**The Immune System Game**

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Biological literacy is commonly desired goal of biological education; however, there are multiple levels of biological literacy that represent different levels of mastery of material (Uno and Bybee 1994). A student who is nominally literate may recognize terms, but have major misconceptions. A student who is functionally literate may have memorized terms and processes, but cannot explain processes in his or her own words. A structurally literate student, on the other hand, has a conceptual knowledge of biological processes that includes an understanding of how these processes proceed (Uno and Bybee 1994). In turn, self-efficacy, or the confidence in one’s ability to understand concepts, can affect academic performance through the setting of goals, the investment of time in attaining those goals, and the enjoyment and satisfaction that students get from endeavoring to do the work (Zimmerman et al. 1992, Bong and Skaalvik 2003). Active, student-centered learning exercises allow the student to construct his/her understanding of concepts in biology and this construction increases the likelihood of structural literacy (the theory of constructivism; Dewey 1916, Handelsman et al. 2007, Weimer 2013) and the attainment of self-efficacy. Subjects such as the immune system are of interest to many students, but are sufficiently complicated, with many cells with different functions activated at different times during an immune response, that structural literacy and self-efficacy eludes many or most students in introductory biology courses.

This article describes a game that was designed to simulate a simplified human immune response to bacteria and viruses. The immune system is often given short shrift in the typical jam-packed introductory biology courses, and so we designed a game that students could play either during or outside of class. The game simulates a simplified immune response to viral and bacterial infections (both primary and secondary exposures). Students should be familiar with the concepts of innate and adaptive (specific) immune responses, but the game will teach them about the basic components and actions of the specific immune response (only the key immune cells of each system are included in this simulation), as well as emphasize the similarities in the immune response to viruses and bacteria. This game also is useful as a pre-exam review of material covered during lecture.

We had 30 students from two Introductory Biology sections play the game. Students took a short quiz before and after playing the game to assess their knowledge of the role of individual immune system cells (3 multiple choice questions) and the students’ perceptions (using a 5 point Likert scale) of their own knowledge of how the immune system worked and whether they felt they understood the steps of the immune response to infection. After playing the game, 90% of students had improved either their performance or their confidence in their ability to understand the immune system and/or the steps of an immune response. Of these students, 76% improved their knowledge of the content of the game with an increase from 43% correct on the pretest to 84% correct on the posttest. The confidence in their understanding of the material also increased as 61% of students felt more confident that they understood the processes and the big picture of how the immune system worked. Interestingly, most of the less confident students (80%) improved on the content portion of the assessment as well.

To play the game, students can work alone or in groups of 2-3, and they should be able to complete all four simulations within one hour. Some students may kill off the pathogen before their immune system really gets going, and a few others may find their immune systems quickly overwhelmed (death or at least in need of medical attention), while most students will activate a normal, robust immune response that will eventually overwhelm the pathogen. If time permits, students can reset and restart the game if they immediately kill or are killed by the pathogen. If pressed for time, those exceptions can illustrate varying degrees of response of the immune system to pathogens.

Each kit should contain all of the materials needed to model both the primary and secondary responses to both viral and bacterial pathogens. After completing the exercise, presentation of an immune system review sheet may reinforce the concepts presented in the game (see attached example).

Materials for each kit:

* Playing cards printed on different colors of card stock (plus some extras)
* Body Bag (paper lunch bag with body outline attached)
* Coin
* Paperclip (to attach a memory cell to the Body Bag)
* Snack-size ziplock bags to keep each type of playing card organized
* Gallon ziplock bag for storing each kit

Instructions for Students:

The object of the game is to eliminate an infectious agent from your body by removing all of the pathogen. At the completion of this game, you should be able to:

* identify the cells involved in the immune system from diagrams
* put the steps of immune system response in the appropriate order
* distinguish between primary and secondary immune responses
* describe why an infected person will feel sick shortly after infection and why this feeling of sickness will resolve

In most cases when a new infectious agent gets into your body, the bacteria or viruses are never able to proliferate because the phagocytic cells of your innate immune system recognize and destroy many common benign pathogens before you can get sick. This innate response is not very specific and cannot protect us from all pathogens; however, the innate response can activate the adaptive immune system when a more powerful immune response is needed. When the infectious agent is able to proliferate, the cells (T & B) and proteins (antibodies) of the adaptive immune system more efficiently distinguish between self and non-self (the infectious agent) cells, and mount an immune attack directed specifically at that particular infectious agent. The adaptive immune response is, however, relatively slow to develop the first time a particular infectious agent is detected (the primary response). After detection of the infectious agent, it takes time to develop a specific response that has mobilized a sufficient number of antibodies and immune cells; during that time, the infectious agent can proliferate and make you sick. Eventually, your specific immune response for that specific infectious agent will trigger the production of antibodies that help your immune system fight off the pathogen. In the process of making antibodies, your adaptive immune system will have made memory cells that allow you to mount a rapid immune response the next time you are exposed to the infectious agent (secondary infection). This response typically happens so fast that the infectious agent cannot proliferate, and usually you do not get sick.

