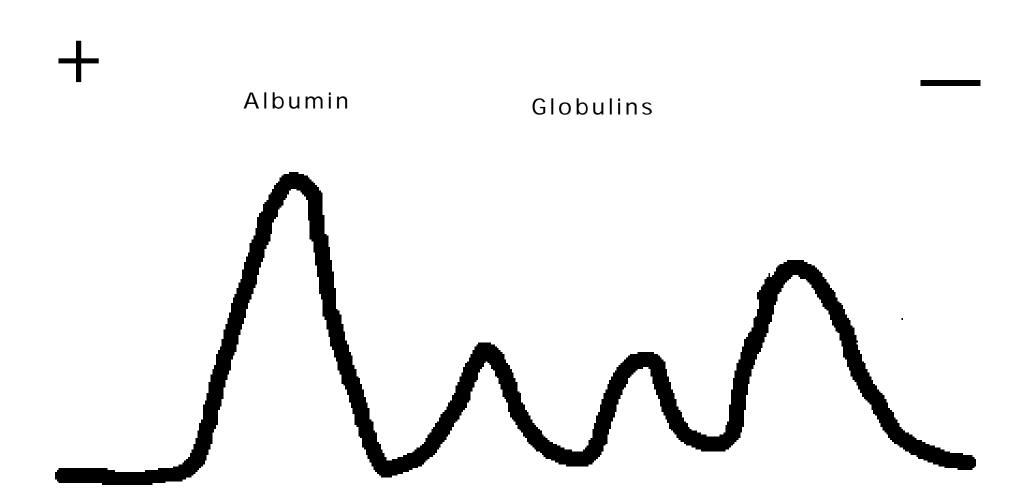
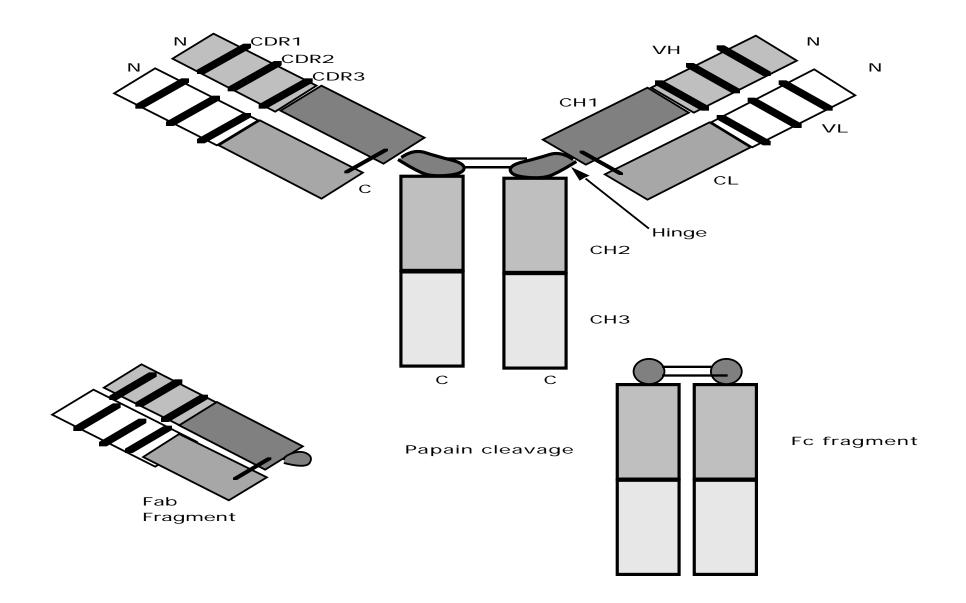
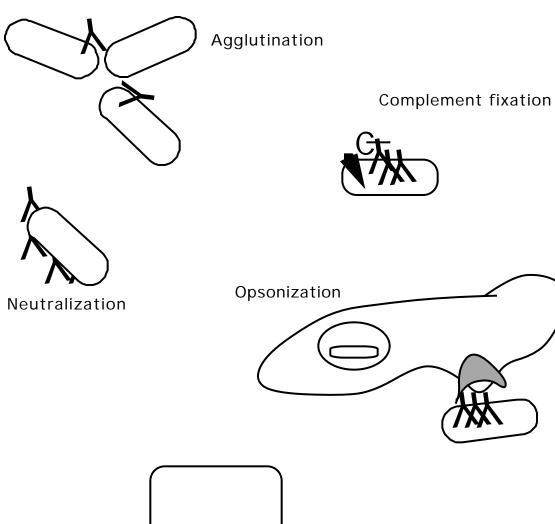


