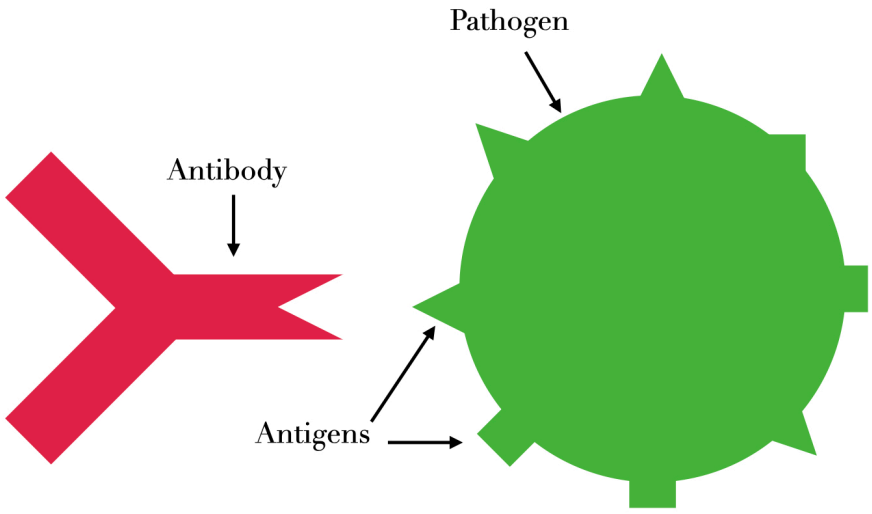
Antigens, Antibodies, and Vaccines

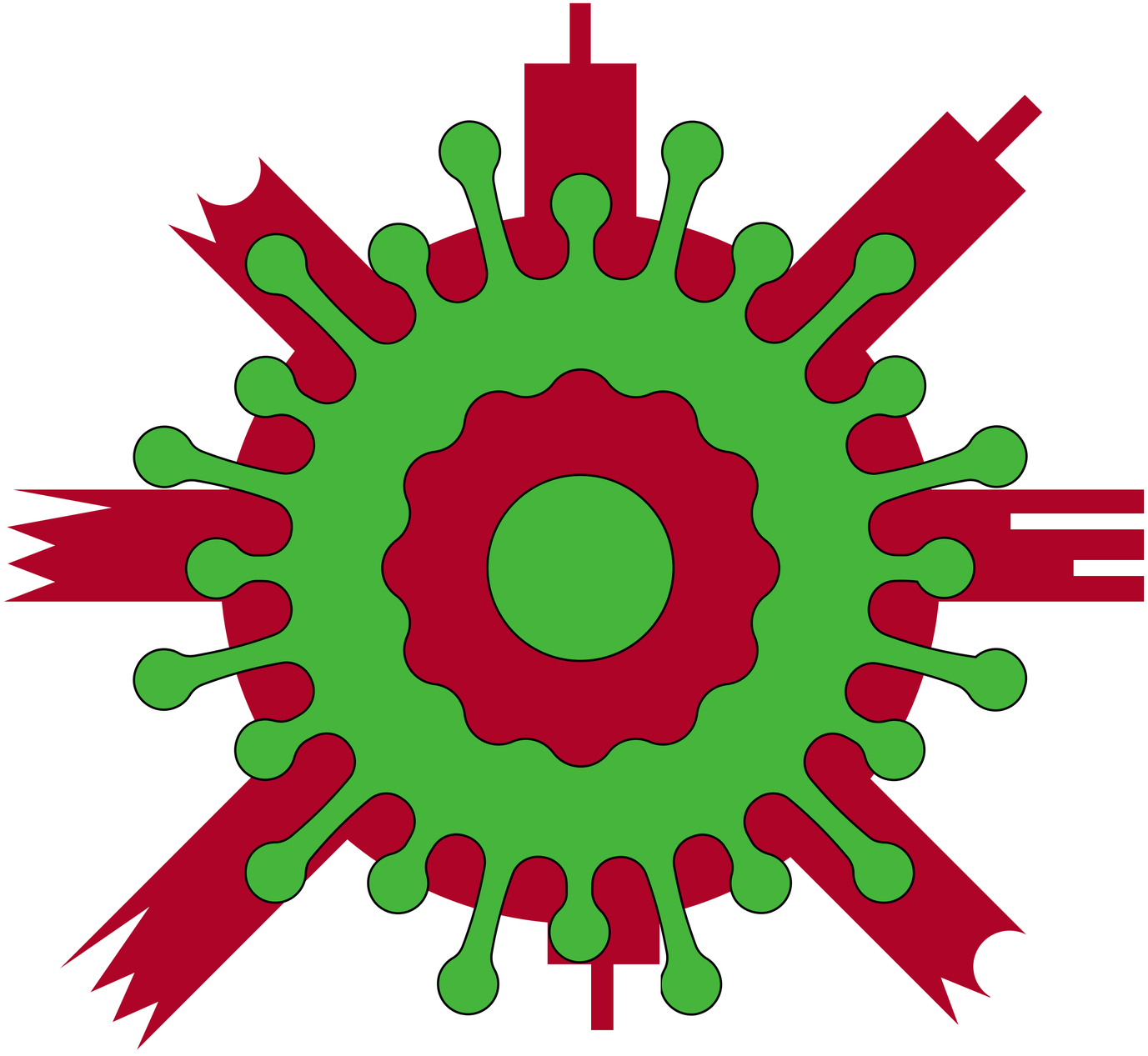
Antigens, antibodies, and vaccines are essential components of the body's immune system and play crucial roles in defending against harmful pathogens such as viruses and bacteria.

