

11.1 Antibody Production & Vaccination

Antibody Production

Identify five mechanisms of disease transmission

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

State the term used to describe a disease that can cross species barriers and identify a specific example

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Distinguish between an antigen and an antibody

Antigen:
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Antibody:
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Describe the system of antigenic presentation on human red blood cells (i.e. the ABO blood system)

	Type A	Type B	Type AB	Type O
Antigen on blood cells				
Antibodies in bloodstream				
Blood donors				

Distinguish between class I and class II MHC proteins

	MHC I	MHC II
Where found		
Antigens presented		
Cells presented to		

Differentiate between humoral and cell mediated immunity

Humoral Immunity

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Cell Mediated Immunity

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State 5 specific actions of antibodies and outline how they contribute to the overall immune response

P.....

A.....

N.....

I.....

C.....



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Define polyclonal activation

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Immunity

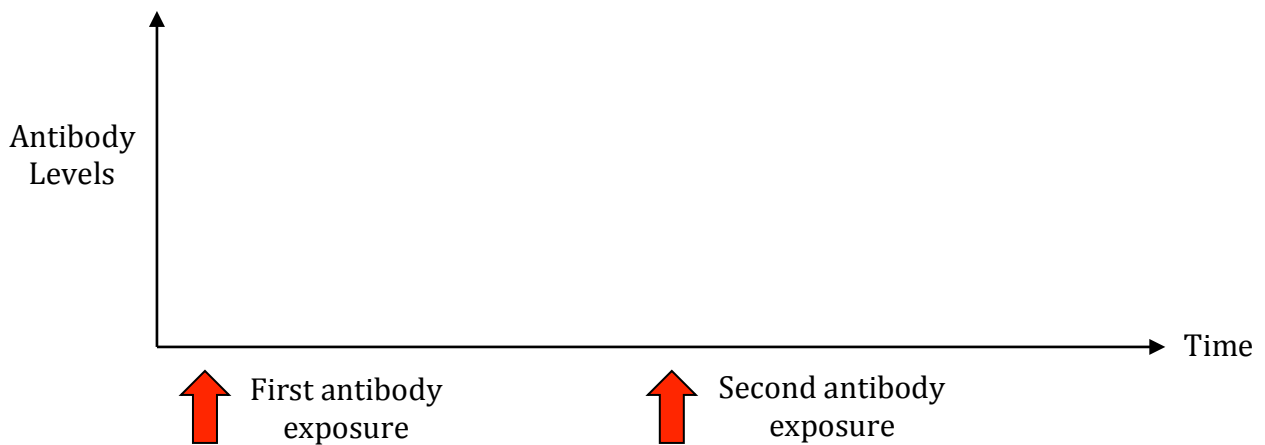
Describe how immunity occurs

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Complete the following graph to show antibody response



Define active and passive immunity

Active:

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Passive:

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Give a practical example for each of the following types of immunity

Natural Active Immunity:

Natural Passive Immunity:

Artificial Active Immunity:

Artificial Passive Immunity:

Explain the principle of vaccination

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Define herd immunity

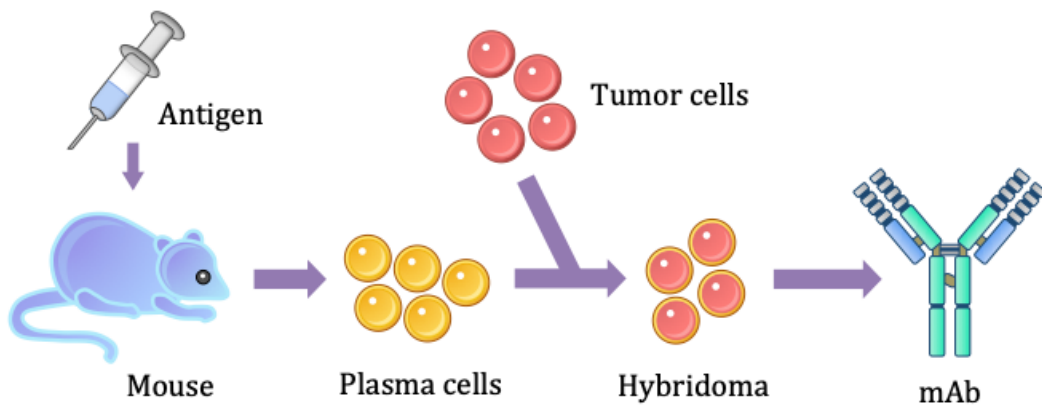
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Identify three aspects of the smallpox virus that allowed for a successful vaccination campaign

1.
2.
3.

Describe, with the aid of the diagram, the production of monoclonal antibodies



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Identify one diagnostic and one therapeutic use for monoclonal antibodies

Diagnostic:

Therapeutic: