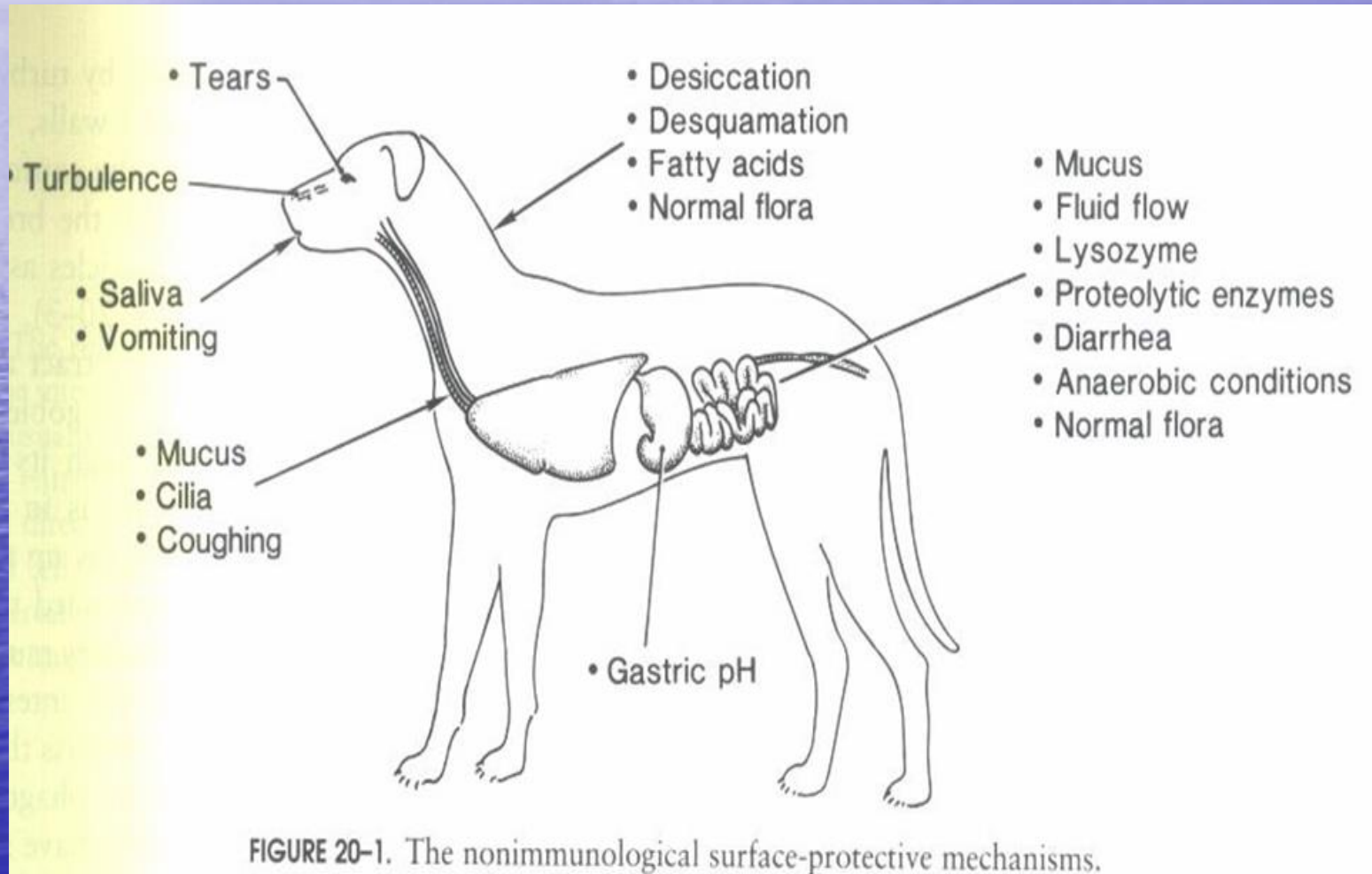


Immune Response

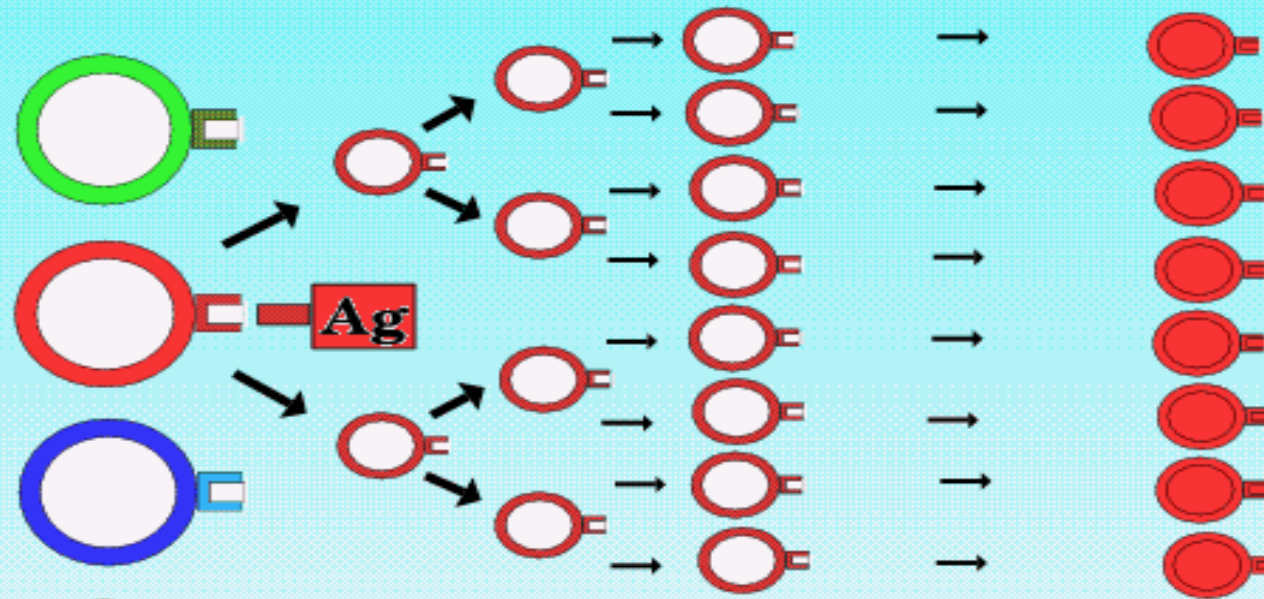
- **Natural Defence Factors**
 - Genetic factors
 - Absolute (Exact) resistance
 - Relative resistance
- **Physical Barriers**
 - Anatomical-Physiological structure
- **Nonspecific (Innate) Immunity**
 - Phagocytosis
 - Complement
 - Cytokine
 - Cytotoxic effect
- **Spesific (Adaptive) Immunity**
 - **Humoral Immune Response**
 - B lymphocytes....Antibody
 - **Cellular Immune Response**
 - T-lymphocytes...Effector

Structural Defense Barriers



Stages of Specific Immune Response

CLONAL SELECTION



INDUCTION

PROLIFERATION

EFFECTOR
MEMORY

Key Features of Specific Immun Response

- -Specificity: Epitope (Antigenic determinant)
- -Memory :
 - T-memory
 - B-memory
- -Self-tolerance : No immun response to body's own antigens (Distinguishing between self and non-self)
- Diversity: There are 1.000.000.000 lymphocyte clones
- Otocontrol

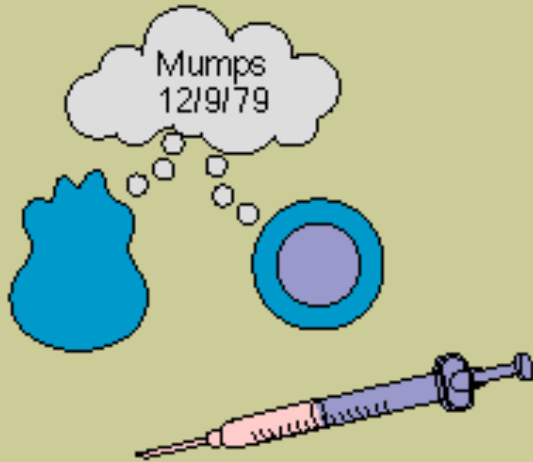
Ways to Get Immunity

- Natural Active Immunity: Infections



Ways to Get Immunity

Long-term Immunity



- Artificial Active Immunity: Vaccines
- Natural Passive Immunity :Colostrum-short term

Short-term Immunity



- Artificial Passive Immunity: Antiserum-short term

ANTIGEN

- Antigen-Immunogen: All substances that produce immune response
- Antigenity-Immunogenicity: The ability of a substance to stimulate the immune response
- Factors determining antigenicity
 - Foreignness : Filogenetik ilişki
 - Molecular Structure
 - *molecular weight
 - *molecular complexity
 - *solvability /durability
 - *other factors (entry of antigen into the body, dose)

ANTIGEN

- Antigenic Determinant (Epitope): is the region of the antigen that is recognized by specific antibodies and providing the development of the specific immune response to its own
- Consist of about 4-8 aminoacids
- Antigenic molecule contains 1 for a weight of about 5000 Da

HAPTEN

- Hapten: Molecules that cannot only perform the immune response but, when combined with a carrier molecule, obtain antigenic properties.



ANTIGEN