Note to teachers:

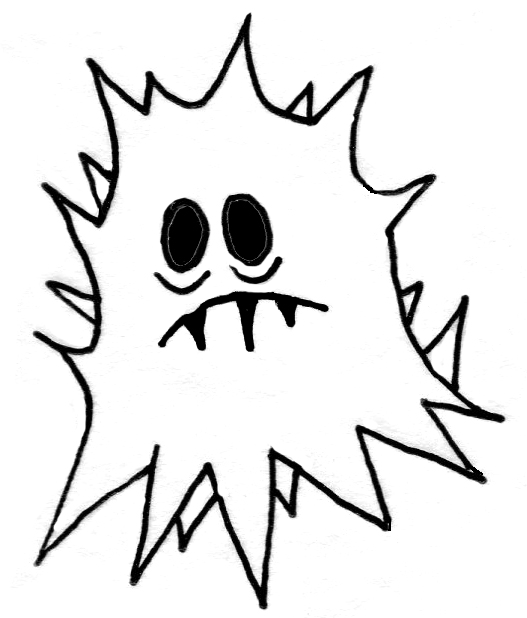
Although TC and dendritic cells both can destroy virus-infected cells during the immune response, for the purposes of this game and simplicity, the dendritic cell will only serve as the antigen presenting cell, and TC cells as the primary destroyer of infected cells

**For a Bacterial Infection**

Add the bacterial starter kit to your body bag. At this point there are 4 different types of card in the body bag: 3 pathogens, 1 macrophage, 1 B cell, and 1 helper T cell. The body bag represents your body and the playing cards are the immune cells and infectious agents that are circulating in your body and doing battle.

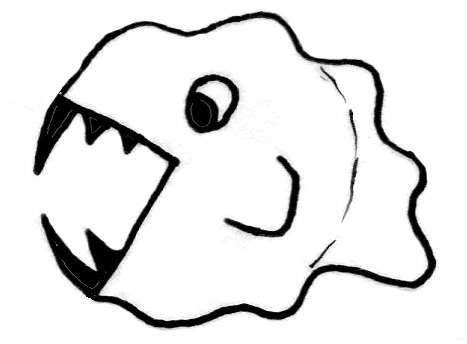
Bacterial Pathogen

Bacterial pathogens represent the infection. The surface of these cells is covered with unique antigens, which the immune system can recognize as “non-self”. Although macrophages can recognize pathogens as “non-self” and consume them as part of the innate immune response, the pathogen’s antigens must be presented to the immune system before an adaptive immune response can be initiated.



Macrophages are part of the innate immune response. They are phagocytic cells that recognize the pathogens as “non-self”, eat the pathogens, and present the pathogen’s antigens to the immune system (activating the adaptive immune system)). Until the adaptive immune system is activated by the macrophage-presented antigens and starts making antibodies (humoral response), the macrophages may or may not find the pathogens. Once a macrophage has consumed a pathogen, it migrates to the lymph nodes, presents the antigens to T & B WBCs, and secretes cytokines. Helper T cells are activated by the cytokines and begin to proliferate, producing their own cytokines, which in turn induces proliferation of more macrophages.

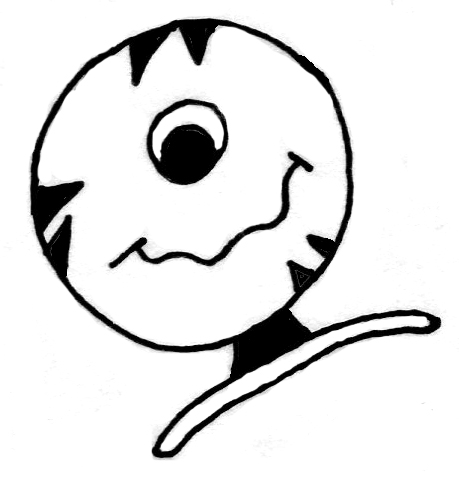
White Blood Cells:

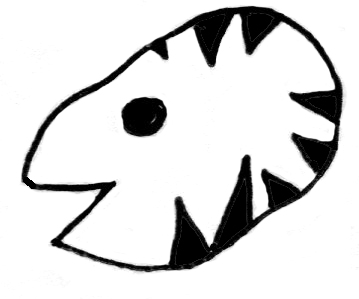




B cells are part of the adaptive immune system. They make antibodies for immediate use & memory cells, which are stored for future use. After B cells are activated, it takes 14 days for them to produce specific antibodies that will target the invading pathogen. B cells are inactive until a macrophage has consumed one of the pathogens, TH cells have been activated, and TH activate the B cells.

Helper T cells (TH) are part of the adaptive immune system. They are activated by macrophage cytokines. Activated TH cells proliferate, and then produce cytokines that activate B cells. TH also produce cytokines that induce proliferation of macrophages.





Antibodies are part of the adaptive immune system. They are proteins that label pathogens and interfere with cellular function, making it easy for macrophages to find them.

For a primary bacterial infection:

1. Draw a card from the body bag. If you draw a bacterial pathogen, put it on your desk and add another to your body bag (it has replicated). If you draw a Helper T cell or a B cell, return the card to the body bag, since those cells cannot recognize or act against a pathogen without first having the antigens presented to them by a macrophage. Draw again from the body bag.
2. If you draw a macrophage and have a pathogen on your desk, flip a coin. If you get heads, the macrophage finds and eats a pathogen (cover the pathogen with the macrophage card, and then add 2 macrophages to the body bag to represent the movement of that macrophage to the lymph nodes and activation of macrophages there). If you get tails, the macrophage can’t see your pathogen and returns to the body bag.
3. If the macrophage eats the pathogen, it presents the pathogen’s antigens to the immune system. The antigen will also will attract TH cells (add 2 TH cards to the body bag to represent the increase density of these cells in the vicinity of the infection). RECOGNITION PHASE
4. Continue drawing until you get a TH and place it on the macrophage-pathogen stack to indicate the maturation of the TH cell.
5. Primary Infection: Activated TH cells will activate B cells (add 2 B cells to the body bag to simulate the proliferation of cells that occurs during activation). Continue drawing until you get a B cell (place it on the TH cell stack to represent the activation of naive B cells by TH cells). (continue to step 6) ACTIVATION PHASE

