Allergy-immunology glossary

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Towards a clear designation of some of the terms used in allergology and immunology.

| **Antiplatelet antibodies (PA)** | Antiplatelet antibodies of the IgG (PAIgG) and IgM (PAIgM) classes were identified in patients with ITP. Somatic mutation and antigen drive are behind their production. CD4+ T cells are essential for the stimulation and maintenance of PA production in chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP). These antibodies induce platelet destruction and suppression of platelet production. |
| **Platelet surface antigens** | Platelet membrane glycoproteins (GP), especially GPIIb-IIIa and GPIb-IX, contain major autoantigenic determinants in chronic ITP. The platelet surface antigen GPIIb-IIIa is a receptor for fibrinogen and other ligands. The N-terminal globular head of GPIIb-IIIa, particularly the beta-propeller domain in GPIIb, seems to play an important role as a hot spot for autoantigenic epitopes in chronic ITP. |
| **BAFF** | B cell activating factor of the TNF ligand family (BAFF) promote B cell development, survival, proliferation and maturation, then the secretion of more antibodies. There is an overproduction of BAFF in ITP. |

REFERENCES: