ELSEVIER

Interactive Questions

Question 1:

All of the following statements about MHC class I polymorphisms are true except:

OThey underlie the phenomenon of MHC restriction

OThey can stimulate the rejection of transplanted tissue

• They are involved in determining where antigens are cleaved (into peptides)

Explanation:

MHC polymorphisms are on the surfaces of the molecules that bind peptides and that interact with T cell receptors. This influences what peptides the MHC molecule can bind and display to T cells, but not what peptides are generated during antigen processing. It also affects T cell receptor recognition leading to MHC restriction and transplant rejection.

O They can determine whether an individual can mount a T cell response to a particular peptide

Question 2:

MHC I molecules in most cells:

OAre loaded with peptides with the help of DM

O Make a self-nonself discrimination and present only foreign peptides

OUse a V-D-J-like recombination mechanism like antibodies to generate diversity

• Predominantly display antigens that are synthesized by cells

Explanation:

The peptides presented on MHC I molecules of most cells derive from proteins that are

synthesized by cells and are then hydrolyzed by proteasomes into oligopeptides.

Question 3:

MHC II molecules:

O Allow CD8+ T cells to identify and destroy tumors

• Monitor the antigens in endosomal compartments of cells

Explanation:

MHC II molecules predominantly present peptides that are generated from the catabolism of proteins in endocytic compartments.

OAre expressed by most cells

O Are loaded with peptides with the help of DO

Question 4:

Antigen cross-presentation:

O Is the process by which exogenous antigens are presented on MHC II molecules

- O Requires the import of cytosolic antigens into phagosomes for antigen processing through autophagy
- Is a process where exogenous antigens are presented by MHC I molecules

Explanation:

By one or more pathways, exogenous antigens are presented by MHC I molecules on specialized dendritic cells to prime cytotoxic T cells.

O Requires DM to help remove the invariant chain-derived CLIP peptide