OR

Secondary Infection: After a TH cell binds to the macrophage, it will activate your memory B cell (clipped to the body bag as a reminder). The memory B cells immediately produce antibodies. (skip to step 7) EFFECTOR PHASE

1. Once the B cells have been activated, your immune system needs 14 days (14 draws from the body bag, during which you continue to follow the rules governing pathogen and macrophage behavior (steps 1 & 2)) to produce antibodies and memory B cells (be sure to clip a B cell to the body bag for use during the secondary infection).
2. Place an antibody on every exposed pathogen on your desk. Any pathogens that are subsequently drawn from the body bag after the antibodies have been produced can also bind to an antibody, and will not be able to reproduce (antibodies interfere with basic pathogen functions, like reproduction).
3. Continue drawing from the body bag until you have drawn enough macrophages to kill all of the pathogens (remember that once the pathogen binds to an antibody, macrophages will always find the antibody-labeled pathogen (no need for a coin flip)).
4. Once the pathogens on your desk top have been consumed, count and record the ratio of pathogens vs. white blood cells in the body bag.
5. Return cards to their bags. After you have modeled the primary infection, run a secondary infection.
6. How do the pathogen – white blood cell ratios compare between the primary and secondary infections?

*Teachers: Because of the 2 week (14 draw) interval between activating B cells and the production of antibodies, students should find (on average) that during primary infections, the pathogens are more likely to overwhelm the immune system (increased pathogens, decreased WBCs), while the rapid response of the secondary response should overwhelm the pathogens with WBC (decreased pathogens, increased WBCs)*.

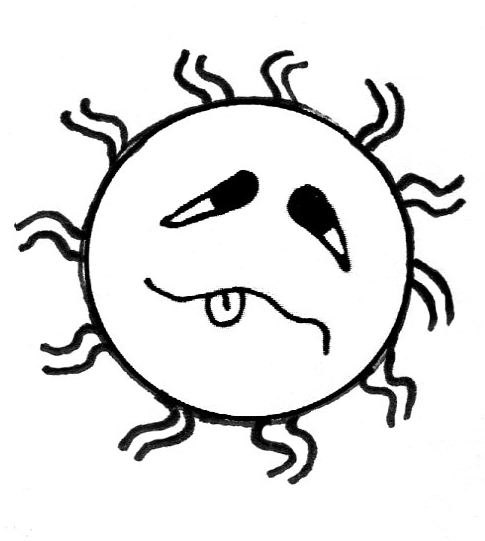
1. What is the relationship between the innate and adaptive immune systems?

*Teachers: The innate immune system activates the adaptive immune system when the phagocytic cells present antigens to the inactive adaptive immune system in the lymph nodes.*

**For a Viral Infection**

Add the viral starter kit to your body bag. At this point there are 4 different types of cards in the viral body bag: 3 virus-infected cells, 1 dendritic cell, 1 cytotoxic T cell, 1 helper T cell, and 1 B cell.

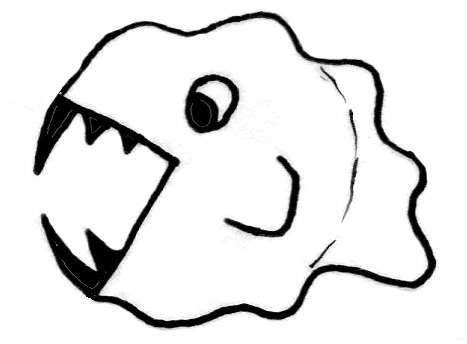
Virus-infected cell

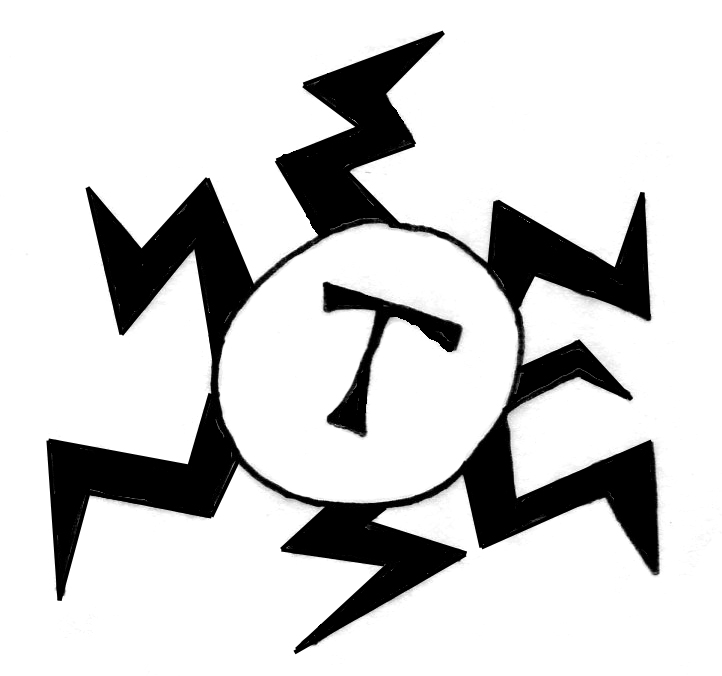


A viral pathogen is represented by a virus-infected cell, which contains many individual viruses; if it ruptures, it will spread those viruses to healthy cells and infect them. The infected cells bear antigens that identify the cell to the immune system as “non-self”, however, the immune system still needs to be activated in the lymph nodes by an antigen-presenting cell (the phagocytic dendritic cell).

