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## ABSTRACTS OF INVITED LECTURES, SYMPOSIA AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS INDEXES

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## Molecular aspects of platelet production and function

More platelets are generated in vivo in the presence of ATP and Melatonin (MLT), particularly in the presence of NAT (N-Acetyltransfera inhibitors. Since human and rabbit platelets have a higher content in M than plasma, an active MLT synthesis by megacaryocytes and/or platel cannot be rejected, even because megacaryocytes can generate a larger nu ber of platelets, provided than NAT-inhibitors be present. In normally inn vated bone marrow the chemical mediators can probably modulate NAT- a Methyltransferase activity, the two enzymes bound to MLT synthesis from HT. It is probably the net energetic balance of the chemical reactions that pr motes the topic contraction of megacaryocyte membrane filaments and induces the formation of platelets. MLT can probably bind at the same sites platelet surface which have become detached from megacaryocyte membran and display an antiaggregative activity or a less intense adhesion of platele to endothelial cells.