#### Serum Electrophoresis

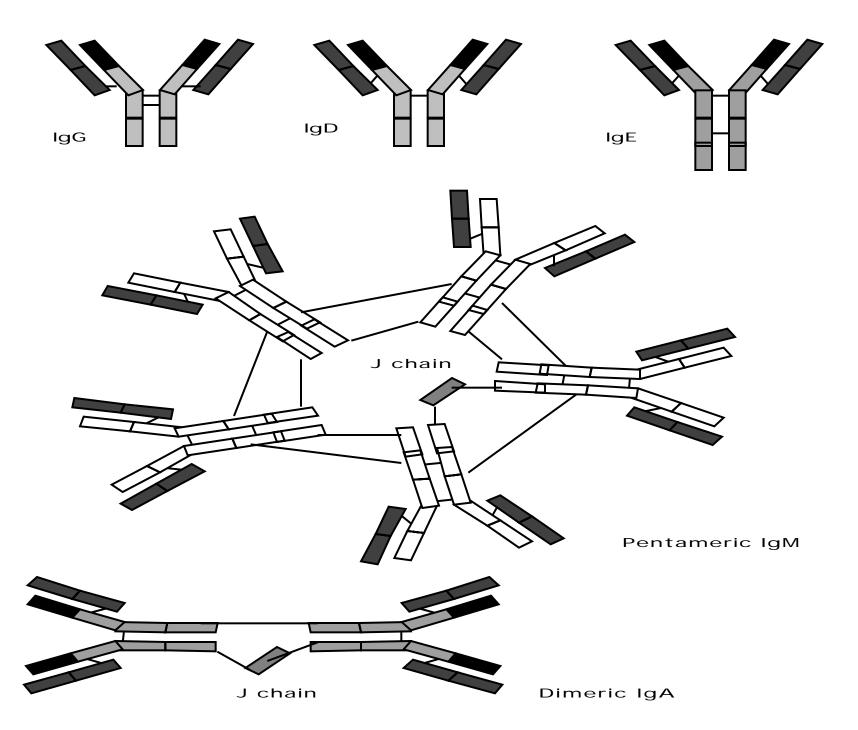




#### Functions of Antibodies



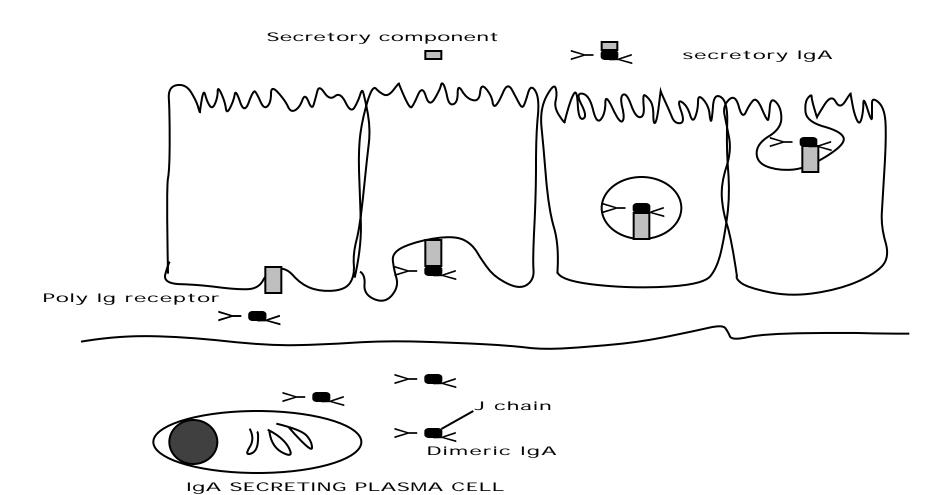
Antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity



