

Rodent MAP Glossary

Version 1.5

1. **Apolipoprotein A1**
Apo A1 is the building block for High Density Lipoprotein, the so called “good” cholesterol.
2. **CD40**
CD40 has been proposed to play a role in the development of memory cells. It plays a role also in cell activation, functioning as a competence factor and progression factor.
3. **CD40L**
The CD40 ligand (new designation: CD154) is identical with a T-cell-restricted cell surface activation antigen designated 5c8. The murine ligand of CD40 is gp39. The protein has been described also as T-BAM and IMD3.
4. **C - reactive protein**
Acute phase reactant indicating inflammation; it is valuable in infection, coronary risk, and arthritis.
5. **EGF**
Epidermal Growth Factor is produced by many cell types and may be involved in wound healing.
6. **Endothelin-1**
Cytokine found in vascular endothelial cells; it is linked to asthma.
7. **Eotaxin**
Chemokine found in lung fluid and associated with asthma.
8. **Factor VII**
Factor VII is a coagulation factor involved in the clotting process.
9. **FGF-Basic**
Fibroblast Growth Factor-Basic is produced by many cell types and may be involved in tissue regeneration.
10. **FGF-9**
Fibroblast Growth Factor-9 stimulates cell growth.
11. **Fibrinogen**
Protein involved in clotting process.
12. **GCP-2**
Granulocyte Chemotactic Peptide-2 is produced by macrophages to attract leukocytes to aid in fighting infection.
13. **GM-CSF**
Granulocyte – Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor is secreted by T cells and macrophage when stimulated.
14. **Growth Hormone**
Hormone associated with bone and muscle growth.
15. **GST**
Glutathione-S-Transferase inhibits macrophage migration.
16. **Haptoglobin**
Haptoglobin is a protein carrier for hemoglobin as well as an acute phase reactant.
17. **IFN- γ**

- Interferon gamma is secreted by stimulated T-cells and natural killer cells; it has antiviral and anti-parasitic activity.
18. **IgA**
Immunoglobulin A is a secretory immunoglobulin; it accounts for about 15% of serum immunoglobulin as well.
 19. **IL-1 α**
Interleukin-1 alpha is secreted by monocytes and stimulates many cell lines.
 20. **IL-1 β**
Interleukin-1 beta is secreted by monocytes and stimulates many cell lines.
 21. **IL-2**
Interleukin-2 is produced by CD4 T-cells and causes T-cell proliferation. It has anti-cancer effects.
 22. **IL-3**
Interleukin-3 is produced by many different cell lines. It stimulates red and white blood cell production.
 23. **IL-4**
Interleukin-4 is produced by T-cells and inhibits inflammatory cytokines; it may be useful in inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.
 24. **IL-5**
Interleukin-5 is produced by T-cells and inhibits eosinophils; it may be useful in parasitic disease.
 25. **IL-6**
Interleukin-6 is produced by many cell lines. It is increased in certain cancers and Rheumatoid Arthritis.
 26. **IL-7**
Interleukin-7 is secreted by multiple cell lines and stimulates T-cell and B-cell production.
 27. **IL-10**
Interleukin-10 is produced by T and B cells. It may suppress certain cancers.
 28. **IL-11**
Interleukin-11 promotes immune responses, primarily acting in the bone marrow.
 29. **IL-12p70**
Interleukin-12p70 is produced predominately by B-cells. It may be useful in allowing lower doses of other cytokine therapeutics.
 30. **IL-17**
Interleukin-17 is produced by CD4 T-cells and stimulates activity of many cell lines.
 31. **IL-18**
Interleukin-18 is produced by macrophages and induces Interferon production.
 32. **Insulin**
Hormone modulates blood glucose levels.
 33. **IP-10**
Interferon-Inducible Protein-10 is secreted by many cell lines and may inhibit angiogenesis. It is used as a marker of IFN-gamma activity.
 34. **KC/GRO α**
A Chemokine which attracts leukocytes to damaged tissue.
 35. **Leptin**
Produced by adipose tissue and may be associated with obesity.
 36. **LIF**

Leukocyte Inhibitory Factor is produced by many cell lines and may be important in leukemia treatment and detection of transplant rejection.

