

Глоссарий по микробиологии и вирусологии

<http://glossary-of-terms.ru/?do=g&v=539>

| Русский | Английский |
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| adcc | антителозависимая клеточно-опосредованная цитотоксичность Adcc |
| b-клеточные рецепторы Bcr | b-cell receptors (bcrs) Membrane-bound igd and igm antibody that bind specific antigen epitopes with fab antigen-binding region bcr |
| bcr | b-клеточные рецепторы Bcr |
| cdc | центры по контролю и профилактике заболеваний 1. Centers for disease control and prevention 2. Cdc |
| clostridium perfringens гастроэнтерит | clostridium perfringens gastroenteritis Relatively mild gastrointestinal illness caused by c. perfringens |
| cre | устойчивые к карбапенемам enterobacteriaceae Cre |
| dat | прямой тест на античеловеческий глобулин Dat |
| dfa | прямой тест на флуоресцентные антитела Dfa |
| drt | десятичное время сокращения Drt |
| ehec | энтерогеморрагическая кишечная палочка Ehec |
| eiec | энтероинвазивная кишечная палочка Eiec |
| emp | путь эмбден-мейерхоф-парнас Emp |
| enterobacterales | enterobacterales /enteric bacteria Bacteria found in gi-tract; members of enterobacteriaceae |
| epec | энтеропатогенная кишечная палочка Epec |
| esbl | β -лактамазы расширенного спектра действия Esbl |
| etec | энтеротоксигенная кишечная палочка Etec |
| ets | электронно-транспортная система Ets |

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| fa | методы флуоресцентных антител Fa |
| facs | сортировщик клеток, активируемый флуоресценцией Facs |
| fad/fadh2 | флавинадениндинуклеотид Fad/fadh2 |
| fame | анализ метиловых эфиров жирных кислот Fame |
| feia | иммуноферментный флуоресцентный анализ Feia |
| f'-плазмида | f' plasmid Integrated f plasmid imprecisely excised from the chromosome; carries with it some chromosomal dna adjacent to the integration site |
| hai | инфекция, связанная со здравоохранением Hai |
| hfr-ячейка | hfr cell E. coli cell in which an f plasmid has integrated into the host cell's chromosome |
| htr | гемолитическая трансфузионная реакция Htr |
| icc | иммуноцитохимия Icc |
| id50 | средняя инфекционная доза Id50 |
| igd | igd Membrane-body antibody monomer functioning as receptor on the surface of b cells |
| ige | ige 1. E-class immunoglobulin (antibody). the type of immunoglobulin that triggers release of histamine from mast cells and sets off an acute allergic reaction. 2. In-ground effect 3. Instrumentation ground equipment 4. Immunoglobulin e 5. Antibody monomer involved in defense against parasites and allergic reactions |
| igg | igg 1. Institutul de geologie si geofizica (romania) 2. Immunoglobulin g 3. Antibody monomer most abundant in serum; able to cross placenta; most versatile class of antibody in terms of function |
| igm | igm 1. Instituto geografico militar 2. Immunoglobulin m 3. Antibody that is a monomer when functioning as a receptor on surface of b cells but a pentamer when secreted in response to specific pathogens; first antibody to respond |

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| | during primary and secondary responses |
| in vitro | in vitro 1. In an artificial environment outside a living organism or body. for example, some toxicity testing is done on cell cultures or slices of tissue grown in the laboratory, rather than on a living animal [compare with in vivo]. 2. Outside the organism in a test tube or artificial environment |
| I-формы бактерий Бактерии, частично или полностью лишенные клеточной стенки в результате воздействия некоторых факторов (антибиотиков, антител, солей и др.). | |
| ld50 | средняя смертельная доза Ld50 |
| mac | мембраноатакующий комплекс Mac |
| maldi-tof | временапролетная масс-спектрометрия с матричной лазерной десорбцией/ионизацией Maldi-tof |
| mhc | главный комплекс гистосовместимости Mhc |
| mmwr | еженедельный отчет о заболеваемости и смертности Mmwr |
| mpn | наиболее вероятное число Mpn |
| mrsa | метициллин-резистентный золотистый стафилококк Mrsa |
| nap | нуклеоид-ассоциированный белок Nap |
| нк-клетки | естественные клетки-киллеры Nk-клетки |
| p Пептидильный | p (peptidyl) site Functional site of an intact ribosome that binds charged trnas carrying amino acids that have formed peptide bonds with the growing polypeptide chain but have not yet dissociated from their corresponding trna пептидильный |
| page | электрофорез в полиакриламидном геле Page |
| ramp | молекулярные паттерны, связанные с патогенами Ramp |
| pi | неорганический фосфат Pi |
| plfa | анализ жирных кислот, полученных из фосфолипидов Plfa |

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| ppi | пирофосфат Ppi |
| ppp | пентозофосфатный путь Ppp |
| prp | рецепторы распознавания образов Prr |
| r плазида | r plasmid Plasmid containing genes encoding proteins that make a bacterial cell resistant to one or more antibiotics |
| rflp | полиморфизм длины рестрикционных фрагментов Rflp |
| rubisco | рибулозобисфосфаткарбоксилаза Rubisco |
| s-слой | s-layer Cell envelope layer composed of protein covering the cell walls of some bacteria and archaea; in some archaea, may function as the cell wall |
| sirs | синдром системного воспалительного ответа Sirs |
| tcr | т-клеточные рецепторы Tcr |
| tdp | tdp 1. Target director post 2. Technical development plan 3. Technology demonstrator program 4. Teledata processing 5. Tracking data processor 6. Thermal death point is the lowest temperature at which all microorganisms are killed in a 10-minute exposure |
| tlr | толл-подобные рецепторы Tlr |
| visa | ванкомицин-промежуточный staphylococcus aureus Visa |
| vre | ванкомицин-резистентные энтерококки Vre |
| vrsa | ванкомицин-резистентный золотистый стафилококк Vrsa |
| x-y механические ручки сцены | x-y mechanical stage knobs Knobs on a microscope that are used to adjust the position of the specimen on the stage surface, generally to center it directly above the light |
| z-схема | z-scheme Electron flow seen in noncyclic photophosphorylation in plants, algae, and cyanobacteria due to the use of both psi and psii |

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| zn-краситель | zn-stain Staining procedure used to stain acid-fast bacteria (mycobacteria) |
| абортивная форма инфекции Форма, при которой клинические проявления ограничиваются лишь некоторыми симптомами, причем выраженными не резко. | |
| абр | abr 1. Abridgement 2. Acryl butadiene rubber 3. Antibacterial resistance |
| автоиндуктор | autoinducer Signaling molecule produced by a bacterial cell that can modify the activity of surrounding cells; associated with quorum sensing |
| автотроф | autotroph 1. Any organism that is able to manufacture its own food. most plants are autotrophs, as are many protists and bacteria. contrast with consumer. autotrophs may be photoautotrophic, using light energy to manufacture food, or chemoautotrophic, using chemical energy. 2. Organism that converts inorganic carbon dioxide into organic carbon |
| агаровая среда | agar medium Solid/semi-solid culture medium containing agar |
| агарозный гель | agarose gel A semi-solid matrix formed by the solidification of agarose; mainly used in the differentiation of proteins, and nucleic acids |
| адаптивный иммунитет | adaptive immunity Third-line defense characterized by specificity and memory |
| адгезины | adhesins Molecules on the surface of pathogens that promote colonization of host tissue |
| адф | аденозиндифосфат Адф |
| азитромицин | azithromycin 1. Acitromicina 2. Semisynthetic macrolide with increased spectrum of activity, decreased toxicity, and increased half-life compared with erythromycin |
| азотистое основание | nitrogenous base Nitrogen-containing ring structure within a nucleotide that is responsible for complementary base pairing between nucleic acid strands |
| акантамебный кератит | acanthamoeba keratitis A condition characterized by damage to the cornea and possible blindness caused by parasitic infection of the protozoan acanthamoeba |

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| активация комплемента | complement activation Cascading activation of the complement proteins in the blood, resulting in opsonization, inflammation, and lysis of pathogens |
| активные формы кислорода Афк | reactive oxygen species (ros) Unstable and toxic ions and molecules derived from partial reduction of oxygen афк 1. Away from keyboard — отошел от клавиатуры 2. Используется в основном в чатах, чтоб уведомить других игроков о своем временном отсутствии. |
| активный иммунитет | active immunity 1. Immunity which is acquired by catching and surviving an infectious disease or by vaccination with a weakened form of the disease, which makes the body form antibodies 2. Активный иммунитет иммунитет, развившийся в результате воздействия естественного или искусственного антигена (возбудителя инфекции или вакцины). 3. Stimulation of one's own adaptive immune responses |
| активный носитель | active carrier An infected individual who can transmit the pathogen to others regardless of whether symptoms are currently present |
| активный сайт | active site Location within an enzyme where substrate(s) bind |
| алармодин | alarmone Small intracellular derivative of a nucleotide that signals a global bacterial response (i.e., activating a regulon of operons) to an environmental stress |
| алкафил | alkaliphile Organism that grows optimally at pH above 9.0 |
| алкилирующий агент | alkylating agent Type of strong disinfecting chemical that acts by replacing a hydrogen atom within a molecule with an alkyl group, thereby inactivating enzymes and nucleic acids |
| аллергены Вещества антигенной природы (полноценные антигены или гаптены), вызывающие реакции гиперчувствительности (аллергию). | |
| аллиламины | allylamines Class of antifungal drugs that inhibit ergosterol biosynthesis at an early point in the pathway |
| аллостерический активатор | allosteric activator Molecule that binds to an enzyme's allosteric site, increasing the affinity of the enzyme's active site for the substrate(s) |
| аллостерический сайт | allosteric site Location within an enzyme, other than the active site, to which molecules can bind, regulating enzyme activity |

