunology and its relevance for human disease, has been updated to accommodate new immunological concepts, particularly the role of epigenetics and the latest understanding of cancer immunology. The second section on immunodiagnostics offers a topical description of widely used molecular techniques and a new chapter on imaging techniques. This is followed by a systematic coverage of drugs affecting the immune system, including natural products. This third section contains 15 updated chapters, covering classical immunopharmacological topics such as anti-asthmatic, anti-rheumatic and immunosuppressive drugs, but also deals with antibiotics, plant-derived and dietary agents, with new chapters on monoclonal antibodies, immunotherapy in sepsis and infection, drugs for soft-tissue autoimmunity and cell therapy. The book concludes with a chapter on immunotoxicology and drug safety tests. Aids to the reader include a two-column format, glossaries of technical terms and appendix reference tables. The emphasis on illustrations is maintained from the first three editions. The book is a valuable single reference for undergraduate and graduate medical and biomedical students, postgraduate chemistry and pharmacy students, researchers in chemistry, biochemistry and the pharmaceutical industry and researchers lacking basic immunological knowledge, who want to understand the actions of drugs on the immune system.

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**Immunopharmacology of Respiratory System** - Stephen T. Holgate - 1995-10-18

Immunopharmacology represents the boundary between the immune system and chemical mediators of the inflammatory and neuroendocrine responses. The subject as applied to the respiratory system embraces most of the common non-malignant lung diseases of which asthma and allied disorders are the most prevalent. An understanding of the underlying mechanisms of the disorders provides rationale for prevention and drug treatment as well as creating opportunities for novel drug development. Immunopharmacology of Respiratory System embraces all of these principles and should enable the reader to become rapidly updated in an area of medical importance. Focuses on aspects of disease pathogenesis that are common to a variety of lung disorders Includes coverage of the mechanisms of asthma - origin, progression, and novel therapeutic interventions This volume is another in the "Systems" section of the Handbook of Immunopharmacology

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**Immunopharmacology of the Gastrointestinal System** - John L. Wallace - 1993-03-01

Diseases of the digestive system have a higher morbidity rate than any other group of disorder. There is a growing body of evidence that the immune system participates in the pathogenesis of a wide range of these diseases, including peptic ulcer disease and the gastropathy induced by nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS). For these reasons, efforts to develop novel therapies for digestive diseases are increasingly focused on the immune system. This volume reviews the immunopharmacology of the
This textbook provides a unique support in gaining essential knowledge on the immune response, its diagnosis and its modification by drugs and chemicals. The first section of the book, covering a basic introduction to immunology and its relevance for human disease, has been updated to accommodate new immunological concepts. The second section on immunodiagnostics has been further expanded to describe widely used molecular techniques and is followed by a systematic coverage of drugs affecting the immune system, revised to cover recent developments. The book concludes with a chapter on immunotoxicology. This third edition continues the unique format dealing with four related topics in a single volume, obviating the need to refer to several different textbooks. New aids to the reader include a two-column format, glossaries of technical terms and appendix reference tables. The emphasis on illustrations is maintained from the first edition.

**Pharmacology of Immunotherapeutic Drugs** - Clinton B. Mathias - 2019-10-18

Medicine has entered a golden age in which therapeutic agents are becoming widely available due to advances in basic science and technology. As such, many drugs have been developed that target inflammatory processes and/or the immune system. This book is intended for health professionals examining the modulation of inflammation by immunotherapeutic drugs. The immune system fills the primordial role of host defense and resistance to infections with pathogenic microorganisms. Several hematopoietic-derived cells constituting the innate and adaptive immune systems cooperate to provide barriers for microbial colonization and/or promote pathogen destruction within the host. Conversely, many immune cells are also involved in the pathogenesis and propagation of chronic inflammatory diseases. The beginning of this book details various components of the immune system including the cell types, lymphoid tissues, soluble cytokines and surface molecules that are essential for host defense. Breakdowns in immune tolerance, or dysregulated immune responses to antigens derived from self tissues or innocuous sources, can lead to the development of autoimmune or chronic inflammatory diseases. Pathophysiologic roles for the immune system are detailed in corresponding chapters on autoimmunity, epithelial surfaces (lungs, skin, intestine), and...
Pathophysiologic roles for the immune system are detailed in corresponding targets. The last section of the book focuses on treatments that stimulate our immune system to specifically target and fight infectious diseases and cancer. In each chapter, the medications used to treat various diseases/conditions in terms of their mechanism of action and other pharmacologic properties are detailed. Chapters begin with a table showing drug names and classifications. The importance of basic science and clinical trials cannot be understated in the context of drug development. As such, the discovery of certain medications that had a lasting impact in medicine and pharmacy are highlighted in chapter subsections named “Bench to Bedside.” Several clinical applications of immunotherapeutic drugs are described within end-of-chapter case studies including practice questions. The Pharmacology of Immunotherapeutic Drugs is a reference for immunologists and clinicians (medical doctors, pharmacists, nurses) examining the modulation of inflammatory processes by a variety of medications targeting the cells and mediators of our immune system.