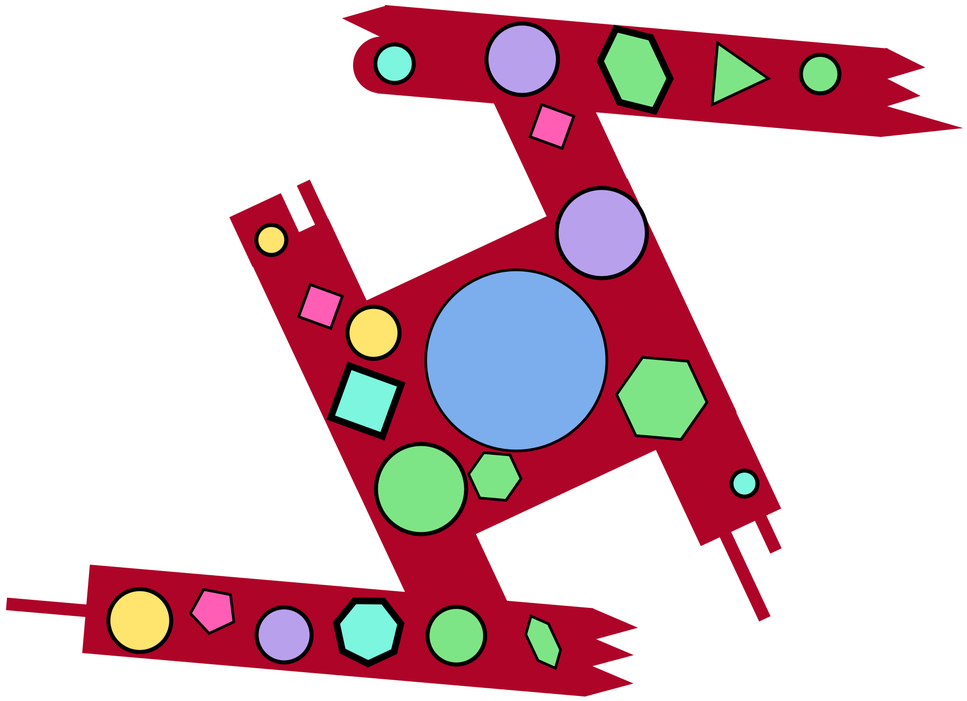
Antigens are molecules or substances that are recognized by the immune system as foreign invaders. These can be found on the surface of pathogens like viruses or bacteria. Antigens trigger the immune response, prompting the body to produce specific antibodies to neutralize or eliminate the invading pathogen.

