



## IMMUNOLOGY -hayat batch-

SUBJECT : \_\_\_\_\_ LEC NO. : \_\_\_\_ DONE BY : \_\_\_\_\_ Tabark Aldaboubi

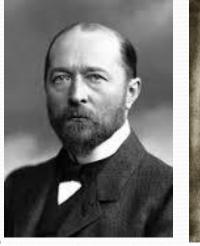
وتقاريب زريني علا

Edward \_\_ Father of Vaccination.

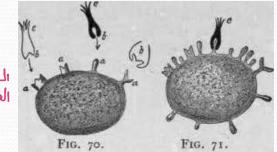
معربی مع In 1880: <u>Pasteur</u> discover Anticholera live-attenuated vaccine. He noticed that old cultures in his lab did not kill chicken after inoculation and that chicken become immune to cholera. He applies the same principle for anthrax and rabies vaccine

 In 1890: Von Behring and Kitasato discover diphtheriae antitoxin. They notice that serum from animals
 previously immunized to dipthteria could transfer the immune state to unimmunzed animals
 سنجن المادي في والمادين المادي المادين المادي المادين المادي المادين المادي
 1883 Ellie Metchinkoff that cells like phagocytes contribute to the immune state of animals









## **Blood Grouping and Immunology**

 Experiments with blood transfusions have been carried out for hundreds of years with out any success.

Bone marrow !! من وين بتطلع !! Bone marrow !! من وين بتطلع !!

• In 1901, Karl Landsteiner discovered human blood groups, and blood transfusions became safer.



immunity Il Transfusion. , hematopoises

He found that mixing blood from two individuals can lead to blood clumping.
 The clumped RBCs can crack and cause toxic reactions. This can be fatal. التريين على مناط المناصب المحسين.
 Karl Landsteiner work on blood grouping

 Karl Landsteiner work on blood grouping has discover the fundamental principles of Immunology زمان تحاف بحكو المدم الساس الحمياة : تمان في محاولات من قبل علماء والجباء انه اذا ماحد نحيف بدلت تنقلوا مم ايام بتزيط والمام لمد لا بموتوا). فا لكنيسة اعسرت قرار منع نعل المرم ك احا البابا تلعم مرض فنشو برهم تعملوا !! برهم ينقلولوا ٢٠٦. حابوا خس سنباب هضلات حتن ينفلوا منهم دم للبابا ك مات لسب الم homolytic reaction وال 5 سنباب مانوا من الم ... فطلعوا قرار فنع نعل الدم اجا Karl Landsteiner قال فني الش تونه مرض بتريط ومرة ل.

> -> ABO و RH و فني عنا group blood group لعميت -> ABO و RH و فني عنا group group لعميت -> علاقتصا بال yeoloin !! immuniology وهو اول واحد تكلم عنط

#### thymus (T cells) bursa of Fabricius Modern Immunology (B cells) بحسم الدنسان م بنتج الع B من ال Bone marrow Study on immune system B-Bone marrow ( Scheall Ylun elit) • In 1957, Glick Fabricius and Xianguang Zhang: Chicken without bursa can not produce Ab by B cells en in bursa cardia organ sica Ta Thymus • In 1961, Good and Miller: cell mediated immune of new born mice whose thymus were taken away are defective of T cells Study on monoclonal antibody In 1975, Kohler and Antipen erice and erice and erice and erice and encoded of the problem and erice an حکو عن ال ybody : Polycional (D antibody diversity

