

Cytokines and Chemokine/Factors EMQ

- A. CCL2
- B. Type I Interferon
- C. TNF α
- D. IL-10
- E. IL-4 and IL-13
- F. IL-5
- G. IL-4, IL-5 and IL-13
- H. IL-1 β
- I. NF- κ B
- J. IL-1 β and TNF α

1. Which of these are released early in the natural history of a mycobacterium tuberculosis infection, sometimes in response to Phenolic glycolipid (PGL)
2. Particularly during Mtb infection, low levels of this are advantageous for adaptive cells, but high levels are inhibitory.
3. This was determined to be critical to immune defence against Mtb when a biologic against it was successfully used to treat autoimmune disorders of the joints.
4. The success of biologics that neutralise this molecule in Rheumatoid arthritis implicate it as a key effector in RA pathology.
5. In mouse models of obesity this/these molecules have been implicated in insulin resistance.
6. Constitutive activation of this molecule is implicated in activated B-cell like lymphoma.
7. When a sporozoite enters a hepatocyte, circumsporozoite protein (CSP) from within the cell upregulate this/these to dampen the immune response
8. A HSV-1 associated viral protein sequesters this into endosomes, via unknown mechanisms.
9. The production of this/these is prevented due to actin sequestration, mediated by HSV-1 infection of pro-caspase-1 and caspase-1.
10. This/These are produced early in infection by innate lymphoid cell type 2.
11. The activation of eosinophils requires?
12. The vast majority of the features of the weep + sweep response is mediated by...?