White Blood Cells:

Dendritic Cells are part of the innate immune system. They are phagocytic cells that behave a lot like the macrophages in the bacterial immune response, in that they detect and consume pathogens, travel to the lymph nodes, and present the pathogen’s antigens. The physical interaction between the antigens the dendritic cell is presenting and inactive TH and TC cells, and the cytokines the dendritic cell produces activate the TH and TC cells.



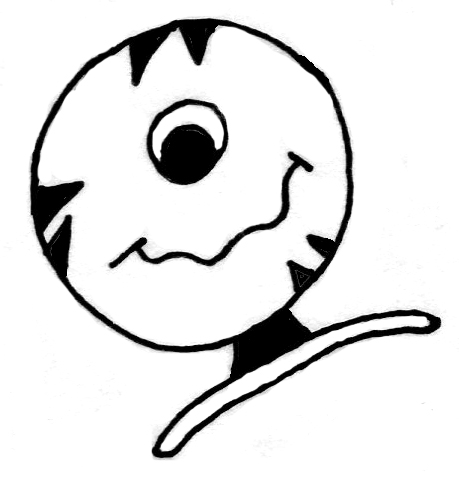


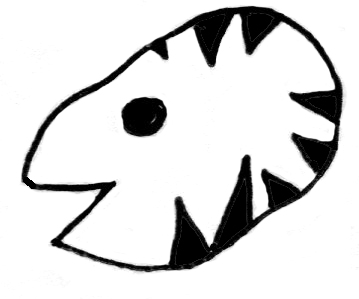
Cytotoxic T cells (TC) are part of the adaptive immune system. They are primarily responsible for binding to and destroying virus-infected cells. TC are activated and begin proliferating after physical interaction with antigen presenting dendritic cell and dendritic cell cytokines. They are also activated by TH cells. When TC cells proliferate and produce cytokines, they will also activate TH cells.



Helper T cells (TH) are part of the adaptive immune system. Once activated, TH cells will use their own cytokines to activate B cells and more TC cells.

B cells are part of the adaptive immune system. They make antibodies & memory cells. After B cells are activated by TH cytokines, it takes 14 days for them to produce antibodies that will specifically target the virus-infected cell. B cells can’t act until a dendritic cell has consumed one of the virus-infected cells and a TH cell has been activated.





Antibodies are proteins that interfere with cellular function and label virus-infected cells for destruction by TC cells.

For an initial viral infection:

1. Draw a card from the body bag.
2. If you draw a virus-infected cell, lay the card on your desk and add 1 virus-infected cell to the body bag (to represent the virus reproducing).
3. If you draw any white blood cell before you have any virus-infected cells on your desk, return the WBC to the body bag (the WBCs can’t act until the infection has occurred).
4. If you draw a dendritic cell, and have infected cells on your desk, flip a coin. If you get heads, the dendritic cell finds and eats the virus-infected cell (represent this by covering the infected cell with the dendritic cell). RECOGNITION PHASE. If you get tails, the dendritic cell can’t find your infected cell and returns to the body bag. TC and TH cells are now activated.
5. If you then draw a TH cell after a dendritic cell binds the infected cell, since it will have been activated, it will recognize and bind to the infected cell, and then activate B cells (represent this by covering the dendritic stack with the TH cell, and then add 2 B cell cards to the body bag to represent activation of B cells by the TH cells (ACTIVATION PHASE). If you already had a memory B cell clipped to your body bag, you can immediately initiate a secondary immune response.
6. Primary infection: When you draw a B cell, you will activate a primary immune response. Your newly activated B cells need time to produce antibodies (14 days). Draw from the bag 14 times, and continue to follow the original rules for pathogen reproduction (step 2).

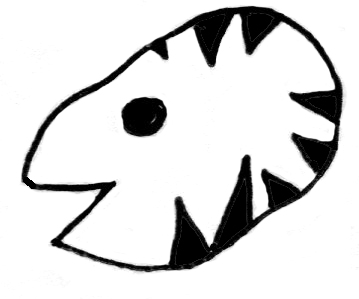
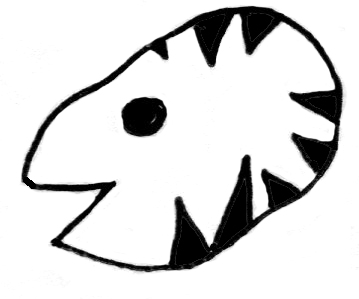
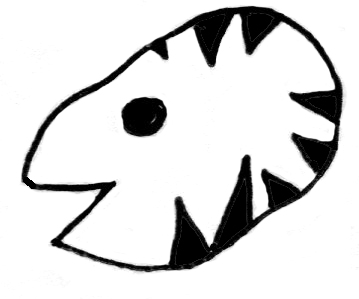
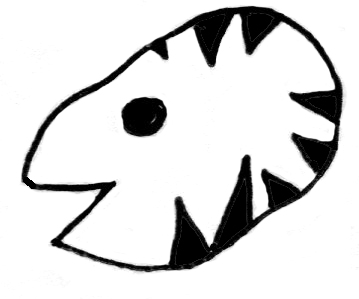
OR

Secondary infection: The memory B cells immediately produce antibodies: get the antibody bag from your kit and place an antibody on every exposed infected cell on your desk. EFFECTOR PHASE. Any infected cell you draw from the body bag after the antibodies have been produced will also bind to an antibody from your antibody bag, and will not be able to reproduce.

