

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)

()

Naked

() HAT

:

CD₂₀ Rituxan .

(Non Hodgkin lymphoma)

VEGF

Avstin

DNA

nutrient

mRNA

) CLL

campath

(Complementary DNA) cDNA

CD₅₂ (

(polymerase chain reaction) PCR

(single chain fragment variable) SCFV

Mylotarg

FDA

CD₃₃

calicheamicin

:

DNA

FDA

chimeric

Zevalin

Humaizad

Bexxar

FDA

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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