



Glossary

Term	Meaning
Adaptor proteins	Proteins found in the cytoplasm that involved in downstream signalling. They influence expression of genes involved in apoptosis, cell cycle and adhesion.
Anaemia	A condition characterised by low haemoglobin levels. This lowers the amount of oxygen passing through the blood.
Chimeric protein	A protein formed from a fusion of two genes
Episomal	Extrachromosomal
F-actin	A key protein found in the cytoskeleton of dendritic filopodia and in spines
Granulocytes	Cells in the innate immune system characterized by the presence of specific granules found in their cytoplasm and are polymorphonuclear where they have changes in the shapes (morphology) of the nucleus.
Haematopoetic stem cells	They are found in the bone marrow and can differentiate into mature blood cell types and tissues. They are self-renewing cells where some of their daughter cells remain as HSCs.
Hepatosplenomegaly	A enlarged spleen or liver
Latency	The state of existing but not yet being developed.
Proto-oncogenes	They are normal genes that if mutated can become oncogenes.
Micrograph	A photograph taken by a microscope.
Myeloid	A group of innate immune cells in the bone marrow divided into monocytes, macrophages and granulocytes.
Paxillin	A protein expressed at focal adhesions of non-striated cells and at striated muscle cells. It adheres cells to the extracellular matrix.
Pluripotent	An immature or stem cell that can differentiate into several different cell types.
Stem cells	Cells that have not undergone differentiation.
Totipotent	An immature or stem cell that is capable of giving rise to any cell type.
Translocation	A segment of a chromosome becomes attached to another chromosome.