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Understanding the Fact of Cancer Diseases and Respiratory Viral Infections Effects on Interstitium Fluid, on G-actin Filaments, Endothelin_1, and on Blood Clotting in Capillaries

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Abstract

Aim: To understand the main root of many cancers diseases, and main root of many respiratory viral infections problems, then the right treatment and recoveries of cancers and viral infections by appropriate drugs molecules for re-increasing main cells tissue e ciency and immune e ectiveness.

Literature review: The results of causing blood clotting in capillaries will lead to mutations and Inhibition in G-actin isoforms functions and antigen compositions and will lead to decreasing and inhibition in MPAK pathways and PPARs functions that can lead to accumulation of peptides in interstitium lead to tumor appearances and cancers problems. That Gastric Cancer started by blockage in capillaries due to many reasons including the increasing in +ve molecules which will start to inhibit and break down some of G_actin isoforms

ýlaments and capillaries that will stimulate the blood platelets aggregation and TGF-beta activities. Inhibition or mutation in antigen compositions will e ect on G_actin composition and functions that can be the main reason for capillaries blockage and isolation of those cells "where blood and supplements will not reach the isolated cells area", lead to decreasing in MAPK pathway that ýnally lead to cancers, and also will be helpful for viral infections pathways.

Discussion and conclusion: TDecreasing in G-actin and in ATPase activities will lead to precipitation of protein peptides on ýlaments and capillaries wall, and will precipitate in the interstitium þuid between cells, which will decreases the endothelin_1 and the rest of G_actin activities, and will inhibit sensation deliveries that will inhibit signal transmission across ýlaments, then mutations will begin to increase in the isolated cells region. Tropomyosin is fully related to rapamycin mTOR functions will increase cation +ve peptides molecules accumulations and precipitation in interstitium þuid and in capillaries that will help to paralysis ýlaments functions and capillaries, and nerve ýbers, but some of the isolated PPARs will be still active that will help in blood platelet aggregation leads to increase in the deposits in blood vessels then paralysis to blood vessels. Aromatase is the key enzyme for estrogen productions, where comprised of at least ten partially tissue-selective and alternatively used promoters. Which are regulated by distinct signaling pathways speciýcally by ATPase and by MAPK pathways activities for controlling aromatase expression, estrogen formation,

to changing and mutations in actin compositions structure and function that will reþect blood Coagulation in capillaries and ýlaments, where amino acids in mutated antigen and in G-actin will not match together for accepted translation for the favor of living cells that will lead to Precipitation of unreached peptides in interstitium þuid and on ýlaments and in capillaries. The main element for helping and accelerate tissue synthesis is sulfur. Also, increasing in the breaking sulfur imp active bonds in biological mol more than normal may will lead to breaking and loosen tissues and the bleeding in that tissue, that in brieþy sulfur increase thrombin synthesis, but þuorine are so ,for breaking sulfur bonds with the condensed peptide in blood for increasing blood þuidity.

Keywords: WG-actin, endothelin_1; Cellular antigen; Gastric cells; Gastric cancer tissue cells interstitium gastric uid; Alpha and beta subunits; PPARs genes; G-actin with ATPase in their composition; Tropom osin; Ritu imab; [illegible] rombin inhibitor; Beta cells; CTLA-4A protein; Neutroph l galatinase; Rapam cin mTOR; C tochrome P450

Introduction

Cancers and man vascular problems stared b blockage in tissue ' laments and blood capillaries, that will lead to isolation to that region of tissues cells then will block the receiving of blood suppl and will prevent the getting rid of the isolated peptides in that region of the isolated tissue cells, lead to appearance of tumor and cancers problems. Aroma-

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G-actin and tropom osin isoforms are constructed to be matched to each other for controlling cellular signal deliveries and tissues contracts and heart muscle contractions too.Also, the increasing in tropom osin isoforms functions on G_actin compositions will dela actin' lament functions, lead to increasing of platelets aggregation and activities [6]. e most important reason for capillaries -blockage are the d sfunction of Leu pentapeptides and decreasing in sestrin_Leu carrier activities "which contain more two sites in its structure for TOR and AMPK protein binding", and the decreasing in blood uidit with decreasing in the ATPase activities, that reduction in ATPase activit will leads to a reduction in actin activit and accumulation of peptides in the interstitium uid between cells, and thus will reduce all Metabolic processes which dependent on actin activities and on their ATPase, also will lead to reductions in the MAPK pathwa s, and thus lead to reduction in the blood uidit , and will reduces muscle contractions, and reduces peptides signal migrations [7]. Also, decreasing in G-actin and in ATPase activities will lead to precipitations of protein peptides on the vessels wall, and will precipitate in the interstitium uid too, which will decreases the endothelin-1 activities, and will inhibit signal deliveries across' laments, then mutations can be formed in the isolated cellular region.e increasing in protein accumulations in interstitium uid and in capillaries will paral sis' laments, capillaries, l mph and nerve' bers. e binding of the m osin heads to the muscle actin is a highl regulated process controlled b tropom osin isoforms activities and endothelin-1. e' n' laments are made of G-actin, tropom osin, and troponin, that G-actins are containing ATPase in speci' c loops in their compositions an increase in e contraction of skeletal muscle is triggered b nerve impulses.

G-actin' laments structure consists of two lobes separated b a cle . is structure represents the 'ATPase fold ,d sfunction or decreasing in G-actin isoforms activities, decreasing in signal transmission, decreasing in ATPase and MAPK pathwa s activities, then decreasing in endothelin_1 activities, and increasing in tropom osin isoforms functions,that ll lead to accumulation of un delivered peptide molecules in interstitium uid in that tissue cells region and will be the main reason for capillaries blockage and for Atherosclerosis and their obstructions [8]. Tropom osin 3, an isoform that is not normall e pressed in neuronal cells, was broadl distributed throughout neuron cells, and di ers onl in the tropom osin coding region which is locali ed in two distinct areas. at indicates that their speci' c binding to G-actin are di erent according to tissue function and are built for speci' c activities pathwa s for unique purposes for immune activities.

Tropom osin isoforms are made to be joined to G-actin isoforms for controlling their activities through controlling their ATPase activities, which are the main tool for G_actin isoforms functions in biological processes. C tokines are one of the modulators ke s of in ammations, participating in acute and chronic in ammations via a comple and sometimes contradictor network of interactions [9].

e availabilities of antigen beta subunits s nthesis are linked to their alpha subunits s nthesis and activities, and linked to antigen

can kill and break monoc te.!!!!

at monoc tes are the main for macrophages s nthesis due to sestrin_Leu carrier activities, but if monoc tes will loose and miss the necessar Leu amino acid and T r amino acid for its protection and functions, then macrophages will Devour those monoc tes easil . De cienc in sestrin_Leu carrier activities will lead to NF, B productions and platelet aggregations that can lead to, capillaries blockage, diabetic problems, and arteriosclerosis, and stimulations to endothelin-1, then the tumor formation problems. C tochrome