Antibodies and vaccination

Mark Scheme 1

Level	International A Level
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Immunity
Sub Topic	Antibodies and vaccination
Booklet	Theory
Paper Type	Mark Scheme 1

Time Allowed: 65 minutes

Score : /54

Percentage: /100

Grade Boundaries:

A*	Α	В	С	D	E	U
>85%	′77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

1	(a)	1	batch/penicillin nutrients, decrease/run out;	
		2	so, secondary metabolite/penicillin, made;	
		3	fermenters can be used (after cleaning) for different process;	
		4	if problem occurs only one batch affected;	
		5	needs little, monitoring/attention (once set up);	
		6	continuous/mycoprotein (fungus) kept in, exponential/log, phase (of growth);	
		7	(so) high, biomass/yield/production rate;	
		8	little/no, downtime;	
		9	small, vessels/space, required;	
		10	cost-effectiv ;	[max 8]
	(b)	1	mouse is injected with an antigen ;	
		2	wait for immune response to occur;	
		3	clonal selection; A description e.g. antigen binds to, specific/virgin, B cell	
		4	clonal expansion; A description e.g. mitosis/division/cloning of B cells	
		5	B-lymphocytes/plasma cells, are extracted;	
		6	from the mouse's spleen;	
		7	fused with, cancer/myeloma/tumour, cells;	
		8	hybridoma cells formed;	
		9	hybridoma cells producing antibodies are identified;	
		10	cultured on a large scale (to secrete monoclonal antibodies);	[max 7]

[Total:15]

2	(a	ant	ves) flexibility / described, e.g. <i>ref. to</i> , changing orientation / movement to tigen / allows binding when two antigens are apart / allows each antigen binding sit ove independently;			
		A (acts as) hinge region [1]				
	(b)	(i)	antigen binding sites / bind to antigen / both bind to same (type of) antigen; A other terms for binding e.g. attaches to antigen ignore ref. to receptor	[1]		
		(ii)	binding to phagocyte / monocyte / macrophage / neutrophil / B-lymphocyte / named type with Fc receptor;	cell		
			A gives class of antibody / determines the class of antibody; [ma	ax 1]		
	(c)	(an	creted htibodies need to be) soluble (to function); AW e.g. needs to be transported htibodies need to be) soluble (to function); aw e.g. needs to be transported htibodies need to be) soluble (to function); aw e.g. needs to be transported htipodies need to be) soluble (to function); aw e.g. needs to be transported https://doi.org/10.1006/j.com/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.needs/html.ne	d in,		
	cated on surface is region required to) hold / anchor / AW , (antibody), in membrane / phospholipid bilayo	er;				
	ref. hydrophobic core / fatty acid tails of phospholipids hydrophobic;					
	interaction provides, stability / anchorage / AW;					
			f. hydrophobic region of antibody will have tendency to move back into membrane belled by, hydrophilic / watery, exterior solution; [magestable]	e as ax 2]		
	(d)	(i)	one / 1 ;	[1]		
		(ii)	folding / coiling (to form tertiary structure);			
			ref. interaction of, side chains / R groups (of amino acids); R react			
			two of ionic / electrovalent, bond hydrogen bond			
			disulfide bonds hydrophobic interaction Van der Waal's (forces) ; <i>one mark only for any two</i>			
			hydrophobic, side chains / R-groups / amino acids, in centre / AW ; A hydrophobic region faces, towards centre / AW			

A hydrophilic amino acids for hydrophilic R groups

amino acids with hydrophilic R groups face, outwards / watery environment / \boldsymbol{AW} ;

[max 2] [Total: 8]

(a (infected) person, sneezes/coughs/talks/breathes out, (airborne) droplets/aerosol/moist air; ignore contact inhaled/inspire/breathed in, by uninfected, person; ignore transplacental transmission

[2]

(b) (i) variable region

binds/attaches/combines, to antigen;

R receptor site R 'fit' ref. to specificity;

ignore complementary shape (to antigen)

R same/similar shape

[max 2]

(ii) disulphide bond ignore ref. to hinge

holds, polypeptides/heavy chains/long chains, together; ignore constant as description of chains maintains, tertiary/quaternary/3D, structure/shape; R shape unqualified

