

IgE and IgD

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IgD

Monomeric antibody. It is relatively under-represented in serum. It has a relatively low affinity for antigens. It is found mainly on the surface of B-lymphocytes, where it has the function of a **receptor for antigen** - it forms BcR (B-cellular receptor). It induces the **release of histamine** from mast cells and basophilic leukocytes. After binding to the antigen, it also participates in the **development of hay fever or allergic asthma**.

IgE

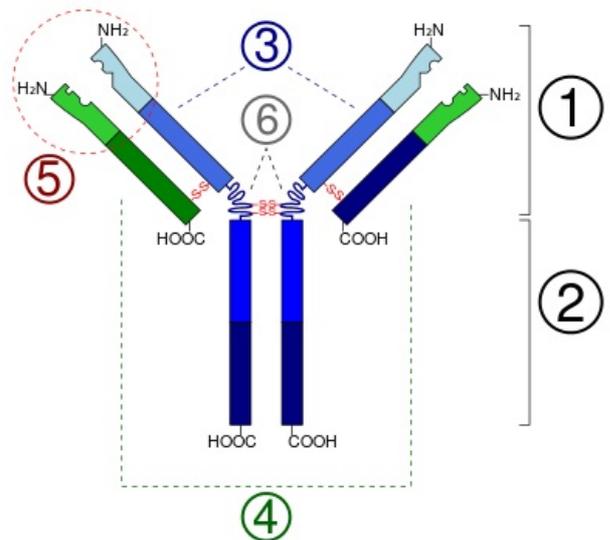
Of all the antibodies, it has the shortest half-life. We find it in an amount even lower than IgD (serum concentration 0.5 g / l) - this also causes its short catabolic half-life. It is **homocytotropic** - it soon binds to other cells of its own body (mast cells, basophils) to FcεRI receptors. In the bound state, it is far more stable than as free. It releases mediators of inflammation (histamine, serotonin, prostaglandins, leukotrienes).

IgE antibodies are responsible for **early hypersensitivity reactions**. Their increased concentration is common in **allergic** (atopic) **reactions**. They also have a role in antiparasitic defense (stimulates processes of expulsion): mediators, vasodilation, coughing, gutting, increased intestinal peristalsis, diarrhea. They occur especially in the spleen, tonsils, mucous membranes of the lungs and mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract.

Sources

- HOŘEJŠÍ, Václav - BARTŮŇKOVÁ, Jiřina. *Základy imunologie*. 3. edition. Praha : Triton, 2008. 280 pp. ISBN 80-7254-686-4.

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Immunoglobulin basic unit