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chapters on autoimmunity, epithelial surfaces (lungs, skin, intestine), and transplantation, with special emphasis placed on immunotherapeutic drug targets. The last section of the book focuses on treatments that stimulate our immune system to specifically target and fight infectious diseases and cancer. In each chapter, the medications used to treat various diseases/conditions in terms of their mechanism of action and other pharmacologic properties are detailed. Chapters begin with a table showing drug names and classifications. The importance of basic science and clinical trials cannot be understated in the context of drug development. As such, the discovery of certain medications that had a lasting impact in medicine and pharmacy are highlighted in chapter subsections named “Bench to Bedside.” Several clinical applications of immunotherapeutic drugs are described within end-of-chapter case studies including practice questions. The Pharmacology of Immunotherapeutic Drugs is a reference for immunologists and clinicians (medical doctors, pharmacists, nurses) examining the modulation of inflammatory processes by a variety of medications targeting the cells and mediators of our immune system.

**Immunobiology and Immunopharmacology of Bacterial Endotoxins** - A. Szentivanyi - 2013-03-13

Endotoxins are constituents of all gram negative bacteria, as well as many other microorganisms. Since their original discovery and study at the beginning and middle parts of this century, many investigations have been performed concerning their immunochemistry and physicochemistry, as well as their pharmacologic activities and physiologic effects on the host. It became widely recognized during the beginning of this century that the pyrogenicity of many microbial infections may be associated with endotoxins. Furthermore, some 80 years ago, attempts were begun to "treat" a variety of illnesses including neoplasia, with such "pyrogens", Le., bacterial endotoxins. Inconclusive results were observed including some detrimental ones as well as, in some cases, beneficial ones. It became widely accepted that during infections with many gram negative organisms the fever occurring in patients, as well as many of the untoward pathophysiological effects of the infections, seemed to be due to the endotoxin the bacteria contained or released. In this regard, septic shock
basic and clinical immunology, and preclinical and clinical aspects of pharmacologists and attempts have been made to relate the devastating effects of infection on metabolic and physiologic alterations caused by endotoxins. Recently, however, many beneficial effects of endotoxin have also been studied.

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**Advances in Immunopharmacology** - J. W. Hadden - 2013-10-22
The Fourth International Conference on Immunopharmacology took place in Osaka, Japan, May 1988. It was attended by over 900 participants from a variety of fields, illustrating the broad interest and wide-ranging applications of the subject. This Proceedings volume provides a comprehensive record of the Conference and is organized according to the sectional headings employed at the meeting. The topics covered include basic and clinical immunology, and preclinical and clinical aspects of immunopharmacology. The material presented is referenced and indexed throughout, and illustrated with photographs, diagrams and tables.

**Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors** - 1996-08-16
Non-selective inhibitors of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE), such as theophylline, have been used extensively since 1958. In the decade of the '70s, various PDE isoenzymes were defined which led to the development of the second generation of PDE inhibitors. Currently a variety of these new inhibitors are under test as potential anti-inflammatory drugs. During the past five years, molecular biology has revealed a superfamily of these phosphodiesterase isoenzymes. This book summarizes the present state of knowledge, as well as giving a comprehensive description of the compounds available. It will be invaluable for everyone who wants to choose the most suitable PDE inhibitor for their research or who is dealing with such drugs in a clinical setting. Utilizes actual testing and research of new PDE inhibitors Valuable for researchers and students alike
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**Macrophages and Lymphocytes** - Reticuloendothelial Society.
International Congress - 1980
Each afternoon was devoted to several simultaneous scientific sessions with short papers presented on subjects of current interest to the RE System. Although workshops devoted to particularly important areas of the RE System were useful and well attended, their publication is not included in these volumes because of the priority given to the large number of formal papers selected for their high quality and relevance. These volumes constitute the published records of the proceedings of the Congress, including only the symposia and selected proffered papers. However, the written contributions are not arranged exactly as presented at the Congress but rather they are interspersed according to the central theme of each of the four sections for each volume. The first volume deals with the enzymatic and metabolic activities of RE cells, the immunopharmacology and regulatory functions of the RE System, as well as with environmental factors influencing the latter.

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**Immunopharmacology of Joints and Connective Tissue** - M. Elisabeth Davies - 1994
The consequences for diseases involving the immune system such as AIDS, and chronic inflammatory diseases such as bronchial asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, and atherosclerosis, now account for a considerable economic burden to governments worldwide. In response there has been an enormous research effort investigating the basic mechanisms underlying such diseases, and a tremendous drive to identify novel therapeutic applications for their prevention and treatment. Though a plethora of immunological studies have been published in recent years, little has been written about the implications of such research for drug development. As a consequence, this area has not gained the prominence of other new fields such as molecular pharmacology or neuropharmacology, and a focal information source for many pharmacologists interested in diseases of the immune system remains unpublished. The Handbook of Immunopharmacology series provides such a source through the commissioning of a comprehensive collection of volumes on all aspects immunopharmacology. Editors have been sought after for each volume who are not only active in their respective areas of expertise, but who also have distinctly pharmacological bias to their research. The series follows three main themes, each represented by volumes on individual component topics. The first covers each of the major cell types and classes of inflammatory responses that can affect them ("Systems"). The third covers different classes of diseases as well as those under development ("Drugs").

