



Glossary

| Term | Meaning |
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| Cytokine | Proteins that conduct specific and non-specific immune defences. |
| Death domains | They are adaptor proteins that induce protein-protein interactions. They can associate by themselves or with other proteins. |
| Glioma | A tumour that arises from non-nerve cells called glia cells. They are present in the nervous system. The growth of glioma can destroy normal brain cells and cause dysfunction. |
| Inflammasomes | They are receptors that regulate enzymes involved in apoptosis called caspases e.g. caspase-1. They induce inflammation in response to microbes. |
| Inflammation | Local innate response towards injury or infection. It is characterised by swelling, redness or pain. |
| Interleukin-1 | A cytokine that promotes inflammation in different cells. They also play a role in the differentiation and function of immune cells. There are two forms:IL-1alpha and IL-1beta. |
| Leucine zipper domain | They are proteins that recognise short, inverted, repeat sequences. It has two motifs that dimerize form a coiled helix structure: a basic region that recognizes a specific DNA sequence and a series of leucines amino acids spaced apart. |
| Lipopolysaccharide | A sugar molecule attached to a lipid. It is produced by hepatocytes. It is involved in the innate immune response |
| Proteosome | The primary way how proteins destroyed. |
| Toll-like receptors | They mediate inflammation in the gut (intestines). |
| Tumour Necrosis Factor –alpha (TNFα) | They are a type of cytokine protein that induces cell death or apoptosis in targeted cells. It is produced in macrophages, T cells and natural killer cells. They also play a role in arthritis and bone remodelling |
| Ubiquitination | The addition of ubiquitin moiety to a protein. |