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PRIONOVÉ NEMOCI – ÚLOHA IONTŮ PŘECHODNÝCH KOVŮ

Opravný list

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Abstrakt:

Prionová onemocnění jsou hojně rozšířené nemoci, které jsou charakteristické změnou struktury prionového proteinu PrP^{C} (cellular, nativní forma) na PrP^{Sc} (scrapie, forma typická pro prionové onemocnění) [2].

Abstrakt oprava:

Prionová onemocnění patří mezi nemoci centrální nervové soustavy, které jsou charakteristické změnou struktury prionového proteinu PrP^{C} (cellular, nativní forma) na PrP^{Sc} (scrapie, forma typická pro prionové onemocnění) [2].

Strana 18:

Mechanizmus nesprávného skládání je zatím neznámý. Je jen potvrzeno, že infekční formy se rozšiřují v buněčné kultuře myšího neuroblastomu (ScN2a) [31].

Strana 18 oprava:

Mechanizmus nesprávného skládání je zatím neznámý. Je jen potvrzeno, že infekční formy se rozšiřují v buněčné kultuře myšího neuroblastomu (ScN2a), a také i v jiných buněčných liniích, jako je N2a, CAD5 nebo SMB) [13] [23] [31].

Strana 20:

Hodnoty EC_{50} pro sloučeniny s antiprionovou aktivitou dosahují hodnoty ~10 nebo více v buňkách vysoce exprimujících PrP^{C}. Buňky ScN2a, které byly použity, reprezentují přísný test pro sloučeniny s antiprionovou aktivitou, protože nutné EC_{50} je ~10. I když 2-aminothiazoly nejsou toxické pro buňky ScN2a, neredukují PrP^{Sc} v nedělící se buňce ScN2a-cl3 [31].

Strana 20 oprava:

Hodnoty EC_{50} vybraných derivátů 2-aminothiazolů dosahují desetkrát nižší hodnoty v buňkách vysoce exprimujících PrP^{C}, ke kterým patří i použité buňky ScN2a. I když 2-aminothiazoly nejsou toxické pro buňky ScN2a, neredukují množství PrP^{Sc} v nedělící se buňce ScN2a-cl3 [31].

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