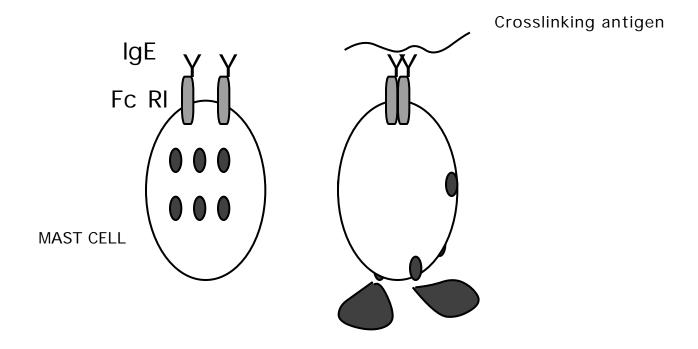
# Different Ig isotypes mediate distinct functions

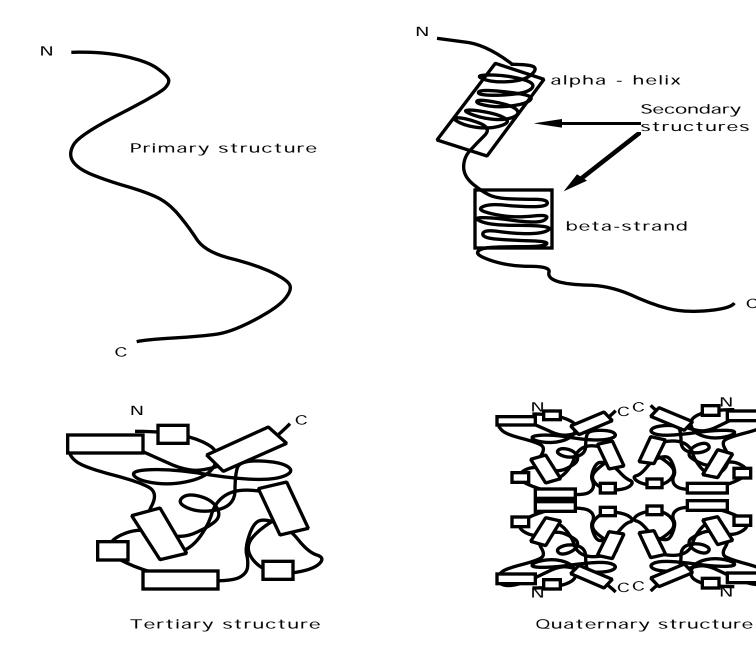
- 1. Complement fixation- (IgM, IgG1, and IgG3)
- 2. Opsonization- (IgG1 and IgG3)
- 3. Placental transfer- (IgG2 and IgG4)
- 4. Mucosal immunity (IgA1, IgA2, and IgM)
- 5. Immediate type hypersensitivity (IgE)
- 6. Antibody Dependent Cellular Cytotoxicity

#### Generation of secretory IgA



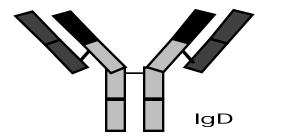
#### IMMEDIATE TYPE HYPERSENSITIVITY

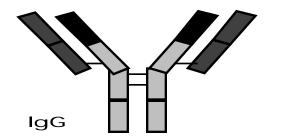




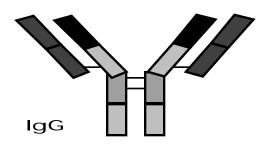
#### Complementarity determining regions = CDRs = HVRs

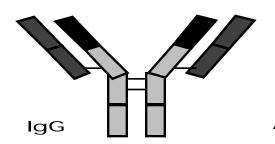
See Immunobiology, by Janeway, C., Travers, P., Walport, M. and Capra, J., Garland Publishing, 5th edition, 2001 & Cellular and Molecular Immunology by Abbas, A., Pober, J., and Lichtman, A., W B Saunders; 4th edition.





