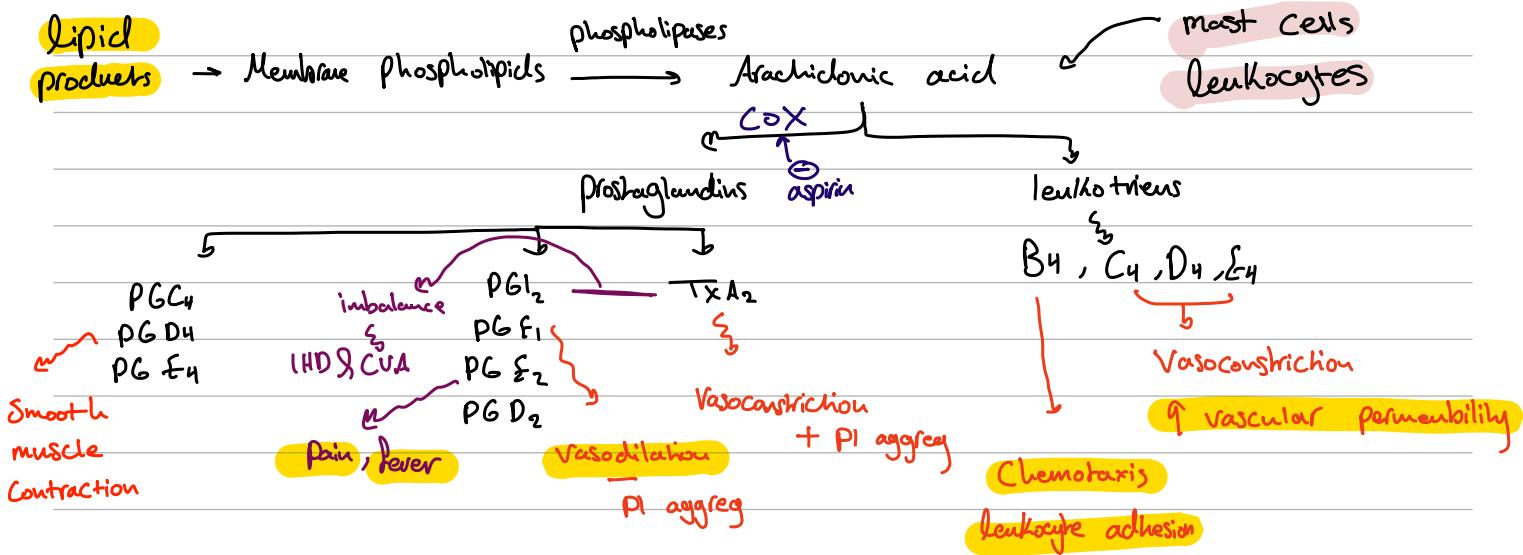


Mediators of inflammation

Vasoactiveamine → Histamine, Serotonin

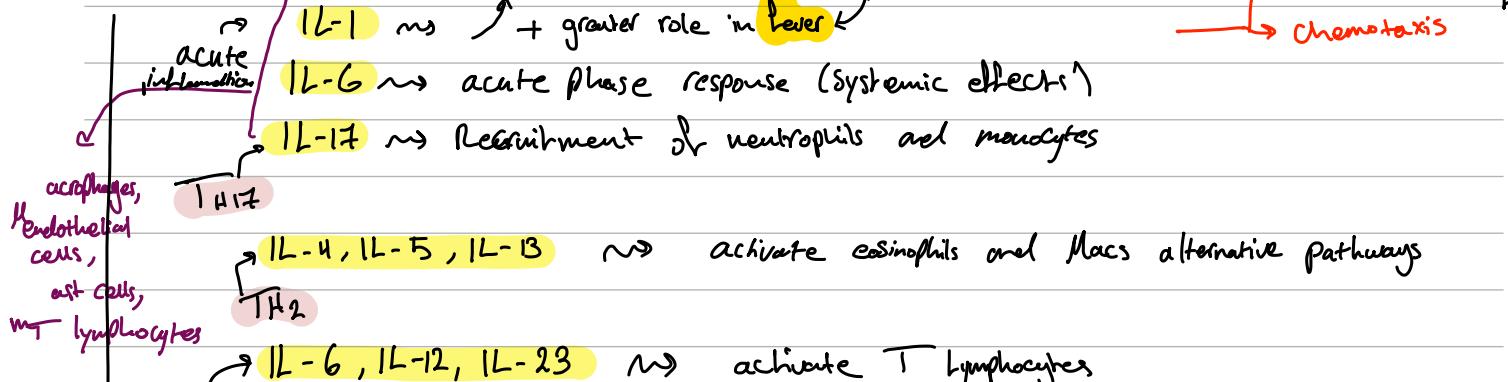
platelets, basophils, Mast cells ↑ vascular permeability, endothelial adhesion



Stimulate secretion of other cytokines

Cytokines & TNF → Stimulate expression of endothelial adhesion molecules, ↑, Systemic effects

chemotaxis

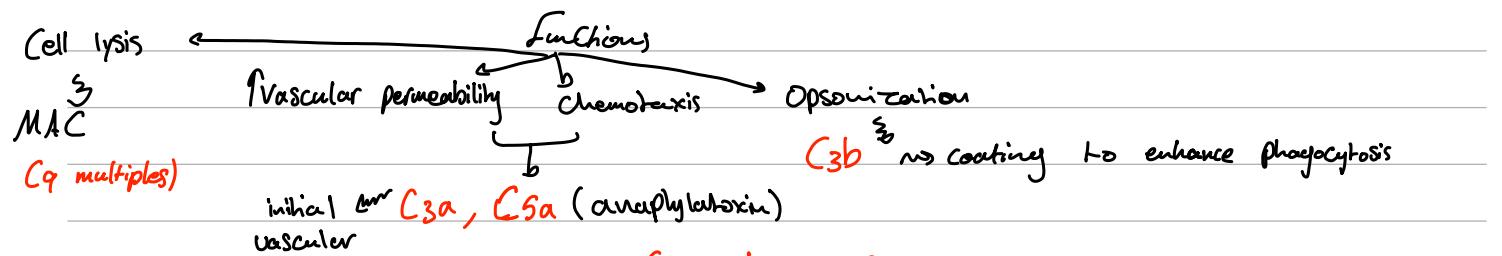


→ Chemokines → Chemoattractants (40 different, 20 receptors)

Leukocytes, macrophages

→ have G protein Coupled receptors

Complement activation → inactive soluble proteins \rightsquigarrow (C₁-C₉) \rightsquigarrow now we know more than 20



C₁ inhibitor deficiency \rightarrow angioedema, DAF, CDS9 abnormalities \rightsquigarrow PNH \rightarrow CS deficiencies \rightarrow infection Susceptibility

Factor H mutations \rightarrow hemolytic uremic syndrome

\hookrightarrow Proteolysis C₃ convertases

Platlet activating Factor \rightarrow platlet aggregation

Protease activating receptors \rightarrow platelet aggregation

Kinins \rightarrow vasoactive peptide \rightarrow VD, ↑ permeability, smooth muscle contraction, pain

\hookrightarrow Bradykinin (active)

Neuropeptides \rightarrow Substance P and neurokinin A