A Historical Perspective on Evidence-Based Immunology

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Highlights the evidence supporting immunology concepts commonly taken for granted, including results of hypothesis-driven controlled scientific experiments

**KEY FEATURES**

- Provides a complete review of the hypothesis-driven, controlled scientific experiments that have led to our current understanding of immunological principles
- Explains the types of experiments that were performed and how the interpretation of the experiments altered the understanding of immunology
- Presents concepts such as the division of lymphocytes into functionally different populations in their historical context
- Includes fundamental insights on immunologic tolerance, interactions of lymphocytes with antigen TCR and BCR, and the generation of diversity and mechanism of tolerance of T and B cells
- Provides historical background on relevant clinical topics affecting the innate and adaptive host defense mechanisms including immunodeficiency diseases, autoimmunity, tumor immunology, transplantation immunity and immune mediated hypersensitivities

**DESCRIPTION**

*A Historical Perspective on Evidence-Based Immunology* focuses on the results of hypothesis-driven, controlled scientific experiments that have led to the current understanding of immunological principles. The text helps beginning students in biomedical disciplines understand the basis of immunologic knowledge, while also helping more advanced students gain further insights into the historical progression of immunologic concepts.

The book serves as a crucial reference for researchers studying the evolution of ideas and scientific methods, including fundamental insights on immunologic tolerance, interactions of lymphocytes with antigen TCR and BCR, the generation of diversity and mechanism of tolerance of T cells and B cells, the first cytokines, the concept of autoimmunity, the identification of NK cells and dendritic cells as unique cell types, the structure of antibody molecules and identification of Fab and Fc regions, and the evolution of clinical immunology.