XIII only at a dose of 1 μg/100 g, inhibiting its activity by 26%. With an increase in the dose of both peptides to 5 μg / 100 g, the activity of factor XIII does not change (table 1.).

Table 1. Dose-dependent change in the activity of FXIII under action of hypothalamic proline rich peptides PRP-1 and GX-NH_2

Dose	1 μg /100g	2.5 μg /100g	5 μg /100g
Title the drug	FXIII activity (%)		
PRP-1	+16	-58	–
GX-NH_2	-26	–	–

Significant differences between control and experience ($p \leq 0,05$)

All diseases caused by high or low activity of factor XIII in the blood are found by laboratory study of its activity. Given the influence of the hypothalamic proline rich peptides tested by us on factor XIII activity, we suggest that among the measures already taken, we can offer their application as regulators of enzyme activity.

THE CAVES OF THE ARMENIAN HIGHLANDS AS WITNESSES MILLIONS OF YEARS OF LIFE IN ARMENIA AND ARTSAKH

Petrosyan R. A., Tadevosyan R. A., Tadevosyan H. A.,Tadevosyan A. A.

Sientific research- industial foundation «GVP and ABP»

rouzanapet@yahoo.com

This article is devoted to the description of the cave complexes in the territory of Armenia (including Gegarkunik region) and Artsakh, both old and the new oness. A comparative analysis of the literature data on the haplotyping of the Azokh paleontrope and the inhabitants of modern

Armenia also had been carried out. An identical haplotype R1b of an ancient man who had lived in the Azokh cave and modern Armenians which are the residents of Syunik and Zangezur, and lake Sevan area (Gegarkunik region) had been found. The presence of caves on the territory of Armenia and Artsakh with found human remains and the identity of the haplotypes of ancient and modern humans in the territory habitation of the Armenian population proves the anciety of human life in this territory and considers the Armenian Highlands and Artsakh as the cradle of the formation of the Armenian ethnos and Armenian civilization. Haplotype R1b indicates that Armenians man kind belongs to the Caucasoid type. Identical are alsothe immunological data having recieved during the study of certain diseases (Familial Mediterranean Fever) in the Armenians of Armenia and Artsakh

Key words: Azokh paleontrope, Armenia, Artsakh, Haplotype R1b, Caves, Mediterranean fever, T-lymphocytes

NEUROIMMUNOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CRITERIA FOR DIFFERENTIATION, DIAGNOSIS OF THE DISEASE AND PREDICTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENAL COMPLICATIONS IN FAMILIAL MEDITERRANEAN FEVER (FMF) IN ARMENIANS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AND ARTSAKH

Petrosyan R. A., Tadevosyan R. A., Tadevosyan H. A., Tadevosyan A. A.
Research – investigation-industrial foundatio <<GVP and ABP>>

rouzanapet@yahoo.com

Molecular-genetic (MEFV mutation determination), neuroimmunological (T- cell E-rosette formation test (E-RFT) with incubation with selective adrenomimetic agent salbutamol and without it had been created in immunological laboratory of the Republica Children's Hospital immunological laboratory RA), biocemistry investigations (determination of the blood ß-lipoproteins) had been done in Armenians with MEFV from Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Artsach. The results obtained had shown, that these tests can be used as a differential and diagnostic criteria for FMF and as a