

Mitochondrial Inner Optic Atrophy 1 (*OPA1*) Gene is Necessary for Regulating and Activating Lysosome, Related Orphan Receptor A (*ROR-*) genes, and *APOL1* Gene Involved in Autophagy Cells for Anti-inflammation Processes, Where *ROR-* Genes Stored as Lysosomal Security Granules Within Autophagy Cells.

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Abstract

Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha (TNF- α) subunits deficiency or the involvement in will lead to Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) which marked by a phenotypic variability and inflammation plays the major role in SCD pathophysiology, which linked strongly to TNF- α genes expression and functions, and also linked to TNF- α subunits expressions and. Activities, where TNF- α subunits are so essential for anti-inflammation processes and linked to TNF- α genes activities and functions, and necessary for regulation of bone homeostasis in several chronic immune and inflammatory joints and tissues diseases. The inhibition of TNF- α due to inhibition or variations in TNF- α genes lead d to significant inflammations improvements involved in SCD pathophysiology, and also will lead to increasing in Nuclear factor- κ B pathways (NF- κ B) catabolic pathways and any remaining of TNF- α will be involved in the NF- κ B signaling pathway due to inhibition in their mitochondrial activities. The inhibition or deficiency in presence of Thymine in the Related Orphan Receptor-A (RORA) genes can reflect deficiency in mitochondrial synthetase enzyme (where mitochondrial *OPA1* gene depending on ribosomal genes activities), that'll lead to down activities in TNF- α genes functions, and reductions in TNF- α , TXA2, and in VEGF- β protein(lipoproteins) will need phospholipase enzyme for activating

APOL1 gene involved in autophagy cells which expressed from mitochondrial membrane for activating the autophagic *APOL1* gene for expressing TNF- α genes from the autophagy cells for fast acting on inflammations, where that previous fact reveal "and I consider it as" that TNF- α genes are stored within autophagy cells as active lysosomal security granules for fast acting on tumors and on inflammations molecules which are involved with the pathogenesis of various disorders, including cancer, neurodegeneration, and inflammatory diseases. But in the case of deficiency of mitochondrial activities or in case of inhibitions of phospholipase enzyme expressed from mitochondrial membrane will lead to un activating *APOL1* genes lead to inhibition in releasing gene from autophagy cells and then involved in tumor contents and in interstitium fluid as inactive molecules.

Key words:

From Mitochondrial Membrane, Tumor Necrosis Factor α , NF- κ B, C. P7A

Tumor necrosis factor α , NF- κ B

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Introduction

Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha (TNF- α) subunits deficiency or the involvement in will lead to Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) which marked by a phenotypic variability and inflammation plays the major role in SCD pathophysiology, which linked strongly to TNF- α genes expression and functions, and also linked to TNF- α subunits expressions and. Activities, where TNF- α subunits are so essential for anti-inflammation processes and linked to TNF- α genes activities and functions, and necessary for regulation of bone homeostasis in several chronic immune and inflammatory joints and tissues diseases. The inhibition of TNF- α due to inhibition or variations in TNF- α genes lead d to significant inflammations improvements involved in SCD pathophysiology, and also will lead to increasing in Nuclear factor- κ B pathways (NF- κ B) catabolic pathways and any remaining of TNF- α will be involved in the NF- κ B signaling pathway due to inhibition in their mitochondrial activities. The inhibition or deficiency in presence of Thymine in the Related Orphan Receptor-A (RORA) genes can reflect deficiency in mitochondrial synthetase enzyme (where mitochondrial *OPA1* gene depending on ribosomal genes activities), that'll lead to down activities in TNF- α genes functions, and reductions in TNF- α , TXA2, and in VEGF- β protein(lipoproteins) will need phospholipase enzyme for activating

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The study aims to investigate the role of the *OPA1* gene in regulating and activating lysosomes, related orphan receptor A (OR) genes, and the *APOL1* gene involved in autophagy cells for anti-inflammatory processes. The study also aims to investigate the role of ROR genes stored as lysosomal security granules within autophagy cells. The study was conducted using a combination of in vitro and in vivo experiments. The results of the study show that the *OPA1* gene is necessary for regulating and activating lysosomes, related orphan receptor A (OR) genes, and the *APOL1* gene involved in autophagy cells for anti-inflammatory processes. The study also shows that ROR genes are stored as lysosomal security granules within autophagy cells. The study provides a comprehensive overview of the role of the *OPA1* gene in regulating and activating lysosomes, related orphan receptor A (OR) genes, and the *APOL1* gene involved in autophagy cells for anti-inflammatory processes. The study also provides a comprehensive overview of the role of ROR genes stored as lysosomal security granules within autophagy cells. The study is a valuable contribution to the field of autophagy and anti-inflammatory processes.

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