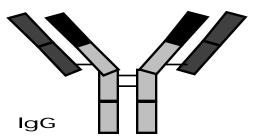
Isotypes



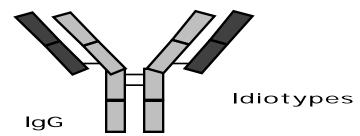


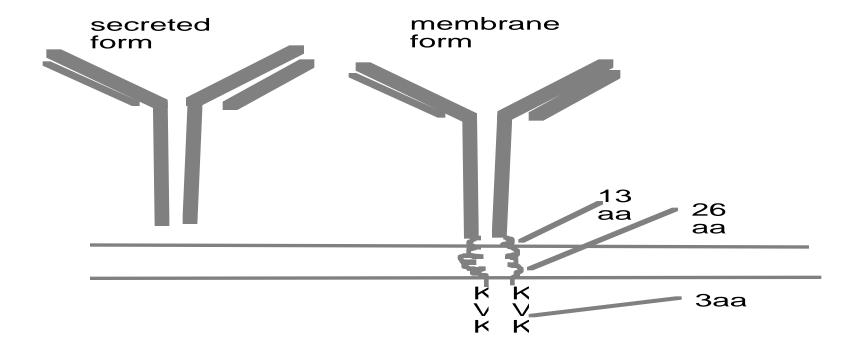
Allotypes

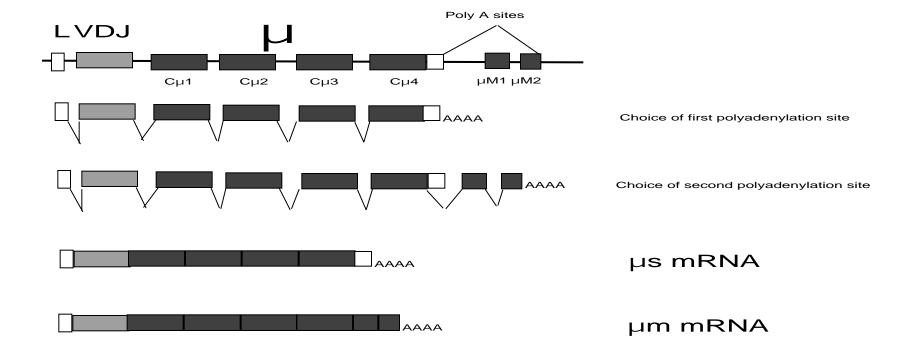
Anti -mannose



Anti-glucose







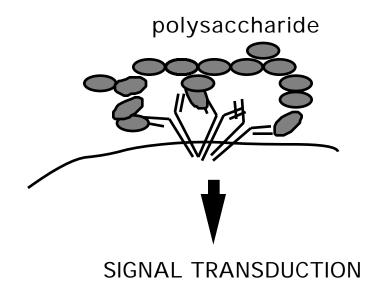
#### Hapten

#### Polyvalent antigen

monosaccharide