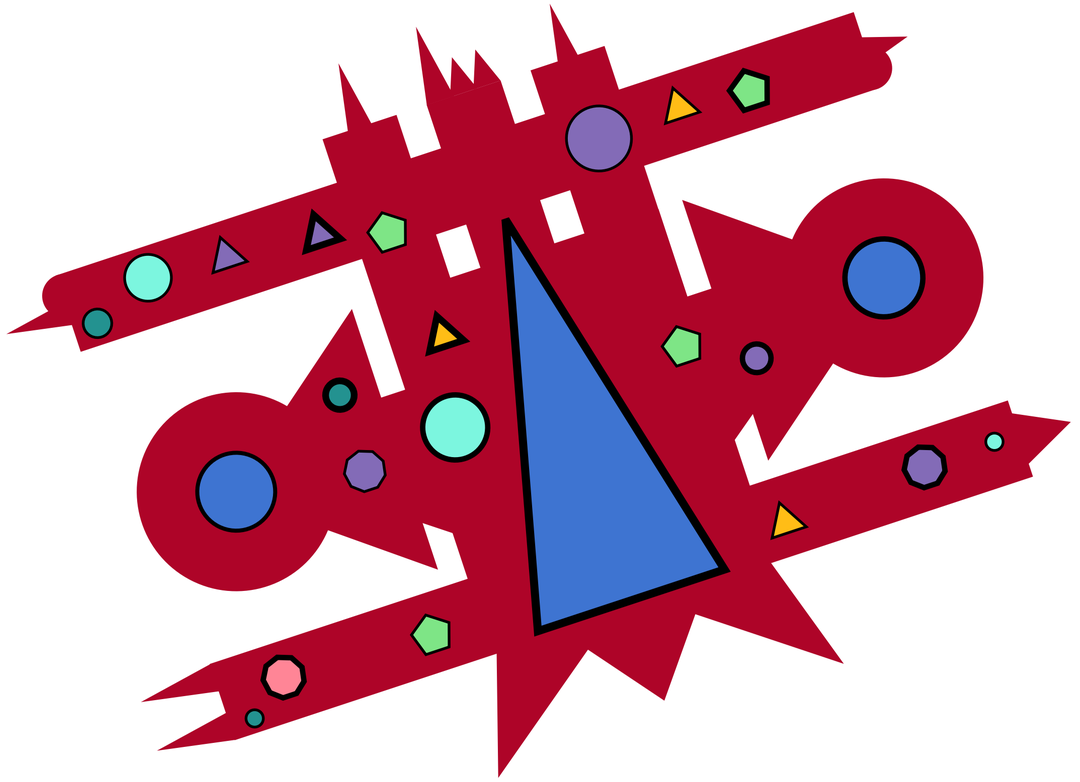
Antibodies, also known as immunoglobulins, are specialized proteins produced by certain immune cells called B cells. These proteins are designed to bind specifically to antigens. Each antibody is tailored to recognize and bind to a particular antigen with high specificity. When an antibody binds to an antigen, it marks it for destruction by other components of the immune system or directly neutralizes its harmful effects.