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**Immunopharmacology and the Regulation of Leukocyte Function** -
David R. Webb - 1982

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**International Review of Cytology** - 1994-08-03
International Review of Cytology presents current advances and
comprehensive reviews in cell biology—both plant and animal. Articles
address structure and control of gene expression, nucleocytoplasmic
interactions, control of cell development and differentiation, and cell
transformation and growth. Authored by some of the foremost scientists in
the field, each volume provides up-to-date information and directions for
future research.

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**Dendritic Cells** - Michael T. Lotze - 2001-08-20
Dendritic Cells, Second Edition is the new edition of the extremely
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dendritic cells doubling every year, it is almost impossible to keep up. This
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Molecules expressed in dendritic cells Role of dendritic cells in wound
healing and atherosclerosis Delivery of apoptotic bodies Genetic
Macrophage Activation - Khalid Hussain Bhat - 2020-03-25
Macrophages are the sentinels of the immune system whose role has evolved beyond providing aseptic conditions to homeostasis, immune regulation, development, and behaviour. These cells have varied ontogenetic origins which reflect in their phenotypic and functional heterogeneity. Macrophage functions are fine-tuned by exogenous and endogenous signals and once tweaked, the information is included in their genetic makeup, albeit not indefinitely. Subversion of the macrophage functions is the hallmark of many pathogenic organisms and modulation of macrophage activity is pivotal to many therapeutic strategies. Fascinating and rapid developments in this field have necessitated the maintenance of currency of knowledge. This book provides a current account of information on varied topics in macrophage biology. Literature surveys have been presented in a captivating and lucid language. The contributing authors have also provided brief accounts of their own research. Every chapter provides a future perspective of what more could be achieved in the context of the current knowledge. The book will be of interest to students and researchers in microbiology, immunobiology, translational research, pathology, and related fields.

Immunopharmacology - Jurgen Drews - 1990

Advances in Immunopharmacology - L. Chedid - 2016-01-22
With the publication of this third volume in the series, immunopharmacology has established itself as a separate discipline with relevance to oncology, rheumatology, allergy and other medical fields. The manipulation of the immune response is becoming the basis of all modern therapeutics. This volume gathers together symposia and workshop sessions, representing a comprehensive review of the advancing frontier of immunopharmacology.

Immunopharmacology of Lymphocytes - Marek Rola-Pleszczynski - 1994-10-06
Lymphocytes constitute the central cell type of the immune system. Over the last two decades, very powerful tools have become available with which to define their characteristics and functions. For example, monoclonal antibodies have allowed fine phenotypic characterization of various subpopulations of lymphocytes. The discovery of an ever-growing number of...
cayocytes, more than any other cell type, function in a network of cellular and humoral interactions. These humoral interactions include not only cytokines, but also hormones, neurotransmitters and lipid mediators. In addition, the manipulation of the immune system is effected by numerous exogenous substances with the properties of agonists, antagonists, metabolic inhibitors or biological response modifiers. It is in this context that this volume forms an essential part of the Handbook of Immunopharmacology series. The main focus of the book is on T lymphocytes and NK cells. The physiology and immunopharmacology of B cells, although not covered in a separate chapter, form an integral part of the sections on modulation by inflammatory mediators, hormones and neuropeptides. This volume acts as a good starting point on which to build and a stepping stone to future discoveries.
initially known to be linked to the inflammatory response, including cardiovascular disease, asthma, arthritis, and cancer. To better manage treatment, diagnosis, and prevention of these wide-ranging diseases, multidisciplinary research efforts are underway in both academic and industry settings. This book provides an introduction to the cell types, chemical mediators, and general mechanisms of the host's first response to invasion. World-class experts from institutions around the world have written chapters for this introductory text. The text is presented as an introductory springboard for graduate students, medical scientists, and researchers from other disciplines wishing to gain an appreciation and working knowledge of current cellular and molecular mechanisms fundamental to inflammation.

Fundamentals of Inflammation - Charles N. Serhan - 2010-04-26
The acute inflammatory response is the body's first system of alarm signals that are directed toward containment and elimination of microbial invaders.

Uncontrolled inflammation has emerged as a pathophysiologic basis for many widely occurring diseases in the general population that were not initially known to be linked to the inflammatory response, including cardiovascular disease, asthma, arthritis, and cancer. To better manage treatment, diagnosis, and prevention of these wide-ranging diseases, multidisciplinary research efforts are underway in both academic and industry settings. This book provides an introduction to the cell types, chemical mediators, and general mechanisms of the host's first response to invasion. World-class experts from institutions around the world have written chapters for this introductory text. The text is presented as an introductory springboard for graduate students, medical scientists, and researchers from other disciplines wishing to gain an appreciation and working knowledge of current cellular and molecular mechanisms fundamental to inflammation.