

Modified RNAt H.A.M. as an Inhibitor of Rejection Mechanism in Heterologous Transplants

Modifiziertes RNAt H. A. M. als Inhibitor des Abstoßungsmechanismus bei heterologen Transplantaten

ARNt H. A. M. modifié en tant qu'inhibiteur de mécanisme de rejet dans les transplantations hétérologues

ARNt H. A. M. Modificado como Inhibidor de los mecanismos del rechazo en Transplantes Heterólogos

The phenomenon of interference was discovered by ISAAC and LINDENMANN in 1957. On the basis of this phenomenon, research showed that by exogenously inducing the production of interferon in an animal organism, an immunological tolerance could be obtained which would enable any type of implant or transplant to be performed without the appearance of the reject mechanism (3, 4, 6, 8).

The best inductor proved to be a transport ribonucleic acid modified by the Alcázar technique (RNAt H. A. M.) (2, 3, 5).

There is a period of 48 hours (following the application of RNAt H. A. M.) during which there is an absence of the specific response of an immunological nature. This enables a heterologous transplant or implant to be performed rejection-free. *Ex-novo* antibodies are not produced, since the potentially antigenic molecules carried by the implanted

tissue come into premature contact with the macrophages and lymphocytes. Since these are busy during this period with the production of interferon, they do not have the capacity to recognize the antigenic molecule as foreign, and as a result immunological tolerance is obtained (6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11).

For more than 20 years this therapeutic system has been applied to all types of degenerative processes and in a preventive sense with no side effects (1, 4).

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Dirección:

Dra. Susana Alcázar-Leyva
Instituto Hans Selye
San Bernabé 416-100
México 20 D. F.