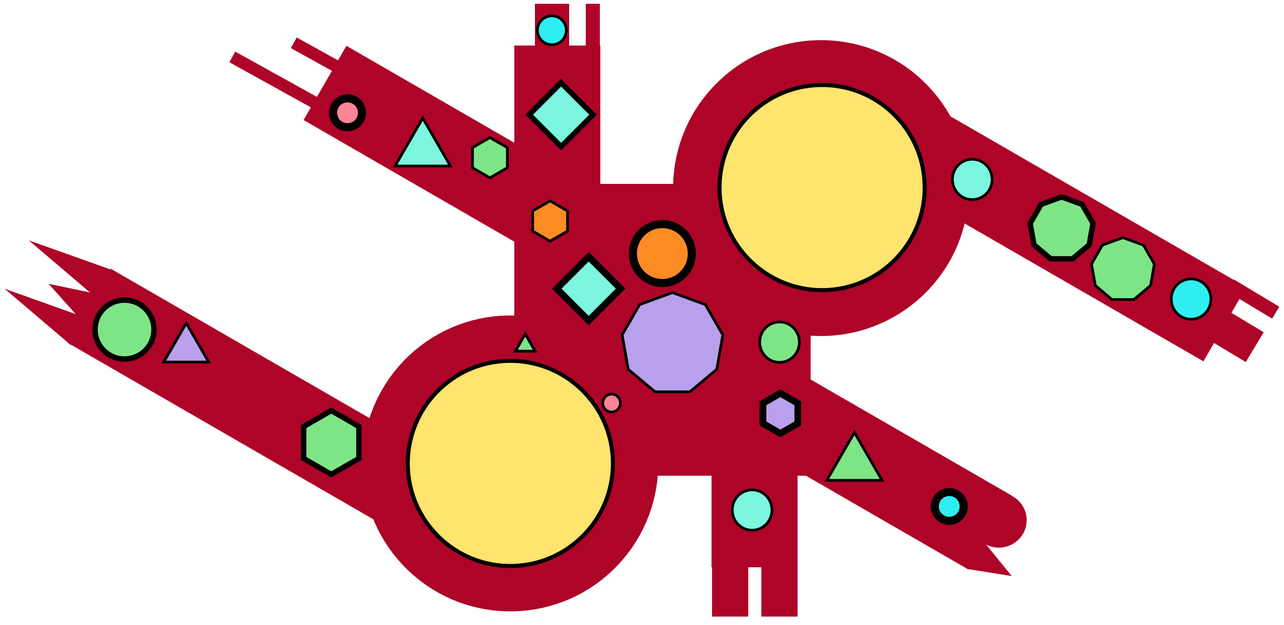


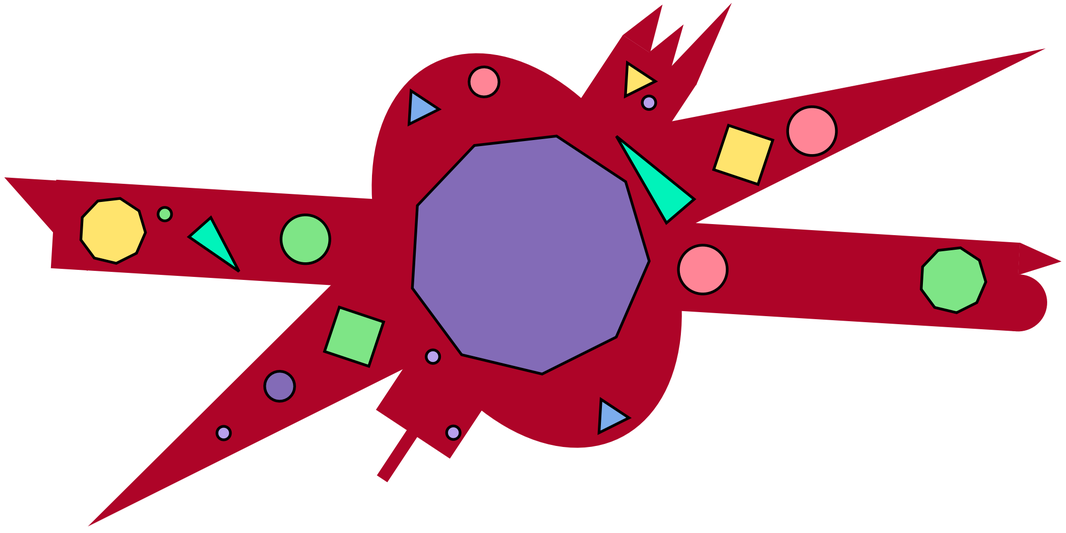
Vaccines harness the body's immune response to protect against infectious diseases. They typically contain either weakened or inactivated forms of pathogens or specific components of pathogens, such as antigens. When a vaccine is administered, the antigens it contains stimulate the immune system to produce antibodies against the target pathogen.











Z-Viral Glycroprotein ZVG-23

The Z-Viral Glycoprotein ZVG-23, a key component in the pursuit of a cure for the devastating virus, showcases a sophisticated architecture essential to its biological activity. Its ten circular spots serve as pivotal binding sites, precisely engineered to interact with specific host cell receptors, thereby facilitating viral attachment and entry. Complementing these binding spots are twelve regular polygons strategically positioned to promote membrane fusion, a critical step in viral invasion.