antigen receptor

**NO SIGNAL** 

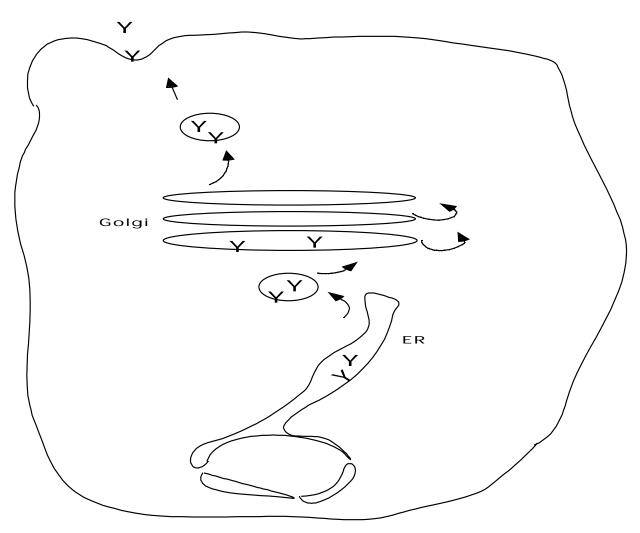


## Haptens, Antigens, Immunogens

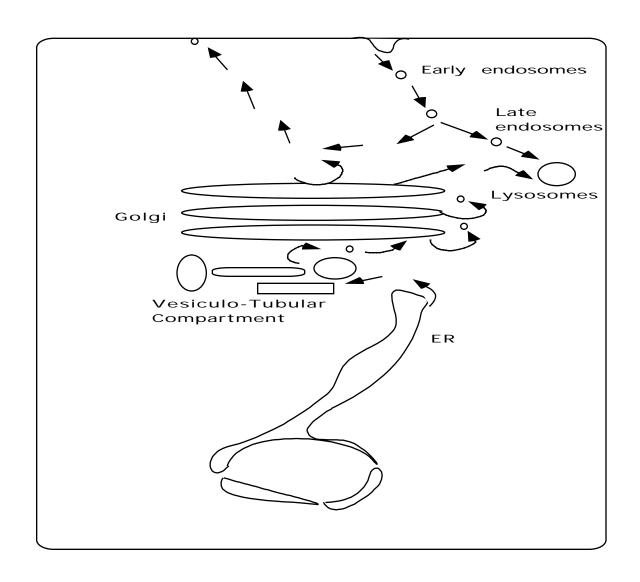
• Haptens are small molecules or moieties. They are antigens but not immunogens

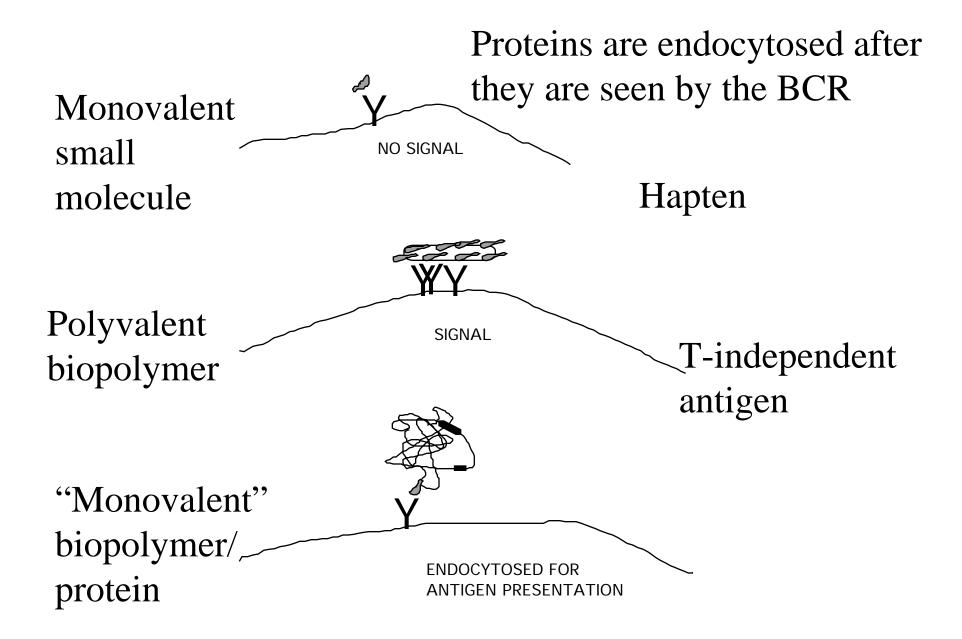
- All immunogens are antigens
- All antigens are not immunogens