37. **Lymphotactin**
LTN attracts lymphocytes to damaged tissue.
38. **MCP-1**
Monocyte Chemotactic Protein-1 attracts monocytes to damaged tissue.
39. **MCP-3**
Same as MCP 1.
40. **MCP-5**
Same as MCP 1.
41. **M-CSF**
Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor is produced by multiple cell types and is useful in bone marrow reconstitution.
42. **MDC**
Macrophage Derived Chemoattractant is a chemokine which attracts neutrophils and enhances their bacteria fighting capability.
43. **MIP 1- α**
Macrophage Inflammatory Protein 1-alpha attracts leukocytes to areas of tissue damage.
44. **MIP 1- β**
Macrophage Inflammatory Protein 1-beta attracts leukocytes to areas of tissue damage.
45. **MIP 1- γ**
Macrophage Inflammatory Protein 1-gamma attracts leukocytes to areas of tissue damage.
46. **MIP 2**
Macrophage Inflammatory Protein 2 attracts leukocytes to areas of tissue damage.
47. **MIP 3- β**
Macrophage Inflammatory Protein 3-beta attracts leukocytes to areas of tissue damage.
48. **MMP-9**
Matrix metalloproteinase 9 is a key regulator of matrix remodeling; it is expressed in alveolar macrophages, granulocytes and mast cells.
49. **Myoglobin**
Protein found in muscle that carries oxygen. Muscle breakdown product associated with drug toxicity.
50. **OSM**
Oncostatin-M is produced by T-cells and macrophages and has anti-cancer activities.
51. **RANTES**
Regulated upon Activation, Normal T-cell Expressed and Secreted attracts leukocytes to areas of tissue damage.
52. **SCF**
Stem Cell Factor is produced in fibroblasts and stimulates bone marrow stem cells; it may be useful in bone marrow regeneration.
53. **SGOT**
Serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase is an enzyme that is normally present in liver and heart cells. SGOT is released into blood when the liver or heart is damaged.
54. **TIMP-1**

- Tissue Inhibitor of Metalloproteinase-1 slows tissue growth and may have anti-cancer potential.
55. **Tissue Factor**
Is in the coagulation pathway and induction of TF may initiate diffuse intravascular coagulation.
 56. **TNF- α**
Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha is secreted by white blood cells and specifically attacks cancer cells. It is important in Rheumatoid Arthritis.
 57. **TPO**
Thrombopoietin stimulates platelet production.
 58. **VCAM-1**
Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule is produced by many cells and aids in repair of damaged tissue.
 59. **VEGF**
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor is produced by many cells and may be a good target for cancer therapeutics to cut off blood supply.
 60. **VWF**
Von Willebrand Factor is a blood coagulation factor necessary for clotting.
 61. **β -2 Glycoprotein autoantibody**
Autoantibody associated with System Lupus and spontaneous miscarriage.
 62. **Insulin autoantibody**
Insulin antibody is one of the earliest signs of insulin dependent Diabetes.
 63. **JO-1 autoantibody**
Autoantibody associated with skin, muscle and lung inflammation.
 64. **Mitochondrial autoantibody**
Autoantibody associated with liver and bile duct disease.
 65. **MPO autoantibody**
Myeloperoxidase autoantibody associated with vasculitis and kidney disease.
 66. **PCNA autoantibody**
Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen Antibody is associated with early age of onset of Systemic Lupus.
 67. **PR3 (cANCA) autoantibody**
Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody associated with kidney disease and vasculitis.
 68. **Ribosomal P autoantibody**
Autoantibody found in Systemic Lupus and associated with neuropsychiatric symptoms
 69. **RNP autoantibody**
Ribonuclearprotein autoantibody associated with Mixed Connective Tissue Disease.
 70. **Sci-70 autoantibody**
Autoantibody associated with Scleroderma.
 71. **Smith autoantibody**
Autoantibody associated with Systemic Lupus.
 72. **SSA autoantibody**
Autoantibody associated with Sjogren's syndrome.
 73. **SSB autoantibody**
Autoantibody associated with Sjogren's syndrome.