Immunity

pathogens

bacteria (1 μ) fungi (.1 - 1 μ) virus (.01 - .1 μ) → <u>immune response*</u>

- 1) cellular agents (10µ) (phagocytes, T & B cells)
- 2) chem. agents (antimicrobial proteins)
- 3) processes (inflammation, a.a. complex actions)

*effective against micro-organism attacksQ: What about elephant attacks?

Immune Response Levels (1)

1st level: innate defences

- non-specific to pathogen type
- always available; born with it
- no "memory"
- more localized effects

2nd level: acquired (adaptive) defences

- specific to pathogen
- acquired as needed
- memory needed to recog. pathogen

& repeat immune response

- systemic; not just infection site

Immuno-competency

- 1) definition: ability to recognize a specific antigen & bind to antigen-bearing object
- 2) incompetent cells: destroyed
 - T cells: only 2% survive
 - B cells: unknown
- 3) site: 1st stage: T cells (<u>t</u>hymus) B cells (bursa)
 - 2nd stage: lymph nodes/organs
- 4) receptors on immunocompetent cells
 - numerous, 10, 000 100,000 per cell
 - structurally same on all cells,
 - yet each cell reacts only to one antigen

Humoral Immunity

= antibody-mediated immunity

B cell development:

- 1) lymphocytes grow in bone marrow
- 2) B lymphocytes stay in bone marrow
- 3) B cells dev. immuno-competency in bone marrow
- 4) B cells mature in lymph nodes/organs
- 5) antibodies circulate in blood, lymph
- 6) bind to antigens on foreign cells*
- 7) directly or indirectly lyse these cells

*intact bacteria, bacterial toxins, RBC, free viruses

Humoral Immunity Terms

- 1) B cell dev.
- 2) B cell clonal selection
- 3) B cells B lymphocytes, plasma cells, memory B cells, antigen-presenting cells
- 4) antigen
- 5) antibody
- 6) Ig review (A, D, E, G, M)
- 7) antigen-antibody complex
- 8) 1° & 2° humoral responses
- 9) immunological memory

B Cell Cloning

- 1) primary response
- 2) cloning
- 3) formation of plasma cell & memory B cell
- 4) production of antibodies
- 5) secondary response
- 6) cloning of memory B cell
- 7) repeat starting from step #3

This review is not collected.

Blood Types

blood	antigen	antibody	compatible
type	RBC	plasma	transfusion
Α	Α	anti-B	A, limited O
B	B	anti-A	B
0	no A or B	anti-A & B	O only
AB	A & B	no anti-A or B	Ab, limited
			A, B, & O
Rh+	Rh	no anti-Rh	Rh+
Rh-	no RH	after 1st exp., anti-Rh	Rh-

Cellular Immunity

= cell-mediated immunity

T cell development:

- 1) lymphocytes grow in bone marrow
- 2) T lymphocytes migrate to thymus
- 3) T cells dev. immuno-competency in thymus (only 2% survive)
- 4) T cells circulate in blood
- 5) macrophage phagocytize infected cells*
- 6) T cells activated by APC (macrophage) in lymph, lymph nodes/organs
- 7) Killer T cells bind to & destroy foreign cells

*virus, parasite, cancer, grafts & transplants

T Cell Cloning

- 1) primary response
- 2) cloning of T cells (memory, killer, helper, suppressor)
- 3) production of mature killer cells
- 5) secondary response
- 6) cloning of memory T cell
- 7) repeat starting from step #2

This review is not collected.

Hum. vs Cell. Immunity

Similarity:

- circulate blood & lymph,
- recognize, bind to, and destroy foreign bodies

Differences:

- 1) humoral immunity
- antibodies from B cells mark foreign bodies for destruction
- 2) cellular immunity
- living T cells directly or indirectly destroy foreign cells

Hypersensitivity (1)

hypersensitivity (allergy) = excessive & continued immune response - miserable, not fatal

3 levels:
1) immediate hypersensitivity allergen: pollen, dust mites, trace chem. reaction: immed., temp. discomfort, IgE ex: anaphylaxis, atopy (hives, hay fever, ashma)

Hypersensitivity (2)

2) subacute hypersensitivity

allergen: RBC antigen, moldy hay, mushroom spores reaction: slower & longer discomfort, IgG & IgM ex: wrong transfusion, pulmonary disorders

3) delayed hypersensitivity

allergen: salmonella bact., poison ivy, heavy metals (Hg, Pb) reaction: delayed, large scale, contagious ex: cancer resistance, skin grafts, organ transplant poison ivy