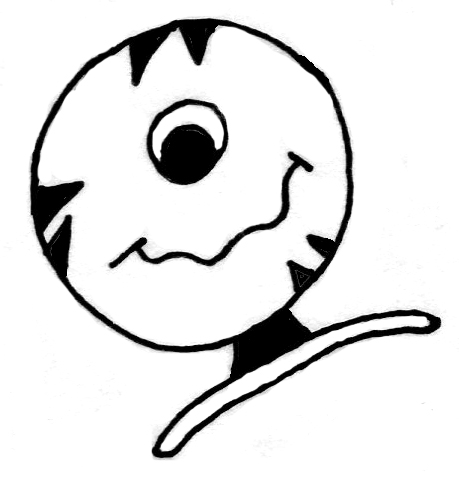
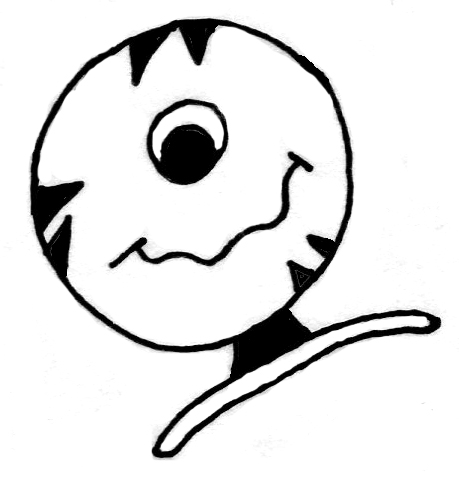
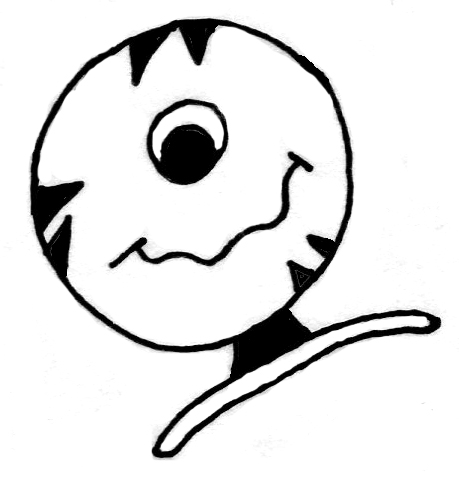
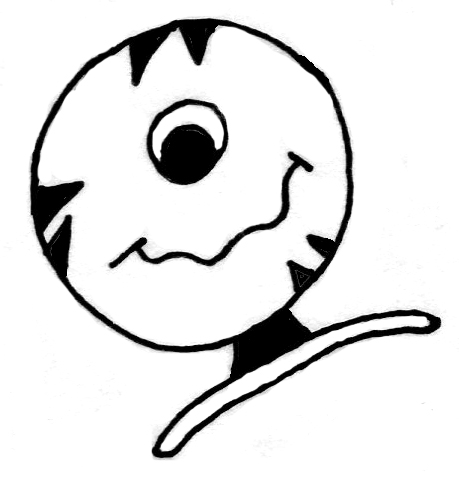
1. Continue drawing from the body bag until you have drawn enough TC cells to kill each of the virus-infected cells.
2. Once all of the virus-infected cells have all been consumed, count and record the ratio of virus-infected cells vs. white blood cells in the body bag.
3. Return cards to their bags and reset the game. After you have modeled the primary infection, run a secondary infection.
4. How do the infected cell – white blood cell ratios compare between the primary and secondary infections? Why?

**Immune System Game playing cards:**

Print out each different type of card on colored cardstock. The number in parentheses reflects the number of cards you are likely to need per kit.

