Immunology Tests

961/72. ELISA
A. Involves lattice formation between antibody and its specific soluble antigen
B. Involves cross-linking of antibody with its specific particulate antigen
C. Involves anti-immunoglobulin to cross link antibody bound to its specific receptor on red blood cells
D. Involves anti-immunoglobulin coupled with an easily detectable enzyme binding to antibody bound to antigen attached to a solid surface (usually plastic)
E. Involves an increase of phagocytosis in the presence of specific antibody

971/30. In an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)
A. the antigen and antibody are mixed in liquid in a test tube and the production of a precipitate is indicative of their combination
B. the antigen and antibody are allowed to diffuse into an agarose gel
C. the antigen is electrophoresed through an agarose gel and then exposed to antibody
D. antigen is bound to the surface of wells in plastic plates, reacted with antibody, washed, and bound antibody detected by the addition of enzyme labeled anti-immunoglobulin serum (specific the for antibody of interest)
E. antibody is injected intravenously into a suitable laboratory animal and antigen placed under the skin of that animal after an interval of 24 hours

961/73. The Coomb's test
A. Involves lattice formation between antibody and its specific soluble antigen
B. Involves cross-linking of antibody with its specific particulate antigen
C. Involves anti-immunoglobulin to cross link antibody bound to its specific receptor on RBCs.
D. Involves anti-immunoglobulin coupled with an easily detectable enzyme binding to antibody bound to antigen attached to a solid surface (usually plastic)
E. Involves an increase of phagocytosis in the presence of specific antibody

961/59. Used to determine whether a patient has deficiency in his/her immunoglobulin levels
A. The complement fixation test
B. The microcytotoxicity test
C. The mixed lymphocyte reaction
D. Immunolectrophoresis
E. The Jerne hemolytic plaque assay

961/58. A test which can be used in a test tube to detect whether a given soluble antigen is capable of combining with a known antibody
A. The complement fixation test
B. The microcytotoxicity test
C. The mixed lymphocyte reaction
D. Immunolectrophoresis
E. The Jerne hemolytic plaque assay

951/42. The complement fixation test
A. A method of detecting antibody which solely relies on its reaction with particulate antigen and involves no other indicating system
B. A method of detecting antibody which relies solely on its reaction with soluble antigen and involves no other indicating system
C. A method of detecting combination between an antibody and its antigen which uses a second immune reaction to determine whether normal components of a blood lytic system were depleted as a result of the antigen/antibody combination.
D. A method of detecting a specific antibody which depends upon that antibody's ability to inhibit the toxic properties of its antigen
E. A method of detecting those specific antibodies which aid macrophages in their phagocytic engulfment of invading infectious agents.

961/33. In the complement fixation test, lysis of sheep red blood cells in the final stage of the test indicates
that:
A. The antigen and antibody (IgM, IgG1, IgG2, or IgG3) initially mixed in the presence of complement were specific for each other and bound together
B. The antigen and antibody (IgM, IgG1, IgG2, or IgG3) initially mixed in the presence of complement were not specific for each other and did not bind together
C. IgE was involved
D. C3b released was in an inert form and unable to be activated
E. IgE is involved and stimulated the classical pathway of complement activation

971/24. In the final stage of a correctly performed complement fixation test, when the antibody (anti-sheep red blood cell) coated sheep red blood cells undergo lysis it indicates that
   A. the original antigen and its antibody were not bound together
   B. the original antigen and its antibody were able to bind together
   C. IgE had released histamine
   D. IgA antibody was the sole class of immunoglobulin involved
   E. a specific T cell epitope was present

971/32. You have an Rh- female, married to an Rh+ male, who is in her 6th pregnancy and has a 7 month old fetus in distress. Suspecting hemolytic disease due to Rh incompatibility, you take a sample of the female's blood and ask the lab to test the serum from it in an agglutination test involving
   A. adding sheep red blood cells
   B. adding anti-human IgG serum
   C. adding first human Rh+ red blood cells and then anti-human IgG serum
   D. adding pooled human IgG
   E. adding cyclophosphamide-treated rabbit red blood cells