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| альбендазол | albendazole Anthelmintic drug of the benzimidazole class that binds to helminthic β -tubulin, preventing microtubule formation |
| альвеолы | alveoli Cul-de-sacs or small air pockets within the lung that facilitate gas exchange |
| альфапротеобактерии | alphaproteobacteria Class of proteobacteria that are all oligotrophs |
| амантадин | amantadine Antiviral drug that targets the influenza virus by preventing viral escape from endosomes upon host cell uptake, thus preventing viral rna release and subsequent viral replication |
| амебной дизентерией | amoebic dysentery 1. A form of dysentery mainly found in tropical areas that is caused by entamoeba histolytica which enters the body through contaminated water or unwashed food 2. Severe form of intestinal infection caused by entamoeba histolytica, characterized by severe diarrhea with blood and mucus |
| аменсализм | amensalism Type of symbiosis in which one population harms the other but remains unaffected itself |
| американская пятнистая лихорадка | rocky mountain spotted fever 1. A type of typhus caused by rickettsia rickettsii, transmitted to humans by ticks 2. Potentially fatal tickborne disease caused by rickettsia rickettsii characterized by fever, body aches, and a rash |
| аминоацил-трнк-синтетаза | aminoacyl-trna synthetase Enzyme that binds to a trna molecule and catalyzes the addition of the correct amino acid to the trna |
| аминогликозиды | aminoglycosides Protein synthesis inhibitors that bind to the 30s subunit and interfere with the ribosome's proofreading ability, leading to the generation of faulty proteins that insert into and disrupt the bacterial cytoplasmic membrane |
| амф | аденозинмонофосфат Амф |
| амфипатический | amphipathic 1. Вещество, содержащее гидрофильные и гидрофобные компоненты 2. A molecule containing both polar and nonpolar parts |
| амфитриховый | amphitrichous 1. Bacteria with a single flagellum at each end 2. Having two flagella or tufts of multiple flagella, with one flagellum or tuft located at each end of the bacterial cell |
| амфотерицин б | amphotericin b Antifungal drug of the polyene class that is used to treat several systemic fungal infections |

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| анализ ингибирования вирусной гемагглютинации | viral hemagglutination inhibition assay Assay used to quantify the amount of neutralizing antibody against a virus by showing a decrease in hemagglutination caused by a standardized amount of virus |
| анализ метиловых эфиров жирных кислот Fame | fatty acid methyl ester (fame) analysis Technique in which the microbe's fatty acids are extracted, converted to volatile methyl esters, and analyzed by gas chromatography, yielding chromatograms that may be compared to reference data for identification purposes fame |
| анализ непрямо́й агглютинации | indirect agglutination assay Assay that can be used to detect the agglutination of small latex beads; beads may be coated with antigen when looking for the presence of specific antibodies, or with antibody when looking for the presence of antigen |
| анализ оухтерлони | ouchterlony assay Test in which antigen and antisera are added to neighboring wells in an agar gel, allowing visualization of precipitin arcs |
| анализ прямо́й агглютинации | direct agglutination assay Assay that can be used to detect the agglutination of bacteria by the action of antibodies in patient serum |
| аналитическая эпидемиология | analytical epidemiology Study of disease outbreaks to establish associations between an agent and a disease state through observational studies comparing groups of individuals |
| аналог нуклеозида | nucleoside analog Chemical that is structurally similar to a normal nucleotide base that can be incorporated into dna instead of normal bases during replication but that has different base pairing rules than the normal base for which it was substituted, inducing mutation |
| анатоксины Токсины бактерий, инактивированные формалином, по антигенности не отличаются от соответствующих токсинов, применяются для вакцинации. | |
| анаэробная банка | anaerobe jar Container devoid of oxygen used to grow obligate anaerobes |
| анаэробная камера | anaerobe chamber Closed compartment used to handle and grow obligate anaerobic cultures |
| анаэробное дыхание | anaerobic respiration Use of a non-oxygen inorganic molecule, like co ₂ , nitrate, nitrite, oxidized iron, or sulfate, as the final electron acceptor at the end of the electron transport system |
| анаэростат Прибор для культивирования анаэробных микроорганизмов. | |
| аноксигенный фотосинтез | anoxygenic photosynthesis Type of photosynthesis found in many photosynthetic bacteria, including the purple and green bacteria, where an electron donor other than h ₂ o is used to replace an electron lost by a reaction center pigment, resulting no oxygen |

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| | production |
| антибиотики широкого спектра действия | broad-spectrum antibiotics Antibiotics acting against a broad range (both gram-positive and negative) of bacteria |
| антибиотикоассоциированная диарея | antibiotic-associated diarrhea Diarrhea that develops after antibiotic treatment as a result of disruption to the normal microbiota; c. difficile is a particularly serious example |
| антибиотикограмма | antibiogram 1. A laboratory technique which establishes to what degree an organism is sensitive to an antibiotic 2. Compilation of the antimicrobial susceptibilities recorded for local bacterial strains, which is useful for monitoring local trends in antimicrobial resistance and aiding the prescription of appropriate empiric antibacterial therapy |
| антигельминтное средство | anthelmintic 1. A substance which removes worms from the intestine adjective removing worms from the intestine 2. Medicines/chemicals used against helminths/helminthic infections |
| антигенная вариация | antigenic variation Changing of surface antigens (carbohydrates or proteins) such that they are no longer recognized by the host's immune system |
| антигенный | antigenic Able to stimulate an adaptive immune response |
| антигенпрезентирующие клетки Апк | antigen-presenting cells (apc) Macrophages, dendritic cells, and b cells that process and present foreign pathogen antigens for the purpose of activating t cells and adaptive immune defenses апк Агропромышленный комплекс |
| антимикробная резистентность | antimicrobial resistance Amr; the ability of microorganisms to escape the effect of antimicrobials |
| антимикробные пептиды Амп | antimicrobial peptides (amps) Class of nonspecific, cell-derived chemical mediators with broad-spectrum antimicrobial properties амп Авиационный метеорологический пост /16/ |
| антипараллельный | antiparallel Two strands of dna helix oriented in opposite directions; one strand is oriented in the 5' to 3' direction, while the other is oriented in the 3' to 5' direction |
| антисмысловая рнк | antisense rna Small noncoding rna molecules that inhibit gene expression by binding to mrna transcripts via complementary base pairing |

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| антисмысловая цепь | antisense strand Transcription template strand of dna; the strand that is transcribed for gene expression |
| антителозависимая клеточно-опосредованная цитотоксичность Adcc | antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (adcc) Mechanism by which large pathogens are marked for destruction by specific antibodies and then killed by secretion of cytotoxins by natural killer cells, macrophages, or eosinophils adcc |
| апоптоз Программированный биологический механизм гибели клеток макроорганизма. | apoptosis 1. A form of cell death that is necessary both to make room for new cells and to remove cells whose dna has been damaged and which may become cancerous app app abbr amyloid precursor protein 2. Genetically programmed cell death. see also: genetic algorithms. apple print recognizer (apr) the apple print recognizer (apr) is the handwriting recognition engine supplied with the emate and later newton systems. it uses an artificial neural network classifier, language models, and dictionaries to allow the systems to recognize printing and handwriting. stroke streams were segmented and then classified using a neural net classifier. the probability vectors produced by the artificial neural network (ann) were then used in a content-driven search driven by the language models. see also: artificial neural network. 3. Programmed cell death (pcd). this process removes unneeded cells and is particularly important for "sculpting" tissue and organ structure during embryo development (or larval metamorphosis in insects). still, it may occur at any time, even in adult cells, when tissue needs to be remodeled. 4. Programmed and organized cell death without lysis of the cell |
| аппарат гольджи | golgi apparatus 1. A folded membranous structure inside the cell cytoplasm which stores and transports enzymes and hormones [described 1898. after camillo golgi (1843–1926), professor of histology and later rector of the university of pavia, italy. in 1906 he shared the nobel prize with santiago ramon y cajal for work on the nervous system.] 2. An organelle of the endomembrane system that is composed of a series of flattened membranous disks, called dictyosomes, each having a single lipid bilayer, that are stacked together; important in the processing of lipids and proteins |
| арбовирусный энцефалит | arboviral encephalitis Infection by an arthropod-borne virus that results in an inflammation of the brain |
| артемизинин | artemisinin Antiprotozoan and antifungal drug effective against malaria that is thought to increase intracellular levels of reactive oxygen species in target microbes |
| артифициальный механизм заражения Искусственный. | |
| архея | archaea 1. Domain of prokaryotic organisms, similar morphology to bacteria but unique biochemistry against microorganisms 2. Any of various unicellular prokaryotic microorganisms, typically having cell walls containing pseudopeptidoglycan 3. Domain of life separate from the domains bacteria and |

