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		Develop receptors which recognize viruses and		
signals the destruction of infected cells7. Antibodies circulate and destroy microbes	7			

Short answer:				
2.	Distinguish between innate and adaptive immunity			

## Match the class of antibody with its name:

1.	Found on the cell membranes of B-lymphocytes,	
	initiates the differentiation of B-cells	
2.	Macromolecule, can't cross the placenta, is the	
	first antibody to appear in response to antigen,	A) IgE
	first antibody made by newborns	B) IgM
3.	Most abundant antibody, also called gamma globulin,	C) IgG
	only antibody that can cross placenta, passes	D) IgA
	immunity from mother to child.	E) IgD
4.	Found in saliva, tears, and other secretions, defense	
-	against local infections in mucosal tissues.	
5.	Involved in the inflammatory response, allergic reactions	
	and combating parasitic infections. Triggers	
	the release of histamine in allergic responses.	

## **Short Answer:**

3. Using the terms "antigen binding site" and "epitope" explain how an antibody is like a lock and key when it determines which antigen to destroy.

4. Describe the role of the Major Histocompatibility Complex in organ transplant rejection.

5.	List and explain the 5 steps involved in the activation of an immune response.
	1.
	2.
	3.
	<b>4</b> .
	б.
6.	List the four major lymphoid structures and give their functions.
7.	Discuss the role of haptens in an allergic response.
	Why are some people allergic to some substances while other people are not?

<u>B</u>	I
Origin	
Where mature	
Function	

8. Distinguish between T and B lymphocytes.

1. Typical in response to microorganisms, mediated by specific sensitive T-lymphocytes.
2. Life threatening hypersensitivity reaction, widespread vasodilation causes an drop in blood pressure, and airway constriction.
3. Occurs when immunologically competent cells are transplanted into a recipient who is immunologically compromised.
4. Abnormality in one or more branches of the immune system that renders a person susceptible to diseases normally protected by an intact immune system.
5. IgE mediated hypersensitivity reaction that begins within minutes of antigen challenge. Allergic reactions.
6. Breakdown in the ability of the immune system to differentiate between self and non-self antigens.
7. immune cells of transplant recipient attack the donor cells of the transplanted organ.
8. Mediated by formation of insoluble antigen-antibody complexes, localized inflammation, usually in blood vessels. Vasculitis.
9. Profound immunosuppression with associated opportunistic infections, malignancies, and CNS degeneration.
10. IgE or IgM mediated – result from mismatched blood transfusions, ABO, Rh incompatibility, erythroblastosis fetalis.
11. Sneezing, itchy, watery discharge from eyes and nose. Hay fever.

- A) Type II Antibody Mediated Hypersensitivity
- B) Type IV Cell Mediated Hypersensitivity
- C) Autoimmune disease
- D) Anaphylaxis
- E) Allergic Rhinitis
- F) Type I Immediate Hypersensitivity
- G) Host-Versus-Graft-Disease
- H) Type III Immune Complex Mediated Hypersensitivity
- I) Immunodeficiency disorders
- J) Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome
- K) Graft-Versus-Host-Disease