

PERSPECTIVE ARTICLE

Predictive the effect of alpha-alumina Nanoparticle conjugates with RP 73401 in induction autophagy and inhibit of Th2 and Eosinophil Activation in Allergic Asthma

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Autophagy is a cellular pathway facilitating several critical functions. First, autophagy is a major pathway of degradation. It enables elimination of pathogens that have invaded intracellular compartments. In addition, it promotes degradation of damaged cellular content, thereby acting to limit inflammatory signals. Second, autophagy is a major trafficking pathway, shuttling content between the cytosol and the lysosomal compartment. By this way; autophagy can have significant and sometimes unexpected consequences on mechanisms that initiate robust immunity, including pathogen elimination, inflammatory cytokine production, antigen processing and T and B lymphocyte immunity. On the other hand, autophagy induction by several nanoparticles (gold, FeO₂, Mg...). Alpha-Alumina has been introduced as a new autophagy inducer which has been less toxic compared to other nanoparticles. In this study, we focus on conjugating alpha alumina nanoparticles with RP 73401 that is an eosinophil inhibitor (1, 2). After nanoparticle conjugation with RP 73401 which is incubated with dendritic cells and T lymphocytes with nanoparticle entrance into dendritic cells, inside of dendritic cells autophagy begins. By this way, we prospect that an activated autophagy pathway leads to inactivated Th2 and eosinophil in the respiratory tract and inhibits allergic asthma. Therefore, this method can be further completed and launched, as well as upgrade related research, this method can be used for the control and treatment of allergic asthma.

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