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| | eukarya |
| асептировано | asepted Microbial cell lacking septa |
| асептическая техника | aseptic technique Method or protocol designed to prevent microbial contamination of sterile objects, locations, or tissues |
| асептический | aseptic Sterilized/free from microbes |
| аскокарпы | ascocarps Cup-shaped fruiting bodies of an ascomycete fungus |
| аскоспора | ascospore Asexual spore produced by ascomycete fungi |
| ассоциированные инфекции Смешанные инфекции. | |
| атомно-силовой микроскоп | atomic force microscope 1. An imaging instrument used to “magnify” at the molecular level through mechanical tracing of surface contours. 2. A scanning probe microscope that uses a thin probe that is passed just above the specimen to measure forces between the atoms and the probe |
| атрихус | atrichous Lacking flagella |
| атсс | atcc 1. Allythiourea cadmium chloride 2. Anatomical therapy chemical classification 3. American type culture collection; organization storing and providing standard microorganisms |
| аттенуированные штаммы Ослабленные. | |
| атф-синтаза | atp synthase Integral membrane protein that harnesses the energy of the proton motive force by allowing hydrogen ions to diffuse down their electrochemical gradient, causing components of this protein to spin, making atp from adp and pi |
| ауксотроф Бактерия, которая утратила способность синтезировать какой-либо фермент и требует внесения в питательную среду определенных веществ, которые не способна синтезировать сама. | auxotroph Nutritional mutant with a loss-of-function mutation in a gene encoding the biosynthesis of a specific nutrient such as an amino acid |
| аутовакцина Антигенный препарат для лечения, приготовленный из штаммов микроорганизмов, выделенных из организма данного больного. | |
| аутоиммунное заболевание | autoimmune disease 1. Enfermedad autoimmune 2. A disease in which the person’s own cells are attacked by autoantibodies rheumatoid arthritis is thought to be an autoimmune disease. 3. Loss of tolerance to self, resulting in immune-mediated destruction of self cells and tissues |

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| аутокринная функция | autocrine function Refers to a cytokine signal released from a cell to a receptor on its own surface |
| ауотроф Бактерия, которая в качестве источника углерода и азота использует природные неорганические вещества (углекислый газ атмосферы, молекулярный азот, аммонийные соли, нитраты, нитриты и др.) для построения органических соединений собственной клетки. | |
| ауотрофы Способ питания бактерий за счет углекислого газа. | |
| афлатоксин | aflatoxin 1. A poison produced by some moulds in some crops such as peanuts african trypanosomiasis 10 2. Chemical produced by the fungus aspergillus flavus; both a toxin and the most potent known natural carcinogen |
| африканский трипаносомоз человека | human african trypanosomiasis Serious infection caused by trypanosoma brucei and spread by the bite of the tsetse fly |
| аффинность Прочность связи между антигеном и антителом. | |
| ацидофил | acidophile Organism that grows optimally at a ph near 3.0 |
| ацикловир | acyclovir 1. Same as aciclovir 2. Antiviral guanosine analog; inhibits dna replication |
| аэробного дыхания | aerobic respiration 1. The process where the oxygen which is breathed in is used to conserve energy as atp 2. Use of an oxygen molecule as the final electron acceptor of the electron transport system |
| аэротолерантный | aerotolerant Anaerobes that can tolerate atmospheric oxygen |
| аэротолерантный анаэроб | aerotolerant anaerobe Organism that does not use oxygen but tolerates its presence |
| бабезиоз | babesiosis 1. A disease caused by infection of red blood cells by a protozoan introduced by a tick bite 2. Tickborne protozoan infection caused by babesia spp. and characterized by malaise, fatigue, fever, headache, myalgia, and joint pain |
| базальная среда | basal medium Culture medium with minimum nutrition that is enriched with highly nutritious substance to make enrichment/special media |
| базальное тело | basal body Component of eukaryotic flagellum or cilium composed of nine microtubule triplets and attaches the flagellum or cilium to the cell |

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| базидиокарпии | basidiocarps Fruiting bodies of basidiomycete fungi |
| базидиоспоры | basidiospores Spores produced sexually via budding in basidiomycete fungi |
| Базидия Базидия, пов. | basidia (basidium, sing.) Small club-shaped structures of basidiomycete fungi where basidiospores are produced базидия, пов. |
| базовая последовательность | base sequence Identity of the specific nucleotides present in a nucleic acid strand and their order within the strand |
| бактеремия | bacteremia 1. Presence of bacteria in the blood 2. Condition marked by the presence of bacteria in the blood |
| бактериальная дизентерия | bacillary dysentery 1. Dysentery caused by the bacillus shigella in contaminated food 2. Gastrointestinal illness caused by shigella bacteria, also called shigellosis |
| бактериальная культура | bacterial culture Bacteria grown in a culture medium |
| бактериальный вагиноз | bacterial vaginosis A condition caused by an overgrowth of bacteria in the vagina that may or may not cause symptoms |
| бактериальный менингит | bacterial meningitis 1. Бактериальный менингит воспаление оболочек головного и спинного мозга, развивающееся в результате бактериальной инфекции. bacter(i)emia 2. Бактериальный менингит воспаление оболочек головного и спинного мозга, развивающееся в результате бактериальной инфекции. 3. Bacterial infection that results in an inflammation of the meninges |
| бактериологические методы исследования Это совокупность методов изучения свойств микроорганизмов, определение их систематического положения. для этого необходимо, прежде всего, изолировать отдельные виды микробов и вырастить их в виде так называемых «чистых культур», а затем идентифицировать, т.е. установить соответствие выделенных микроорганизмов видам, описанным в специальных определителях. | |
| банка для свечей | candle jar Container with a tight-fitting lid in which a burning candle consumes oxygen and releases carbon dioxide, thereby creating an environment suitable for capnophiles |
| барофил | barophile Organism that grows under high atmospheric pressure |

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| бахромки | fimbriae 1. Fine proteinous appendages smaller than flagella 2. Filamentous appendages found by the hundreds on some bacterial cells; they aid adherence to host cells |
| бацитрацин | bacitracin Group of structurally similar peptides that block the movement of peptidoglycan precursors across the cell membrane, inhibiting peptidoglycan synthesis |
| бввэ | болезнь, вызванная вирусом эбола Бввэ |
| бврс | mers 1. Multiple electron resonance spectroscopy 2. Middle east respiratory syndrome; first described in saudi arabia in 2013; caused by a zoonotic coronavirus that results in flu-like symptoms |
| бгкп Бактерии группы кишечной палочки. | |
| бежит Бежит | runs (running) Purposeful, directional movement of a prokaryotic cell propelled by counterclockwise flagellar rotation бежит Бежит |
| безоболочечный вирус | nonenveloped virus Naked virus |
| белки острой фазы | acute-phase proteins Antimicrobial molecules produced by liver cells in response to pathogen-induced stimulation events |
| белковая подпись | protein signature An array of proteins expressed by a cell or tissue under a specific condition |
| белок-активатор катаболизма Cap | catabolic activator protein (cap)/camp receptor protein (crp) Protein that, when bound to camp in the presence of low levels of glucose, binds to the promoters of operons that control the processing of alternative sugars cap Сохранение летной годности |
| бензимидазолы | benzimidazoles Class of antihelminthic drugs that bind to helminthic β -tubulin, preventing microtubule formation |
| бессимптомный носитель | asymptomatic carrier An infected individual who exhibits no signs or symptoms of disease yet is capable of transmitting the pathogen to others |
| бессмысленная мутация | nonsense mutation Point mutation that converts a codon encoding an amino acid (a sense codon) into a stop codon (a nonsense codon) |
| бетапротеобактерии | betaproteobacteria Class of proteobacteria that are all eutrophs |

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| биликультура Культура, выделенная из желчи. | |
| бинарное деление | binary fission 1. The process of splitting into two parts in some types of cell division 2. Predominant form of bacterial reproduction in which one cell divides into two daughter cells of equal size, which separate, each offspring receiving a complete copy of the parental genome |
| биномиальная номенклатура | binomial nomenclature A universal convention for the scientific naming of organisms using latinized names for genus and species |
| биогеохимический цикл | biogeochemical cycle 1. The chemical interactions and transport within and among the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere (rocks). 2. The movement of chemical elements between organisms and non-living compartments of the atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere. 3. Recycling of inorganic matter between living organisms and their nonliving environment |
| биологическая опасность | bio-hazard Biological components that are hazardous |
| биологическая передача | biological transmission Movement of a pathogen between hosts facilitated by a biological vector in which the pathogen grows and reproduces |
| биологический вектор | biological vector An animal (typically an arthropod) that is infected with a pathogen and is capable of transmitting the pathogen from one host to another |
| биolumинесцентные бактерии | bioluminescent bacteria Bacteria emitting light |
| биомаркер | biomarker 1. A measurable parameter of physiological age that is a more useful predictor of remaining life expectancy than chronological age. the ability to measure biomarkers is essential in evaluating the efficacy of any potential life-extending intervention. 2. A protein expressed by a cell or tissue that is indicative of disease |
| биомолекула | biomolecule A molecule that is part of living matter |
| биопленка | biofilm 1. A thick film/aggregate of bacteria formed within a thick slimy extracellular matrix 2. Complex ecosystem of bacteria embedded in a matrix |
| биоремедиация | bioremediation Use of microbes to remove xenobiotics or environmental pollutants from a contaminated site |

