

#### Objectives of the Course

The main objective of this course is to provide 4th-year students with a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles of the immune system, its cellular and molecular components, and its operational mechanisms. By the end of the course, students are expected to have a deep understanding of the differences between innate and adaptive immunity, the processes of antigen recognition, processing, and presentation, the activation and differentiation pathways of T and B lymphocytes, and the humoral and cellular effector responses the immune system develops against infections.

#### Course Contents

The course begins with a fundamental introduction to immunology, examining the definition of immunity, and the general characteristics and components of the innate and adaptive immune systems. Innate immunity mechanisms are detailed, including the recognition of PAMPs and DAMPs by pattern recognition receptors (like TLRs), and the functions of phagocytes and NK cells. The processes of antigen capture and processing by antigen-presenting cells and their presentation to T lymphocytes via MHC class I and class II molecules, which is key to initiating adaptive immunity, are covered in detail. The structures of B and T cell antigen receptors (BCR and TCR) and the maturation and selection processes of lymphocytes in generative lymphoid organs are examined. Within T-cell mediated immunity, the signals required for T lymphocyte activation, clonal expansion, and differentiation into functional subgroups like Th1, Th2, and Th17 are discussed. Under the topic of humoral immune response, the T-dependent and T-independent activation of B lymphocytes, affinity maturation, isotype switching, and memory cell formation are explained. Finally, the effector mechanisms of antibodies (neutralization, opsonization) and cytotoxic T lymphocytes (target cell killing via apoptosis), along with the concept of immunological memory, are studied.

#### Recommended or Required Reading

##### Ders notu

Dersi Veren Öğretim Elemanları

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Musa Kar

#### Program Outcomes

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1. Define the basic concepts of immunology and compare the components and fundamental mechanisms of the innate and adaptive immune systems
2. Explain the molecular basis of antigen recognition in adaptive immunity; namely the processes of antigen presentation by MHC molecules and the recognition of these complexes by T and B lymphocyte receptors.
3. Analyze the cellular interactions and signaling pathways that lead to the activation, clonal proliferation, and differentiation of T and B lymphocytes into specialized effector cells, such as Th subsets and antibody-producing plasma cells
4. Evaluate the primary effector mechanisms used by humoral (antibodies) and cellular (cytotoxic T lymphocytes) immunity to eliminate pathogens and explain the role of immunological memory formed after the primary response in the secondary response.

Order	Preparation	Info	Laboratory	Teaching	Methods	Theoretical	Practise
1						Introduction to Immunology: Definition of immunity, the role and basic properties of the immune system. Overview of innate and adaptive immunity.	
2						Innate Immunity I: First lines of defense; epithelial barriers, phagocytes (Neutrophils, Macrophages), Natural Killer (NK) Cells, and Mast Cells.	
3						Innate Immunity II: Pattern Recognition Receptors (TLR, NLR), PAMPs, and DAMPs. Inflammation and antiviral defense mechanisms.	
4						Antigen Presentation: Antigen-presenting cells (APCs). Antigen processing and presentation: MHC Class I and Class II pathways, Cross-presentation.	
5						Lymphocyte Receptors and Development: Structure of the B Cell Receptor (Antibody) and T Cell Receptor (TCR). Maturation and selection of B and T lymphocytes (Positive and Negative Selection).	
6						T Cell Activation: Signals required for naive T lymphocyte activation (TCR, Co-stimulation: CD28-B7, Adhesion molecules) and the Immunological Synapse.	
7						T Cell Differentiation and Memory: CD4+ Helper T cell subsets (Th1, Th2, Th17) and their functions. Formation of immunological memory T cells.	
8						MIDTERM EXAM	
9						Humoral Immune Response I: B lymphocyte activation. Response to T-dependent and T-independent antigens. Helper T cell - B cell interaction.	
10						Humoral Immune Response II: The germinal center reaction. Affinity maturation (Somatic hypermutation) and Isotype (Class) switching.	
11						Effector Functions of Antibodies: Direct (Neutralization) and Indirect (Opsonization, ADCC, Complement activation, Mast cell activation) functions.	
12						Cellular Immune Response I: Activation and proliferation of Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes (CTLs). Target cell recognition.	
13						Cellular Immune Response II: CTL-mediated killing mechanisms (Perforin/Granzyme pathway, CD95 pathway). NK cell cytotoxicity.	
14						Regulation of the Immune Response and Memory: Primary and secondary immune responses. Memory B cells and control of the immune response	
15						General Review and Summary: Review and integration of topics covered throughout the semester	

## Workload

Activities	Number	PLEASE SELECT TWO DISTINCT LANGUAGES
Vize	1	1,00
Final	1	1,00
Derse Katılım	14	2,00
Ders Öncesi Bireysel Çalışma	14	2,00
Ders Sonrası Bireysel Çalışma	14	2,00
Final Sınavı Hazırlık	6	2,00

## Assesments

Activities	Weight (%)
Ara Sınav	40,00
Final	60,00



farklılaşmasını sağlayan hücresel etkileşimleri ve sinyal yollarını analiz eder

**L.O. 4 :** Hümorale (antikorlar) ve hücresele (sitotoksik T lenfositler) immünitenele patojenleri ortadan kaldırmada kullandığı temel efektör mekanizmaları değerlendirir ve primer yanıtta sonra oluşan immünolojik belleğin sekonder yanıttaaki rolünü açıklar