

IMMUOLOGY

Chapter-1

Innate And Acquired Immunity

2 Marks

1. What is humoral immunity?
2. What is cell mediated immunity?
3. What is acquired immunity?
4. What is a 1^o lymphoid organ?
5. What is a 2^o lymphoid organ?
6. What is a 1^o lymphoid follicle?
7. What is a 2^o lymphoid follicle?
8. Define lymphatic system.
9. What are virgin lymphocytes?
10. Define haematopoiesis.
11. What is a lymphoblast?
12. What is thymectomy?
13. What are the effector cells of T-lymphocytes & B- lymphocytes called?
14. Name the lymphoid organs which mount immune response to antigens in blood stream & lymph.
15. What is innate immunity?
16. What is an immunocompetent cell?

5 Marks

1. What are lymphoid organs? Describe 1^o lymphoid organs
2. Draw diagram of one 1^o organs & one 2^o lymphoid organs & label them.

10 Marks

1. Describe the lymphoid organs which mount immune response to antigens in blood stream & one which mount immune response to antigens in lymph.
2. Define an immune system & describe their types.
3. What are lymphoid organs & describe their types with example?

CHAPTER-2

Antibody(Structure and Function)

2 Marks

1. Define antibody.
2. Define antigen.
3. Which fraction of serum globulin imparts immunity?
4. Which portion of Ab does the effector function?
5. What are the main types of light chain & heavy chain found in immunoglobulins?
6. Define opsonisation.
7. What is ADCC?
8. What is agglutination reaction?
9. What is precipitation reaction?
10. Define affinity.
11. Define avidity.
12. Which antibody is most efficient complement activator & name its heavy & light chains?
13. Name the Ig classes which are present in highest & lowest concentration in blood serum.
14. Name the Ig classes that help protect the newborn before & after birth.
15. What is a chromogenic substrate & give one example?

5 Marks

1. Give the structure of Ab, label it & describe the different regions.
2. Give five functions of antibody.
3. Describe the nature & type of antigen-antibody interaction.

4. List out biological functions of different antibody classes.
5. Describe about ELISA.
6. Describe about Radio Immuno Assay.
7. Describe about western blotting & immunofluorescence in relation to antibody function in it.
8. Describe antibodies as cell membrane antigen receptor.

10 Marks

1. Give the structure of antibody, label it & sort out its function.
2. Describe Ab as a biotechnological tool.

CHAPTER-3

Cell Interaction In Antibody Production

2 Marks

1. Define MHC.
2. Define antigen processing.
3. What is antigen presentation?

5 Marks

1. Explain the MHC-I process.
2. Write the process involved in MHC-II.
3. Write the endogenous antigen processing pathway.
4. Write the endocytic pathway of antigen processing.
5. What mechanism prevent the class II MHC molecules from binding the some set of antigenic peptides as class I molecules?

10 Mark

1. Give the labeled structure of MHC-I & present the endogenous antigen processing pathway.
2. Give the labeled structure of MHC-II & present the antigen processing pathway involved with it.

Chapter-4

VACCINES

2 Marks

1. Define active immunization.
2. Define passive immunization.
3. What is vaccine?
4. What is attenuate?
5. What is vaccination ?
6. What do you mean by live attenuated vaccine?
7. Name two attenuated vaccine.
8. What is conjugate vaccine? Give two examples.
9. What is killed vaccine?
10. Define yellow fever?
11. What is MMR?
12. What is Hib?
13. Define Polio virus?

5 Marks

1. List out three types of purified macromolecules that are currently used as vaccine.
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using live attenuated organisms as vaccines?
3. What is vaccination ? Write short notes on toxoid vaccine and inactivated vaccine .
4. Distinguish between live attenuated vaccine and inactivated vaccine.

10 Marks

1. describe how active immunization provides long term protection.
2. Describe about passive immunization.
3. Why doesn't the live attenuated influenza vaccine(FluMist) cause respiratory infection?
4. What do you mean by immunization? Differentiate active immunization and passive immunization.