

Keywords and Phrases for Ways for Hypersensitivities

Antibodies are made against a particular hormone receptor on a hormone-producing cell.

cell-mediated immunity (cytotoxic T-lymphocytes, macrophages, and cytokines) causing harm

CTLs, cytokines, eosinophils, and/or macrophages cause harm rather than benefit.

desensitization shots (allergy shots)

dilation of blood vessels

Either IgG or IgM is made against normal self antigens or IgG or IgM is made against normal self antigens or a foreign antigen resembling some molecule on the surface of host cells.

Fc portion of IgE binds to the surface of mast cells and basophils

humoral immunity (antigen/antibody reactions) causing harm

IgE is made in response to an allergen.

increased capillary permeability

opsonization of the host cells

overstimulation of those hormone-producing cells

prevents IgE from binding to mast cells and basophils

rheumatic fever, idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, myasthenia gravis, Goodpasture's syndrome, multiple sclerosis

serum sickness, autoimmune acute glomerulonephritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, some cases of chronic viral hepatitis, the skin lesions of syphilis and leprosy

Soluble antigen-antibody (IgG or IgM) complexes form in large amounts and lodge in the capillaries.

stimulation of mucous secretion

stimulation of nerve endings

T8-lymphocytes become sensitized to an antigen and differentiate into cytotoxic T-lymphocytes; effector T4-lymphocytes become sensitized to an antigen and produce cytokines.

The allergen cross-links the Fab portions of the mast cell-bound IgE.

The antigen/antibody complexes activate the classical complement pathway.

This is the most common type of hypersensitivity, seen in about 20% of the population.