951/43. The opsoninization test
   A. A method of detecting antibody which solely relies on its reaction with particulate antigen and involves no other indicating system
   B. A method of detecting antibody which relies solely on its reaction with soluble antigen and involves no other indicating system
   C. A method of detecting combination between an antibody and its antigen which uses a second immune reaction to determine whether normal components of a blood lytic system were depleted as a result of the antigen/antibody combination.
   D. A method of detecting a specific antibody which depends upon that antibody's ability to inhibit the toxic properties of its antigen
   E. A method of detecting those specific antibodies which aid macrophages in their phagocytic engulfment of invading infectious agents.

961/74. Opsoninization tests
   A. Involves lattice formation between antibody and its specific soluble antigen
   B. Involves cross-linking of antibody with its specific particulate antigen
   C. Involves anti-immunoglobulin to cross link antibody bound to its specific receptor on RBCs
   D. Involves anti-immunoglobulin coupled with an easily detectable enzyme binding to antibody bound to antigen attached to a solid surface (usually plastic)
   E. Involves an increase of phagocytosis in the presence of specific antibody

951/46. The agglutination test
   A. A method of detecting antibody which solely relies on its reaction with particulate antigen and
involves no other indicating system
B. A method of detecting antibody which relies solely on its reaction with soluble antigen and involves no other indicating system
C. A method of detecting combination between an antibody and its antigen which uses a second immune reaction to determine whether normal components of a blood lytic system were depleted as a result of the antigen/antibody combination.
D. A method of detecting a specific antibody which depends upon that antibody's ability to inhibit the toxic properties of its antigen
E. A method of detecting those specific antibodies which aid macrophages in their phagocytic engulfment of invading infectious agents.

961/75. Agglutination
A. Involves lattice formation between antibody and its specific soluble antigen
B. Involves cross-linking of antibody with its specific particulate antigen
C. Involves anti-immunoglobulin to cross link antibody bound to its specific receptor on RBCs
D. Involves anti-immunoglobulin coupled with an easily detectable enzyme binding to antibody bound to antigen attached to a solid surface (usually plastic)
E. Involves an increase of phagocytosis in the presence of specific antibody

951/45. The precipitation test
A. A method of detecting antibody which solely relies on its reaction with particulate antigen and involves no other indicating system
B. A method of detecting antibody which relies solely on its reaction with soluble antigen and involves no other indicating system
C. A method of detecting combination between an antibody and its antigen which uses a second immune reaction to determine whether normal components of a blood lytic system were depleted as a result of the antigen/antibody combination.
D. A method of detecting a specific antibody which depends upon that antibody's ability to inhibit the toxic properties of its antigen
E. A method of detecting those specific antibodies which aid macrophages in their phagocytic engulfment of invading infectious agents.

961/76. Precipitation
A. Involves lattice formation between antibody and its specific soluble antigen
B. Involves cross-linking of antibody with its specific particulate antigen
C. Involves anti-immunoglobulin to cross link antibody bound to its specific receptor on RBCs
D. Involves anti-immunoglobulin coupled with an easily detectable enzyme binding to antibody bound to antigen attached to a solid surface (usually plastic)
E. Involves an increase of phagocytosis in the presence of specific antibody

951/44. The neutralization test
A. A method of detecting antibody which solely relies on its reaction with particulate antigen and involves no other indicating system
B. A method of detecting antibody which relies solely on its reaction with soluble antigen and involves no other indicating system
C. A method of detecting combination between an antibody and its antigen which uses a second immune reaction to determine whether normal components of a blood lytic system were depleted as a result of the antigen/antibody combination.
D. A method of detecting a specific antibody which depends upon that antibody's ability to inhibit the toxic properties of its antigen
E. A method of detecting those specific antibodies which aid macrophages in their phagocytic engulfment of invading infectious agents.