<<Infectious Diseases->>

图书基本信息

书名：<<Infectious Diseases-传染病学-英文版>>

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内容概要

The goal of this textbook is to explain the general principle of infectious diseases and the most common infectious diseases, including etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis and pathology, clinical manifestations, laboratory examinations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and prophylaxis. At the same time itpresents a thorough and updated overview of this field. Emerging and reemerging infectious diseases are also included in it, like SARS, H1N1 and hand-food-and-mouth diseases. To aid students comprehension, a couple of questions are included at the back of each section.

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书籍目录

章节摘录

版权页： 插图： 2.1.1 Genome and Structural Proteins In 1982 Prusiner first introduced the term "prion" to describe the proteinaceous infectious particle. Prion is an infectious agent composed primarily of protein, unlike other viruses containing with nucleic acids and protein coat et al, no viral nucleic acids were identified in it. The word prion, coined by Prusiner, is a portmanteau derived from the words protein and infection. Soon after the discovery of prion, their similarity with a normal cellular protein, which is located on cell membranes, was identified. This protein was given the name prion protein （PrP）. Although the exact mechanism of its replication still remains unclear, but PrP is found throughout body, especially more in neurons, even in health people and animals. The gene encoded the prion protein of human is located on the short arm of chromosome 20 and homologous region of mouse on chromosome 2. Some mutations in human PrP gene （PRNP） can lead to spontaneous neurodegeneration that can be transmitted to hamsters and transgenic mice. 2.1.2 Typing and Biology Two isoforms of PrP are found in the body, PrPc- the normal form found in health people （the "c"refers to "cellular" or "common"）, and PrPsc- the infectious form found in the infectious tissues （the "sc" refers to "scrapie"）. They share identical covalent structures, but differ in secondary and tertiary structure. Both PrPc and PrPsc have glycosyl phosphatidyl inositol （GPI） anchors through which the protein is tethered to cell membranes. The molecular weight of PrPc is 35-36 kDa with 209 amino acids, one disulfide bond, and a mainly alpha-helical structure. Although the formation of PrPsc from PrPc is a post-translational process, no candidate chemical modification was identified, suggesting that a conformational change features in PrPsc synthesis. Fourier-transform infrared （FTIR） spectroscopy demonstrated that PrPc has high alpha-helix content （420% ） and no beta-sheet （3%）, in contrast, PrPsc has a high beta-sheet （43%） and alpha-helix （30%）.

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