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| биохимическая характеристика | biochemical characterization Classification of microorganisms based on biochemical characters |
| биохимические тесты | biochemical tests A set of tests to identify the biochemical characteristics of a microorganism |
| бисбигуанид | bisbiguanide Type of chemical compound with antiseptic properties; disrupts cell membranes at low concentrations and causes congealing of intracellular contents at high concentrations |
| блокирующие антитела | blocking antibodies 1. Блокирующие антитела антитела, препятствующие активности или других антител. 2. Antigen-specific antibodies (usually of the igg type) produced via desensitization therapy |
| боковая цепь | side chain The variable functional group, r, attached to the α carbon of an amino acid |
| болезни пищевого происхождения | foodborne disease Disease that is transmitted through contaminated food |
| болезнь кошачьих царапин | cat-scratch disease Bacterial infection of the lymph nodes caused by bartonella henselae; frequently transmitted via a cat scratch |
| болезнь крейтцфельдта-якоба | creutzfeldt-jakob disease 1. A disease of the nervous system caused by a slow-acting prion which eventually affects the brain. it may be linked to bse in cows. abbr cjd. variant cjd [described 1920 by h.g. creutzfeldt (1885–1964); 1921 by a.m. jakob (1884–1931), german psychiatrists] 2. Form of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy found in humans; typically a fatal disease |
| болезнь лайма | lyme disease 1. A viral disease caused by borrelia burgdorferi transmitted by bites from deer ticks. it causes rashes, nervous pains, paralysis and, in extreme cases, death. 2. Tickborne disease caused by the spirochete borrelia burgdorferi |
| болезнь легионеров | legionnaires disease Atypical pneumonia occurring in older individuals; caused by the inhalation of legionella pneumophila aerosolized in water |
| болезнь хансена | hansen's disease Chronic bacterial infection of peripheral nervous tissues caused by the acid-fast bacterium, mycobacterium leprae; also known as leprosy |
| болезнь шагаса | chagas disease Potentially fatal protozoan infection caused by trypanosoma cruzi and endemic to central and south america; transmitted by the triatomine bug (kissing bug) |

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| бубонная чума | <p>bubonic plague</p> <p>1. A usually fatal infectious disease caused by yersinia pestis in the lymph system, transmitted to humans by fleas from rats comment: bubonic plague was the black death of the middle ages. its symptoms are fever, delirium, vomiting and swelling of the lymph nodes.</p> <p>2. Most common form of plague in humans, marked by the presence of swollen lymph nodes (buboes)</p> |
| в естественных условиях | <p>in vivo</p> <p>1. Within a living organism or body. for example, some toxicity testing is done on whole animals, such as rats or mice [compare with in vitro].</p> <p>2. Inside the organism</p> |
| в-лимфоцит | <p>b lymphocyte</p> <p>Antibody-producing cells of humoral immunity; b cell</p> |
| в-ячейка памяти | <p>memory b cell</p> <p>An activated and differentiated b cell that is programmed to respond to secondary exposures to a specific antigen</p> |
| вагиноз | <p>vaginosis</p> <p>An infection of the vagina caused by overgrowth of resident bacteria</p> |
| вакцина аттенуированная Живая вакцина из ослабленных (аттенуированных) штаммов возбудителей. | |
| вакцина инактивированная Вакцина, изготовленная из убитых микроорганизмов. | |
| ванкомицин-промежуточный staphylococcus aureus Visa | <p>vancomycin-intermediate staphylococcus aureus (visa)</p> <p>Pathogen with intermediate vancomycin resistance due to increased targets for and trapping of vancomycin in the outer cell wall</p> <p>visa</p> |
| ванкомицин-резистентные энтерококки Vre | <p>vancomycin-resistant enterococci (vre)</p> <p>Pathogens resistant to vancomycin through a target modification of peptidoglycan subunit peptides that inhibit binding by vancomycin</p> <p>vre</p> |
| ванкомицин-резистентный золотистый стафилококк Vrsa | <p>vancomycin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (vrsa)</p> <p>Pathogen with resistance to vancomycin that has arisen as a result of the horizontal gene transfer of vancomycin resistance genes from vre</p> <p>vrsa</p> |
| вегетативная клетка | <p>vegetative cell</p> <p>A cell that is actively growing and dividing, and does not contain an endospore</p> |
| ведущая нить | <p>leading strand</p> <p>Strand of dna made continuously in the 5' to 3' direction by dna polymerase</p> |
| вектор шаттла | <p>shuttle vector</p> <p>A plasmid that can move between bacterial and eukaryotic cells</p> |

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| вертикальная прямая передача | vertical direct transmission Transfer of a pathogen from mother to child during pregnancy, birth, or breastfeeding |
| вертикальный перенос генов | vertical gene transfer Transfer of genes from parent to offspring |
| вестерн-блоттинг | western blot Technique used to detect the presence of a certain protein within a given protein sample in which proteins within the sample are separated by page, immobilized on a membrane, and then exposed first to an antibody that binds to the protein of interest and then second to an antibody equipped with a molecular beacon that will bind to the first antibody |
| взомт | воспалительные заболевания органов малого таза Взомт |
| виرويد | viroid Infectious plant pathogen composed of rna |
| вириды 1. Инфекционные агенты, не имеющие белковой оболочки и состоящие из молекулы рнк. 2. Небольшие молекулы кольцевой, суперспирализованной рнк, не содержащие белка и вызывающие заболевания растений. | |
| вирулентный фаг | virulent phage Bacteriophage for which infection leads to the death of the host cell; a phage that undergoes the lytic cycle |
| вирус папилломы человека Впч | human papillomavirus (hpv) A group of common sexually transmitted viruses that may be associated with genital warts or with cervical cancer впч |
| вирус простого герпеса типа 2 Впг-2 | herpes simplex virus type 2 (hsv-2) The type of herpesvirus most commonly associated with genital herpes впг-2 |
| вирусицид | viricide Chemical or physical treatment that destroys or inactivates viruses |
| вирусная оболочка | viral envelope Lipid membrane obtained from phospholipid membranes of the cell that surrounds the capsid |
| вирусный конъюнктивит | viral conjunctivitis Inflammation of the conjunctiva caused by a viral infection |
| вирусоид | virusoid Small piece of rna associated with larger rna of some infectious plant viruses |
| влажно-тепловая стерилизация | moist-heat sterilization Protocol that involves steam under pressure in an autoclave, allowing the steam to reach temperatures higher than the boiling point of water |

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| внеклеточные полимерные вещества Эпс | extracellular polymeric substances (eps) Hydrated gel secreted by bacteria in a biofilm containing polysaccharides, proteins, nucleic acids, and some lipids эпс Электроподвижной состав. |
| внеклеточный матрикс | extracellular matrix Material composed of proteoglycans and fibrous proteins secreted by some eukaryotic cells that lack cell walls; helps multicellular structures withstand physical stresses and coordinates signaling from the external surface of the cell to the interior of the cell |
| внехромосомная днк | extrachromosomal dna Additional molecules of dna distinct from the chromosomes that are also part of the cell's genome |
| внешняя мембрана | outer membrane A phospholipid bilayer external to the peptidoglycan layer found in gram-negative cell walls |
| вновь возникающее инфекционное заболевание | reemerging infectious disease A disease that was once under control or largely eradicated that has begun causing new outbreaks due to changes in susceptible populations, the environment, or the pathogen itself |
| внутренний темп роста | intrinsic growth rate Genetically determined generation time under specific conditions for a bacterial strain |
| внутрибольничное заболевание | nosocomial disease Disease acquired in a hospital setting |
| внутрибольничный | nosocomial Hospital born/acquired |
| водная активность | water activity Water content of foods or other materials |
| возвратный тиф | relapsing fever 1. A disease caused by a bacterium, where attacks of fever recur from time to time 2. Louse- or tickborne disease caused by borrelia recurrentis or b. hermsii and characterized by a recurrent fever |
| возникающее инфекционное заболевание | emerging infectious disease A disease that is new to the human population or has increased in prevalence over the previous 20 years |
| возразить | retort Large industrial autoclave used for moist heat sterilization on a large scale |
| волосяной фолликул | hair follicle 1. The cells and tissue that surround the root of a hair 2. A structure embedded in the dermis from which hair grows |