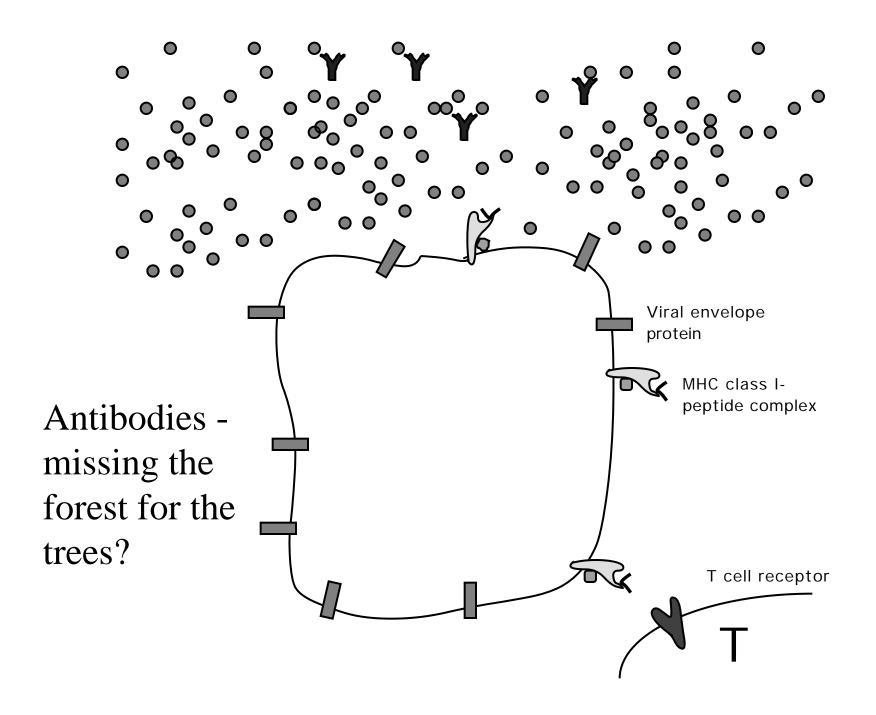
### Igs and the secretory pathway

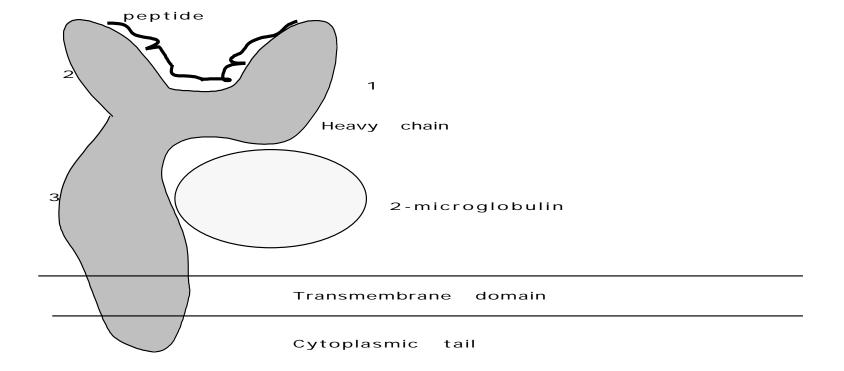


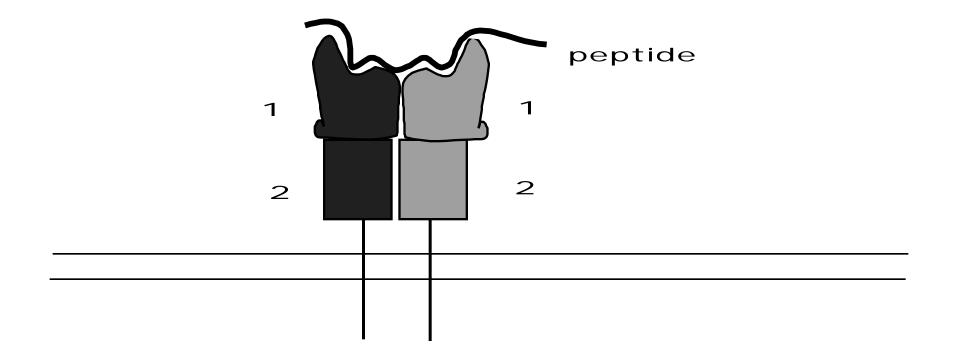
#### Endocytosis, recycling, and lysosomes

