

## 附錄

有關「淋巴細胞」、「Th17 細胞分化」及「炎症細胞因子」

### 淋巴細胞

淋巴細胞是一種白血球，是適應性免疫反應的關鍵組成部分，在識別和消除病原體以及維持免疫記憶方面發揮關鍵作用。

### Th17 細胞分化

Th17 細胞分化是指免疫細胞原始 T 細胞演變成輔助性 T 細胞（Th17 細胞）的過程。這個分化過程由特定的細胞因子和信號分子驅動。

### 炎症細胞因子

炎症細胞因子是體內促進炎症的信號分子。面對感染、損傷或受到其他免疫刺激，體內免疫系統的多種細胞，如巨噬細胞和 T 細胞，就會產生炎症細胞因子。

## Appendix

About “lymphocytes”, “Th17 cell differentiation” and “proinflammatory cytokines”

### Lymphocytes

Lymphocytes are a type of white blood cell, part of the immune system. They are a key component of the adaptive immune response and play a crucial role in recognising and eliminating pathogens, as well as maintaining immune memory.

### Th17 cell differentiation

Th17 cell differentiation refers to the process by which naive T cells, a type of immune cell, develop into Th17 cells. This differentiation process is driven by specific cytokines and signalling molecules.

### Proinflammatory cytokines

Proinflammatory cytokines are a group of signalling molecules that play a key role in promoting inflammation in the body. They are produced by various cells in the immune system, such as macrophages and T cells, in response to infection, injury or other immune stimuli.