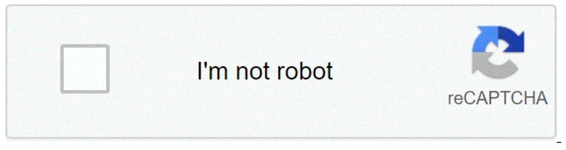

Continue

Define exogenous and endogenous

What is exogenous and endogenous in biology. Define exogenous trees and endogenous trees. Define endogenous and exogenous variables. What is endogenous and exogenous. Define an exogenous and endogenous infection. What is endogenous and exogenous factors.

HLA-GASAvailable structuresPDBRorthological search: PDBe RCSB List of identifying codes PDB3KYO, 1YDP, 2D31, 2DYP, 3BZE, 3CDG, 3CII, 3KYNIidentifiersAliasesHLA-G, MHC-G, major histocompatibility complex, class I, external GID IM: 142 871 MGI: 95 915 Homologens: 133 255 GeneCards: HLA-G Genetic position (human) Chr. chromosome 6 (human) [1]Band6p22.1Start29.826.967 bp[1]End29.831,125 bp[1]Genetic position (mouse) Chr. chromosome 17 (mouse) [2]Band17 B1|17 19.16 cMStart37,270,220 bp[2]Fine37,274,484 bp[2]Expression model of the RNABgeeTop expressed in bone marrow thymus conjunctival appendix duodenumMore data reference expressionBioGPSMore reference expression dataOntology Molecular function protein activity homodimerization signaling receptor binder antigen peptide binder GO:0 001 948 protein binder identical protein binder CD8 binder cell component Membrane component vesicular membrane phagocytic membrane membrane membrane first endosome membrane Golgi MHC class I protein complex ER at Golgi transport membrane membrane membrane membrane membrane integral component of lumen endoplasmic membrane endoplasmic membrane reticulum membrane recycling endosome membrane extracellular region plasma early endosome membrane endosome endoplasmic reticulum membrane phylopodium membrane cis-Golgi network membrane extracellular cell projection plasma membrane outer space Biological process antigen elaboration and presentation of exogenous peptide antigen via MHC class I, positive TAP-dependent regulation of tolerance induction positive regulation of the production of interleukin-12 interferon-gamma-mediated immune system process positive regulation of regulatory differentiation of T cells positive regulation of induction of tolerance of T cells elaboration and presentation of exogenous peptide antigen via MHC class I, TAP-independent cell defence response regulation negative T cell proliferation negative regulation of type I immune response interferon signaling regulation of the immune response pathway superficial cell receptor inhibiting the immune response signaling pathway negative regulation of dendritic cell differentiation antigen elaboration and presentation of peptide antigen via MHC class I negative regulation of cytotoxicity mediated by T lymphocytes positive regulation of peripheral cytotoxicity B peripheral treatment and presentation of endogenous peptide antigen via MHC class Ib positive regulation of natural killer cell production immune response negative regulation of protection angiogenesis by natural killer cells cytotoxicity negative regulation of cytot Toxicity mediated by natural killer cells negative regulation cytotoxicity mediated by natural killer cells negative regulation of protein kinase B signaling positive regulation of macrophage protein production homotrimerization negative regulation of G0 to G1 transition positive regulation of apoptotic endothelial cell process positive regulation of cellular senescence antigen treatment and presentation of di peptide antigen via MHC class I pathway via ER, TAP-Independent Sources: Amigo / QuickGOOrthologsSpeciesHumanMouseEntrez313514991EnsemblENSG00000230413ENSG00000233095ENSG00000237216ENSG00000276051ENSG00204632G000002353 (mRNA) NM_002127NM_001363567NM_001384280NM_001384290NM_013819RefSeq (protein) NP_002118NP_001350496NP_038847Locazione (UCSC) Chr 6: 29.83 â mbchr 29.83 17: 37.27 â 37.27Mb View / Edit HumanView / Edit mouse hla-g histocompatibilità antigen, class I, g, also known as human leukocyte antigen g (hla-g), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the hla-g gene. [5] HLA-G belongs to the paralogues of the Non-Classic HLA class the Heavy Chain. This class I molecule is a heterodemer consisting of a heavy chain and a light chain (beta-2 microglobulin). The heavy chain is anchored in the membrane. HLA-G is expressed on fetal derivative placental cells. The heavy chain is about 45 kda and its gene contains 8 exons. Exon a coding the Leader Peptide, exons 2 and 3 codify the Alfa1 and Alpha2 domain, which both bind the peptide, the exon 4 codes the Alpha3 domain, the exon 5 encodes the Transmember region, and the exon 6 codes the Cytoplasmic tail. [5] EXON 7 and 8 are not translated due to a stop codon present in Exon 6. [6] The HLA-G function can play a role in immune tolerance during pregnancy, being expressed in the Placenta by extravillous trofoblast cells (EVT), while the genes of the classic MHC class (HLA-A and HLA-B) are not. [7] Since HLA-G has been identified for the first time in placenta samples, many studies have evaluated its role in pregnancy disorders, such as preeclampsia and recurrent pregnancy loss. [8] Your downregulation is connected to HLA-A and -B Downregulation causes protection from cytotoxic T cell responses, but in theory would mean a missing response from natural killer cells. HLA-G is a binder for the inhibitory receptor of NK Kir2DL4 cells, and therefore the expression of this HLA from the Trofoblast defends it against death mediated by NK cells. [9] However, a large family has been found with several members who only bear "null" Hla-g. None of these homozigo subjects have a difficulty of pregnancy or birth; NÃ è present immunodeficiencies, autoimmune diseases, or tumors. [10] [11] It is surprising that this "NULL" allele (HLA-G * 01: 05N), while it is quite frequent in some populations, as in Iranians, is almost absent in some Amerindian populations. [12] Furthermore, some higher primates do not show all MHC-G isooptions. [13] In addition, medium-sized cercopithecoree monkeys of the old world do not bear MHC-G molecules complete because all these monkeys present stop cods at DNA MHC-G. [14] All these anomalies must be studied. The presence of soluble HLA-G (SHLA-G) in embryos is associated with better pregnancy rates. In order to Pregnancy rates, there is a significant proof that a morphological score system is the best strategy for selecting the morphological score systemHowever, the presence of soluble HLA-G could be considered as a second parameter if a choice has to be made between embryos of the same morphological quality. [15] HLA-G interactions have been shown to interact with CD8A.[16][17] References ^ a b c ENSG00 000 233 095, ENSG00 000 237 216, ENSG00 276 051, ENSG00 000 204 632, ENSG00 000 235 346, ENSG00 000 235 680, ENSG00 206 506 National Biotechnology Information Center, United States National Library of Medicine. ^ “Mouse PubMed Reference:.” National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine. ^ a b “Enter Gene: HLA-G HLA-G histocompatibility antigen, class I, G.” ^ Castelli, Erick C.; Mendes-Junior, Celso T.; Veiga-Castelli, Luciana C.; Roger, Michel; Moreau, Philippe; Donadi, Eduardo A. (2011-11-01). “A Comprehensive Study of Polymorphic Sites along the HLA-G Gene: Implications for Gender Regulation and Evolution.” Molecular biology and evolution. 28 (11): 3069â3086. doi:10.1093/molbev/msr138. ISSN 0737-4038. AMPD 21 622 995. ^ Jay Iams; Creasy, Robert K.; Resnik, Robert; Robert Reznik (2004). Maternal-fetal medicine. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co. pp. 31â32. 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