

Immunoglobulins

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Where Immunoglobulins are Found

A: found in high concentrations in the mucous membranes

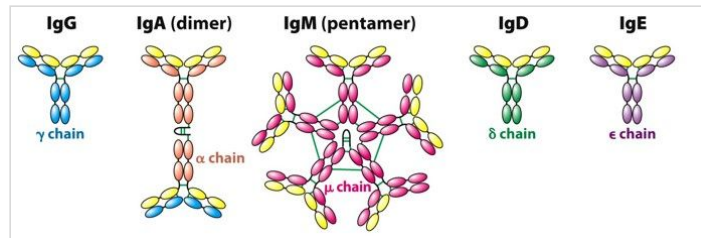
G: found in all body fluids

M: found in blood and lymph fluid

E: found in the lungs, skin, and mucous membranes

D: found in blood

*there are multiple types of immunoglobulins

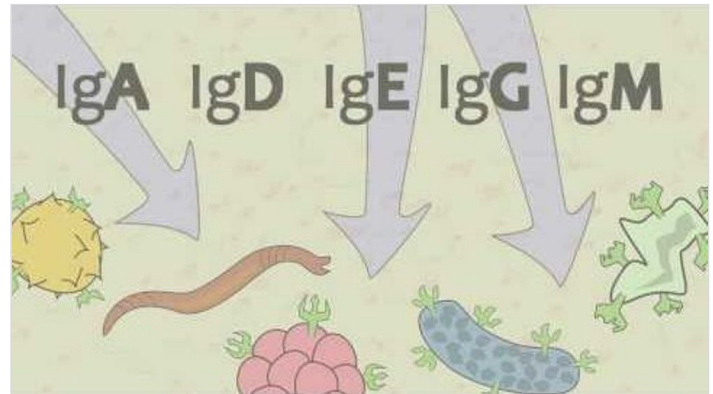


Immunoglobulin Function

Immunoglobulins function as antibodies. Antibodies recognize a unique molecule of the pathogen (also known as an antigen) which allows them to bind together. This process is used in the immune system to neutralize pathogens. An example of these pathogens could be pathogenic bacteria and viruses. The immunoglobulin forms antibodies which act as markers, highlighting the antigen for the white blood cell which can now hone in on the antigen.

Article on ways immunoglobulins can help cure CIDP

<https://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/885924>
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Video 15 Ig Antibodies and Immunoglobulin Function

15) The core of adaptive immunity: immunoglobulin antibodies. The immune system depends on special binding molecules known as immunoglobulins, also referred to as "antibodies" or "Ig" for short. Immunoglobulins are "Y" shaped molecules that connect on one end to invading microbes (antigens) and on the other end they bind with various white cells that effectively block and destroy the antigen.

YOUTUBE

Why are Immunoglobulins Important?

They are the first antibody to be made by the body to fight a new infection. They protect host by binding with antigens. They are the main protection in our immune system from outside threats. Immunoglobulins have a direct correlation to type II Diabetes, understanding these proteins will be extremely helpful to understanding how this type of diabetes develops.