Candidates must answer **Sections A**, **B** and **C**. Please answer **Sections A** and **B** in a separate book.

Complete your answers to Section C on the MCQ answer sheet.

The fraction of the marks allocated to each section is as follows:

Section A: 25% of total exam marks

(essay, 1 out of 4)

Section B: 50% of total exam marks

(**short notes**, 6 out of 10)

Section C: 25% of total exam marks

(MCQ, answer all questions)

The 'in course' essay assessment constituted 20% of the final mark.

Section A

Discuss **ONE** of the following statements (approx 30 mins):

- 1. Discuss how dendritic cells influence immune responses.
- 2. 'Hypersensitivity reactions cause pathology'. Discuss this statement.
- 3. What evasion strategies are used by viruses to avoid the immune response?
- 4. Describe the mechanisms of immune protection at mucosal surfaces.

Section B

Write short notes on **SIX** of the following (approx 60 mins):

- 1. Interferons.
- 2. Th2 cells.
- 3. Opsonisation.
- 4. Somatic hypermutation of antibody genes.
- 5. NFκB.
- 6. Immune defences against malaria.
- 7. Antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity.
- 8. Anti-fungal immunity.
- 9. Regulatory T-cells.
- 10. Opportunistic infections in AIDS.

SECTION C: Multiple choice questions

Answer all 10 questions. Mark each entry T (True) or F (False). A mark is given for each correct answer and deducted for each incorrect one. No mark is given or deducted for a blank.

1. Neutrophils:

- a) Are derived from haematopoietic stem cells in the thymus.
- b) Give rise to tissue mast cells.
- c) Contain lysozyme.
- d) Can phagocytose complement-coated bacteria.
- e) Have granules which stain with eosin.

2. The Fab fragment of an antibody:

- a) Includes the constant region of the light chain.
- b) Is present in IgM but not IgG antibodies.
- c) Has a molecular weight of approximately 150 kDa.
- d) Can bind antigen.
- e) Has a total of two domains.

3. lgE:

- a) Is present at lower concentrations than IgA in the circulation.
- b) Has four subclasses.
- c) Is a glycoprotein.
- d) Consists of 2 heavy chains and 2 light chains.
- e) Is important in protection against helminths.

4. Binding of antibody to antigen:

- a) Requires MHC molecules.
- b) For IgG can be monovalent.
- c) Involves covalent bonding.
- d) Is optimized by spatial complementarity.
- e) Can lead to complement activation by the alternative pathway.

5. Th1 cytokines:

- a) Include IL-2 and IL-4.
- b) Can activate macrophages.
- c) Generally act over short distances.
- d) Tend to upregulate the activity of Th2 cells.
- e) Specify the production of IgE antibodies by B-cells.

6. Complement component C3b:

- a) Forms part of the membrane attack complex.
- b) Is only generated following classical pathway activation.
- c) Can opsonise bacteria for phagocytosis by NK cells.
- d) Triggers mast cell degranulation.
- e) Is recognised by Fc receptors.

TURN OVER

- 7. The following are present on the cell surface of activated dendritic cells:
 - a) CD28.
 - b) CD3.
 - c) MHC Class II.
 - d) CD80.
 - e) Pattern recognition receptors.
- 8. The following molecules contain immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMS) in their cytoplasmic tails:
 - a) T-cell receptor α -chain.
 - b) T-cell receptor γ -chain.
 - c) CD3 γ -chain.
 - d) IL-4 receptor γ -chain.
 - e) $lg-\alpha$ -chain.
- 9. Defence mechanisms against schistosomes include:
 - a) The release of basic protein by eosinophils.
 - b) The production of IgE antibodies.
 - c) Phagocytosis by neutrophils.
 - d) Histamine release from dendritic cells.
 - e) Complement activation.
- 10. The likelihood of a successful renal transplant can be increased by:
 - a) Using Cyclosporin.
 - b) Using Sodium cromoglycate.
 - c) Using Azathioprine.
 - d) Matching MHC class I antigens.
 - e) Matching ABO blood group.

END OF PAPER