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Titolo	Testicular Autoimmunity : A Cause of Male Infertility / / by Masahiro Itoh
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1 Biological background of testicular autoimmunity -- Chapter 2 Microcircumstance for induction and prevention of testicular autoimmunity -- Chapter 3 Human testicular autoimmunity as a result of breakdown of testicular immune privilege -- Chapter 4 Testicular autoimmunity by immunization with testicular antigens alone in experimental animals -- Chapter 5 Testicular autoimmunity by the systemic treatment with immuno-potentiating agents in experimental animals -- Chapter 6 Testicular autoimmunity by local injury of the testis in experimental animals.-& amp;n bsp; Chapter 7 Testicular autoimmunity in experimental animals induced by manipulation of the immune system -- Chapter 8 The future directions of testicular autoimmunity investigation.
Sommario/riassunto	This book addresses various aspects of testicular autoimmunity. It has long been suspected that testicular autoimmunity could be one of the causes of idiopathic male infertility. However, it is very difficult to estimate the incidence of testicular autoimmunity in men, as most male patients first realize they are infertile when they start trying to conceive a child, and there is a possibility that their testes may already exhibit the end stage of testicular autoimmunity, in which lymphocytic

inflammation and immunoglobulin deposition in their testes subsided long ago and only the spermatogenic disorder remains. Therefore, autopsy or biopsy for testicular tissues in men before the end stage of testicular autoimmunity and investigations using testicular autoimmunity model animals are needed to determine the epidemiology of testicular autoimmunity. Accordingly, the book discusses “the immunological fragility of testis” with regard to male infertility, reviewing autopsy data in men and presenting experimental data using murine models of autoimmune orchitis that has been induced by immunizing with viable syngeneic testicular germ cells alone. Testicular autoimmunity in animals is also discussed. In summary, the book provides a wealth of valuable information, not only for researchers who are interested in immunologic male infertility, but also for clinical professionals who treat these patients at hospitals.

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