- 4. Study on molecular mechanism of T/B lymphocyte activation and signal transduction
- 5. Study on effective mechanisms of immune cells
- 6. Clinical and transplantation Immunology

| TABLE 1-2         Nobel prizes for immunologic research |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Year  | Recipient   | Country                                     | Research  |  |
| 1301  | Emil von Behring                                      | Germany                                     | Serum antitoxins  |  |
| 1905  | Robert Koch   | Germany                                     | Cellular immunity to tuberculosis   |  |
| 1905<br>1908  | Elie Metchnikoff<br>Paul Ehrlich                      | Russia<br>Germany                           | Role of phagocytosis (Metchnikoff) and antitoxins (Ehrlich) in immunity       |  |
| 1913  | Charles Richet  | France                                      | Anaphylaxis   |  |
| 1919  | Jules Bordet  | Belgium                                     | <b>Complement-mediated bacteriolysis</b>                                      |  |
| 1930<br>1951<br>1957                                    | Karl Landsteiner                                      | United States                               | Discovery of human blood groups   |  |
| 1951  | Max Theiler   | South Africa                                | Development of yellow fever vaccine   |  |
| 1957  | Daniel Bovet  | Switzerland                                 | Antihistamines  |  |
| 1960  | F. Macfarlane Burnet<br>Peter Medawar                 | Australia<br>Great Britain                  | Discovery of acquired immunologica<br>tolerance                               |  |
| 1972  | Rodney R. Porter<br>Gerald M. Edelman                 | Great Britain<br>United States              | Chemical structure of antibodies  |  |
| 1977  | Rosalyn R. Yalow                                      | United States                               | Development of radioimmunoassay   |  |
| 1980  | George Snell<br>Jean Dausset<br>Baruj Benacerraf      | United States<br>France<br>United States    | Major histocompatibility complex  |  |
| 1984  | Cesar Milstein<br>Georges E. Köhler<br>Niels K. Jerne | Great Britain<br>Germany<br>Denmark         | Monoclonal antibodies<br>Immune regulatory theories                           |  |
| 1987  | Susumu Tonegawa                                       | Japan                                       | Gene rearrangement in antibody<br>production                                  |  |
| 1991  | E. Donnall Thomas<br>Joseph Murray                    | United States<br>United States              | Transplantation immunology  |  |
| 1996  | Peter C. Doherty<br>Rolf M. Zinkernagel               | Australia<br>Switzerland                    | Role of major histocompatibility<br>complex in antigen recognition by T cells |  |
| 2002  | Sydney Brenner<br>H. Robert Horvitz<br>J. E. Sulston  | S. Africa<br>United States<br>Great Britain | Genetic regulation of organ<br>development and cell death (apoptosis)         |  |

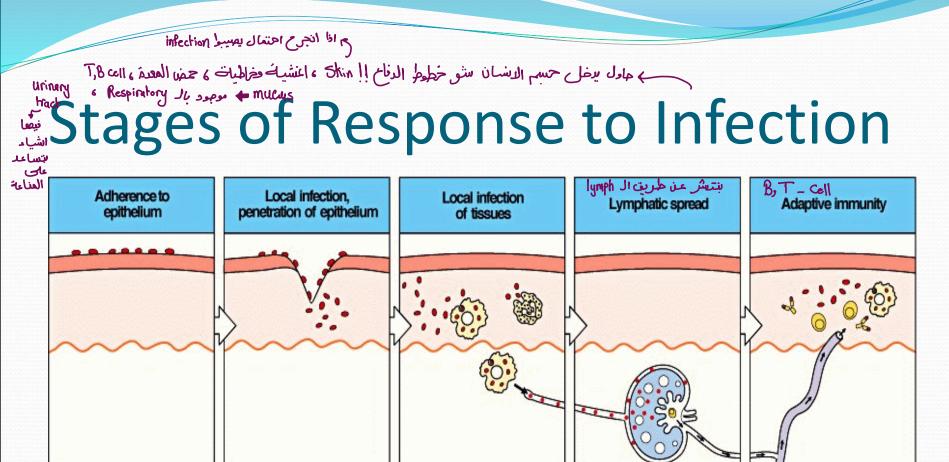
Table 1-2 Kuby IMMUNOLOGY, Sixth Edition © 2007 W.H. Freeman and Company

