

生技系 免疫學期末考考古題

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Terminology

1. Peyer's patch
2. IEL cell
3. Immuno-evasins
4. Cytokine storm
5. Antigenic shift
6. Central memory T cells
7. AIDS
8. HAART
9. NK cell
10. GVHD

Single choice

1. Which immunoglobulin subtype is predominant in the secretions at the mucosa epithelia: (A) IgM (B) dimeric IgA (C) IgG (D) IgE.
2. Which immunoglobulin subtype is associated mostly with mast cells: (A) IgM (B) dimeric IgA (C) IgG (D) IgE.
3. Which chemokine receptor is a marker for naïve T cells? (A) CCR9 (B) CCR7 (C) C5aR (D) C3aR.
4. The molecule used by influenza virus to bind to cells is: (A) neuraminidase (B) nucleocapsid (C) hemagglutinin (D) matrix protein.
5. Trypanosomes use gene rearrangement to change which molecule to escape from adaptive immunity: (A) hemagglutinin (B) variant surface glycoprotein (C) Capsular polysaccharides (D) toxin.
6. The genetic defect of the following gene will lead to severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) (A) C11NH (B) TAP1 (C) adenosine deaminase (D) β 2 integrin.
7. The HIV co-receptor expressed on lymphocytes is (A) CXCR4 (B) CCR5 (C) CXCR3 (D) CCR1.
8. Which mechanism is used by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* to escape immune response? (A) inhibit phagocytosis (B) escape from phagosome (C) inhibit phagosome-lysosome fusion (D) inhibit opsonization.
9. IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses are different in the (A) Fab region (B) variable region (C) hinge region (D) Fc region.
10. Which of the following is an example of acquired immunodeficiency? (A) x-linked agammaglobulinemia (B) Bare lymphocyte syndrome (C) AIDS (D) Chronic granulomatous disease.

True or false

1. During a primary immune response, effector T cells outnumber memory T cells.
2. Live-attenuated virus vaccines usually elicit a poor protective immunity than killed virus vaccines.
3. Cancer cells form when a single mutation arises that abolishes the normal controls of cell proliferation and apoptosis.
4. Hematopoietic cell transplantation is a treatment for genetic diseases of blood cells.
5. Anti-HLA antibodies can arise from pregnancy, blood transfusion, or previous transplants.

Single choice

1. _____ are universal recipients who can receive blood from any donor, but can donate only to individuals with their blood type. (A) AB RhD+ (B) AB RhD- (C) O RhD+ (D) O RhD-
2. Monoclonal antibodies are used in cancer treatment because of their ability to _____ (A) enhance the DNA mutation (B) enhance the expression of tumor-specific antigens (C) target tumor cells for immune responses such as ADCC (D) activate regulatory cells
3. All of the following are examples of how tumors or the microenvironment in which they develop suppress immune responses expect_____ (A) induction of T-cell anergy (B) peptide splicing of self proteins (C) cleavage of MIC proteins form tumor-cell surfaces (D) release of TGF-beta and IL-10
4. The monoclonal antibody (Trastuzumab) used for treating breast cancer can inhibit the _____ signaling. (A) EGFR (B) VEGF (C) ERBB2 (D) CTLA4
5. Which cell surface marker is specific expression in memory T cells (A) CD45RA (B) CD45RO (C) CD25 (D) CD69

Short assays

1. Name two ways in which memory T cells differ from naïve T cells that enable them to mount a more rapid immune response
2. Describe two different strategies for cancer treatment.