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| ВОЛЮТИН | volutin Inclusions of polymerized inorganic phosphate; also called metachromatic granules |
| воспалительные заболевания органов малого таза ВЗОМТ | pelvic inflammatory disease (pid) 1. Enfermedad inflamatoria de la pelvis 2. Infection of the female reproductive organs that may spread from the vagina to the cervix, uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries ВЗОМТ |
| восточноафриканский трипаносомоз | east african trypanosomiasis Acute form of african trypanosomiasis caused by trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense |
| восточный лошадиный энцефалит | eastern equine encephalitis Serious, but rare, mosquito-borne viral infection of the brain that is found primarily on the atlantic and gulf coast states of the united states |
| впг-2 | вирус простого герпеса типа 2 Впг-2 |
| впч | вирус папилломы человека Впч |
| времяпролетная масс-спектрометрия с матричной лазерной десорбцией/ионизацией Maldi-tof | matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization time of flight mass spectrometry (maldi-tof) Technique in which the sample (e.g., a microbe colony) is mixed with a special matrix and irradiated with a high-energy laser to generate characteristic gaseous ions that are subjected to mass spectral analysis, yielding mass spectra that may be compared to reference data for identification purposes maldi-tof |
| вторичная инфекция | secondary infection 1. An infection which affects a person while he or she is weakened through having another infection 2. Second infection that develops after a primary infection as a result of the primary disease compromising immune defenses or antibiotics, thus eliminating protective microbiota |
| вторичная лимфоидная ткань | secondary lymphoid tissue One of two types of lymphatic tissue; comprises the spleen, lymph nodes, peyer's patches, and mucosa associated lymphoid tissue (malt) |
| вторичная структура | secondary structure Structure stabilized by hydrogen bonds between the carbonyl and amine groups of a polypeptide chain; may be an α -helix or a β -pleated sheet, or both |
| вторичное антитело | secondary antibody Antibody to which an enzyme is attached for use in elisa assays; in direct and sandwich elisas, it is specific for the antigen being quantified, whereas in indirect elisa, it is specific for the primary antibody |
| вторичный иммунодефицит | secondary immunodeficiency 1. Вторичный иммунодефицит состояние иммунодефицита, вызванное другим (основным) заболеванием. sector wide approach (swap/swap) |

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| | <p>2. Вторичный иммунодефицит состояние иммунодефицита, вызванное другим (основным) заболеванием.</p> <p>3. Impaired immune response due to infection, metabolic disturbance, poor diet, stress, or other acquired factors</p> |
| вторичный ответ | <p>secondary response</p> <p>The adaptive immune response produced in response to a specific antigen to which the body has previously been exposed</p> |
| вульва | <p>vulva</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vulva 2. A woman's external sexual organs, at the opening leading to the vagina. kraurosis vulvae (note: for other terms referring to the vulva, see words beginning with episi-.) comment: the vulva is formed of folds (the labia), surrounding the clitoris and the entrance to the vagina. 3. External female genitalia. 4. The female external genitalia |
| входные ворота Определенные ткани организма, через которые патогенные возбудители проникают в макроорганизм. | |
| выбор тимуса | <p>thymic selection</p> <p>A three-step process of negative and positive selection of t cells in the thymus</p> |
| выборочные СМИ | <p>selective media</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Media that selectively allow the growth of certain species of microorganisms while inhibiting the growth of the others 2. Media that contain additives that encourage the growth of some bacteria while inhibiting others |
| высокоэнергетическая фосфатная связь | <p>high-energy phosphate bond</p> <p>Bond between the negatively charged phosphate groups that holds a lot of potential energy</p> |
| галотолерантный | <p>halotolerant</p> <p>Organism that grows in the presence of high salt concentration but does not require it</p> |
| галофил | <p>halophile</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organism which lives in areas of high salt concentration. these organisms must have special adaptations to permit them to survive under these conditions. 2. Organism that depends on high concentrations of salt in the environment to grow |
| гаммапротеобактерии | <p>gammaproteobacteria</p> <p>Class of proteobacteria that is very diverse and includes a number of human pathogens</p> |
| гаэ | <p>гранулематозный амёбный энцефалит</p> <p>Гаэ</p> |
| гбн | <p>гемолитическая болезнь новорожденных</p> <p>1. , развивается вследствие несовместимости крови матери и плода (по резус-фактору или группе крови), что приводит к разрушению эритроцитов (гемолиз) новорожденного. проявления: желтуха, анемия, отечность. профилактика гемолитической болезни новорожденных: введение специального иммунного</p> |

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| | препарата - антирезус-иммуноглобулина. 2. Гбн |
| геликаза | helicase Enzyme that unwinds dna by breaking the hydrogen bonds between the nitrogenous base pairs, using atp |
| гемокультура 1. Культура микроорганизмов, выделенная из крови. 2. Культура возбудителя, выделенная из крови. | |
| гемолитическая трансфузионная реакция Htr | hemolytic transfusion reaction (htr) Condition resulting after an incompatible blood transfusion; caused by type ii hypersensitivity reaction and destruction of red blood cells htr |
| гемолитические бактерии | hemolytic bacteria Bacteria capable of breaking down rbc's |
| геморрагическая лихорадка с почечным синдромом | hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome Serious hemorrhagic fever caused by hantavirus infection |
| генерализованная трансдукция | generalized transduction Transfer of a random piece of bacterial chromosome dna by the phage |
| генетически модифицированный | genetically engineered/modified Organisms whose genes are artificially modified |
| генетический анализ | genetic analysis Study of genetic materials |
| генитальные бородавки | genital warts 1. Verrugas genitales 2. Soft, pink, irregular growths that develop in the external genitalia or anus as a result of human papillomavirus infection |
| генитальный герпес | genital herpes 1. Herpes genital 2. An sti caused by the herpes simplex virus |
| генная пушка | gene gun An apparatus that shoots gold or tungsten particles coated with recombinant dna molecules at high speeds into plant protoplasts |
| генная терапия | gene therapy 1. Same as gene replacement therapy 2. A form of treatment for diseases that result from genetic mutations; involves the introduction of nonmutated, functional genes into the genome of the patient, often by way of a viral vector |
| геномика | genomics 1. The study of the genetic content of organisms. 2. The study and comparison of entire genomes, including the complete set of genes, their nucleotide sequence and organization, and their interactions within a species and with other species |

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| геномная библиотека | genomic library A repository of an organism's entire genome maintained as cloned fragments in the genomes of strains of a host organism |
| гены | genes 1. Genes 2. Segments of dna molecules that code for proteins or stable rna molecules |
| герпесный кератит | herpes keratitis Eye infection caused by herpes simplex virus |
| герпетический гингивостоматит | herpetic gingivostomatitis Inflammation of the mouth and gums often caused by the hsv-1 virus |
| гетеролактическая ферментация | heterolactic fermentation Process producing a mixture of lactic acid, ethanol and/or acetic acid, and co2 as fermentation products; the microbes that do this use pentose phosphate pathway glycolysis, which is why they generate multiple fermentation products |
| гетеротроф | heterotroph Organism that uses fixed organic carbon compounds as its carbon source |
| ГЗТ Гиперчувствительность замедленного типа. | |
| гидатидная болезнь | hydatid disease 1. An infection, usually in the lungs or liver, caused by expanding hydatid cysts that destroy the tissues of the infected organ 2. Cystic echinococcosis, an infection caused by the tapeworm echinococcus granulosus |
| гипертермофил | hyperthermophile A microorganism that has an optimum growth temperature close to the temperature of boiling water |
| гипертоническая среда | hypertonic medium An environment in which the solute concentration outside a cell exceeds that inside the cell, causing water molecules to move out of the cell, resulting in crenation (shriveling) or plasmolysis. |
| гиперчувствительность Повышенная чувствительность к антигенам (аллергенам). выделяют гиперчувствительность замедленного (обеспечивается клетками иммунной системы) и немедленного (обеспечивается антителами) типов. | hypersensitivity 1. Exaggerated reactions of the immune system. gell and coombs described 4 types: type i, allergy; type ii, cytotoxic reactions (organ transplantation rejection); type iii, immune complex (serum sickness); and type iv, delayed-type hypersensitivity (contact 2. Hipersensibilidad 3. A condition in which someone reacts very strongly to something such as an allergic substance her hypersensitivity to dust anaphylactic shock shows hypersensitivity to an injection. 4. Гиперчувствительность иммунологический термин. 37 5. Гиперчувствительность иммунологический термин. 6. Гиперчувствительность, сверхчувствительность (слуховой системы) 7. Potentially damaging immune response against an antigen |

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| гиперчувствительность i типа | <p>type i hypersensitivity Rapid-onset allergic reaction due to cross-linking of antigen-specific ige on the outside of mast cells, resulting in release of inflammatory mediators</p> |
| гиперчувствительность ii типа | <p>type ii hypersensitivity Cytotoxic reaction triggered by igg and igm antibodies binding to antigens on cell surfaces</p> |
| гиперчувствительность iii типа | <p>type iii hypersensitivity Inflammatory reaction induced by formation of immune complexes and their deposition in tissues and blood vessels</p> |
| гиперчувствительность iv типа | <p>type iv hypersensitivity Delayed t-cell-mediated inflammatory reaction that takes longer to manifest than the first three hypersensitivity types, due to the need for activation of antigen-presenting cell and t-cell subsets</p> |
| гиперчувствительный пневмонит Гп | <p>hypersensitivity pneumonitis (hp) Type iii and iv hypersensitivities in the lungs that are caused by environmental or occupational exposure to allergens such as mold and dust</p> <p>гп Государственное предприятие /13/</p> |
| гипотоническая среда | <p>hypotonic medium An environment in which the solute concentration inside a cell exceeds that outside the cell, causing water molecules to move into the cell, possibly leading to swelling and possibly lysis</p> |
| главный комплекс гистосовместимости Mhc | <p>major histocompatibility complex (mhc) Collection of genes that code for mhc glycoproteins expressed on the surface of all nucleated cells</p> <p>mhc</p> |
| гладкая эндоплазматическая сеть | <p>smooth endoplasmic reticulum A type of endoplasmic reticulum that lacks ribosomes, is involved in the biosynthesis of lipids and in carbohydrate metabolism, and serves as the site of detoxification of toxic compounds within the cell</p> |
| глиальная клетка | <p>glial cell</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A cell in the glia 2. Assists in the organization of neurons, provides a scaffold for some aspects of neuron function, and aids in recovery from neural injury |
| гликозидная связь | <p>glycosidic bond Forms between the hydroxyl groups of two sugar molecules</p> |
| гликопептиды | <p>glycopeptides Class of antibacterials that inhibit cell wall synthesis by binding to peptidoglycan subunits and blocking their insertion into the cell wall backbone, as well as blocking transpeptidation</p> |
| глубоко ветвящиеся бактерии | <p>deeply branching bacteria Bacteria that occupy the lowest branches of the phylogenetic tree of life</p> |

