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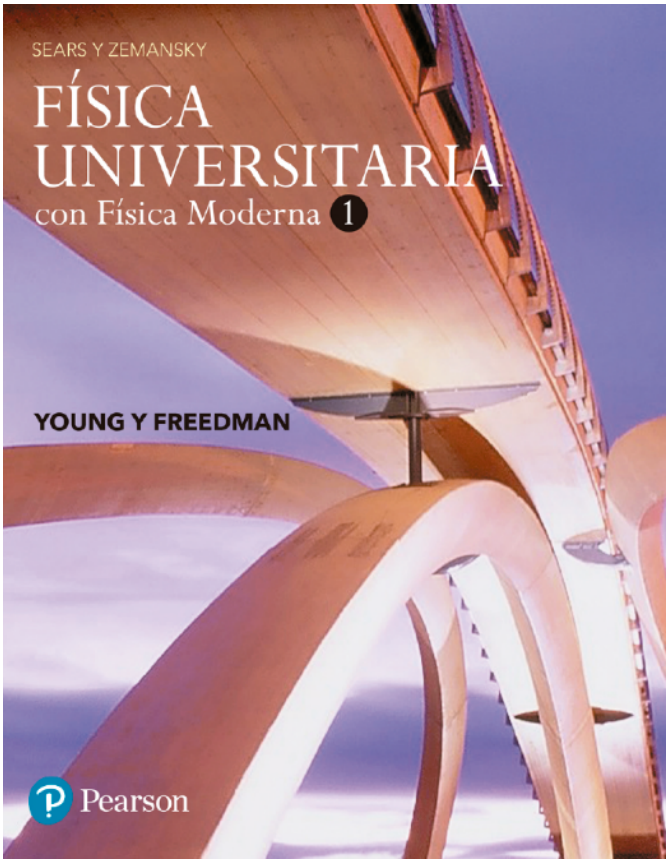

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pdfA comparative study on the role of B- and T-cell activation in idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura and reactive thrombocytosis. The key difference between idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) and reactive thrombocytosis is the differential response of platelets to platelet-activating factors (PAFs). This difference was investigated further by examining the kinetics of PAF-induced monocyte and neutrophil activation. Mononuclear cells isolated from the blood of a patient with a drug-induced reactive thrombocytosis proliferated with higher efficiency than those isolated from the blood of a patient with ITP. In addition, PAF-induced neutrophil chemiluminescence was markedly higher in the blood of the patient with ITP than in that of the patient with reactive thrombocytosis. Furthermore, the levels of the beta 2-integrin CD11b and the platelet-specific phospholipase C-delta 2 (PLC-delta 2) were markedly higher in the platelets of the patient with ITP than in those of the patient with reactive thrombocytosis. Both anti-CD11b and anti-PLC-delta 2 monoclonal antibodies inhibited the PAF-induced phosphorylation of Tyr-747 on the platelet phospholipase C-beta 2 (PLC-beta 2). These results suggest that platelets from the patient with ITP have intrinsically lower amounts of PLC-delta 2 and higher amounts of CD11b, and that ITP may be mediated by a disorder of PAF-mediated platelet activation.The role of PDCD4 in regulation of G0/G1 cell cycle phase transition. The PDCD4 protein was originally isolated as a gene product induced during apoptosis, but subsequent studies demonstrated that it is a nuclear protein involved in cell cycle regulation. We studied the mechanisms of regulation of expression and function of the PDCD4 gene in mouse fibroblasts. These studies demonstrated that PDCD4 mRNA is preferentially expressed in the G0/G1 phase of the cell cycle and regulates expression of the CDK4 gene. The PDCD4 gene and CDK4 gene have a similar chromatin structure, and the PDCD4 gene can bind directly to a region in the CDK4 gene promoter. These findings demonstrate 82157476af