Naı	ne : .							<b>A</b> /			
Rol	l No. :						The Amount Of the	makings and Expellent			
Inυ	igilate	or's S	ignature :			• • • • •					
C	S/B.S	c.(H)/	B.T./GENT./MICRO.E	BIO./	MOL.BI	o/s	EM-3/POI-30	02/2012-13			
			20	012	2						
		F	PRINCIPLES O	F I	MMU	NC	DLOGY				
Time Allotted: 3 Hours					Full Marks: 70						
		Th	ne figures in the ma	rgin	indica	te f	ull marks.				
$C_0$	andid	ates	are required to give	the	ir ansu	vers	s in their ou	vn words			
			as far	as p	ractica	ble					
			GRO	UP ·	- <b>A</b>						
			( Multiple Choice	е Ту	pe Qu	est	ions )				
1.	Cho	Choose the correct alternatives for any <i>ten</i> of the following:									
							1	$0 \times 1 = 10$			
	i)		ich class of antibo s is detected by a C			the surfac	e of foetal				
		a)	IgM		b)	Ig(	G				
		c)	IgD		d)	Igl	Ε.				
	ii)		ividuals with bloo um antibodies.	od	group	A	contains				
		a)	anti A		b)	an	iti <i>B</i>				
		c)	anti <i>AB</i>		d)	all	of these.				
	iii)	nity except	-								
	a) effective immediately										
		b) applicable in immuno deficient host									

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prolonged protection

conferred by antibodies.

c)

d)



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iv)	Which of the following is used in providing adaptimmunity?										
	a)	Hyper immune sera		A Phones (N'E) was linky Find Excellent							
	b)	Immunoglobulins									
	c)	Live vaccines									
	d)	Lymphocyte suspension.									
v)	The action of papain on a molecule of IgG produces										
	a)	Two Fab + Two Fc	b)	Two Fab + One Fc							
	c)	One Fab + Two Fc	d)	F(ab) + amino acids.							
vi)	Immunoglobulin binding to receptors on effector cells is due to which portion of the immunoglobulin molecules ?										
	a)	Fab	b)	Fc							
	c)	Fd	d)	Light chain.							
vii)	A number of small proteins found in the blood helps in pathogen clearing forming membrane killing complexes, are termed										
	a)	complement	b)	lysozyme							
	c)	interferon	d)	major basic proteins.							
viii)	Plasma cells are										
	a)	a) long lived memory cells									
	b)	a subclass of $T$ cells									
	c)	mature antibody secreting cells									
	d)	only generated during response.	ing	a secondary immune							
ix)	Lysozyme is present in										
	a)	tears	b)	sebun							
	c)	both (a) and (b)	d)	none of these.							

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- x) Opsinin is a
  - a) granuloxyte
  - b) chemokine
  - c) lysosomal enzyme
  - d) substance that enhance phagocytosis.
- xi) A suitable organism for use in recombinant vaccines
  - a) influenza virus
- b) smallpox virus
- c) polio virus
- d) vaccinia virus.
- xii) The most potent adjuvant known as
  - a) alum

- b) endotoxin
- c) freund's adjuvants
- d) salt solution.
- xiii) CD4 + cells are
  - a) *T*-helper cells
- b) cytotoxic T cells
- c) macrophages
- d) B cells.
- xiv) Which of the following cells participate in non-specific defense responses when your body is invaded by microbes?
  - a) Natural killer cells
- b) Macrophages
- c) Neutrophils
- d) All of these.

## GROUP - B

## (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following

 $3 \times 5 = 15$ 

- 2. Write a short account on ABO blood group system.
- 3. Describe the method of hybridoma technology for the production of monoclonal antibodies.
- 4. Explain various antiphagocytic mechanism used by bacteria to evade immune response.
- 5. Write a short note on 'Plant defense mechanism'.
- 6. Define cytokines and state their role in the immune response? 2+3

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## **GROUP - C**

## (Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.

 $3 \times 15 = 45$ 

- 7. a) Graphically present the primary and secondary immune response. How does Ig class switch occur?
  - b) What are antigenic drift and antigenic shift? Give example of one disease where antigenic shift and drift is possible. (4+5)+(4+2)
- 8. What roles do antibody and complement play in bacterial infection? How echo do T-cells act in combating viral infection? How does endotoxin induce fever? Name one endotoxin producing bacteria. 6 + 4 + 4 + 1
- 9. What is meant by autoimmunity. State about the factors that contribute in developing autoimmune disorder. Type I diabetes is an autoimmune disorder. Comment. How HIV infection results in the impairment of the cell mediated as well as humoral immunity?

  2 + 2 + 5 + 6
- 10. Define tolerance. How tolerance is developed in healthy human body. Give the molecular mechanism of transplant rejection. How transplant rejection can be avoided.

2 + 4 + 6 + 3

- 11. a) What is the basic principle of radioimmunoassay? Give a brief account of the different types of ELISA techniques used.
  - b) Differentiate between active and passive immunization. Why recombinant vaccine is more useful than other vaccines? (3+5)+(4+3)

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