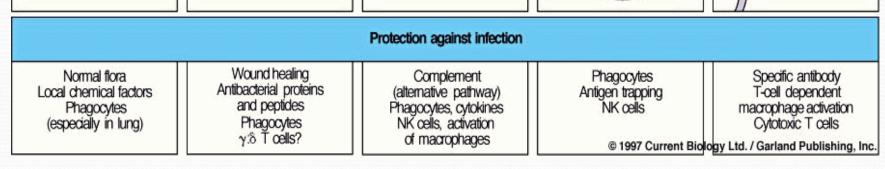
#### Immunology act as an independent subject: (In 1971, International Conference of Immunology, in USA )

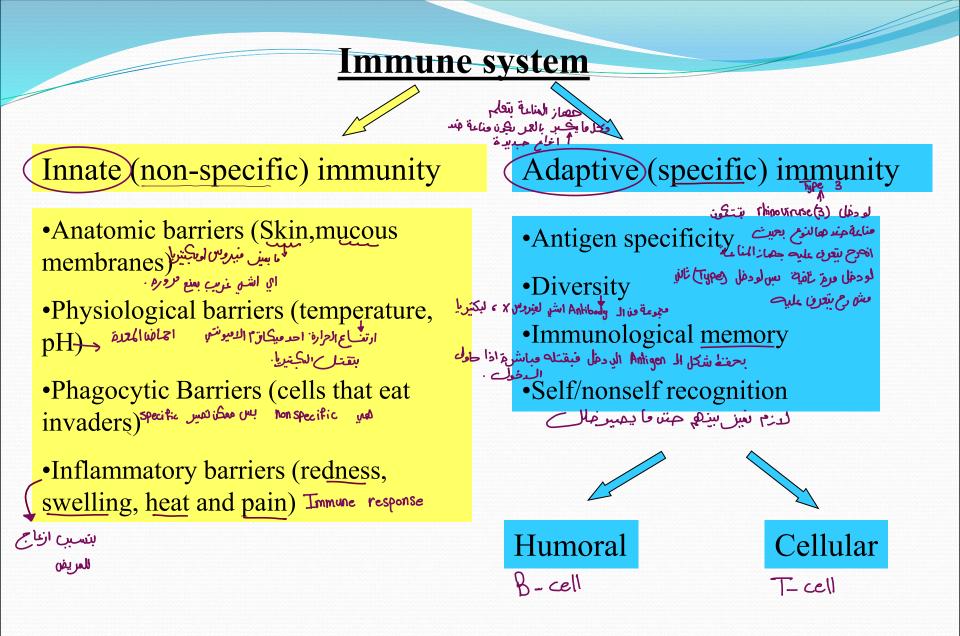
Immunology علحف نعلم العاليكرو تجدين حار علم فنفصل

Transplantation إلى علاقة بال Infection بس المعلاقة بال Immune System المعلاقة ما اله علاقة بالمعالية المعالية الم

