

Melanin

Melanin is a black pigment, synthesized in endogenous (in organism) and autogen (in certain cells).

It is derived from indol-5,6-quinone, which is rich in tyrosine derivatives.

It gives color to skin and hair. Retinada is found in the iris. The nail and horn also contain melanin because it has a leather extension.

Melanin, neural and neuroectodermal melanocytes are made.

Melanin production is under the influence of melanin stimulating hormone (MSH) released from the pituitary.

Tyrosinase (phenyloxidase) containing copper on tyrosine acts first as DOPA (dihydroxyphenylalanine). Dopacinnone is converted to melanin by the action of DOPA



Melanosis

Melanin is normally overgrown and melanin occurs in places where it is not seen.

It can be born or later. It is seen in various organs, especially in the lungs and the aorta, as black brown, irregular stains.

Melanosis maculosa (macula = stain):

It is defined separately in congenital and adult.

Acanthosis nigricans

(acanthosis = increased epidermis, nigricans black)

The deep papillary part increases by giving finger-shaped extensions toward the dermis; nigricans are black due to melanin pigmentation):

The dogs are noticed as chest, dark black thickening in head area. It depends on the endocrine disorder.

Nevus pigmentosus

It is «**BEN**» that is found in human beings. It is observed in almost every human being.

It occurs congenital or edinsel. As your age progresses.

Dark black-brownish, with variations of up to a few mm in diameter, sometimes floods and papillomas.

It occurs by the condensation of melanocytes. Polygonal melanocytes with or without melanin are found in these regions. **These are either intradermally or close to the basal cells.** It is treated as a malformation (bad, badly structured) and sometimes precancerous. Elderly dogs also have similar "old age spots" under their abdomen.

Ephelides (Çil)

In deep sunlight areas in humans, they are centers of melanocyte accumulation, reaching brownish-yellow, lentil size, caused by ultraviolet rays.

When the sun's light disappears, it also fades. Ephelides increase with age.

Ochronose

Autosomal-rezessiv is a genetic disorder.

The homogentisic acid oxidase (polymerase) involved in phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism occurs due to lack of enzyme.

Cloasma (Pregnancy mask}

Melanin hyperpigmentation seen in pregnant women in humans.

Gonadotropin (Koriogonadotropin) is shaped by stimulating melanocyte activity.

Percentages consist of dark greenish-yellow stains. Pigmented areas such as nipples are darker. In ovarium diseases, similar events can be formed by the removal of contraceptives.

ADDISON DISEASE ***(Morbus addison)***

It is a hyperpigmentation of melanin to the generalized, which is shaped by the inadequacy of adrenal cortex in humans.

In Addison's disease the pigmentation starts at the sun-shining part of the body and then spreads to the body. These parts are also called 'Bronchial Disease' because they are made of bronze color. Lip, mouth mucosa and purplish black are the first introductory findings of the disease. Disease weakness, fatigue, weakening, polyuria, kanda Na, K, Cl decrease, nervous findings, disorders such as ketonuria are observed.

Local Depigmentation

Chronic
depigmentation

Plant toxication

Chronic
photosensitization

Chronic dermatitis

Chronic allergic
dermatitis

Albinism

The tyrosinase-maker gene defect develops in two ways, depending on the consequent lack of tyrosinase and phenoloxidase.

It is seen in horse, cattle, buffalo, rabbit and laboratory animals (rat, mouse).

Skin and hair are colorless.

It is shaped in two ways depending on the lack of humanity. Depigmentation of innate local melanin is defined as abrasion, silver.

Vitiligo

Subsequent local, locally non-pigmented or less pigmented areas are the appearance of stains. These are also called "leukoderma".

Older animals have colorless areas in the hairs (smell), this form is called "leukotrichi". The reasons are varied:

- Traumatic effects,
- Toxic, infectious or actinic (effects of rays) effects,
- Chronic inflammations (for example, Durin Disease of horses)
"The rubbing of the areas or the wounds where the saddle was struck in the cargo animals,
"Scatrix regions,
"Hormonal effects (castration, pituitary hypofunctional end-effecting general depigmentation).