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Isoforms of vitamin E differentially regulate inflammation

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With regards to animal and clinical studies. These seemingly disparate results are consistent with our recent studies demonstrating that purified natural forms of vitamin E have opposing regulatory functions during inflammation. We have determined that a-tocopherol isin molecule signaling through protein kinase Ca. Moreover, we determined that a-tocopherol is an antagonist and γ-tocopherol is an agonist of PKCa through direct binding to a regulatory domain of PKCa. Furthermore, in a clinical study, we determined that increasing serum concentrations of γ-tocopherol associated with worse lung function, while increasing serum concentrations of α-tocopherol associated with better lung function. In summary, we have determined molecule signaling that increasing serum concentrations of γ-tocopherol and γ-tocopherol associated with better lung function. Information from our studies will have significant impact on the design of clinical studies and on vitamin E consumption.

Biography

Joan M. Cook-Mills completed her Ph.D from Michigan State University and postdoctoral studies from the University of Illinois in Chicago. She was an Assistant Professor at the University of Cincinnati and is now an Associate Professor at Northwestern University. She has published reviews, book chapters and more than 35 papers in reputed journals. She has served as a member of several study sections for the American Heart Association and NIH.

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