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| ГНТ Гиперчувствительность немедленного типа. | |
| голозойский | holozoic Refers to protozoans that consume food particles through phagocytosis |
| голофермент | holoenzyme Enzyme with a bound cofactor or coenzyme |
| голый вирус | naked virus Virus composed of a nucleic acid core, either dna or rna, surrounded by a capsid |
| гомолактическая ферментация | homolactic fermentation Process producing only lactic acid as a fermentation product; the microbes that do this use embden-meyerhof-parnas glycolysis |
| горизонтальная прямая передача | horizontal direct transmission Movement of a pathogen from one host to another (excluding mother to embryo, fetus, or infant) in a population through physical contact or through droplet transmission |
| горизонтальный перенос генов | horizontal gene transfer Introduction of genetic material from one organism to another organism within the same generation |
| грамотрицательный | gram negative Bacteria that stain red or pink after gram staining |
| грамположительный | gram positive Bacteria that stain purple or violet after gram staining |
| гранзимы | granzymes Proteases released from a natural killer cell that enter the cytoplasm of a target cell, inducing apoptosis |
| гранулематозный амебный энцефалит Гаэ | granulomatous amoebic encephalitis (gae) Serious brain infection of immunocompromised individuals caused by acanthamoeba or balamuthia mandrillaris гаэ |
| гранулоцитарный анаплазмоз человека | human granulocytic anaplasmosis Zoonotic tickborne disease caused by the obligate intracellular pathogen anaplasma phagocytophilum |
| группа цфб | cfb group Phylum consisting of the gram-negative, rod-shaped nonproteobacteria genera cytophaga, fusobacterium, and bacteroides |
| гуманизированные моноклональные антитела | humanized monoclonal antibodies Chimeric antibodies with mouse variable regions and human constant regions |
| гуммы | gummas Granulomatous lesions that develop in tertiary syphilis |
| гуморальный иммунитет | humoral immunity 1. The arm of the specific immune system that protects the body by producing antibodies. 2. Гуморальный иммунитет циркуляция антител в крови, |

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| | <p>препятствующая возникновению инфекционного заболевания. определяется содержанием антител в крови. гуморальный иммунитет служит основным защитным механизмом против микроорганизмов и их токсинов во внеклеточном пространстве.</p> <p>3. Adaptive immunity mediated by antibodies produced by b cells</p> |
| даптомицин | <p>daptomycin</p> <p>Cyclic lipopeptide that disrupts the bacterial cell membrane</p> |
| движущая сила протона | <p>proton motive force</p> <p>Electrochemical gradient formed by the accumulation of hydrogen ions (also known as protons) on one side of a membrane relative to the other protozoan (plural)</p> |
| двухфотонный микроскоп | <p>two-photon microscope</p> <p>A microscope that uses long-wavelength or infrared light to fluoresce fluorochromes in the specimen</p> |
| дегидратационный синтез | <p>dehydration synthesis</p> <p>Chemical reaction in which monomer molecules bind end to end in a process that results in the formation of water molecules as a byproduct</p> |
| дегидротация Обезвоживание организма. | |
| дегрануляция | <p>degranulation</p> <p>Release of the contents of mast cell granules in response to the cross-linking of ige molecules on the cell surface with allergen molecules</p> |
| дезинфицирующее средство | <p>disinfectant</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desinfectante 2. A substance used to kill microorganisms on the surface of something 3. Chemicals that kill/inhibit microorganisms (used in inanimate surfaces) 4. Antimicrobial chemical applied to a fomite during disinfection that may be toxic to tissues |
| дезоксирибонуклеотиды | <p>deoxyribonucleotides</p> <p>Dna nucleotides containing deoxyribose as the pentose sugar component</p> |
| дельтапротеобактерии | <p>deltaproteobacteria</p> <p>Class of proteobacteria that includes sulfate-reducing bacteria</p> |
| денатурированный белок | <p>denatured protein</p> <p>Protein that has lost its secondary and tertiary structures (and quaternary structure, if applicable) without the loss of its primary structure</p> |
| десятичное время сокращения Drt | <p>decimal reduction time (drt)</p> <p>Or d-value</p> <p>drt</p> |
| диапазон хостов | <p>host range</p> <p>The types of host cells that a particular virus is able to infect</p> |

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| дикариотический | dikaryotic Having two separate nuclei within one cell |
| димер тимина | thymine dimer Covalent linkage between two adjacent thymine bases on exposure to ultraviolet radiation |
| диморфный гриб | dimorphic fungus A fungus that can take the form of a yeast or a mold, depending on environmental conditions |
| динеин | dynein Motor proteins that interact with microtubules in eukaryotic flagella and cilia |
| динофлагелляты | dinoflagellates Unicellular algae with two flagella |
| диплоидный | diploid Having two copies of each chromosome |
| дисахарид | disaccharide One of two monosaccharides linked together by a glycosidic bond |
| дисково-диффузионный метод | disk-diffusion method A technique for measuring of the effectiveness of one or more antimicrobial agents against a known bacterium; involves measuring the zone(s) of inhibition around the chemical agent(s) in a culture of the bacterium |
| дисковый диффузионный тест кирби-бауэра | kirby-bauer disk diffusion test Simple, rapid method for determining susceptibility and resistance of a bacterial pathogen to antibacterial drugs. the test involves drug-impregnated disks placed on an agar plate inoculated with a bacterial lawn. |
| диссиминация Распространение микробов за пределы первичного очага. | |
| дисульфидный мостик | disulfide bridge Covalent bond between the sulfur atoms of two sulfhydryl side chains |
| дифференциально-интерференционно-контрастный микроскоп | differential interference-contrast microscope A microscope that uses polarized light to increase contrast |
| дифференциальное окрашивание | differential staining Staining that uses multiple dyes to differentiate between structures or organisms |
| дифференциальные среды | differential media Media that contain additives that make it possible to distinguish bacterial colonies based on metabolic activities of the organisms |
| диффузия агара | agar diffusion Diffusion of molecules via matrix in agar medium |
| днк-гираза Топоизомераза ii | dna gyrase (topoisomerase ii) Bacterial topoisomerase that relaxes the supercoiled chromosome to make dna more accessible for the initiation |

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| | of replication топоизомераза ii |
| днк-зонд | dna probe A single-stranded dna fragment that is complementary to part of the gene (dna or rna) of interest |
| днк-лигаза | dna ligase Enzyme that catalyzes the formation of a covalent phosphodiester linkage between the 3'-oh end of one dna fragment and the 5' phosphate end of another dna fragment |
| днк-полимераза | dna polymerase Class of enzymes that adds nucleotides to the free 3'-oh group of a growing dna chain that are complementary to the template strand |
| днк-праймеры | dna primers Short, synthetic, single-stranded dna fragments of known sequence that bind to specific target sequences within a sample due to complementarity between the target dna sequence and the primer; commonly used in pcr but may be used in other hybridization techniques |
| днказа | dnase Pathogen-produced nuclease that degrades extracellular dna |
| дополнительные пары оснований | complementary base pairs Base pairing due to hydrogen bonding that occurs between a specific purine and a specific pyrimidine; a bonds with t (in dna), and c bonds with g |
| дочерний вирус | progeny virus Newly assembled virions ready for release outside the cell |
| дрожжевая инфекция | yeast infection 1. Levadura /hongos 2. Fungal infection of the vagina typically caused by an overgrowth of resident candida spp. |
| ед Единицы действия антибиотиков. | |
| еженедельный отчет о заболеваемости и смертности Mmwr | morbidity and mortality weekly report (mmwr) The trade/industry publication for epidemiologists, reporting us public health data compiled by the cdc mmwr |
| есбл | esbl Extended spectrum -lactamase; a type of -lactamase enzyme |
| естественные клетки-киллеры Nk-клетки | natural killer cells (nk cells) Lymphoid cells that recognize and destroy abnormal target cells by inducing apoptosis nk-клетки |
| естественный активный иммунитет | natural active immunity Immunity that develops as a result of natural infection with a pathogen |