Ghoulvirus Antibody GV-91

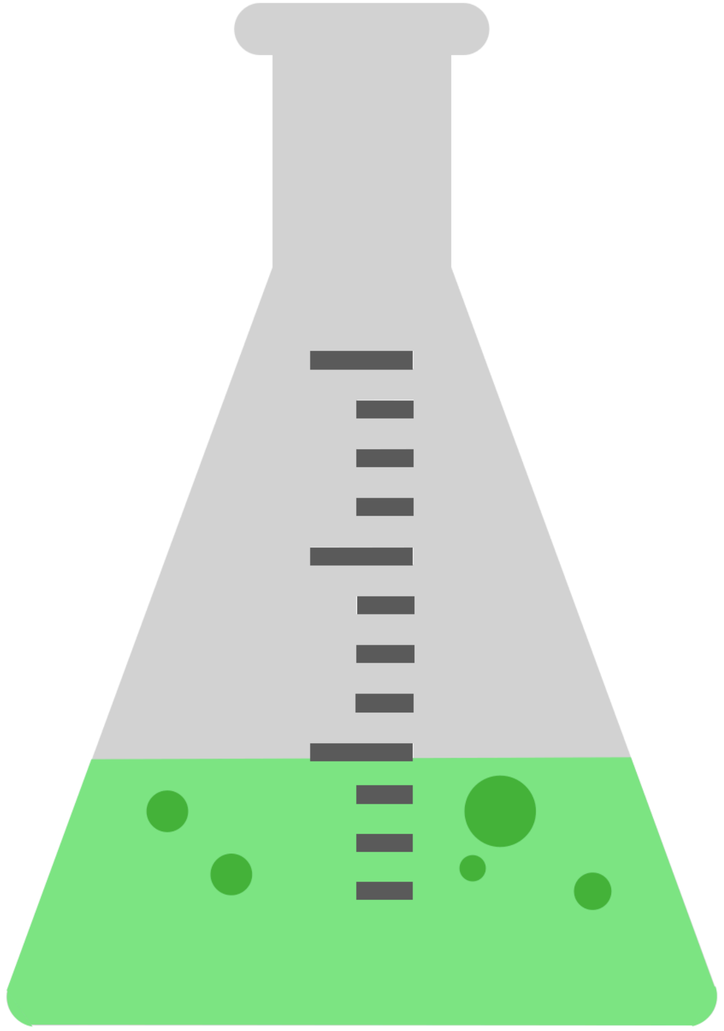
The Ghoulvirus Antibody GV-91, a focal point in the relentless pursuit of a cure for the menacing virus, unveils a complex molecular architecture crucial to its virulence. With ten distinct spots dotting its structure, GV-91 exhibits a remarkable affinity for host cell receptors, facilitating the initial attachment and entry of the virus into susceptible cells. Complementing these binding sites are eight regular polygons meticulously arranged to catalyze the fusion of viral and cellular membranes, a pivotal step in the viral replication cycle.

