REV-01 BBT/32/37

B. Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER **IMMUNOLOGY** BBT-402

(Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 70 [PART-A: Objective] Time: 20 min. Marks: 20 Choose the correct answer from the following: 1X20=20 The concept of vaccination was developed by 1. a. Louis Pasteur b. Edward Jenner d. All of them Carl Landsteiner Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding adaptive immunity? 2. Prior exposure to antigen is b. Prior exposure to antigen is not essential essential d. Macrophages are the major cells It is a non-specific defence mechanism involved T cell surface receptors partly recognize 3. b. MHC Antibody Both (b) and (c) Fc Receptor 4. Phagocytic cells include all EXCEPT b. Mast cells Neutrophil Basophils Both (b) and (c) Germinal center is present within 5. Primary follicles Secondary follicles Payer's patch Lymph nodes Which of the following statement is true? 6. b. All immunogen are antigen and all All immunogens are antigens but antigen are immunogen all antigens are not immunogen All immunogens are not antigens d. None of the above and all antigens are immunogens α3/β2 domains of MHC class II molecule is made up of 7. a. a helix b. β pleated sheets d. β pleated sheets with parallel β 2 regions of a helix with a strands platform of antiparallel β strands Examples of Agglutination reaction does NOT include 8. Bacterial agglutination b. Blood typing Hemagglutination d. Rocket Immunoelectrophoresis Class II MHC molecules are presents on the surface of cells EXCEPT 9. b. Neutrophils Macrophages

	c. Interdigitating dendritic cells	d.	B cells
10.	Antigenic determinants found in the C remembers of a species is called a. Isotype c. Idiotype	gior b. d.	of an antibody molecule in only few Allotype All of the above
11.	Which of the following is the example ofa. Meningitisc. Rheumatoid arthritis and Arthus reaction	type	
12.	A child stung by a bee experiences respiration unconsciousness. This reaction is proa. IgG antibody c. Sensitized T cells	bab	
13.	Grave's disease is also called as and is cau a. Hypothyroidism, T cells c. Goiter, macrophages	b.	l due to Hyperthyroidism, autoantibodies All on the above
14.	 Erythroblastosis fetalis is a fatal condition a. Fetus is Rh negative and mother is Rh negative c. Fetus is Rh positive and Mother is Rh negative 		nen Fetus is Rh positive and mother is Rh positive None of the above
15.	The en product of each of the activation ra. C5 convertase c. MAC		nod of complement system is/are C3 Convertase Both (a) and (b)
16.	The technique where antiserum is added a. Single radial immunodiffusion c. Ouchterlony double diffusion		he molten agarose is Immunoelectrophoresis All of the above
17.	Difference between ELISA and RIA is a. Radio active elements are used in both c. Enzyme is used in ELISA and	b.	No radioactive elements are used Enzyme is used in both
18.	radioactive elements in RIA Complete rejection of an allograft occurs a. 1-5 days c. 7-10 days	in b. d.	12-14 days 14-20 days
19.	Mixed lymphocyte reaction for HLA typi a. Compatibility of class I MHC molecules between donor and recipient	ing i	is used for Compatibility of blood groups between donor and recipient
	c. Compatibility of WBC between donor and recipient	d.	Compatibility of class II MHC molecules between donor and recipient

- 20. If two tissues are histoincompatible, it leads to
 - a. Rejection of the transplanted organ
 - c. It is accepted at first and then rejected
- Transplanted organ is accepted by the recipient
- d. None of the above

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min. $\left(\frac{PART-B:Descriptive}{}\right)$

Marks:50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

-1.	What are the branches of immune system? Do you think activation of TH cells depends on macrophages? Justify your answer. Differentiate between innate and adaptive immunity. What are attenuated vaccines?	2+3+4+ 1=10
2.	Why secondary lymphoid organs are important? What are the similarities of mode of action of neutrophils and macrophages? Explain. What is the mechanism of ADCC? Write about the structure and function of thymus.	2+3+2+ 3=10
3.	Explain in brief why small and insoluble molecules are antigenic and not immunogenic. How can we make them immunogenic? Explain adjuvants. How can we increase the efficacy of vaccines using adjuvants? Add yours ideas. Explain in brief how IgM is more effective than IgG. How cytokines functions though cascade induction?	3+4+2+ 1=10
4.	Explain avidity and how it determines strength of antigen-antibody interaction? Explain cross reactivity with the help of an example. Explain how MHC genes are related to transplantation. Write the gene location that codes for class I MHC molecules. Write about the findings of H-chain sequencing.	2+3+2+ 1+2+=1 0
5.	Explain the process of classical pathway of complement activation. What is opsonization and how complement components are involved in immune complex clearance. Define atopy and degranulation. Explain in brief asthma, a disease related to type I hypersensitivity.	3+2+2+ 3=10
6.	Define DTH. What are the manifestations of types III hypersensitive reactions? What are the mechanisms by which immune systems effects the cells/tissues of our body? Explain them. Write in brief about hemolysis due to blood group incompatibilities.	1+3+3+ 3=10
7.	What are the different types of transplants? What do you think is the major reason for graft rejection? Explain in brief. What are the tests done before organ transplantation? Write about RIA. Why it became unpopular?	2+3+2+ 2+1=10
8.	Interpret the precipitation reaction curve. What is the difference between SRID and ODD? Explain how rocket immunoelectrophoresis can be used as a diagnostic procedure. How can we interpret the result of competitive ELISA?	3+2+3+ 2=10

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