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| естественный пассивный иммунитет | natural passive immunity Transfer of maternal antibodies from mother to fetus (transplacentally) or infant (via breastmilk) |
| жгутик Эукариотический | flagellum (eukaryotic) (plural Flagella) эукариотический |
| живая аттенуированная вакцина | live attenuated vaccine Vaccine with live pathogen that has been attenuated to become less virulent in order to produce an active but subclinical infection |
| жидкие сми | liquid media Broth/culture medium in a liquid state |
| жизнеспособная клетка | viable cell Live cell; live cells are usually detected as colony-forming units |
| жизнеспособное количество чашек | viable plate count Direct method of measuring microbial growth in a culture; the number of viable or live cells is usually expressed in cfu/ml |
| жирная кислота | fatty acid 1. An organic acid belonging to a group that occurs naturally as fats, oils and waxes. essential fatty acid 2. Lipid that contains long-chain hydrocarbons terminated with a carboxylic acid functional group |
| загрязненный рост | contaminated growth Microbial culture with unwanted/uninoculated microorganisms |
| зазубренность | crenation 1. One of a series of rounded projections or teeth forming an edge. crenel, crenelle an open space between the merlons of a battlement. crenelet 1. a small crenel, whether in an actual battlement or in a decorative design imitating one. 2. a small arrow loop. 2. Shriveling of a cell |
| западно-нильский энцефалит | west nile encephalitis Mosquito-borne disease caused by the west nile virus (wnv) that can result in swelling of the brain and death in severe cases |
| западноафриканский трипаносомоз | west african trypanosomiasis Chronic form of african trypanosomiasis caused by trypanosoma brucei gambiense |
| западный лошадиный энцефалит | western equine encephalitis Serious but rare mosquito-borne viral infection of the brain that is found primarily in the central and western united states |
| заражение анкилостомами | hookworm infection Soil-transmitted intestinal infection caused by the nematodes necator americanus and ancylostoma doudenale |

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| зародышевая стадия | germinal stage Stage of microbes in which they can replicate |
| зарождающийся | budding Unequal reproductive division in which a smaller cell detaches from the parent cell |
| заряженная трнк | charged trna Activated trna molecule carrying its cognate amino acid |
| захлебывающийся кашель | whooping cough 1. Tos ferina, tos convulsiva 2. An infectious disease caused by bordetella pertussis affecting the bronchial tubes, common in children, and sometimes very serious. also called pertussis comment: a person with whooping cough coughs very badly and makes a characteristic 'whoop' when he or she breathes in after a coughing fit. whooping cough can lead to pneumonia, and is treated with antibiotics. vaccination against whooping cough is given to infants. 3. Common name for pertussis |
| зеленые несерные бактерии | green nonsulfur bacteria Similar to green sulfur bacteria but use substrates other than sulfides for oxidation |
| зеленые серобактерии | green sulfur bacteria Phototrophic, anaerobic bacteria that use sulfide for oxidation and produce large amounts of green bacteriochlorophyll |
| зигоспоры | zygospores Spores used by zygomycetes for sexual reproduction; they have hard walls formed from the fusion of reproductive cells from two individuals |
| знак уинтерботтома | winterbottom's sign Acute swelling of lymph nodes at the back of the neck that is an early sign of african trypanosomiasis |
| зона торможения | zone of inhibition 1. A clear zone without visible microbial growth around antimicrobial component 2. Clear zone around a filter disk impregnated with an antimicrobial drug, indicating growth inhibition due to the antimicrobial drug |
| зоонозное заболевание | zoonotic disease Any disease that is transmitted to humans by animals |
| зрелые наивные т-клетки | mature naïve t cell A t cell that has exited the thymus after thymic selection but has not yet been activated |
| ивермектин | ivermectin Antihelminthic drug of the avermectin class that binds to invertebrate glutamate-gated chloride channels to block neuronal transmission in helminths |
| игх | ИММУНОГИСТОХИМИЯ Игх |

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| ИД Инфицирующая доза, минимальное количество микробов, способное вызвать инфекционное заболевание у определенного количества (%) опытных животных. | |
| избирательная токсичность | selective toxicity Desirable quality of an antimicrobial drug indicating that it preferentially kills or inhibits the growth of the target microbe while causing minimal or no harm to the host |
| изогемагглютинины | isohemagglutinins Igm class antibodies produced against a or b red blood cell antigens |
| изографт | isograft Tissue grafted from one monozygotic twin to another |
| изониазид | isoniazid 1. A colourless crystalline compound that is used in the treatment of tuberculosis. abbr inh 2. Antimetabolite that inhibits biosynthesis of mycolic acid; used for the treatment of mycobacterial infections |
| изопреноид | isoprenoid Branched lipid derived from five-carbon isoprene molecules |
| изотоническая среда | isotonic medium A solution in which the solute concentrations inside and outside the cell are approximately equal, thereby creating no net movement of water molecules across the cell membrane |
| икосаэдрический | icosahedral Three-dimensional, 20-sided structure with 12 vertices |
| имидазолы | imidazoles Class of antifungal drugs that inhibit ergosterol biosynthesis |
| иммунитет нарушен | immune compromised Suppressed immune system |
| ИММУННЫЙ КОМПЛЕКС Комплекс антиген-антитело. | immune complex 1. A cluster of interlocking antibodies and antigens. 2. Large group of antigens bound by antibodies; large enough to settle out of fluid suspension |
| ИММУННЫЙ СТАТУС Это структурное и функциональное состояние иммунной системы индивидуума, определяемое комплексом клинических и лабораторных иммунологических показателей. | |
| ИММУНОГЕН | immunogen 1. Иммуноген антиген, на который возникает иммунный ответ. 2. Antigen/infectious agent |
| ИММУНОГИСТОХИМИЯ Игх | immunohistochemistry (ihc) Staining technique in which labeled antibodies are bound to specific cells in a tissue section игх |

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| иммуномодуляторы Вещества, вызывающие повышение функциональной активности системы или ее отдельных компонентов. | |
| иммуноокрашивание | immunostain Use of eia technology to deliver stain to particular cells in a tissue (immunohistochemistry) or specific targets within a cell (immunocytochemistry) |
| иммуноферментный флуоресцентный анализ Feia | fluorescent enzyme immunoassay (feia) Eia in which the substrate is a fluorogen that becomes fluorescent following reaction with the enzyme feia |
| иммунофильтрация | immunofiltration Technique in which antibody or antigen can be concentrated by passing fluids through porous membranes, and target molecules are captured as they pass |
| иммунофлюоресценция Специфическое свечение комплекса антигена с антителом в клетках или исследуемом материале на определенной длине волны, после обработки флюорохромами. | |
| иммунохроматографический анализ | immunochromatographic assay Assay in which fluids are pulled through test strips by capillary action and antigen captured by mobile antibody-colored bead conjugates; a second, fixed antibody localizes the colored bead, allowing visualization |
| иммуноцитохимия icc | immunocytochemistry (icc) Staining technique in which cells are fixed and holes dissolved in the membrane to allow passage of labeled antibodies to bind specific intracellular targets icc |
| инактивированная вакцина | inactivated vaccine Vaccine composed of whole pathogen cells or viruses that have been killed or inactivated through treatment with heat, radiation, or chemicals |
| инапаратная форма Острая субклиническая форма. | |
| ингибитор обратной транскриптазы | reverse transcriptase inhibitor Classes of antiviral drugs that involve nucleoside analog competitive inhibition and non-nucleoside noncompetitive inhibition of the hiv reverse transcriptase |
| ингибитор протеазы | protease inhibitor Class of antiviral drugs, used in hiv therapy and hepatitis c therapy, that inhibits viral-specific proteases, preventing viral maturation |
| ингибитор синтеза | fusion inhibitor Antiviral drug that blocks the fusion of hiv receptors to the coreceptors required for virus entry into the cell, specifically, chemokine receptor type 5 |
| ингибиторы интегразы | integrase inhibitors Antiviral drugs that block the activity of the hiv integrase responsible for recombination of a dna copy of the viral genome into the host cell chromosome |

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| индуцибельный оперон | inducible operon Bacterial operon, typically containing genes encoding enzymes in a degradative pathway, whose expression is induced by the substrate to be degraded when the substrate is available for the cell to use, but that is otherwise repressed in the absence of the substrate |
| индуцированная мутация | induced mutation Mutation caused by a mutagen |
| индуцирующая опухоли | tumor-inducing (ti) plasmid A naturally occurring plasmid of the bacterium agrobacterium tumefaciens that researchers use as a shuttle vector to introduce a desired dna fragment into plant cells |
| инициация репликации днк | initiation of dna replication Stage of replication during which various proteins bind to the origin of replication to begin the replication process |
| инициация транскрипции | initiation of transcription Stage of transcription during which rna polymerase binds to a promoter and transcription begins |
| инклюзивный конъюнктивит | inclusion conjunctivitis Inflammation of the conjunctiva in newborns caused by chlamydia trachomatis transmitted during childbirth |
| инкубировать | incubate To keep/maintain in ambient conditions for microbial growth |
| инокулят | inoculum 1. A substance used for inoculation, e.g. a vaccine (note: the plural is inocula.) 2. Substance/sample with microorganisms to be tested 3. Small number of cells added to medium to start a culture |
| интеркалирующий агент | intercalating agent Molecule that slides between the stacked nitrogenous bases of the dna double helix, potentially resulting in a frameshift mutation |
| интерфероны Цитокины, обеспечивающая внутриклеточную защиту макроорганизма. важнейшая система противовирусной защиты. | interferons Cytokines released by cells that have been infected with a virus; stimulate antiviral responses in nearby cells as well as the cells secreting the interferons |
| инфекционное заболевание | infectious disease 1. Enfermedad infecciosa 2. A disease caused by microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses or fungi. communicable disease, contagious disease 3. Any disease caused by the growth of pathogenic microorganisms in the body which may or may not be contagious. 4. Disease caused by a pathogen infection 1. The invasion of timber by fungi or other microorganisms. 2. Infección 3. 1. the entry or introduction into the body of microorganisms, which then multiply as a carrier he was spreading infection to other people in the office. 2. an illness which is caused by the entry of microbes into the body she is susceptible to minor infections. |