Reanimantibody RZ-666

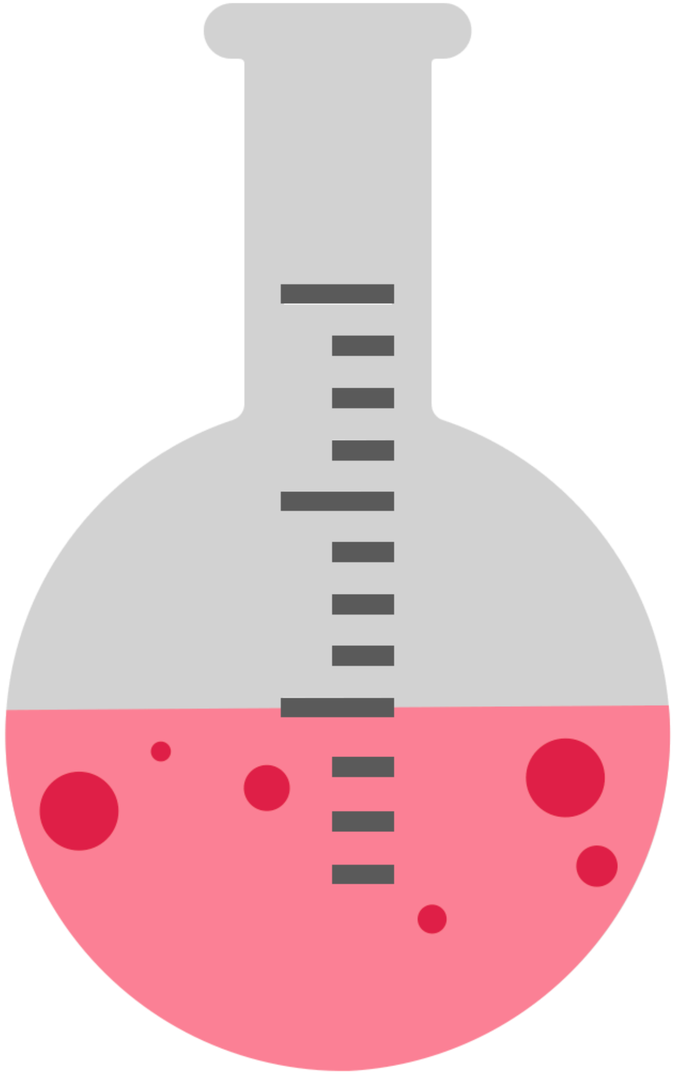
The Reanimantibody RZ-666, an enigmatic entity at the forefront of efforts to counter the virus, presents a formidable molecular tableau essential to its virulence. Adorned with twelve distinct spots intricately positioned across its structure, RZ-666 exhibits an exquisite capacity for receptor engagement, facilitating the initial docking and penetration of the Reanimant virus into host cells. Complementing these anchoring points are thirteen precisely arranged regular polygons, poised to orchestrate the fusion of viral and cellular membranes, a pivotal event in the progression of viral infection. The polygons serve as molecular keystones, mediating the merger of viral and host lipid bilayers, thereby enabling the release of viral genetic material into the host cytoplasm

Zombiogen Protien-115

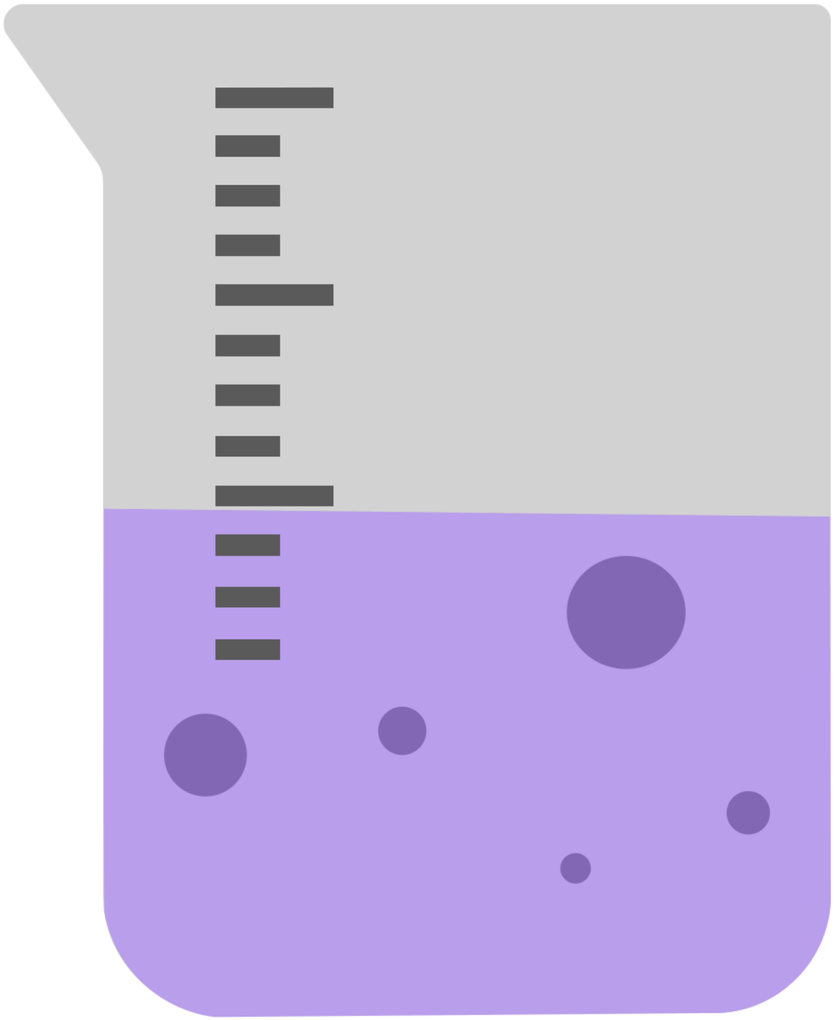
The Zombiogen Protein Z-115, a cornerstone in the quest to quell the epidemic of zombification, presents an intricate molecular architecture pivotal to its pathogenicity. Adorned with twelve distinctive spots intricately arranged across its structure, Z-115 showcases a sophisticated capability for receptor recognition, facilitating the initial adhesion and internalization of the zombiogen into host cells. Complementing these binding sites are eight meticulously positioned regular polygons, poised to catalyze the fusion of viral and cellular membranes, a critical step in the viral life cycle. The polygons motifs act as molecular catalysts, orchestrating the fusion of viral and host lipid bilayers, thereby enabling the release of viral genetic material into the host cytoplasm.



