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# Life with Immunology and Medicinal Sciences

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## Introduction

Immunology is the study of the immune system and is a very important branch of the medical and biological sciences. The immune system protects us from infection through various lines of defence. If the immune system is not functioning as it should, it can result in disease, such as autoimmunity, allergy and cancer.

### Active Immunity

Acquired immunity is outlined as immunity to a infective agent that happens following exposure to aforesaid infective agent. once the body is exposed to a very distinctive unwellness agent, B cells, a sort of white blood cell , produce antibodies that assist in destroying or neutralizing the unwellness agent.

### Passive Immunity

Acquired immunity is provided once a personal is given antibodies to a unwellness rather than manufacturing them through his or her own system . A newborn baby acquires resistance from its mother through theplacenta.

Immune system is split into 2 types:

innate immunity and adaptative immunity.

### Innate Immunity

Resistance refers to nonspecific defense mechanisms that acquire play right away or inside hours of AN antigen's look within the body. These mechanisms embody physical barriers like skin, chemicals inside the blood, and system cells that attack foreign cells inside the body.

### Adaptive Immunity

Adaptative immunity is AN immunity that happens when exposure to an substance either from a infective agent or a vaccination

### Developmental Medicine

The system develops from organic process precursor cells inside the bone marrow. These precursors bear rounds of cellular division and completely differentiation to grant rise to the varied different body fluid and non-lymphoid lineages that visit form up the innate and adaptative immune systems.

### Diagnostic Medicine

The specificity of the bond between protein and substance has created the protein an excellent tool for the detection of medicine by a variety of diagnostic techniques. Antibodies specific for a desired substance will be conjugated with AN atom (radio) or fluorescent label or with a color-forming accelerator so as to find it. However, the similarity between some antigens will cause false positives and alternative errors in such tests by antibodies cross-reacting with antigens that don't seem to be precisematches.

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