



INTRODUCTION TO VETERINARY IMMUNOLOGY

POWERPOINTS

JAMES A. ROTH, DVM, PhD, DACVM • GAYLE BROWN, DVM, PhD • KEVAN FLAMING, DVM, PhD





Introduction to Veterinary Immunology

An Online Course

James A. Roth, DVM, PhD Gayle B. Brown, DVM, PhD Kevan P. Flaming, DVM, PhD

Institute for International Cooperation in Animal Biologics (IICAB)

Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH)

Iowa State University
College of Veterinary Medicine

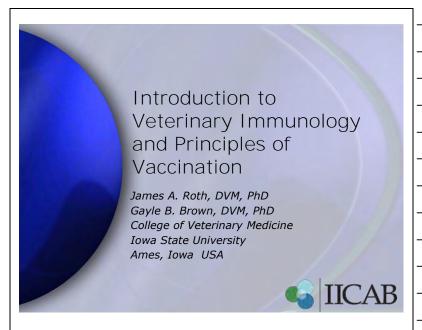


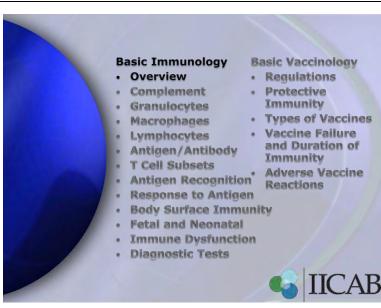
Drs. Jim Roth, Gayle Brown, and Kevan Flaming

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Innate (Native) Defense Mechanisms

- · Protects naïve animal
- Protects immediately
- · Not antigen specific
- Activated by "danger signals" from pathogens and tissue damage

Adaptive (Acquired) Defense Mechanisms

- · Develop after antigen exposure
- · Require several days to weeks
- · Antigen specific
- Memory and tolerance
- · Activate native defense mechanisms

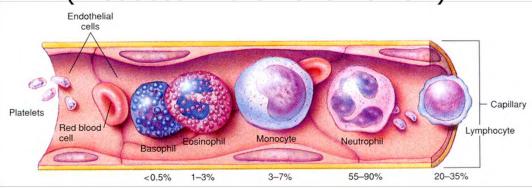
Innate (Native) Defense Mechanisms

- · Barriers to infection
- · Phagocytic cells
- Complement
- Native defense cytokines
- · Natural killer (NK) cells
- · Antimicrobial peptides

Adaptive Defense Mechanisms

- Antibodies
- · Cell mediated immunity
 - T-Helper Cells (Cytokines)
 - · Cytotoxic T cells
 - · Gamma Delta T cells

Blood Cells (Produced in the Bone Marrow)



Half Life: 100 days ? 30 min 1-2 days 8 to 10 hrs 120 days

Talaro, K.P., Talaro, A. Foundations in Microbiology, 3rd Ed. 1999, pg 441.

Antigen, Antibody, Antibiotic

- Antigen: Any foreign substance that can bind to specific lymphocyte receptors and induce an immune response
- Antibody: An immunoglobulin (Ig) molecule synthesized on exposure to antigen, which can bind specifically to that antigen
- Antibiotic: A chemical compound, usually obtained from microorganisms, that can prevent growth or kill bacteria