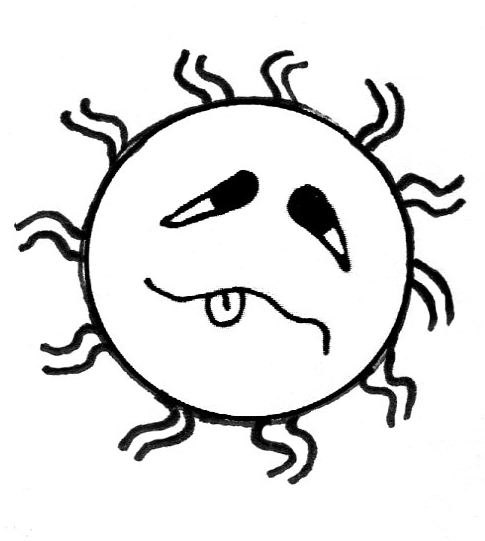
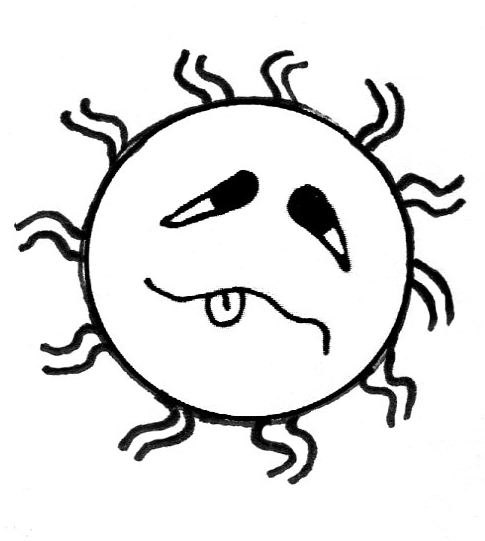
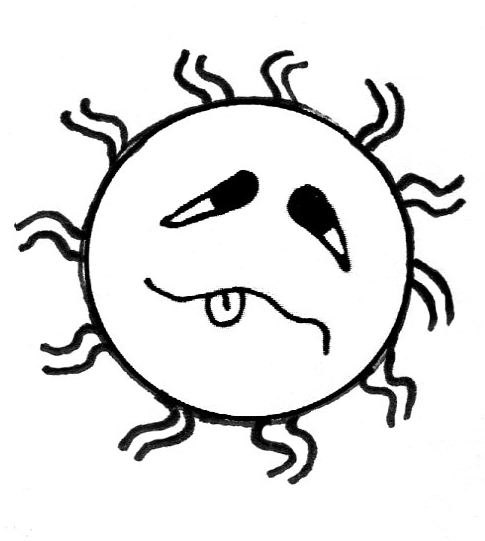
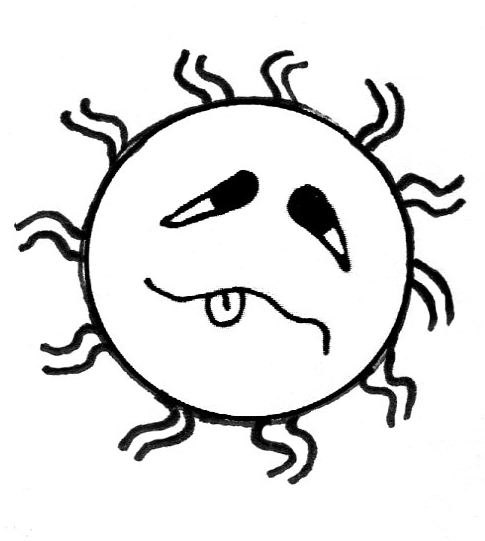
Antibodies (30)