[max 1]

(iii) constant region

binds to, receptors/cell (surface) membrane, on, phagocytes/macrophages; antigen, marking/tagging, for, phagocytosis/macrophage action; AW

A ref. to opsonisation

R agglutination

[max 1]

[Total: 6]

CHEMISTRY ONLINE

4 (a causes (mainly) linked to habits during life of person/AW; result of choices made by person/AW; example; e.g. (tobacco) smoking/exposure to asbestos at work

[max 2]

(b) pathogen = virus;

ignore Morbilli/measles

transmission: aerosol, infection/transmission or droplet, infection/transmission;

A aerosol route described from infected to uninfected

ignore contact [2]

(c) (infected), visitors/immigrants/returning residents, from countries where measles occurs;

unvaccinated people returning from travel abroad;

reduction in vaccination rates;

percentage cover too low;

change in reporting pattern;

existing vaccine no longer, effective/AW;

AVP

e.g. mutation of virus produces new antigens, vaccines ineffecti increase in malnourished children, no immune response to vaccine

[max 1]

[Total: 5]



binding / AW, to, active site / site other than active site / allosteric site; (b) 1 further detail / consequence of, binding; if binds to active site complementary shape to active site similar shape to substrate A same shape A similar structure competes with substrate for active site if binds to other site changes shape of active site shape of substrate no longer complementary to active site enzyme-substrate / ES, complex (already in active site) cannot make product for both types of binding substrate unable, to enter / bind to, active site; 3 A fewer / no, enzyme-substrate / ES, complexes form 4 AVP; e.g. ref. to decreased enzyme activity, qualified e.g. less ATP produced / lower respiration rate preference for, permanent / irreversible, inhibitor (to maximise effect) correct ref. to concentration of inhibitor and effect [max 3] (c) (i) 2.70 / 2.71;; 1 mark if answer incorrect but correct calculation 5 143 / 190 130 [2] (ii) max 3 if no reference to particular regions for differences in cases accept ora for mark points idea of overall greater exposure to contaminated, water / food; no, safe (drinking) water sources / bottled water / water treatment plants; 2 lack of hygiene, qualified; e.g. hands not washed after defaecation 3 faeces / sewage, mixing with drinking water / onto crops; A poor sanitation 4 5 insufficient / poor access to, (oral cholera) vaccines; vaccine less effective in some areas ; lack of education about the way cholera is transmitted; 7 8 differences in effectiveness of surveillance and reporting; 9 qualified ref. to, natural disasters / wars / refugee camps; for differences in fatality rates 10 increase in, antibiotic / drug, resistant strains (in some areas); 11 lack of, health services / drugs / antibiotics / ORT / skilled personnel; A lack of medicines **12** AVP; [max 4] [Total: 10]

5

(a Vibrio cholerae;

[1]

6	(a	(i)	quarternary (structure);	[1]		
		(ii)	alpha / α, helix ;	[1]		
	(b)	(i)	facilitated diffusion;	[1]		
		(ii)	osmosis; increasing, ion / solute, concentration in lumen (of intestine) lowers water potential; o water follows, from a high(er) to a low(er) water potential / down a water potential gradient;	ra [3]		
	(c)	(i)	must have ref. to organism at least once to gain max bacteria / pathogen / V. cholerae, in faeces (of infected person) / in sewage containing faeces (from infected people); AW bacteria / pathogen / V. cholerae, ingested / taken in orally (by uninfected person), in (contaminated) food / water; A faecal – oral route for one mark if previous two mps not given	[2]		
		(ii)	general ref. to problems associated with increased numbers of people and lack of infrastructure; examples;; e.g. problem providing, safe / uncontaminated, drinking water; faeces / sewage, mixing with drinking water; A no / poor, sanitation unable to practise good hygiene; A example e.g. hands not washed after defaecation infected people sharing latrines with uninfected / AW; lack of, medical care / treatment, leading to larger pool of infected people (at any one time) lack of, health services / drugs / antibiotics / ORT / skilled personnel unable to supply sufficient vaccines lack of food / poor diet, so vaccines less effective			
			011711107710111111	01		
			credit relevant examples linked to a particular type of disaster [max	[2]		
			[Total: 1	10]		