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| | <p>4. A disease or infection transmitted from an infected person to another person during sexual intercourse. abbr std, sti comment: among the commonest stds are non-specific urethritis, genital herpes, hepatitis b and gonorrhoea; aids is also a sexually transmitted disease. the spread of sexually transmitted diseases can be limited by use of condoms. other forms of contraceptive offer no protection against the spread of disease.</p> <p>5. Инфицирование, заражение проникновение и развитие или размножение возбудителя инфекции в живом организме.</p> <p>6. Doctrine under the maritime law of 161 infection prize, holding that permitted goods belonging to the same owner as contraband cargo found in the same vessel, have been “contaminated” and are condemnable as if they too were contraband. this doctrine is not universal and has only been adopted by certain maritime states (notably usa, uk, and japan).</p> <p>7. The successful colonization of a microorganism within a host</p> |
| <p>инфекционный артрит Септический артрит</p> | <p>infectious arthritis (septic arthritis) Inflammation of joint tissues in response to a microbial infection</p> <p>септический артрит</p> |
| <p>инфекционный мононуклеоз</p> | <p>infectious mononucleosis</p> <p>1. An infectious disease where the body has an excessive number of white blood cells. also called glandular fever 2. Common and mild infection caused by epstein-barr virus (hsv-4) or cytomegalovirus (hsv-5); transmitted by direct contact with body fluids such as saliva</p> |
| <p>инцистирование</p> | <p>encystment The process of forming a cyst</p> |
| <p>ионизирующего излучения</p> | <p>ionizing radiation</p> <p>1. Generally, any radiation that can form ions, either directly or indirectly, while traveling through a substance. above visible light and starting in the ultra-violet frequencies, ionizing radiation has sufficient capacity to break a chemical bond and ther</p> <p>2. Radiation commonly associated with x-ray or other high energy electromagnetic radiation which will cause dna damage with no direct, immediate thermal effect. contrasts with non-ionizing radiation of lasers.</p> <p>3. High-energy form of radiation that is able to penetrate surfaces and sterilize materials by damaging microbial cell components and dna</p> |
| <p>искусственный активный иммунитет</p> | <p>artificial active immunity Immunity acquired through exposure to pathogens and pathogen antigens through a method other than natural infection</p> |
| <p>искусственный пассивный иммунитет</p> | <p>artificial passive immunity Transfer of antibodies produced by a donor to another individual for the purpose of preventing or treating disease</p> |
| <p>источник углерода</p> | <p>carbon source Nutrient/component in a culture medium that provides carbon for microbial growth</p> |

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| ифа | <p>elisa</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay 2. A process in which an enzyme binds to an antibody or antigen and causes a colour change that shows the presence or amount of protein in a sample of biological material. full form enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay 3. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay 4. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay; a detection technique <p>иммуноферментный анализ Ифа</p> |
| изп | <p>иммуноэлектрофорез</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Физико-химический метод определения локализации антител к антигенам в различных фракциях сывороточных белков. 2. Изп |
| йодофор | <p>iodophor</p> <p>Compound in which iodine is complexed to an organic molecule, increasing the stability and efficacy of iodine as a disinfectant</p> |
| кампилобактерный гастроэнтерит | <p>campylobacter jejuni gastroenteritis</p> <p>Gastroenteritis caused by c. jejuni; generally mild but sometimes with serious complications</p> |
| капельная передача | <p>droplet transmission</p> <p>Direct contact transmission of a pathogen transferred in sneezed or coughed droplets of mucus that land on the new host within a radius of one meter</p> |
| капнофил | <p>capnophile</p> <p>Organism that requires carbon dioxide levels higher than atmospheric concentration</p> |
| капсомер | <p>capsomere</p> <p>Individual protein subunits that make up the capsid</p> |
| капсулированный | <p>capsulated</p> <p>Having capsule as the outermost layer</p> |
| капсульное окрашивание | <p>capsule staining</p> <p>A negative staining technique that stains around a bacterial capsule while leaving the capsule clear</p> |
| карбоксисома | <p>carboxysome</p> <p>An inclusion composed of an outer shell of thousands of protein subunits. its interior is filled with ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase (rubisco) and carbonic anhydrase, which are both used for carbon metabolism</p> |
| катаболитная репрессия | <p>catabolite repression</p> <p>Repression of the transcription of operons encoding enzymes for the use of substrates other than glucose when glucose levels are high</p> |
| катаральная стадия | <p>catarrhal stage</p> <p>In pertussis, a disease stage marked by inflammation of the mucous membranes combined with excessive secretions</p> |

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| кваты | четвертичные аммониевые соли Кваты |
| кднк | комплементарная днк Кднк |
| кератин | keratin 1. A proteinaceous material used as a retarder for plaster. 2. A protein found in horny tissue such as fingernails, hair or the outer surface of the skin 3. The basic protein constituent of wool and other hair fibers. 4. A fibrous protein found in hair, nails, and skin |
| кератоконъюнктивит | keratoconjunctivitis 1. Inflammation of the cornea with conjunctivitis 2. Inflammation of both the cornea and the conjunctiva |
| кислородный фотосинтез | oxygenic photosynthesis Type of photosynthesis found in plants, algae, and cyanobacteria, and in which h ₂ o is used as the electron donor to replace an electron lost by a reaction center pigment, resulting in oxygen as a byproduct |
| кислотостойкое пятно | acid-fast stain A stain that differentiates cells that have waxy mycolic acids in their gram-positive cell walls |
| кистозный эхинококкоз | cystic echinococcosis Hydatid disease, an infection caused by the tapeworm echinococcus granulosus that can cause cyst formation |
| кисты | cysts 1. Quistes 2. Microbial cells surrounded by a protective outer covering; some microbial cysts are formed to help the microbe survive harsh conditions, whereas others are a normal part of the life cycle |
| кишечный сосальщик | intestinal fluke A trematode worm that infects the intestine, often caused by fasciolopsis buski |
| классификация лэнсфилда | lancefield classification Classification scheme of streptococcus spp. based on serological characteristics (surface antigens) |
| кластеры дифференциации Кд | clusters of differentiation (cd) Cell-surface glycoproteins that serve to identify and distinguish white blood cells кд 1. Компенсатор давления 2. Контактёр дверей. 3. Кручение под квазигидростатическим давлением |
| клетки th1 | th1 cells Subtype of t cells that stimulate cytotoxic t cells, macrophages, neutrophils, and nk cells |
| клетки th17 | th17 cells Subtype of t cell that are essential for defense against specific pathogens and infections, such as chronic mucocutaneous infections with c. albicans |

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| клетки th2 | th2 cells Subtype of t cells that stimulate b cells and direct their differentiation; also involved in directing antibody class switching |
| клетки мерцательного эпителия | ciliated epithelial cells Hair-like cells in the respiratory tract that beat, pushing mucus secretions and trapped debris away from the sensitive tissues of the lungs |
| клиндамицин | clindamycin 1. A powerful antibiotic used to treat severe infections and acne 2. Semisynthetic protein synthesis inhibitor of the lincosamide class that binds to the 50s subunit, inhibiting peptide bond formation |
| коагулаза Фермент, свертывающий плазму крови. | coagulase 1. An enzyme produced by a staphylococcal bacteria which makes blood plasma clot 2. Microbial enzyme that can clot plasma 3. Enzyme that causes the activation of fibrinogen to form fibrin, promoting clotting of the blood |
| коагулазный тест | coagulase test Test to detect the ability of a microbe to produce coagulase |
| когортный метод | cohort method A method used in observational studies in which a group of individuals is followed over time and factors potentially important in the development of disease are evaluated |
| кожное сало | sebum 1. An oily substance secreted by a sebaceous gland, which makes the skin smooth. it also protects the skin against bacteria and the body against rapid evaporation of water. 2. Aka oil in your skin, sebum is a light yellow oily substance that is produced by your oil glands. it consists of some of the things you may have heard of before that your body produces naturally, such as squalene, wax esters, fatty acids, and more. sebum is not a bad thing, but it can get trapped in your pores and become pimples, whiteheads, or blackheads. 3. The "oil" excreted by the skin, which naturally nourishes and conditions skin and hair. an excess of sebum production can make one look and feel greasy, or can clog pores. however, sebum production in general is important for general skin wellness. 4. Lipid-rich substance secreted by the sebaceous glands of the skin |
| кожный микоз | cutaneous mycosis Any fungal infection that affects the surface of the skin, hair, or nails |
| коинфекция Развитие инфекционного процесса при одновременном инфицировании двумя (или более) возбудителями. | |

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