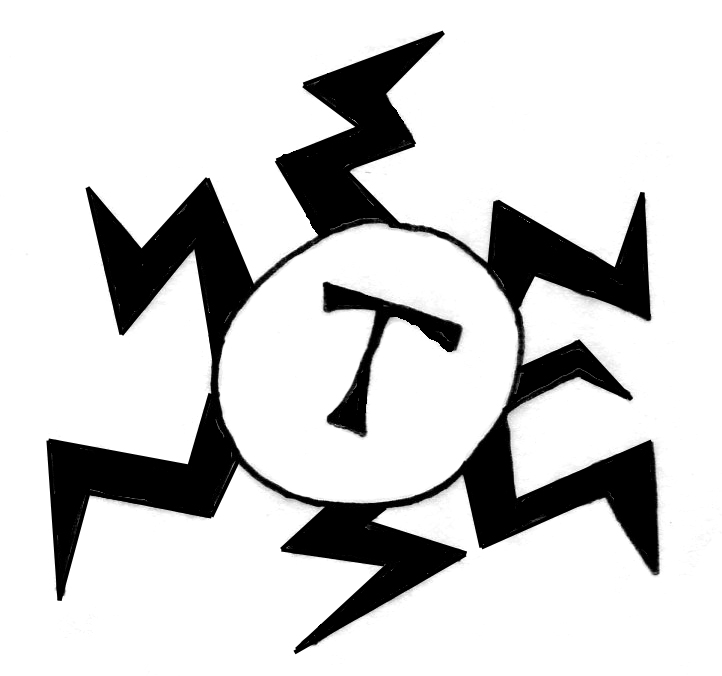
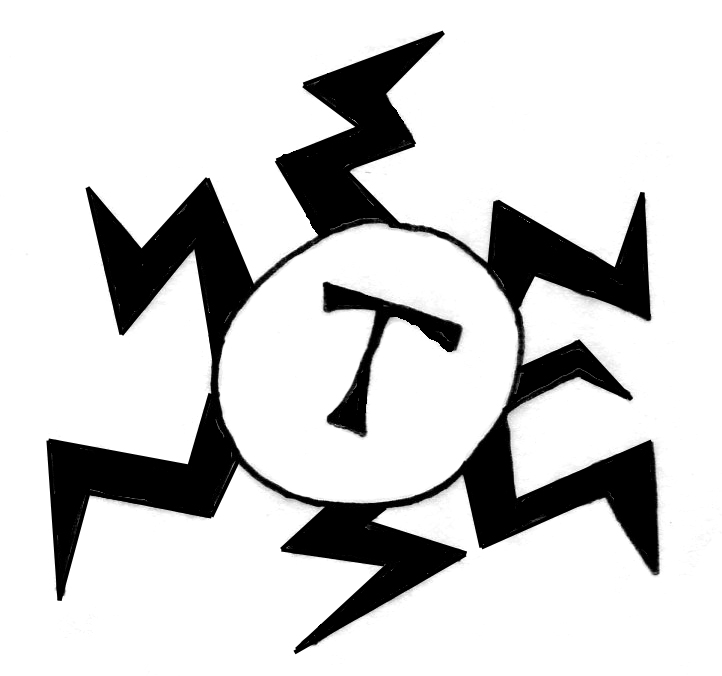
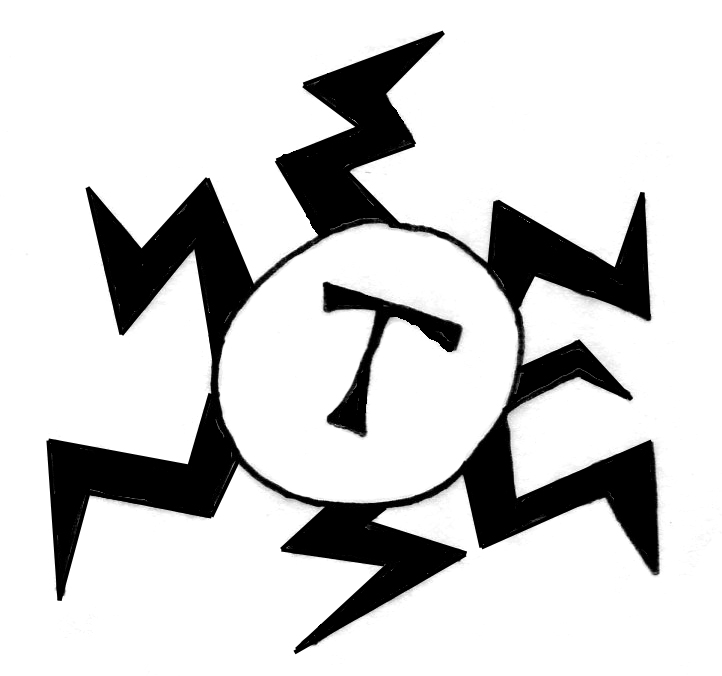
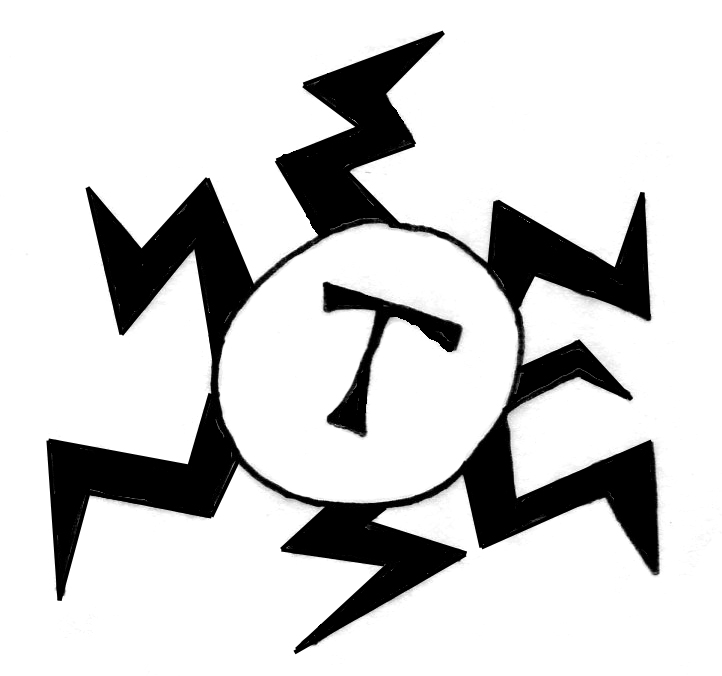
B-cells (4)

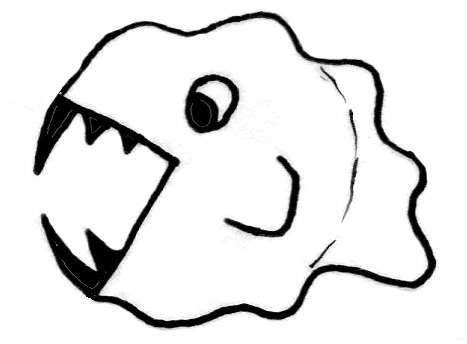
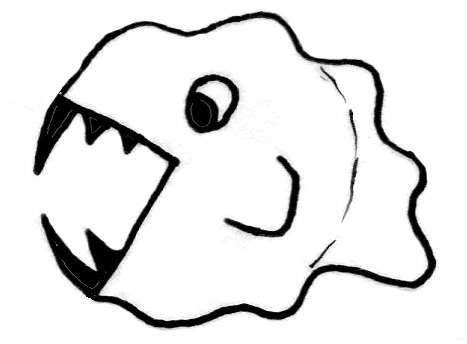
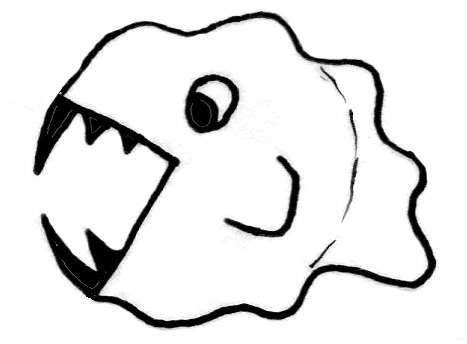
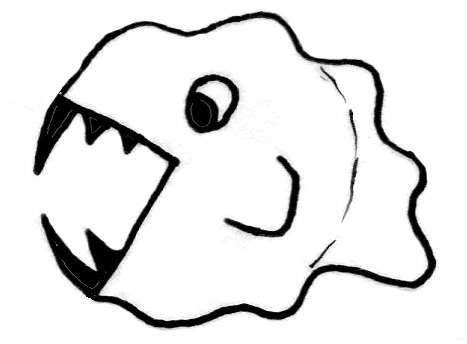
Helper T-cells (4)

