PUBLICATIONS:

BOOK Chapter
Non-Viral Delivery Systems in Gene Therapy and Vaccine Development. Azam Bolhassani and Sima Rafati. INTECH, OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHER. University Campus

ARTICLES


28. Arashkia A., Roohvand F., Memarnejadian A., Aghasadeghi MR., Rafati S. Construction of HCV-polytope vaccine candidates harboring immune-enhancer sequences and
primary evaluation of their immunogenicity in BALB/c mice. (Virus Genes. 2010 40(1):44-52)


35. Bolhassani A., Taghikhani M., Ghasemi N., Soleimanjahi H., Rafati S. Comparison of Two Delivery Systems Efficiency by Using Poly ethylenimine (PEI) for Plasmid HPV16E7 DNA Transfection into COS-7 Cells. (Modarres Journal of Medical Sciences, 2008 Vol.11, No 1&2)


40. Rafati S., Zahedifard F., KakehAzari M., Taslimi Y., Taheri T. C-terminal Extension of cysteine protease type I is responsible for TH2 elicitation in experimental murine L. infantum infection. (Experimental Parasitology, 2008;118: 393-401)


44. Rafati S., Gholami E., Hassani N., Ghaemimanesh F., Taslimi Y., Taheri T., Soong L. Leishmania major heat shock protein 70 (HSP70) is not protective in murine models of cutaneous leishmaniasis and stimulates strong humoral responses in cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis patients. (Vaccine, 2007;25(21) :4159-69)


48. Rafati S., Ghaemimanesh F., Zahedifard F. Comparison of potential protection induced by three vaccination strategies (DNA/DNA, Protein/Protein and DNA/Protein) against Leishmania major infection using Signal Peptidase type I in BALB/c mice. (Vaccine, 2006;24(16):3290-7)
49. Rafati S., Zahedifard F., Nazgouee F. **Prime-boost vaccination using cysteine proteinases type I and II of Leishmania infantum confers protective immunity in murine visceral leishmaniasis.** (Vaccine, 2006;24(12):2169-75)


51. Nakhaee A., Rafati S., Salmanian A.H., Taghikhani M., Mohebali M., Taheri T. **Immunological responses of naturally infected dogs to Type I and Type II recombinant cysteine proteinases of Leishmania infantum.** (Moddares J. of Medical Sciences, 2005;8(1):55-66)


53. Rafati S., Salmanian A.H., Taheri T., Masina S., Schaff C., Taslimi Y. and Fasel N. **Type I signal peptidase from Leishmania is a target of the immune response in human cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis.** (MolBiochemParasitol, 2004; 135(1):13-20)

54. Zadeh-Vakili A., Taheri T., Taslimi Y., Doustdari F., Salmanian A.H. and Rafati S. **Immunization with the hybrid protein vaccine, consisting of Leishmania major cysteine proteinases Type I (CPB) and Type II (CPA), partially protects against leishmaniasis.** (Vaccine, 2004;22(15-16):1930-40)


56. Nakhaee A., Taheri T., Taghikhani M., Mohebali M., Salmanian A.H., Fasel N., Rafati S. **Humoral and cellular immune responses against Type I cysteine proteinase of Leishmania infantum are higher in asymptomatic than symptomatic dogs selected from a naturally infected population.** (Vet Parasitol, 2004;119(2-3):107-23)


58. Golkar M., Rafati S., Taslimi Y., Taheri T. Doustdary F. and Assmar M. **High-level expression and evaluation the antigenicity of a recombinant Toxoplasma gondii GRA2 protein.** (Iranian Journal of Biotechnology, 2004;2(3))


Leishmaniasis is a disease caused by an intracellular protozoan parasite transmitted by the bite of a female sandfly (Phlebotomus species) (see the following images). The clinical spectrum of leishmaniasis ranges from a self-resolving, localized cutaneous ulcer to widely disseminated progressive lesions of the skin, to a mutilating mucocutaneous... 

Leishmaniasis is a disease caused by an intracellular protozoan parasite (genus Leishmania) transmitted by the bite of a female phlebotomine sandfly. The clinical spectrum of leishmaniasis ranges from a self-resolving cutaneous ulcer to a mutilating mucocutaneous disease and even to a lethal systemic illness. Leishmania expressing selected immunodominant parasite antigens elicit protective immunity against visceral leishmaniasis in mice. (PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases. M Salehi, T Taheri, E Mohit, F Zahedifard, N Seyed, Y Taslimi, M Sattari, ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. R Akhurst, G Aksu, L Antonicelli, J Auletta, K Bendtzen, B Bilo. The system can't perform the operation now. Try again later. Articles 1â€“17. Inflammatory response - local, eliminates antigen without extensively damaging the hostâ€™s tissue. Hypersensitivity - immune & inflammatory responses that are harmful to the host (von Pirquet, 1906). - Type I. Produce effector molecules. Capable of ingesting foreign Particles. Association with parasite infection. Modified from Abbas, Lichtman & Pillai, Table 19-1.

Type I hypersensitivity response. Abstract: Leishmaniasis is a neglected tropical disease caused by members of the Leishmania genus of parasitic protozoa that cause different clinical manifestations of the disease. Current treatment options for the cutaneous disease are limited due to severe side effects, poor efficacy, limited availability or accessibility, and developing resistance. Essential oils may provide low cost and readily available treatment options for leishmaniasis. In-vitro screening of a collection of 52 commercially available essential oils has been carried out against promastigotes of Leishmania amazonensis. In a