Minor II, BEL412, 2014

Fill in the blanks (requires short answers 3-5 lines), True or false and explain why (logical scientific reasons expected) **(1 mark each)**

1. An antibody is generated in response to an antigen. T/F
2. An antibody is amplified in response to antigen. T/F
3. An antibody production requires rearrangement of both alleles of heavy and light chain. T/F
4. An antibody on confrontation with antigen undergoes changes such as _____ and _____.
5. An antibody recognising self antigens undergoes fates such as _____ or _____.
6. Cytokines play a very important role in antibody switching. T/F
7. Cytokines are used by viruses to evade immune response. One example of such strategy is _____.
8. All antigens are capable of generating memory response in the B cells. T/F
9. MHCs are capable to bind to several different peptide antigens while T cell maintains the specificity to antigens. The reason is _____.
10. Function of CD3 complex associated with T-cell receptor is to _____
11. Mechanisms for generation of diversity of T-cell receptors are identical to those used by immunoglobulins. T/F
12. Complement activation is a highly regulated event. Two strategies to regulate it's activation are _____ and _____.
13. The mechanism of complement mediated clearance of immune complex is _____.
14. Natural killer cells cannot differentiate between normal or infected cells for cell killing. T/F
15. Cytotoxic T cells kill the target cells by two methods which are _____
16. Differences between attenuated and inactivated vaccines are _____
17. An ideal vaccine should have features such as _____
18. Role of activation induced deaminase (AID) enzyme in immune response is _____
19. Polymorphism and polygenism in the MHC protects the population from pathogens evading the immune system. T/F
20. The roles of Tapasin and Invariant chain in antigen presentation are _____ and _____.