## JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT TEST -2 EXAMINATIONS- 2025

## M.tech / M.Sc-II Semester (BT/Micro)

COURSE CODE (CREDITS): 14M11BT212/18MS1BT211 (3-0-0)

MAX. MARKS: 25

COURSE NAME: Immunotechnology/Immunology and Immunotechnology

COURSE INSTRUCTORS: Dr. Tyson

MAX. TIME: 1 Hour 30 Min

Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems

<del></del>	Question	Marks
Q.No	How does bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) function as a pathogen-	3
Q1	associated molecular pattern (PAMP) to activate the innate immune	ı.
	associated molecular pattern (FAMF) to activate the management associated molecular pattern (FAMF) to activate the mole	
ļ	response, and how do B and T cells contribute to the immune response	}
	against LPS-containing bacterial infections.	
Q2	Compare the use of RIA versus ELISA for detecting infectious disease	3
Q2	markers. In what scenarios would RIA be preferred despite the safety	
	concerns?	
Q3	If a self-reactive T cell escapes central tolerance due to a defective AIRE	4
(3)   	gene but fails to cause autoimmunity, what possible peripheral mechanisms	
	might be redundantly ensuring immune tolerance?	
04	Trace the journey of a T-cell from bone marrow to thymic emigration,	5
Q4	highlighting key developmental checkpoints and fates of thymocytes that	
	fail selection.	
05	Somatic hypermutation introduces random mutations in immunoglobuling	5
Q5	genes, yet paradoxically leads to higher-affinity antibodies. Explain.	
	genes, yet paradoxically leads to higher drifting	- 5
Q6	While both pathways ultimately activate B cells, the T-dependent and T-	
	independent routes differ drastically in their cellular interactions, signaling	3
	requirements, and immunological outcomes. Elaborate on these	
	differences, including the implications for antibody quality, memory	y
	formation, and the types of antigens involved.	