Antigens

Antigen

ANTIGENS

- Antigen: Any substance reacting with the products of any specific immune response (Ig or T cells)
- Immunogen: Any substance capable to induce a specific immune response
- All antigens are NOT Immunogenic.

Types of antigens

Th:Thymus-dependent antigen(TD-Ag) Thymus-independent antigen(TI-Ag) Relative:Xenogenic antigen Allogenic antigen Autoantigen Heterophilic antigen Idiotypic antigen

xenogeneic antigen

 an antigen common to members of one species but not to members of other species; called also heterogeneic antigen

allogeneic antigen

- allogeneic antigen one occurring in some but not all individuals of the same species, e.g., histocompatibility antigens and human blood group antigens; called also isoantigen
- Alloantigens
- are antigens found in different members of the same species (the red blood cell antigens A and B are examples).26-Sep-2018.

Heterophile antigens

- are antigens of similar nature, if not identical, that are present in different tissues in different biological species, classes or kingdoms.
- Usually different species have different antigen sets but the hetereophile antigen is shared by different species. Other heterophile antigens are responsible for some diagnostic serological tests such as:
- Weil-Felix reaction for typhus fever
- Paul Bunnell test for infectious mononucleosis
- Cold agglutinin test in primary atypical pneumonia
- Chemically, heterophile antigens are composed of lipoproteinpolysaccharide complexes

T-dependent antigen

• one that requires the presence of helper T cells to stimulate antibody production by B cells; most antigens are T-dependent.

T-independent antigen

- an antigen that can trigger B lymphocytes to produce antibodies without the participation of T lymphocytes. See also T-dependent antigen.
- tumor antigen T antigen .
- tumor-specific antigen.
- tumor-specific antigen (TSA) any cell-surface antigen of a tumor that does not occur on normal cells of the same origin

Origin of antigen

Exogenous antigens

are antigens that have entered the body from the putside, for example by <u>inhalation</u>, <u>ingestion</u>, or <u>injection</u>.

Endogenous antigens

are antigens that have been generated within previously normal cells as a result of normal cell <u>metabolism</u>, or pecause of viral or intracellular bacterial <u>infection</u>

Types of antigen

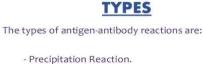
1- Immunogen:

- Substance that stimulate the specific immune response (production of antibody and T cell) without help from APCs.
- Usually has a high molecular weight.
- Such as proteins, lipoproteins, polysaccharides, some nucleic acids

2. Hapten:

13

- Substance that cannot stimulate an immune response but can bind to antibodies or T cells
- Low molecular weight molecule
- It can be immunogenic by conjugation to a carrier.



- recipitation reaction.
- Agglutination Reaction.
- Complement Fixation.
- ELISA Enzyme Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay.
- Immunofluorescence.



INTRODUCTION

Antigens & antibodies combine specifically with each other. This interaction between them is called 'Antige Antibody reaction'.

- Abbreviated as Ag Ab reaction.
- They form the basis for humoral/antibody mediated immunity.
- They are used for detection of disease causing agent: & some non-specific Ag's like enzymes.

