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مجله علمی ابن سینا / اداره بهداشت و درمان نهاجا (سال ۹، شماره ۲،
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B

B

B

(Polyclonal Antibody)

(Polyethilen Glycol)

(immortal)

Screening)

(method

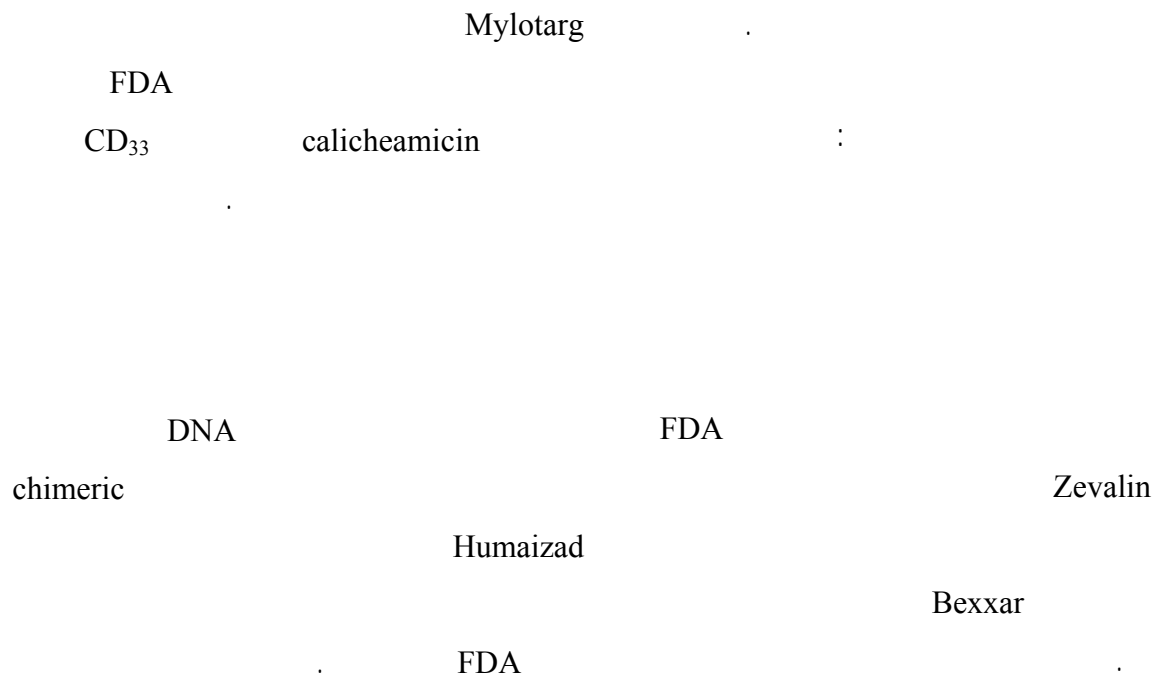
(Hybridoma)

Elisa

RIA(Radio immunoassay)

B

(Restriction)	.
	:
(Linker)	—
(vector)	—
	—
PCR	—
	.
(Passive)	—
	.
	(Selective Medium)
(FAD)	
(Naked)	.
	(conjugated)
	.
	()
Nacked	.
	() HAT
	.
	:
CD ₂₀ Rituxan .	
(Non Hodgkin lymphoma)	
VEGF Avstin	DNA
nutrient	mRNA .
) CLL campath	(Complementary DNA) cDNA
. CD ₅₂ ((polymerase chain reaction) PCR
	(single chain fragment variable) SCFV



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Monoclonal antibodies

Abstract:

Antibodies are proteins with a specific structure which enables them to bind to specific antigens.

Collectively know as “Immunoglobulins” (Ig).

Antibodies are produced by mature B cells (plasma cell) usually in response to infection or immunization. They are used to either neutralize pathogens or to bind them preventing them from migration so that they can undergo phagocytosis, removing the threat of contracting disease.

Monoclonal antibody therapy is a form of passive immunotherapy as the antibodies are made in large quantities outside the body.

Key words: Chemotherapy, Recombination, Hybridoma, monoclonal antibody

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IRIAF Health Administration