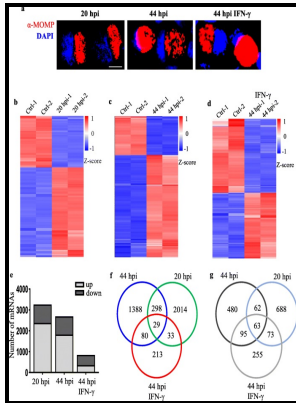


# Identification and analysis of host cell responses to infection with Chlamydia trachomatis

University of Birmingham - T cell responses to Chlamydia trachomatis



Description: -

-Identification and analysis of host cell responses to infection with Chlamydia trachomatis

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Lastly, we envision the implementation of C.

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Those bacteria that managed to evade lysosomal fusion continued to replicate and developed mature inclusions inside the human iPSdM. Studies have also shown that men with Ct have poorer quality sperm compared to healthy counterparts Hosseinzadeh, 2003.

**T cell responses to Chlamydia trachomatis**

Certain false positives and false negatives can occur as a consequence of specimen collection, test operation, and laboratory environment.

**Chlamydia trachomatis**

Reactivation of persistent Chlamydia trachomatis infection in cell culture. As a consequence, all these epitope fusion proteins were recognized by the sera of patients infected with C. JAKs that have been activated by IFN $\gamma$  phosphorylate STAT1 proteins, which are translocated to the nucleus, resulting in the transcriptional activation of specific target genes.

**Chlamydia trachomatis Genital Infections**

We hypothesized that a differential effect of IFN $\gamma$  on infected and bystander cells may explain the survival of C. Investigating isolates and non-cultured representatives provided insights into features that are in common with or divergent from known Chlamydia species, and suggested that some of these chlamydiae may also be considered pathogens.

**Chlamydia, Chlamydophila, psittacosis**

In addition, infection with C.

### **Chlamydia Trachomatis**

Although it appears counter-intuitive for Chlamydia to both induce and suppress apoptosis, it may help protect the bacterium from the immune response in vivo. Transcriptomic and proteomic profiling of the macrophage response to chlamydial infection highlighted the role of the type I interferon and interleukin 10-mediated responses.

### **Chlamydia trachomatis Infection Alters Host Cell Transcription in Diverse Cellular Pathways**

B cells and antibodies The importance of B cells and the antibodies they produce in mediating immunity against Chlamydia infection was demonstrated more than four decades ago, when it was observed that the presence of Chlamydia-specific antibodies correlated with reduced rates of infection in human beings ,.

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