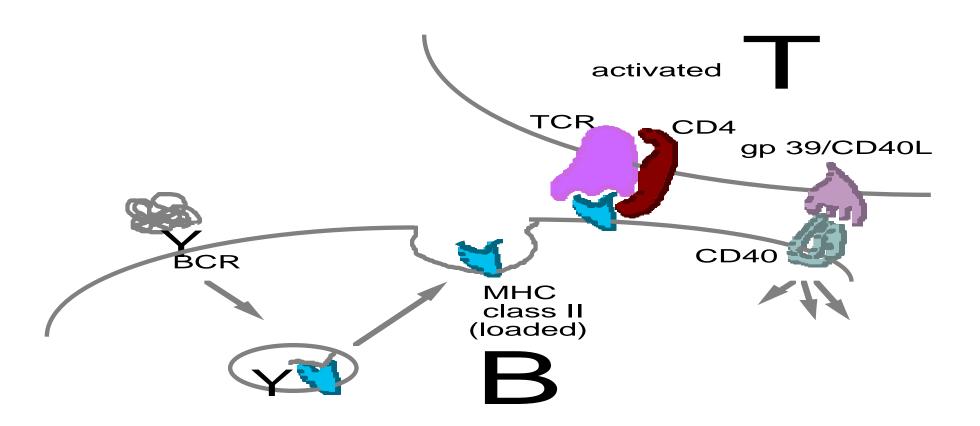


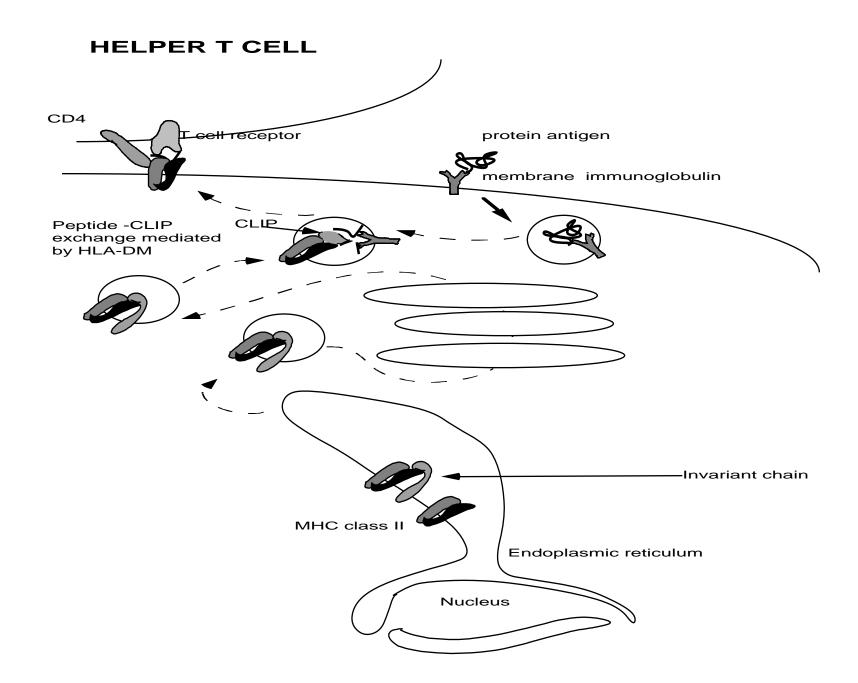


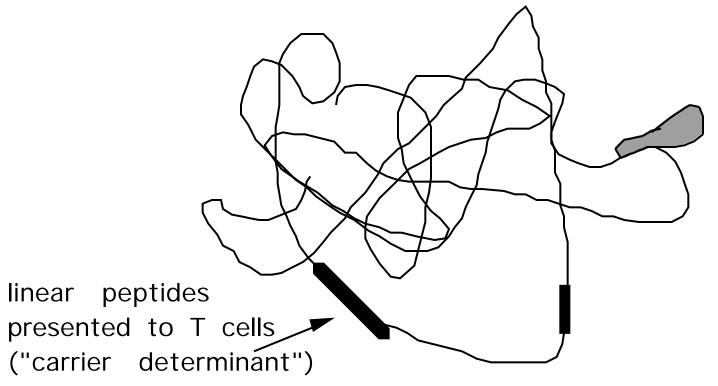










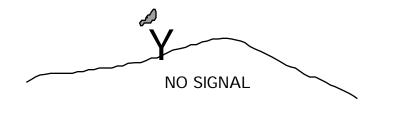


B cell epitope or hapten

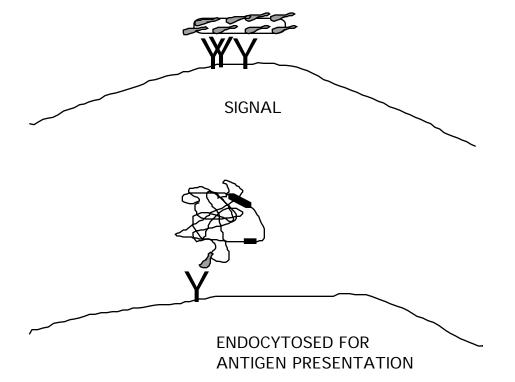
Hapten-protein conjugate

(T dependent immunogen)

WILL NOT CROSSLINK RECEPTOR



#### Hapten



T-independent antigen

T-dependent antigen