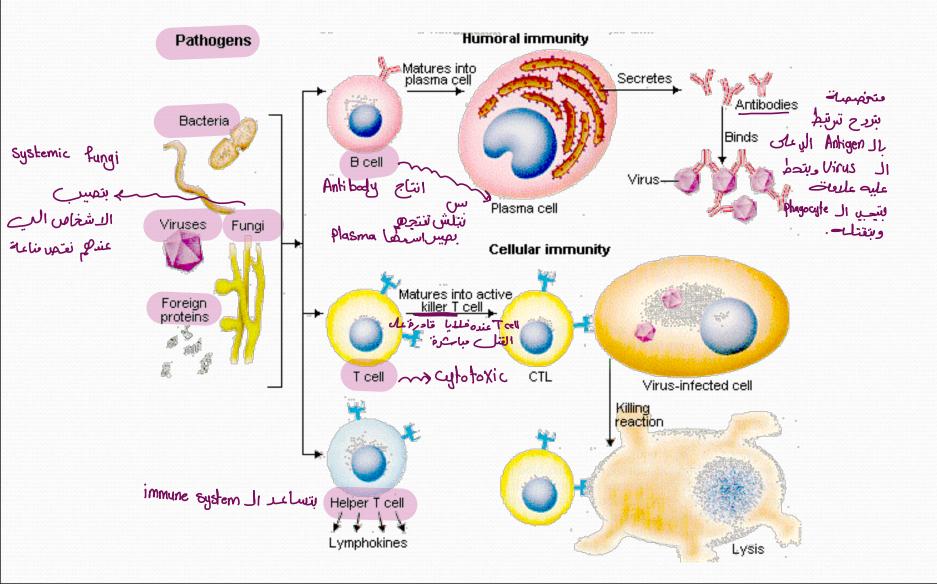
نم مُطْمِعْناً ، ليس للنَّ غير سعيك ، والسعي سوفَ يُرى ، و ما لكَ فإنكَ آخذ<sup>0</sup>، وإن حاربكَ البشر وإن تعتَّرت بالحجّر نعيبُكَ سَ يُصيبُكَ ، و معما استحكمت ستُفرج ، رغماعنا ، الليالي المُضنيات ، والعيون الباكيات ، و آلكون الفسيحُ إذ ضاق في عسرك ، لـــن ينساه الله لاك ، اعب ولا تقنط .





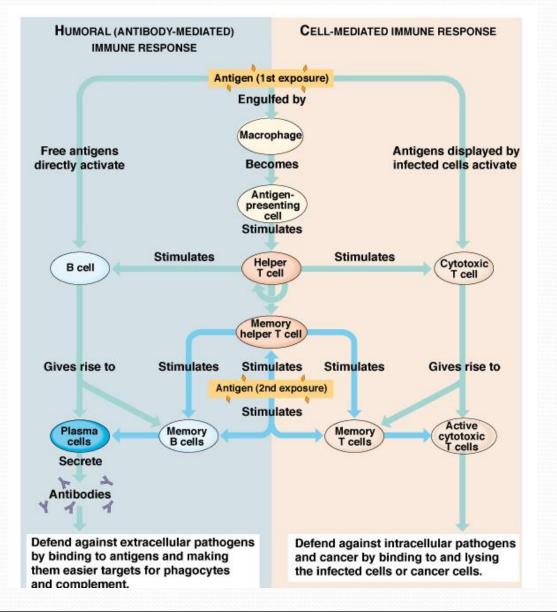


#### Adaptive بيجي شي بلك المعلية بيجي فلايا تعل والمعرفة عليه بيجي فلايا تعل والمعرفة عليه بيجي الما فلاية من عليه بيجي الما المعنية ا المعنية ال



### **Overview of Immune Response**

الدكتور ما بدم اياها



#### **Innate Versus Adaptive Immunity**

معم جدًا

| ال innate بشتغل قبل الـ Adaptive   | non specific<br>Innate                                  | بختلف من شخص لشخص سبب<br>genetic ، الغبروس والبكتيريا الد مرعلى<br>الحبسم<br>معد معل الر  |
|--|---|---|
| Response time  | اسریح<br>Hours  | disease<br>* Days   |
| Specificity  | Limited and fixed                                       | <ul> <li>Highly diverse, improves<br/>during the course of<br/>immune response</li> </ul> |
| Response to<br>repeat<br>infection                                       | Identical to<br>primary<br>response                     | * Much more rapid than<br>primary response  |
| موجودة بمكان محدد تساهم في تعزيز<br>_ innate لأنها بتشتغل بنفس الطربتية) | ال normal محمومة بكتبريا<br>Flora<br>وظائف هينات (تعنبر | memory حيث ¥<br>¥ اقوی<br>* لمنع ال Second به به لمنع ال<br>infection                     |

# Immunology- The Balance Balance لانتم يشتغل بلصلط كما يحي لازيادة ولا نتصانا

