



Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) polymorphism has been shown to be associated with susceptibility to infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, and drug metabolism. The MHC is a region of the genome that encodes for a variety of proteins, including the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules, which are involved in the presentation of antigens to T cells. The MHC is highly polymorphic, and this polymorphism is thought to be a result of natural selection. The MHC is located on chromosome 6p21.3 in humans and on chromosome 2 in mice. The MHC is divided into three main regions: class I, class II, and class III. Class I molecules are involved in the presentation of peptides to CD8+ T cells. Class II molecules are involved in the presentation of peptides to CD4+ T cells. Class III molecules are involved in the regulation of the immune response. The MHC is also involved in the regulation of the immune response by other cells, including dendritic cells and macrophages. The MHC is a key component of the immune system, and its polymorphism is a major factor in the development of many diseases.

Crónica de las letras [artículo] Eliodoro Astorquiza.

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