

## Table 2

Certain growth factors and cytokines present in PRF and their function

Transforming growth factor- $\beta$ (TGF- $\beta$ )	Stimulates angiogenesis, fibronectin, and collagen production; prevents collagen breakdown; induces fibroblast and immune cells chemotaxis; inhibits osteoclast formation and bone degeneration
Platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)	Provokes migration and proliferation of mesenchymatous cell lineage; enables angiogenesis, macrophages chemotaxis, and activation; induces TGF- $\beta$ secretion from macrophages
Insulin growth factor-1 (IGF-1)	Stimulates chemotaxis and activation of osteoblasts and bone formation; induces differentiation and mitogenesis of mesenchymal cells
Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)	Initiates angiogenesis; enhances permeability of the vessels; induces endothelial cell proliferation and migration
Epidermal growth factor (EGF)	Promotes angiogenesis; stimulates proliferation and differentiation of epithelial cells; increases cytokine secretion in epithelial and mesenchymal cells
Interleukin-1 $\beta$ (IL-1 $\beta$ )	Increases expression of adhesive molecules on endothelial cells; stimulates helper T cell, chemotaxis of lymphocytes; activates osteoblasts
Interleukin-6 (IL-6)	Stimulates B-cell differentiation and antibody secretion; induces differentiation of naive T cells in cytotoxic T lymphocytes
Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )	Induces neutrophil cytotoxicity; stimulates cell survival and proliferation; enhances the remodeling capacities of fibroblasts
Interleukin-4 (IL-4)	Induces B-cell differentiation into plasmocytes, B-cell class switching to IgE, differentiation of naive helper T cells in Th2 cells