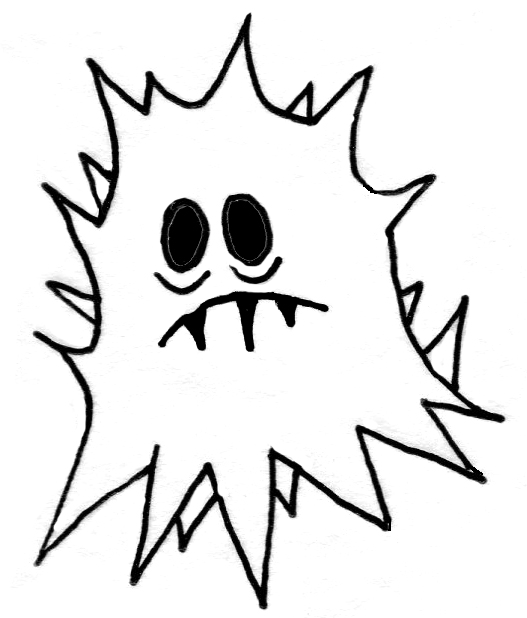
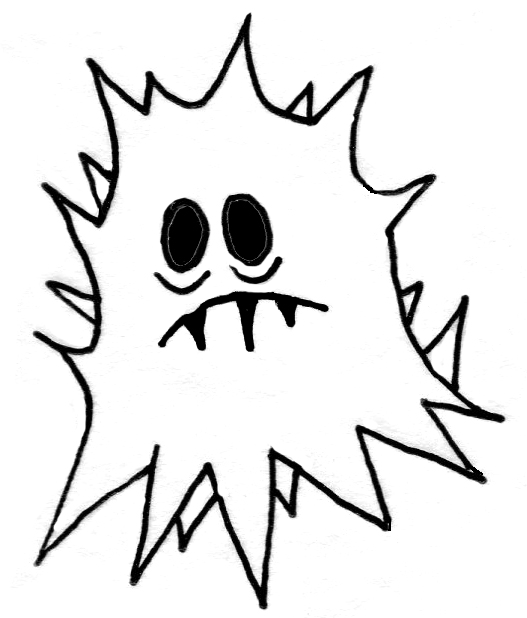
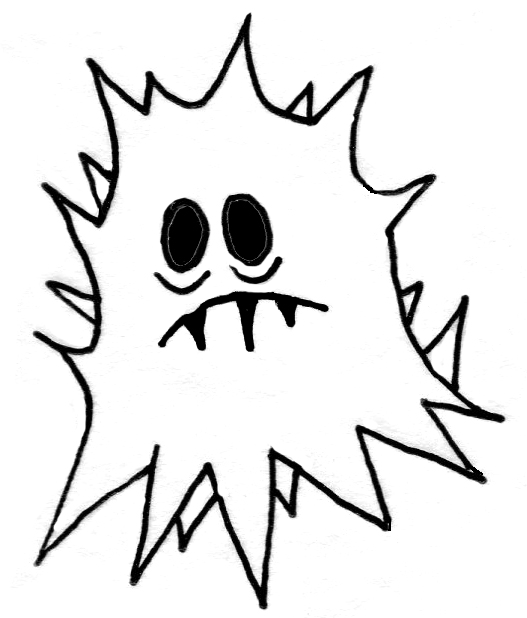
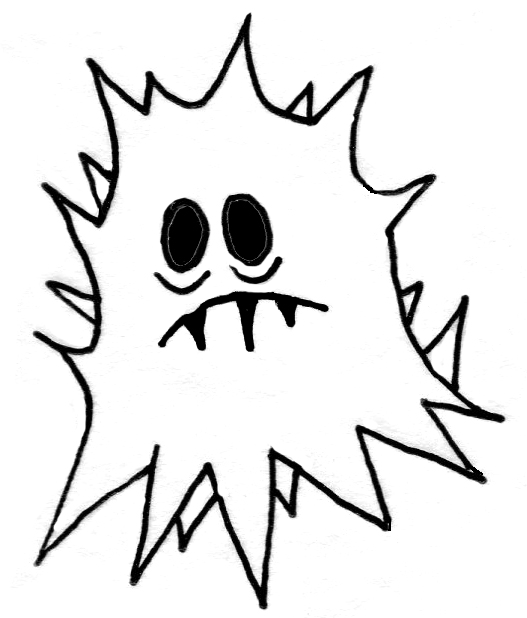
Virus-infected cells (40)

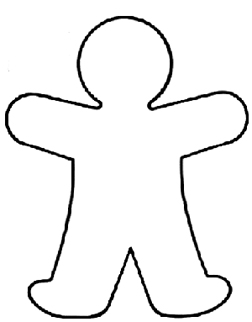
Cytotoxic T-cells (40)

Phagocytes (40)

Bacterial pathogens (40)

****Body outline to tape to the outside

of the Body Bag

**Literature cited**

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