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St. Joseph's college of Arts & Science (Autonomous)

St. Joseph's College Road, Cuddalore-607001

B. Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION-APRIL 2021

BC508S-IMMUNOLOGY - (2018 Batch only)

Time: 3 hrs

Max Marks: 75

Please send your soft copy of Answer Booklet to this Mail ID

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SECTION-A (25X1=25)

Answer ALL the questions

I. choose the best answer: (10X1=10)

- The non-specific immunity which eliminates the invading organism is called
 - Innate immunity
 - acquired immunity
 - passive immunity
 - All of the above.
- Which one of the following is an example of primary lymphoid organ
 - Lymph node
 - Thymus
 - spleen
 - skin.
- The only antibody that crosses the placenta is
 - IgG
 - IgD
 - IgM
 - IgE.
- The most abundant class of antibody is
 - IgE
 - IgM
 - IgG
 - IgA.
- Which type of MHC is located all the nucleated cells of the body
 - Class I MHC
 - Class II MHC
 - Class III MHC
 - all of the above.
- Properdin pathway of complement activation is also called as

- a) Classical pathway b) Alternate pathway
c) lectin pathway d) none of the above.
7. Arthus reaction and serum sickness is found in
a) Type I hypersensitivity b) Type II hypersensitivity
c) Type III hypersensitivity d) Type IV hypersensitivity.
8. Hemolytic disease of new born caused by Rh incompatibility can be prevented by administering
a) IgE antibodies b) Rhogam antibodies
c) IgD antibodies d) IgM antibodies.
9. The excess concentration of antibody in a gel than antigen concentration inhibits agglutination reaction
a) Pasteur effect b) prozone effect
c) Haldane effect d) none of the above.
10. The enzyme used in ELISA test is
a) Alkaline phosphatase b) succinate dehydrogenase
c) Pyruvate kinase d) glucokinase.

II. Say true or false (5X1=5)

11. Macrophage is a antigen presenting cell.
12. Low molecular antigens are called immunogens which do not induce immune system.
13. MAC complex formed by complement activation cause membrane lysis.
14. Antibodies against Acetyl choline receptor is the defect present in rheumatoid arthritis.
15. ELISA is used to detect HIV infection.

III. Answer all the questions (10X1=10)

16. Define immunity.
17. Mention some secondary lymphoid organs in human body.
18. Define paratope.
19. What is immunogenicity?
20. What are complements?
21. Define graft.
22. What is autoimmune disease?
23. Define hypersensitivity.
24. Define precipitation reaction.
25. Write the principle of RIA.

SECTION-B (4X5=20)

Answer any FOUR of the following

26. Write a note on primary lymphoid organs.
27. Explain the clonal selection of antibody formation.
28. Explain the mechanism involved in graft rejection.
29. Discuss about Type-IV hypersensitivity.
30. Write a detailed note on myasthenia gravis.
31. Write a short note on radial immuno diffusion with applications.

SECTION-C (3X10=30)

Answer any THREE of the following:

32. Write a detailed account on classification of immunity.
33. Explain about antibody diversity.
34. Explain the structure of class-I and Class-II MHC molecules.

35. Give a detailed note on thyrotoxicosis and SLE.
36. Explain the principle and applications of immunoelectrophoresis.
