Assignment 9

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. No further feedback was provided for this assignment.

1. Two cytokines IL-4 and IL-5 together act as B-cell class switching process. This phenomenon is known as:
   A. Redifferentiation
   B. Plasmacytosis
   C. Differentiation
   D. Antigenicity

2. Complement are the proteins that are involved in the clearance of antigen/bacteria. Identify which of the following pathway involves antibodies:
   A. Alternative Pathway
   B. Classic Pathway
   C. Lectin Ligating Pathway
   D. All of the above

3. The major functions of complement proteins involve:
   A. Lytic
   B. Opsonization
   C. Inflammation
   D. All of the above

4. Which of the following is NOT a C3 convertase?
   A. C3bC5a
   B. C4b2a
   C. Cl2b5b
   D. None of the above

5. Which of the following complement cleavage products is not a component of the Membrane Attack Complex (MAC)?
   A. C9
   B. C5b
   C. C6b
   D. C7

6. Which of the following components are part of the lectin pathway?
   A. Mannose-binding Lectin
   B. Factor H
   C. Membrane associated serine protease
   D. All of the above

7. Chemokine receptors belong to which of the family of cytokine receptors?
   A. Class I
   B. Class II
   C. C-X-C family
   D. GPCR

8. Which of the following complement cleavage products can enhance inflammation and help in neutrophil activation?
   A. C3b
   B. C6b and C5b
   C. C5b and C6b
   D. All of the above

9. Which factor clears the membrane associated complement cleavage products C6b and C7b leading to their inactivation?
   A. Factor I
   B. Factor H
   C. Factor B
   D. Factor II

10. The regulator of complement that can bind to C3b and inhibit innate immunity is:
    A. Decay activating factor
    B. Homologous restriction factor
    C. Synergistic
    D. Membrane Coactivator Protein