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The major focus of our studies is on the principles of allergic and inflammatory disease pathophysiology in humans. Pro-resolving lipid mediators and their receptors play a major role in timely and successful resolution of acute inflammation and preventing the development of chronic inflammation.

Our earlier studies have revealed a reduced lipoxin A4 and imbalanced pro-resolving lipid mediator RvE1 and pro-inflammatory LTB4 might contribute to the defective inflammation-resolution and subsequent progression toward chronic inflammation in patients with allergic rhinitis and atherosclerosis. The other area of research in our lab is the functions of disease-associated genes and computational bioinformatics to understand the role of gene variations (SNPs) in cytokines and immune gene related with an emphasis on inflammatory disease.

Recent publications

- 1- Davoodi A, Lotfi R, Mortazavi SH, Gorgin Karaji A, Rezaieianesh A, Salari F. Retinoic Acid Correlates with Reduced Serum IL-10 And TGF- β in Allergic Rhinitis. Reports of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. 2021;9(4):399-407.
- 2- Lotfi, R., Davoodi, A., Mortazavi, S.H., Gorgin Karaji, A., Rezaieianesh, A., Salari, F. Imbalanced serum levels of resolvin E1 (RvE1) and leukotriene B4 (LTB4) in patients with allergic rhinitis. Molecular Biology Reports, 2020, 47(10), pp. 7745–7754
- 3- Falahi S, Mortazavi SHR, Salari F, Koohyanizadeh F, Rezaieianesh A, Gorgin Karaji A. Association between IL-33 Gene Polymorphism (Rs7044343) and Risk of Allergic Rhinitis. Immunol Invest. 2020 Aug 12:1-11.
- 4- Koohyanizadeh F, Karaji AG, Falahi S, Rezaieianesh A, Salari F. In silico prediction of deleterious single nucleotide polymorphisms in human interleukin 27 (IL-27) gene. Meta Gene. 2020;25:100710.