

Maybe CD4 is mutated or absent so HIV cant bind T helper

Maybe it have a low count of Thelper so nothing cant affect it.

Maybe t helper prevents HIV from replicating

Maybe they have more cytotoxic t cells so they can attach affected t helpers

Cytotoxic t cells only attack affected cells

Maybe t helpers look different entirely and they are unrecognizable so they are not infected

These hypotheses

Cytotoxic t cells are better and faster in recognizing infected cells

The t helper cells are different some way that prevents them form being infected or keep the virus from replicating

Cytotoxic cells only affect the t helper

At the tcs they kill the infection

1 category

Super T H- EU2 PLUS EU3

Super tc- 9, 18, 4

Normal protected- 1, 11,12,17- why? They all have the virus no mather what. Got a clear exposure.

M and T type . viruses use multiple entry cell in to an infected cell

Every hiv needs at least 2 proteins to get into your cell. Use multiple proteins to enter.

Anything the pathogen will bind to is an antigen

What aspects of the innate immune response help prevent flu? Born with it. Fever, mucus, natural killer cells, mucous membranes, skin

Antigen presenting cells- basically suck up antigen form the environment and present to the surface, t-helper cells

t-helper cells attract killer cells

antibodies attract cytostic t cells

mmeasure the immune response by the antibodies you make- memory b cells already ready

'attenuated " flu wouldn't make u sick but have the symptoms

Make a new vaccine every year,

What occurs during a normal response?

The allergic reaction mechanism

- the allergen enters the body
- it is then captured by a macrophage that then produces the cell on its surface
- www.stallergenes.com/fileadmin/flash/contact_gb.swf
- need the antibodies to respond to the allergens
- everyone responds to histamine
- you need t helper cells to have an immune response
- histamine isn't normally used

10/30/13

lactose intolerant can be caused by the change of bacterial in intestine

prevent allergies by desensitization- little exposure to eventually lower the IgEs

read labels

treatments are antihistamine,

extra copies of a gene means more rna

lytic- many copies of virus on dna

rna interference – take a rna mere image, the cell will destroy all rna that make that image, don't make protein

not producing 5 should be used on people

autoimmune disease- when the adaptive immune response(b-cells, T cells, antibodies) are directed against self- antigens. Useful when your own cells are mutated because the change in the dna changes the protein thus it will be recognized as “ foreign” , also when the cells are affected by a virus...recognize the viral protein in the bacteria“foreign”, maybe the cells are on-functioning , autoimmunity can also get rid of cells if not needed. Autoimmunity is uncontrolled...because you have a bunch of an immune response against your own proteins

produced antibodies against your own proteins- normal immune response

One main example is Hemolytic Anemia- antibodies are against proteins on the surface of red blood cells

Produce histamine in an allergic response- IgE

How would u figure out if an autoimmune disease is genetic or environmental? Observe identical twins

Allergic, autoimmune, normal