Weizmann professor is not afraid of the big bad wolf

System lupus erythematosus, whose middle name refers to the characteristic facial rash of the disease, affects some five million people, mostly women. A distinguished Weizmann Immunologist has developed a promising experimental drug that could help half of the victims.

Judy Siegel-Itzkovitch reports.

There are a number of potentially debilitating disorders more common to one gender than the other. For example, women are at far greater risk to develop ankylosing spondylitis, while males are at almost twice the risk of developing Sjogren’s disease. Both conditions are caused by an immune system gone awry, attacking one’s own body tissues.

For example, arthritis is not just a disease that slingshot’s out of frame, so the children can continue to have the same line of sight as before. But it is also of interest that in cases of disorders that may be due to hormone imbalances, like lupus, the effect is usually more pronounced in women than it is in men. This may be due to the fact that hormones play a role in regulating immune cell function.

In cases, for example, women are at far greater risk to develop lupus and other autoimmune diseases, which are characterized by the body’s immune system attacking its own tissues. This can lead to a range of symptoms, from joint pain and swelling to skin rashes, and can be life-threatening if left untreated.

For example, in lupus, the immune system can attack many different parts of the body, including the brain, skin, kidneys, and joints. This can lead to a range of symptoms, from joint pain and swelling to skin rashes, and can be life-threatening if left untreated.

In this context, it is important to note that the risk of developing autoimmune diseases is not just a function of gender, but also of other factors such as race, ethnicity, and genetics. For example, in lupus, African Americans and people of Asian and African descent are at higher risk than the general population. This is likely due to a combination of genetic and environmental factors.

In addition, the risk of developing autoimmune diseases is also influenced by lifestyle factors, such as diet, exercise, and stress. For example, studies have shown that a healthy diet, regular exercise, and stress management can help to reduce the risk of developing autoimmune diseases.

In conclusion, autoimmune diseases are a complex and diverse group of disorders that affect many different parts of the body. They are characterized by the body’s immune system attacking its own tissues, and can lead to a range of symptoms, from joint pain and swelling to skin rashes. The risk of developing these diseases is influenced by a combination of genetic and environmental factors, and lifestyle factors such as diet, exercise, and stress.

How the jewel wasp enslaves its prey

The jewel wasp is a small, slender insect that seems to have a special gift for manipulating its prey. It is able to inject a neurotoxin into the head of its prey, causing it to become paralyzed and unable to move. This allows the wasp to either eat its prey or transport it to a safe location.

The jewel wasp's ability to paralyze its prey is due to a combination of factors. First, the wasp has a powerful stinger that it uses to inject its neurotoxin. Second, the stinger is equipped with a tiny parasitic wasp (Ampulex compressa), which secretes a chemical called exoskeleton.

This chemical is then used to paralyze the prey. The wasp then uses its small mouthparts to pierce the prey's exoskeleton and inject the neurotoxin. The prey then becomes paralyzed and unable to move.

The jewel wasp's ability to paralyze its prey is a fascinating example of the ways in which insects can manipulate other living things. It is a testament to the complexity and diversity of the natural world, and a reminder of the many ways in which insects can interact with the world around them.

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