

iii. Antigen antibody reactions

iii. Antigen antibody reactions, Innate immune cells, Pathogen-associated molecular pattern (PAMP), Pathogen recognition receptors (PRR) and Complement system

Immunity relies on **(1) specific recognition** by **antigen-antibody** (adaptive) mechanisms, **(2) innate immune cells** rapidly neutralizing threats, **(3) pathogen pattern recognition** via **PAMPs** binding to **PRRs**, and **(4) the complement cascade** bridging innate and adaptive responses. Below is an in-depth discussion of each component, weaving modern immunological science with occasional Ayurvedic parallels (where relevant).

Antigen-Antibody Reactions

Fundamental Principles

1. Antigen Definition

- Molecules (proteins, polysaccharides) recognized by **B or T cells**. B cells bind **native antigens** directly, forming **antigen-antibody** complexes.

2. Antibody Structure

- Y-shaped immunoglobulins with variable (V) regions forming the antigen-binding site.
- Ig classes (IgG, IgM, IgA, IgE, IgD) differ in structure and effector functions (complement activation, opsonization, etc.).

Binding and Biophysics

1. Non-Covalent Interactions

- Electrostatic, hydrogen bonding, hydrophobic, and Van der Waals forces drive antigen-antibody specificity.
- High-affinity binding → stable immune complexes, enabling opsonization or neutralization.

2. Valency and Avidity

- Multiple antigen-binding sites (e.g., IgM pentamer) increase **avidity**, potentially compensating for lower affinity.

Examples of Antigen-Antibody Outcomes

1. Agglutination

- Clumping of cells/particles coated with antigen by multivalent antibodies, facilitating phagocytic clearance.

2. Precipitation

- Soluble antigens forming insoluble complexes, removed by macrophages.

3. Neutralization

- Prevent pathogens/toxins from binding host receptors.

4. Complement Activation

- Classical pathway triggered by IgG/IgM-antigen complexes.

Innate Immune Cells

Key Innate Cell Types

1. Neutrophils

- Rapid responders, specialized in phagocytosing and killing bacteria/fungi, forming NETs (neutrophil extracellular traps).

2. Macrophages / Monocytes

- Tissue-resident or recruited, phagocytose pathogens, produce cytokines, present antigens to T cells.

3. Dendritic Cells

- Professional antigen-presenting cells (APCs), bridging innate and adaptive immunity. Capture antigens in periphery, migrate to lymph nodes, prime T cells.

4. Natural Killer (NK) Cells

- Lymphocytes that kill virus-infected or tumor cells lacking MHC I expression.

5. Eosinophils / Basophils

- Combat parasitic infections, mediate allergic inflammation.

6. Mast Cells

- Reside in tissues, release histamine, key in anaphylaxis/allergies.

Innate Immunity Hallmarks

- **Rapid Response:** Does not require prior sensitization.
- **Broad Recognition:** Via pattern recognition receptors (PRRs) that detect generic microbial signatures (PAMPs).

PAMP and PRR (Pathogen-Associated Molecular Patterns and Pattern Recognition Receptors)

PAMPs

1. Definition

- **Conserved** molecular motifs found on groups of microbes, e.g., LPS (lipopolysaccharide) in Gram-negative bacteria, peptidoglycan in Gram-positive, dsRNA in viruses.

2. Function

- Alert the innate immune system to “non-self” invasion, prompting rapid inflammatory or phagocytic responses.

PRRs

1. Receptors

- **Pattern Recognition Receptors** on innate cells (macrophages, dendritic cells, neutrophils) that bind PAMPs.
- Examples: **Toll-like Receptors (TLRs)**, **NOD-like receptors (NLRs)**, **RIG-I-like receptors (RLRs)**, **C-type lectin receptors**.

2. Signaling and Immune Activation

- PRR ligation triggers **transcription factors** (NF- κ B, IRFs) that upregulate cytokines, chemokines, costimulatory molecules.
- Facilitates recruitment of additional immune cells, bridging to adaptive immunity.

Clinical/Pharmaceutical Relevance

- TLR agonists can **boost vaccine efficacy** (adjuvants).
- Targeting PAMP-PRR pathways can **modulate inflammation** in autoimmune disease or reduce sepsis severity.

Complement System

Overview

1. Definition

- ~30 plasma proteins forming a cascade to opsonize, lyse pathogens, and recruit inflammatory cells.

2. Pathways

- **Classical:** Triggered by antigen-antibody complexes (IgG, IgM).
- **Alternative:** Spontaneous hydrolysis of C3, stabilized on pathogen surfaces lacking complement inhibitors.
- **Lectin:** Mannose-binding lectin (MBL) recognizes mannose residues on microbes → complement activation.

Effector Functions

1. Opsonization (C3b)

- Coats pathogens, facilitating phagocytosis by complement receptor-bearing cells (macrophages, neutrophils).

2. Chemotaxis (C5a)

- A potent chemoattractant, draws neutrophils/monocytes to infection sites.

3. Membrane Attack Complex (MAC: C5b-C9)

- Creates pores in pathogen membranes → cell lysis, especially effective against Gram-negative bacteria.

Regulation and Pathology

1. Regulatory Proteins

- Factor H, Factor I, C1-inhibitor prevent over-activation or host cell damage.

2. Deficiencies

- C3 deficiency → severe recurrent infections.
- C1 inhibitor deficiency → hereditary angioedema.

3. Clinical Utility

- Complement levels (CH50, C3, C4) used to diagnose autoimmune conditions (SLE) or immunodeficiencies.

Integrative Insights and Ayurvedic Analogies

1. Īmmune Surakshā (Protection)

- Ayurveda posits *vyādhiḡśamatva* (immunity) reliant on balanced doḡas, robust digestion (*agni*), and mental well-being.
- The interplay of PAMP recognition or complement cascades can be analogized to the body's protective *tejas* or "intelligence" scanning for "foreignness."

2. Phytotherapeutics

- Some Ayurvedic herbs (e.g., *Guduchi*, *Tulsi*) may modulate innate immunity or complement function, though bridging trials remain ongoing.

Conclusion

The **immune system's** ability to **detect** pathogens and **mount** appropriate responses relies on:

1. **Antigen-antibody interactions** specifying humoral immunity.
2. **Innate immune cells** (macrophages, neutrophils, dendritic cells, NK cells) orchestrating immediate defenses.
3. **PAMP-PRR recognition** bridging non-self detection and robust inflammatory or phagocytic activity.
4. **Complement** acting as a potent effector mechanism—opsonizing, recruiting, and lysing pathogens.

Interdisciplinary synergy of **biophysical** understanding (antigen-antibody binding), **molecular** immunology (PRRs, complement cascade), and classical prophylaxis or *rasāyanas* in Ayurveda can yield **comprehensive** strategies to combat infections and enhance **immunological resilience**—underpinning both fundamental research and translational therapies.