

Scope of Journal of Cytokine Biology

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Editorial Note

I am glad to launch the Journal of Cytokine Biology, a fast-track peer-reviewed journal that allows academics and scientists to investigate and publish fundamental, advanced, and cutting-edge scientific advancements in the field of cytokine. Journal of Cytokine Biology (JCB) is a journal that publishes articles in all aspects of Cytokine on a yearly basis. Manuscripts that match the broad requirements of significance and scientific excellence are invited to be submitted to Journal of Cytokine Biology (JCB). Papers will be published one month after they have been accepted. The Journal aspires to publish papers of the greatest possible quality by putting them through peer review with the help of notable professionals from around the world. Cytokine Biology brings together a diverse range of subjects in its discipline to offer a shared and interesting open access platform for exchanging knowledge in this field. We would like to attract eminent authors to contribute to this journal and help it to achieve a high impact factor. The publisher of this journal is omics. There are 30+ Million website visitor.

Journal of Cytokine Biology covers following fields:

Anti-inflammatory cytokine: Anti-inflammatory cytokines are a group of immunoregulatory molecules that regulate the production of proinflammatory cytokines. To control the human immune response, cytokines work in tandem with cytokine inhibitors and soluble cytokine receptors. IL4, IL10, IL13, and IL35 are the most important anti-inflammatory cytokines.

Cytokines function: Cytokines play a key role in signalling molecules that modulate and control immunity, inflammation, and hematopoiesis. Cytokines are a distinctive group of proteins, peptides, and glycoproteins secreted by immune system cells.

Cytokine therapy: Medical assistance with cytokines has shown to be a unique therapeutic method in the treatment of patients with

advanced malignancies. The goal of this type of medical intervention is to manage the immune response in such a way that suitable immune effector cells are produced, allowing solid tumours to be eradicated.

Cytokine production: Small proteins that play a crucial role in cell signalling. Other cells' activity is influenced by them. Autocrine signalling is also aided by them. Immune cells such as macrophages, B lymphocytes, T lymphocytes, and mast cells produce cytokines.

Intracellular cytokine staining: Intracellular Protein Staining (ICS) is a widely used flow cytometry-based test that identifies the accumulation and assembly of cytokines at intervals the endoplasmic reticulum after cell stimulation. The anti-cytokine protein is accesorial, and flow cytometry can be used to examine the cells.

Cytokine inhibitors: One of the main points of interest has been the fact that cytokines from one of these two sub-sets tend to suppress the effects of cytokines from the other. Aerobic stress causes the release of many inflammatory cytokines. the fact that cytokines themselves cause alternative cytokines to be released.

Cytokine inflammation: Systemic inflammation is caused by cytokine inflammation. They aggravate the disease by causing fever, inflammation, and tissue destruction as a result of their pro-inflammatory effect. The mix of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines determines the overall outcome of an inflammatory response.

I am very grateful to all of the authors, reviewers, and other supporter groups for their contributions to the final editing of the published articles, as well as the editorial assistant's help in resolving journal of cytokine Biology concerns in a timely manner. I am very grateful to all authors, reviewer and supporter groups for encouraging me to appreciate the work and progress of other organizations that enable me to publish articles effectively.