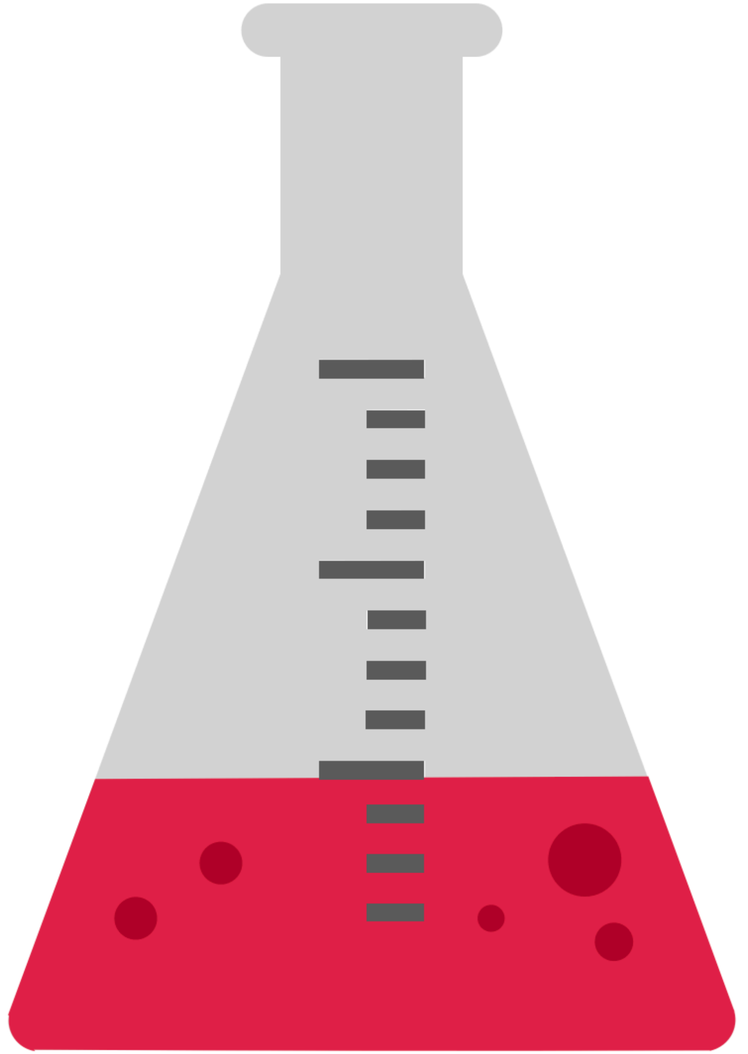
Vaccine Antigen Mixture α
50% Z-Viral Glycroantigen
50% Reanimantigen RZ-666



Vaccine Antigen Mixture β
Ghoulvirus Antigen GV-91 and Zombiogen Antigen-115 in the ratio 3:2 respectively.



Vaccine Antigen Mixture δ
20% Z-Viral Glycroantigen ZVG-23
80% Ghoulvirus Antigen GV-91



Vaccine Antigen Mixture ϵ
100% synthesized Reanimantigen RZ-666.